

**PREVALENȚA OUĂLOR DE *TOXOCARA CANIS* ÎN
PROBELE DE FECALE DE CÂINE RECOLTATE DIN UNELE
PARCURI DIN BUCUREȘTI**

**PREVALENCE OF *TOXOCARA CANIS* EGGS IN DOG
FAECES FROM SOME PARKS OF BUCHAREST**

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Cuvinte cheie: *T. canis*, fecale, câine

Kei words: *T. canis*, faeces, dog

SUMMARY

Toxocara canis is a nematode of the dog and can infect humans. The group of risk are the children playing at parks. The aim of the present paper was to evaluate the prevalence of *T. canis* in canine faeces from some parks of Bucharest. Canine faeces were collected from 3 public parks between octomber 2006 and september 2007. A total of 173 samples was collected. In 74 of them (173/74; 42,77%) were found parasites eggs or oocysts, and 31 (173/31; 17,92%) were found as *T. canis* eggs. The results suggest that a risk of human infection by *T. canis* exists for children playing in public parks from Bucharest and preventive studies are needed.

**EVALUAREA IMUNOPROFILAXIEI CU COXABIC ÎN
EIMERIOZĂ LA PUII BROILER, ÎN CONDIȚII EXPERIMENTALE**
**EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF THE IMMUNOPROPHILAXY
WITH COXABIC IN BROILER EIMERIOSIS**

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Cuvinte cheie: eimerioză, broileri, imunoprofilaxie

Key words: eimeriosis, broilers, immunoprofilaxy

SUMMARY

80 conventional COB 50 broiler chickens of 20 days old, which were obtained from vaccinated reproduction hens, were randomly separated in 4 groups. The first three groups were infected by *Eimeria* in 25-th day and 31-st day respectively. The broiler chickens, obtained from vaccinated reproduction hens, had variable individual antibodies titres. Experimental superinfections with *Eimeria* did not establish significant variations of the antibodies titres, clinical evolutions and oocysts elimination, but they induced leucocytosis. These results confirm the protective role of CoxAbic in the first days of life. Naturastim, a natural extract from medicinal herbs did not modify the antibodies titre, but induced erythrocytosis.

EVALUAREA EFICIENȚEI IMUNOPROFILAXIEI ÎN CONDIȚII DE PRODUCȚIE

FIELD EVALUATION OF THE IMMUNOPROPHILAXY EFFICACY IN FARMS

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Cuvinte cheie: eimerioză, broileri, imunoprofilaxie.

Key words: eimeriosis, broilers, immunoprofilaxy.

SUMMARY

In three broiler farms in which the eimeriosis prophylaxy was done with Salinomycine, CoxAbic and Paracox, respectively, the number of slaughtered broilers, the total body weight, the fodder consumption and the cost were monitorized. Blood samples from 20 broilers of each farm were collected on day 28-th to establish the antieimerian antibody titres by indirect ELISA. The Paracox and CoxAbic vaccinations determine an increase of specific consumption and production costs, respectively, comparing with chimioprevention. The mortality was lower (2,8 %) by chimioprevention, comparing with farms in which CoxAbic (4,28 %) and Paracox (4,6 %) vaccination was performed. The specific anti-eimerian antibody titres were higher when Paracox was used, but higher individual variations were recorded.

ENDOPARASITOFAUNA IN SHETLAND PONY, WITH EMPHASIS OF CHEMORESISTANCE SPECIES

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Key words: endoparasitofauna, drug-resistance, Shetland pony

SUMMARY

Endoparasitofauna in a Shetland pony, identified at necropsy and parasitological exams, with emphasis of some drug-resistant species was determined. The closed breeding herd, from which the test pony was selected, had been treated every 8 weeks with cambendazole for 4 years (1974-1978) and oxbendazole for 14 years (1978-1992), and since 1992 with pyrantel pamoate. Internal parasites recovered at necropsy of the pony were: one specimen of *Strongylus edentatus* from the ventral abdominal wall and 25 specimens of *Gasterophilus intestinalis* (third instars) from the stomach. In addition, 262 specimens of small strongyles were selected from the contents of the large intestine and 4 genera and 9 species were identified. For at least 6 species (*Cylicocyclus nassatus*, *Cylicostephanus goldi*, *Cylicostephanus longibursatus*, *Cylicostephanus calicatus*, *Cyathostomum catinatum*, *Coronocyclus coronatus*) the persistence of drug-resistance was registered.

**PREVALENȚA CRIPTOSPORIDIOZEI ÎN ASOCIERE CU ALȚI
ENTEROPATOGENI LA VIȚEI ÎN JUDEȚUL ARAD**

**THE PREVALENCE OF CRIPTOSPORIDIOSIS IN ASSOCIATION
WITH OTHER ENTEROPATHOGEN AGENTHS AT CALVES, IN
ARAD COUNTY**

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Cuvinte cheie: *Cryptosporidium spp.*, rotavirusuri, coronavirusuri, *E. coli F5*, ELISA
Key words: *Cryptosporidium spp.*, rotaviruses, coronaviruses, *E. coli F5*, ELISA

SUMMARY

This paper shows the results of epidemiological investigations carried out in eight cattle farms from Arad county, regarding the causes of diarrhoea in the first five months of life, using the kit BIO-X EASY-DIGEST (BIO K 151) (Bio-X Diagnostics). Cryptosporidiosis has evaluated in all eight cattle farms from Arad county with a prevalence of 63 % (48 % as unique pathogen agent and 15 % in association with other enteropathogen agents). Coronavirosis has a prevalence of 17 % (2 % as unique pathogen agent and 15% in association with other pathogen agents). The prevalence of rotavirosis in the examined young cattles was 13% (7 % as unique agent and 6 % in association). The enterotoxigen *Escherichia coli F5* was not detected in any of investigated farms.

**STUDII MORFOMETRICE ASUPRA OOCISTURILOR DE
CRIPTOSPORIDII, ÎN PREPARATUL NATIV,
IZOLATE DE LA VIȚEI**

**MORPHOMETRICAL STUDIES ON DIRECT SMEAS
CRYPTOSPORIDIA OOCYSTS OBTAINED FROM CALVES**

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Cuvinte cheie: oochist, *Cryptosporidium spp.*, morfologie;

Key words: oocyst, *Cryptosporidium spp.*, morphology;

SUMMARY

The aim of the study was to identify the cryptosporidia from five cattle farms by morphological characteristics. In direct smear 28 out of 29 examined samples. *C. parvum* was identified with the following characteristics: 4.04 X 4.54 μm (3.71 - 4.30 X 4.20 - 4.80 μm) in dimension and a shape index of 1.12 (1.09 - 1.17). In one sample *C. andersoni* measuring 4.60 – 6.10 μm (4.2-5.8 X 5.0 – 7.6 μm) and a shape index of 1.35 was identified.

**REZULTATELE UTILIZĂRII A DOUĂ PREPARATE
BENZIMIDAZOLICE ÎN TRATAMENTUL HIDATIDOZEI
LA RUMEGĂTOARE**

**RESULTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY OF HYDATIDOSIS IN
RUMINANTS USING TWO BENZIMIDAZOLE PRODUCTS**

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Cuvinte cheie: hidatidoză, rumegătoare, benzimidazoli

Key words: hydatidosis, ruminants, benzimidazole

SUMMARY

Two benzimidazole products, containing albendazole and fenbendazole, were used in chemotherapy ovine with natural hydatidosis. The administered dose was 10 mg s.a./kg weight, 5 days on week, during of 4 weeks for both drugs. Necropsy and histopathological examinations revealed that the most hydatid cysts were damaged by calcification (91,05%) or completely destroyed (0,81%). The cysts with normal structure were found also (7,3%), one month after chemotherapy. In non-treated animals (control) the cysts were maintained. In addition, lesions and microlesions caused by prolonged therapy, were noticed on some animals, which suggests a possible immunodepression.