

EFECTUL UNOR EXTRACTE VEGETALE POLIFENOLICE
ASUPRA CREȘTERII PUIILOR BROILER DE GĂINĂ
EFFECT OF SOME POLIPHENOLIC VEGETAL EXTRACT ON
BROILER CHICKEN BREEDING¹

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Cuvinte cheie: pui broiler; creștere, extracte polifenolice
Key words: broiler chickens; breeding; polyphenolic extracts

SUMMARY

The experiment was made on 30 boiler chickens, beginning from 18 days of life, lasting 28 days. Chickens were randomly grouped in 6 groups, 5 experimental and a control group. A commercial diet well balanced in nutrients were used for all groups. In experimental groups the polyphenolic extracts were daily added in fodder using the dose of 90 mg/kg b.w. At the end of the experimental period the mean gain of body weight were: 768 g/chicken in control group, 852 g, in E1 group (supplemented with extract of *Hyppophae rhamnoides*), significantly higher than control (+ 84g); 824 g in E2 group (supplemented with extract of *Vitis vinifera*) low significant difference from control. E3 group (supplemented with *Pleurotus spp.* extract) realized the best body weight gain: 956 g, the difference from control group being very significant (+ 188g). E4 group (treated with *Agaricus spp* extract) and E5 group (treated with *Rosa canina* fruits extract) realized a whole gain of 884 g, significant (+ 116g) in comparison with control. Healthy status, haematology and blood biochemistry showed no significant differences between the groups

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MEDICAL, INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES

CALCIUL IONIC PLASMATIC LA CÂINII CU INSUFICIENȚĂ RENALĂ CRONICĂ ȘI ACIDOZĂ METABOLICĂ

SERUM IONIZED CALCIUM IN DOGS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE AND METABOLIC ACIDOSIS

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Cuvinte cheie: insuficiența renală cronică, calciu ionic, acidoză metabolică.

Key words: chronic renal failure, dog, ionized calcium, metabolic acidosis.

SUMMARY

Chronic renal failure (CRF) is a common disease in dogs, and many metabolic disorders can be observed including metabolic acidosis and calcium and phosphorus disturbances. Acidosis may change the ionized calcium (i-Ca) fraction, usually increasing its concentration. In this study we evaluated the influence of acidosis on the serum concentration of i-Ca in dogs with CRF and metabolic acidosis. Dogs were studied in 2 lots: lot A (control group 25 clinically normal dogs) and lot B (25 dogs with CRF and metabolic acidosis). Serum i-Ca was measured by an ion-selective electrode method; other biochemical analyses were measured using routine methods. The i-Ca concentration was significantly lower in dogs in lot B than in lot A; 56% of the dogs in lot B were hypocalcemic. Hypocalcemia was observed in only 8% of dogs in group B when based on total calcium (t-Ca) concentration. No correlation between pH and i-Ca concentration was observed. A slight but significant correlation was detected between i-Ca and serum phosphorus concentration, as well as between serum t-Ca and i-Ca concentration. The i-Ca concentration in dogs with CRF and metabolic acidosis varied widely from that of t-Ca, showing the importance of determining the biologically active form of calcium. Metabolic acidosis did not influence the increase in i-Ca concentration, so other factors besides acidosis in CRF might alter the i-Ca fraction, such as hyperphosphatemia and other compounds that may form complexes with calcium.

**CERCETARI PRIVIND INFLUENTA ZINCULUI ASUPRA
NUMARULUI DE CELULE SOMATICE DIN LAPTE LA BALTATA
CU NEGRU ROMANEASCA¹**

**RESEARCHES CONCERNING INFLUENCE OF ZINC
SUPPLEMENT ON SOMATIC CELLS FROM MILK IN
ROMANIAN BLACK PIE DAIRY COW**

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Cuvinte cheie: carența, celule somatice, zinc, taurine

Key words: deficiency, somatic cells, zinc, cattles

SUMMARY

Zinc deficiency reduces the immune response in viral and bacterial infections. In healthy mammary gland the number of cells can be up to 200.000/ml of milk but after mammary infections the number of somatic cells increase to millions/ml of milk. The goal of the study was to evaluate the influence of diet supplemented with inorganic zinc on the number of somatic cells from milk. The study was made on 16 Romanian Black Pie healthy cows, 4-7 years old, beginning from 10-30th days postpartum, divided in 2 groups, each of 8 cows: experimental (E) and control (M). The experimental group received 10 g zinc sulphate, orally, weekly, 20 doses. At the beginning of the study the plasmatic level of zinc was lower than normal in both groups (group E $0,68 \pm 0,31$ mg/L; group M $0,67 \pm 0,20$ mg/L). After 2 month of treatment (8 doses) the zinc concentration of plasma become normal in group E ($1,08 \pm 0,38$ mg/L) and the number of somatic cells from milk was $754 \pm 774,56 \times 10^3$ cells/ml, while in control group showed a significantly lower plasma concentration of zinc ($0,74 \pm 0,54$ mg/L) but also a significantly increase of somatic cells from milk ($772,88 \pm 1056,22 \times 10^3$ cells/ml). During the whole period of study the reduction of somatic cells from milk was significant in E group in comparison with M group $t(10)=49,33$, $p<0,05$.

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APLICAȚII CLINICE ALE LECTINELOR

CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF LECTINS

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Cuvinte cheie: lectine, glicobiologie, semnale moleculare

Key words: lectins, glycobiology, molecular signals

SUMMARY

Over 100 years of lectins existence recognition and research in a large number of living organisms and cells demonstrated that they are valuable tools for biological and medical research and also play important roles in cell-cell recognition and communication. They have been demonstrated to mediate virus-target cell interaction, bacterial and parasites adhesion. In the last decades lectins were proved to mediate subcellular communication, working as molecular signals and recognition molecules. Lectins are valuable tools for the cell surface carbohydrate investigations and also for glycoproteins purification and characterization. The present approach focuses on summarizing the most important clinical applications of these amazing molecules: mitogenic stimulation of lymphocytes, involvement in cancer diagnosis and therapy, mammalian cell surface glycome profiling, discovery of new glycoprotein biomarkers, control of cell death.

**RESEARCHES REGARDING RELATION BETWEEN GLUTATION
PEROXIDASE ACTIVITY AND SELENIUM BLOOD LEVEL ON
BROILERS FEED WITH VITAMIN E AND SELENIUM
SUPPLEMENTS**

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Key words: selenium, vitamin E, chicken, blood

SUMMARY

The physiological role of selenium consisting in the participation at a variety of the metabolic functions. As important constituent of selenium proteins, selenium has enzymatic and structural functions, knows as antioxidant and catalyst for the obtaining thyroidian hormone. Selenium is an important constituent of different selenoproteins and makes used in two ways: first of all, it prevent the formation of free radicals and second of all, it decomposes the free radicals.

The purpose of this paper is to establish correlations between glutation-peroxidase and blood level of selenium on broilers fed with different doses of vitamin E and selenium. The experiment was made on 147 broilers divided in seven groups. The enzymatic activity of GSH-Px was determined by spectrophotometer and the level of blood selenium by atomical absorption.

**DIAGNOSTICUL STADIAL ȘI MANAGEMENTUL TERAPEUTIC
ETIOLOGIC CORELAT ÎN BOALA RENALĂ CRONICĂ (BRC) LA
CAINE SI PISICĂ**

**THE STAGING DIAGNOSIS AND THE ETIOLOGIC
CORRELATED THERAPEUTICS' MANAGEMENT OF THE
CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE (CRF) IN DOGS AND CATS**

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Cuvinte cheie: managementul terapeutic, boala renală cronică, diagnostic stadial, câine, pisică
Key words: therapeutic management, kidneys failure, staging diagnosis, dogs-cats

SUMMARY

The different types of kidney`s injuries are responsible of inducing the Chronic Renal Failure (C.R.F). The compensatory mechanisms can ensure the main functions of the kidneys in first stages. Later the different degrees of kidneys failure became para-clinical and after that clinical more obviously, in order to seriously disturb and damage the whole functional interrelate urinary system.

The etiology of the CRF is very complex and the pathogenic mechanisms are very intricate, and the therapeutically approach became more and more difficult for the specialist and in last stages inefficient for the animal.

In this paper are also presented the own results in diagnosing and approaching the cases presented with CRF.

The main purposes of the clinicians in such cases are staging and etiological correlated approaching of the patients with CRF for obtaining in proper time the alleviation of the damaged functions. These results can became possible after combining and adjusting the dietetic and drugs therapeutically measures.

**RELEVANȚA EXAMENULUI ECOGRAFIC ȘI COMPUTER
TOMOGRAFIC ÎN CORELAȚIE CU REZULTATELE
INVESTIGAȚIILOR CLINICE ȘI HEMATOLOGICE ÎN UNELE
AFECȚIUNI ALE SPLINEI LA CÂINE**

**THE RELEVANCE OF THE ULTRASONOGRAPHIC AND
COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION IN
CORRELATION WITH THE CLINICAL AND HEMATOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS IN SOME SPLEEN DISEASES IN DOG**

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Cuvinte cheie: splină, examene ecografice și tomografice, câine
Key words: spleen, ultrasonographic and tomographic examination, dog

SUMMARY

The aim of study is presenting the ultrasonography and computed tomography changes of the spleen in correlation with the clinical and hematological changes registered in dog's pathology.

The investigations were performed on 29 dogs which were ultrasonographical and/or computer tomographic investigated. The advantages of the echo-graphic investigation (non-invasive and performed in real time) and computer tomography investigations and the value of the obtained results recommend this kind of exam for certifying diagnosis, evaluating the spleen echo-structure and echogenicity, in different degrees of spleen diseases.

The study is based on the data obtained in the Internal Medicine Clinic of the Veterinary Faculty and is completed by supplementary hematological and biochemical tests of these patients.

This present work reveals the importance of the spleen ultrasonography and computer tomography for evaluating the state of health of the dog patients. This methods of investigation are perfect integrated in the current veterinary practice of spleen diseases diagnosis in dog.

**EVALUAREA DIAGNOSTICĂ ȘI ABORDAREA TERAPEUTICĂ
ÎN TUMORILE VEZICII URINARE LA CÂINE
DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION AND THERAPHEUTIC APPROACH
OF URYNARY CANCER IN DOG**

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Cuvinte cheie: tumori vezicale urinare; carcinom tranzițional; citodiagnostic; citostatice; BCG
Key words: urinary tumor, transitional carcinoma, cytodagnosis, cytostatics; BCG

SUMMARY

The increasing frequency of cases with urinary cancer in dog, especially in male, in last two years, suggested this study in the oncological clinic of veterinary faculty. The incriminated factors are physical and chemical and also urinary polyps (benign/malign lesions). Diagnosis is complex: echographic examination, cytological diagnosis, urinary biochemical exam. The treatment is complex, local and general: polichemotherapy, oncological surgery, immunotherapy and adjuvant therapy (haemostatic, diuretics).

**STRATEGII PROFILACTICO – TERAPEUTICE IN
AFECȚIUNILE MALIGNNE ALE PROSTATEI LA CAINE
THERAPEUTIC AND PROFILACTIC STRATEGY IN
PROSTATIC MALIGNANT AFECTION IN DOG**

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Cuvinte cheie: prostată, proces malign, prevenire, terapie

Key words: prostate, malignant procesis, profilactic methodes, therapy

SUMMARY

The dog prostatic tumours having a higher frequency, alike the clinical evolution and the TNM in the case of men, the clinical and paraclinical diagnostic follows the same objectives (spread propagation, TNM) as in the case of man. The therapy is based on prophylaxis as like as on the multimodal complex methods – cytostatic chemotherapy, surgical, immune- and hormonotherapy, having for results an increase in comfort and prolongation of life expectancy.

**CERCETĂRI CLINICE PRIVIND CORTICOTERAPIA ÎN
COMPLEXUL GRANULOMULUI EOZINOFILIC LA PISICĂ**

**CLINICAL RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE
CORTICOTHERAPY IN CAT EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA
COMPLEX**

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Cuvinte cheie: eozinofilie, granulom eozinofil, corticoterapie

Key words: eosinophilia, eosinophilic granuloma, corticosteroid therapy

SUMMARY

The reason for our investigations was the observation that eozinophylic granuloma complex without a clear etiology, in cat (with different clinical signs and typical localizations as abdomen crusts, postero-lateral or internal side of the thighs, labial ulcers located even in another sides of the body) registered an spectacular healing by using high doses of corticosteroids and not remarkable results by using non-steroidian antiinflammatory products.

The treatments were made by using Dexamethasone in dose 0,2-0,4 mg/kg or Dyprophos (betametazona) in dose 0,7-1,0 mg/kg administrated on general way in association with specific local treatment.

Our treatment results were satisfactory in 80% of the cases and for the rest of them we have registered backsliding.

DIAGNOSTICUL UNOR DERMATITE DE NATURĂ ALERGICĂ LA CÂINE PE BAZA TESTELOR CUTANATE INTRADERMICE

THE DIAGNOSIS OF SOME ALLERGIC DERMATITIS IN DOG USING INTRADERMAL SKIN TESTS

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Cuvinte cheie: alergie, dermatită, teste alergice intradermice, câine.

Key words: allergy, dermatitis, intradermal skin tests, dog.

SUMMARY

Canine flea bite hypersensitivity dermatitis represents a cutaneous reaction to the antigens present in flea saliva. Flea hypersensitivity is the most frequent allergic dermatitis, considering the large flea infestation in dogs. The etiological agent is represented, in most cases, by *Ctenocephalides felis*.

Atopic dermatitis is a skin disease that occurs after a type I hypersensitivity reaction, reaction which appears in individuals that have a genetic predisposition to produce excessive quantities of immunoglobulin E to certain environmental allergens: house dust mites, pollens, fungi, epithelia, hair, wool and feathers.

In this study, intradermal skin tests were applied to 98 dogs suspected of flea bite hypersensitivity and 65 dogs suspected of atopic dermatitis.

Intradermal skin tests were performed using Artuvetrin Skin Test Set, a commercial product manufactured by Artu Biologicals Company (Netherlands). The election spot was represented by lateral-inferior area of the thorax; this region was shaved on a surface of 15x20 cm. The allergens were inoculated strictly intradermal, using a volume of 0.05 ml solution.

The results obtained after intradermal skin tests in dogs with flea bite hypersensitivity were the following: absent reaction – 0 cases (0%), mild reaction – 16 cases (16,33%), medium reaction – 31 cases (31,63%), strong reaction – 51 cases (52,04%). In case of atopic dermatitis, intradermal skin tests revealed the following aspects: from all the 78 allergic reactions detected, mites situated on the first place (59 allergic reactions, 75.64%), followed by pollens (10 allergic reactions, 12.82%) and fungi (9 allergic reactions, 11.54%).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO STRESS SYNDROME STUDY TO SOME ENCOUNTERED IN FELINES REARED IN BUCHAREST ZOO

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Key-words: Siberian tiger, lion, lynx

SUMMARY

The affections met in felines in Zoo are interested especially by their pathology character of new, by the fact that their confort assurancement is a real provocation, by their distinct value and also by their difficult treatment to be achieved.

Generally, most of felines adapt very well to captivity if they have optimum rearing conditions: a minimum stipulate area for each animal; special places for their claws grinding (a log) and also for their teeth; a special place for hidden, a shelter; a higher rest place the animal uses for inspecting the surroundings; a proper food ratio and the feeding way to be adequate so that the fecal contamination to be avoid.

Being wild animals, the captive felines are more susceptible to stress factors comparative other agents able to change their homeostatic balance; this, together with the non-adequate conditions presented in every artificial environment, for example their necessity to adapt to a different climate to their physiology leads to appearance of some specific pathology of captive animals.

For avoiding the stress –caused disorders, besides the optimum feed conditions, temperature, wild animals have to be kept away of fear generating conditions, anxiety, these could have serious conclusions.

Stress syndrome determines the amiloid synthesis, a fibrilar protein material which deposits itself in different organs, especially in pancreas (it determines pancreatic diabetes), liver (it determines liver insufficiency) and kidney (it determines renal insufficiency); the hiperglucidic nutrition (with horse meat) led to the significant increasing of glycemia.

TABLOUL PATOLOGIC HEPATIC CARE AFECTEAZĂ CÂINELE OVERVIEW IN DOG HEPATHIC PATHOLOGY

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Cuvinte cheie: ficat, arie hepatică, vezica biliară, alterări morfo funcționale

Key words: liver, hepatic and biliary theritory, morpho functional affection

SUMMARY

The liver is the subject of many diseases which can overcome its regenerating functions, those varying from environmental infections to chronic diseases which sometimes end up with hepatic failure. Moreover it can be altered by disorders from the rest of the body. The dog is one of the species which in the last few years registered a constant growth of hepatic disorders, most of the time the diagnose being to late.

NUTRITIONAL THERAPY WITH PROPOLIS FOR VETERINARY USAGE

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Key word: propolis, company animals, poultry

SUMMARY

The main objective of this clinical study consisted in evaluation of the therapeutic effects of the propolis used in different disorders at pets and chickens, thus being improved the palette of the apitherapeutical products used in veterinary purposes. The experiments were done on 30 dogs and 70 chickens. The experiments consisted in administration of the obtained preparations in different disorders on the experimental groups as: dermatological (plagues, chemical and physical burns), parasitological (internal parasite - coccidiosis and extern parasites: scabies supra infected or not) and in veterinary surgery (as a protective layer applied on the sutured plague). In dermatologic purposes were established the effects of the propolis based product in different atopics and ulcerative dermatitis. In internal parasitological purposes, the administration of the anti-parasites preparation with prevention and curative effects consisted in evaluation of the coccidiostatic effect. In external parasites and connected disorders it was established the repellent or killing effect of the preparation on the infestation with parasites and the degree of control in the correlated infections. In skin tissue surgery it was established the cicatrising effect in sutured plagues and the anaesthetic local effect. The established of the studied preparation efficiency was similar as those used in classical treatments with synthesis products. The advantage of the utilization of the studied bio preparations eliminates the toxic and cumulative effects of the chemical substances as it is well known.

CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF DIGITAL AND INTERDIGITAL DERMATITIS TREATMENT WITH SOLKA HOOFGEL IN DAIRY CATTLE

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Key words: dairy cattle, digital and interdigital dermatitis, Solka Hoofgel

SUMMARY

The research was carried out on 21 dairy cattle from a dairy farm. Cases selection was made by direct visual examination of the digital region, a special attention being played to the digital and interdigital skin. Before and after treatment, all cows were evaluated regarding the locomotor score, lesions localization, evolutive feature, presence and intensity of the pain. For histopathological evaluation of lesion an 5mm punch biopsies were taken under general and local anesthesia before treatment and at day 2, 7 and 14. After topical application of Solka Hoofgel (Kanters Special Products BV, Holland) the lesions were dressed with bandage. All the cases were reevaluated at day 21 and 45. Analyses of recorded data showed us that used of Solka Hoofgel have therapeutical efficacy in digital and interdigital dermatitis treatment on dairy cattle. Not all lesion that appear to be clinical healed are histologically completely recovery. The cases with dorsal localization present the low proportion of recurrent or recrudescence lesions.

**BOALA POLICHISTICĂ RENALĂ LA PISICI
- PREZENTARE DE CAZ -**

POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE - CASE PRESENTATION

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Cuvinte cheie: feline, rinichi polichistic
Key words: cats, polycystic kidney disease

SUMMARY

Polycystic kidney disease in Persian cats culminates in chronic renal failure after a variable clinical course. In affected cats, cysts could be detected by ultrasonography as early as 7 weeks of age. Cats, the kidneys are enlarged and irregular, and renal failure develops after a variable number of years. Azotemia, hyperphosphatemia, isosthenuria are present in affected cats with renal failure. The renal cysts are smooth, round, and anechoic on ultrasonography. At necropsy, there are multiple cysts of varying size in the cortex and medulla of both kidneys, and lymphoplasmacytic inflammation and interstitial fibrosis also may be present.