Review

Surgical Treatment of Canine Femoral Fractures – a Review.

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ABSTRACT
Femoral fractures in dogs and cats account for 20-25% of all fractures for which surgical treatment is a method of choice. Surgical treatment is based upon biological principle of open anatomic reduction and osteosynthesis. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen (AO) classification of fractures has a widespread use in general. Present study discusses different methods of osteosynthesis and healing process based on special cases managed in a certain small animal clinic in Hollabrunn, Austria, in 2016. The level of femoral fracture and the chosen method of osteosynthesis are shown respectively. According to available literature and author’s personal observations during externship period, the best results have been achieved using minimally invasive surgery. The surgical method choice depends on type, level and complexity of fracture, surgical skills and equipment of the team providing care respectively.

**Key words:** Dog, Femur, Fracture, Osteosynthesis.

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**Effects of Curcumin Supplementation on Viability and Antioxidant Capacity of Buffalo Granulosa Cells under In Vitro Culture Conditions.**

Ghanem N, Amin A, Saeed AM, Abdelhamid ShM, El-Sayed A, Farid OA, Dessouki ShM and Faheem MS.


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ABSTRACT

The current study was conducted to investigate the possible protective effect of curcumin supplementation on buffalo granulosa cells (GCs) under in vitro culture condition. Buffalo ovaries were collected from local abattoir in physiological saline solution and transported directly to laboratory. Follicular fluid containing GCs and cumulus-oocyte-complexes were aspirated from antral follicles with diameter 2-8 mm. The collected GCs were seeded (Approximately 375,000 viable cells) in an 8-well culture plate containing tissue culture medium-199 (TCM-199) and kept at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO

The curcumin was supplemented to TCM media at levels of 1, 2.5, 5 and 10 µM for 24 and 48 h at 37 °C or kept without treatment as control group. The viability of cells was determined using the trypan blue test. Intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) level was assessed by measuring the fluorescent intensity of 6-carboxy-2′,7′-dichlorodihydro fluorescein diacetate (H

2 DCFDA). In addition, mitochondrial activity of GCs was determined. The results of the present study indicated that the viability of GCs under culture conditions was significantly decreased in groups treated with 1, 2.5, 5 and 10 µM curcumin (86.0%, 86.26%, 83.0% and 74.0%, respectively) compared to control group (93.60 %). The two groups of granulosa cells cultured with 2.5 and 5 µM curcumin recorded greater level of mitochondrial activity than the groups cultured with 1 µM and 10 µM curcumin. Moreover, there was a significant increase in ROS level in group cultured with 10 µM curcumin, compared to control and other experimental groups. The enzyme activity of catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione (GSH) and 1, 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) was increased after treating
in vitro cultured granulosa cells with 5 µM of curcumin. However, the enzymatic activity of CAT, SOD, GSH and DPPH was declined significantly 48 h post-curcumin treatment. In conclusion, supplementation of curcumin at low concentration (2.5 µM) for 24 h to in vitro cultured GCs improved intracellular metabolic activity and antioxidant protective system, whereas it could not sustain this action for 48 h. Moreover, supplementation of curcumin at high concentration and for long duration may negatively affect viability of GCs under in vitro culture condition via induction of oxidative stress.

Key words: Antioxidant, Buffalo, Granulosa cells, Oxidative stress, Viability.

[Full text- PDF ] [XML] [Google Scholar] [Crossref Metadata]
ABSTRACT

This research aimed to study the efficacy of two different ivermectin-based drugs against ectoparasites of chickens. In total 1200 Highsex brown chickens aged 1-1.5 years were examined to determine the prevalence of ectoparasites among chickens. The diagnosis of ectoparasites in chickens was established using clinical and entomological methods. For studying drug efficacy, 20 chickens were selected and divided into two groups (experimental and control) of 10 birds each according to the principle of analogs. A prepared ivermectin-based drug consisting of active substance ivermectin and the auxiliary substances including jojoba Resplanta, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, Tween-80, benzyl alcohol, and purified water, was administered to the experimental group at a dose of 0.4 ml/L of drinking water (400 μg ivermectin per 1 kg of body weight) twice with a 24-hour interval. The treatment was repeated after 14 days. The control group was administered another drug based on ivermectin in the same dose and manner as the drug given in the experimental group. The efficacy of the drugs was determined by counting the number of ectoparasites per chicken before and after treatment. The clinical condition of the birds was monitored from day 1 to day 28 of the experiment. To evaluate the physiological state of chickens, blood and biochemical tests were performed on day 28 of the experiment. The results revealed that the prevalence of infection with Menacanthus stramineus, Menopon gallinae, and Dermanyssus gallinae in chickens was 34.5%, 21.5%, and 12%, respectively. The number of parasites/chicken after treatment between the experimental and the control group was significantly different. The efficacy of the drugs against ectoparasites in the experimental and control group was 95.6-99.0% and 85.1-91.1%, respectively. The blood tests showed that hematological and biochemical parameters were within physiological norms for both groups. Also, a pharmacokinetic study was performed on 18 ISA cross, 40-day-old chickens administered orally with the test drug at the same dose. The results revealed that ivermectin reached maximum concentration at 30-60 minutes after administration to the bird. After 1 hour, the concentration of the active substance of the drug in the blood serum of chickens decreased sharply and reached the limit of quantification by 12-24 hours. In conclusion, this drug can be recommended for use in poultry as an effective and safe drug for the treatment of arachnoidentosiosis in birds.

Key words: Chickens, Ectoparasites, Ivermectin.
Sensitivity of Lateral Flow technique for Evaluation of Inactivated Rift Valley Fever Virus Vaccine in Comparison with Serum Neutralization Test.

Abousenna MS, Sayed RH, Darwish DM and Saad MA.


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**ABSTRACT**
Rift Valley Fever (RVF) is a zoonotic mosquito-borne bunyaviral disease associated with high abortion rate, neonatal death, fetal malformations in ruminants, and mild to severe disease in human. The vaccination has significantly reduced the abortion of ewes and mortality of newborn lambs during an outbreak, and induced immunity in cattle. The evaluation of inactivated RVF vaccine required in vivo and in vitro techniques. The present research aimed to evaluate the sensitivity of the Lateral Flow Device (LFD) in comparison with Serum Neutralization Test (SNT) by reference sera to determine the humoral immune response of the sheep vaccinated with an inactivated RVF vaccine. Three batches of inactivated RVF vaccine were inoculated in three sheep groups. Then samples of their sera were collected weekly, and tested by SNT and LFD. It was found that the sensitivity of LFD at a serum dilution of 1:128 was 95%, while SNT carried out at the fourth week after the vaccination showed that antibody titers was 32,64 and 32. On the other hand, LFD had positive results at dilutions of 1:32, 1:128 and 1:64 for the vaccine batches 1, 2 and 3 respectively. These findings suggest the possibility of using LFD for detection of the immune response of vaccinated sheep to the inactivated Rift Valley Fever Virus vaccine, and it could be improved to be more quantitative in future.

**Key words:** Lateral flow device, Rift valley fever virus, RVFV inactivated vaccine, Vaccine evaluation

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**Research Paper**

**Molecular Evidence of Spirometra erinaceieuropaei in Asian Wild Frogs (Rana rugulosa) from Banyuwangi City, Indonesia.**
ABSTRACT

The tapeworm *Spirometra erinaceieuropaei* is the most frequently species which found in wild frog and causing a serious parasitic zoonosis known as sparganosis. This study aimed to provide molecular evidences of spargana collected from wild frogs which used as food and contribute to provide important implication for preven-tion and control of sparganosis. A total of 185 Asian wild frog (*Rana rugulosa*) samples were selected from food markets in Banyuwangi City, Indonesia. Molecular identification based on spargana that were collected and coding gene of mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase 1 (*cox1*) using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method. Spargana were found in 9.1% (17/185) of the frogs and PCR analysis results identified all specimens belonging to the species *S. erinaceieuropaei*, therefore indicated that *S. erinaceieuropaei* is the major causative agent of sparganosis from frogs which sold as food in markets. These findings can be useful to the molecular diagnosis and control of *Spirometra* infections in humans and animals.

**Key words:** Asian wild frog, *Rana rugulosa*, Sparganosis, *Spirometra erinaceieuropaei*. 

[Full text- PDF ] [XML] [Google Scholar] [Crossref Metadata]
Entamoeba muris infections in laboratory mice. This study shows the high rate of parasites infection in laboratory mice which might have negative effects on the result of previous scientific researches, in addition to wasting effort, time, and materials.

The development of resistance to anthelmintic drugs has prompted researches into alternative treatments for intestinal nematodes. This study aimed to evaluate the anthelmintic efficacy, proteolytic activity, and toxicity of bromelain encapsulated in chitosan within the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) of Small East African goats in Kenya. Twelve healthy indigenous male goats were divided into four groups contained three goats in each groups. Each group was fed a diet containing different levels of encapsulated bromelain: G1, 90 mg/kg; G2, 150 mg/kg; G3, 270 mg/kg; and G4, positive control (albendazole 7.5 mg/kg). The diarrhea and cecal coliform counts were evaluated weekly for 28 days post-treatment. The strongyle fecal egg count was evaluated weekly using a modified McMaster technique. To determine the proteolytic activity of nanoencapsulated bromelain within the GIT, another set of twelve goats was used and administered 270 mg/kg of encapsulated bromelain. Every four days, the proteolytic activity of the fecal extract was determined using standard methods for controlling intestinal nematodes in ruminants. This study aimed to evaluate the diarrheal effect, albendazole resistance, and the anthelmintic efficacy of bromelain encapsulated in chitosan against GIT strongyle nematodes when given as a single dose. Future studies should evaluate higher and repeated doses of encapsulated bromelain for controlling GIT nematodes.

In conclusion, the chitosan-encapsulated bromelain (270 mg/kg) is safe, but have low efficacy against GIT strongyle nematodes and it is not recommended as a single dose. Additional studies are needed to evaluate the efficacy of bromelain encapsulated in chitosan against other GIT nematodes.

References:

1. Wasso S, Kagira J and Maina N. The strongyle fecal egg count was evaluated weekly using a modified McMaster technique. To determine the proteolytic activity of nanoencapsulated bromelain within the GIT, another set of twelve goats was used and administered 270 mg/kg of encapsulated bromelain. Every four days, the proteolytic activity of the fecal extract was determined using standard methods for controlling intestinal nematodes in ruminants. This study aimed to evaluate the diarrheal effect, albendazole resistance, and the anthelmintic efficacy of bromelain encapsulated in chitosan against GIT strongyle nematodes when given as a single dose. Future studies should evaluate higher and repeated doses of encapsulated bromelain for controlling GIT nematodes.

2. Refaie AM, Salama WA, Shams El-deen AE, Beshara MM, Khalil FS, and Alazab AM. To determine the digestible energy in Pm by continuously feeding these 120 gram (g) Pm and 120 gram (g) Clovers. The proximate analysis of Pm was 11.65% crude protein, 2.67% crude fat, and 30.66% crude fiber. Rabbits in T4 group significantly had the best growth performance and lower cecum coliform bacteria. The total number of cecum bacterial count was determined in all tested groups. In conclusion, feeding growing rabbits with Pm up to 45% instead of clover hay achieved higher growth performance and lower cecum coliform bacteria. DOI: 10(2): 175-182

3. Alkhashab FMB, Alnuri AIJ, and Al_Juwari RSA. In this study, the infection was diagnosed in 136 (90.66%) mice while the rest 14 (9.33%) mice did not record any infection. The parasites also were used by prepared manufactured culture media to develop parasites. The concentration method to detect eggs of worms and cysts of protozoa parasites, the culture of stool sample were collected for 150 laboratory mice and stool samples were collected for 150 laboratory mice. This study shows the high rate of parasites infection in laboratory mice which might have negative effects on the result of previous scientific researches, in addition to wasting effort, time, and materials.

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5. DOI: 10(2): 183-189
The African four-toed hedgehog is a small nocturnal mammal, characterized by a short-grooved brown or grey spine covering the dorsum of the body with a band of whitish fur running across their forehead, little is known about the reproductive biology of this animal. The present study aimed to evaluating the validity of immunohistochemistry in the differential labelling of the hedgehogs.

Immunoreactivities to α-SMA and S-100 Proteins in the Testis of the African Four-toed Hedgehog

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Immunostaining for α-SMA. The spermatogenic cells, Sertoli and Leydig cells, peritubular myoid cells, the testicular capsule, straight tubules as well as rete testis and vascular endothelium all expressed positive immunostaining for S-100. α-SMA and S-100 proteins play active roles in their cytoskeletal structure of testis and physiology of the African four-toed hedgehog while S-100 protein plays additional role in the structural formation and maintenance of the blood-testis barrier during the process of spermatogenesis in the animal. It is concluded that α-SMA and S-100 proteins has their active roles in the cytoskeletal physiology of testis of the African four-toed hedgehog while S-100 protein plays additional role in the structural formation and maintenance of the blood-testis barrier during the process of spermatogenesis in the animal.

Stepanova IA, Arisov MV and Arisova GB. Toxicity Assessment of a Multicomponent Antiparasitic Drug in Animals.

ABSTRACT

Toxicity Assessment of the New Antiparasitic Multicomponent Drug was carried out. The parameters of acute oral toxicity were determined in practical conditions. Toxicity assessment of the new antiparasitic multicomponent drug was found that the drug did not possess embryotoxic and teratogenic properties in pregnant female rats. Experimental results have confirmed the low toxicity of a new antiparasitic drug on white mice and white rats and subchronic toxicity was observed after repeated oral administration to rats. Embryotoxicity and teratogenicity of the drug were also evaluated. As a result, it has been established that the drug did not possess embryotoxic and teratogenic properties. It was established that doses of 1691 mg/kg, ˃16912 mg/kg; according to the generally accepted classification, the drug belongs to the fourth class of hazard (low hazard substances). It was established that doses of 1691 mg/kg, 338 mg/kg were threshold in a subchronic experiment on the rats.

Amer AMM, Amer MM, Mekky HM and Fedawy HS. Effect of Combined Plant Essential Oils on Dermanyssus gallinae In vitro and In vivo study.

ABSTRACT

In vivo and in vitro study.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

The results of the experiments in destruction rate and mobility to motion

Key words:

Atelerix albiventris, 10(2): 207-215.


Acaricides, Chickens mite, Dermanyssus gallinae

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S232245682000028-10

Plant essential oils, Red mite.


EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

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Quality Evaluation of Nile Tilapia Fish (Oreochromis niloticus) Fillets by Using Chitosan and Nanochitosan Coating during Refrigerated Storage.


ABSTRACT

Using natural preservatives has a probability to improve the quality and integrity of fish products. Such research investigated the antimicrobial and antioxidant effects of chitosan and chitosan nanoparticles casing on the quality of tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) fish fillets through refrigerated storage. In the present investigation solutions of chitosan (1 and 2%) and nanochitosan (1 and 2%) were applied for the casing of tilapia fish slices thereafter stored at 4°C for 15 days. Uncoated (control) and coated fish fillets pieces were examined intermittently for bacteriological parameters (Total bacterial count, Proteolytic bacterial count, Lipolytic bacterial count), and TVB-N, and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) and sensory features. Results showed that 2% chitosan and 2% chitosan nanoparticle solutions were the optimal concentrations for improving the quality of tilapia fish fillets until 10 days of refrigerated storage. In the control 24% of the fish was turned brown, 5% of the fish developed rancidity and the pH value was 5.5 and the sensory score was 2.5. Using 2% chitosan nanoparticles showed higher antimicrobial activity, strong ability in preventing protein degradation, retarding lipid oxidation, accepted pH values and delay in declining of sensory score more than 2% chitosan solutions. In addition, fish coated with 2% chitosan nanoparticles showed lower concentrations of TVB-N, and TBARS than the others for 12 days of refrigerated storage. Therefore, further studies for extended storage period are recommended.
ABSTRACT

The aim of this investigation was to follow up in vitro preimplantation development of buffalo cumulus-oocyte complexes (COCs) after BCB test and followed by in vitro maturation under two different levels of oxygen tension. Cumulus-oocyte complexes (n=1045) were selected with BCB staining (oocytes with any degree of blue color in cytoplasm was defined as BCB+, oocytes without any degree of blue color in cytoplasm was defined as BCB-) in addition to a third control group. The previous experimental groups (BCB+, BCB-, control) were matured in vitro under low (5%) and high oxygen tension (20%), followed by in vitro fertilization and in vitro culture of presumptive zygotes. There were no differences (P ≤ 0.05) in cleavage, morula and transferable embryos rates among BCB+, BCB- and control group. However, blastocyst rate was greater significantly in control group (14.4 ± 2.0) than BCB- COCs (8.4 ± 1.9). According to the oxygen tension effect, the rate of morula and transferable embryos was increased (P ≤ 0.05) in buffalo COCs developed under low oxygen tension (11.6 ± 1.4 and 23.8 ± 1.9) compared to high oxygen tension group (7.4 ± 1.4 and 17.9 ± 2.1). In addition, cleavage, morula, blastocyst and transferable embryos rates were greater in BCB+ under low (43.6 ± 3.9, 14.9 ± 2.5, 14.1 ± 2.9 and 28.4 ± 3.6) than high oxygen tension group (33.5 ± 3.9, 7.1 ± 2.5, 11.6 ± 2.9 and 18.8 ± 3.6) which may reflect enhanced biological processes controlling early development. Moreover, blastocyst rate was significantly higher in control group cultured under high (12.0 ± 2.9) and low (16.9 ± 2.8) oxygen level than their counterparts of BCB- group (9.3 ± 2.9 and 7.6 ± 2.6, respectively). In conclusion, there was no differences in embryo development between BCB+ and BCB-, COCs; therefore, oocyte selection based on BCB staining is not an effective tool to select developmental competent buffalo COCs. Buffalo morula and transferable embryos prefer low oxygen tension for early development, which should be applied during in vitro embryo production of this species.

Keywords: Brilliant cresyl-blue staining, Cumulus-oocyte complex, Morula, Preimplantation.