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.
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% CO₂. 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 (H₂DCFDA). 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.
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 arachnoentomosis 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.

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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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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 prevention 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*.
A total of 150 Laboratory mice divided into four age groups consisted of 4, 6, 8 and 10 weeks old were used in this study by placing each animal individually in a special cage within the animal housing facility. The study period lasted for 14 weeks. The experimental setup was as follows:

- **Group 1 (G1):** Untreated control group.
- **Group 2 (G2):** Untreated group infected with *Giardia muris* and *Trichomonas muris*.
- **Group 3 (G3):** Positive control group infected with *Giardia muris* and *Trichomonas muris* treated with albendazole 7.5 mg/kg.
- **Group 4 (G4):** Positive control group infected with *Giardia muris* and *Trichomonas muris* treated with nitazoxanide 150 mg/kg.

The mice were monitored daily for any clinical signs of parasitic infection. Stool samples were collected on days 0, 7, 14, and 21 post-infection. The samples were subjected to direct smear examination and culture methods to detect the presence of parasites. The results indicated that the highest rate of infection (58%) was reported for *Giardia muris* followed by *Trichomonas muris* which found in 22%, 15.3% respectively. In the other hand the infection with *Entamoeba muris* was recorded in 16% from infected cases by identifying the eggs of this worm in stool samples.

**ABSTRACT**

Detecting intestinal parasitic infections in laboratory mice.

**Key words:** Parasites, Detection, Laboratory mice.

**References:**


**Figures and Tables:**

[Figures and tables related to the study are not included in the text provided.]

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**Cecum bacteria, Growth performance, Panicum maximum, Rabbits.**

**ABSTRACT**


**Key words:** Performance, Growing Rabbits, Panicum maximum, Rabbits.

**References:**


**Figures and Tables:**

[Figures and tables related to the study are not included in the text provided.]

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**Entamoeba muris**

**ABSTRACT**

The development of resistance to anthelmintic drugs has prompted researches into alternative methods for controlling intestinal nematodes in ruminants. This study aimed to evaluate the anthelmintic efficacy, proteolytic activity, and toxicity of bromelain encapsulated in chitosan. The study involved 28 small East African goats divided into four groups: G1, control group; G2, 270 mg/kg encapsulated bromelain; G3, 7.5 mg/kg albendazole; G4, 0 mg/kg albendazole. The bromelain was administered orally at a single dose of 270 mg/kg, and the albendazole was given at a dose of 7.5 mg/kg. The goats were treated on days 0, 7, 14, and 21 post-treatment. The reduction in fecal egg count in G1 and G2 at 28 days post-treatment was 9.5% and 22.6%, respectively. The encapsulated bromelain remained proteolytically active along the goat GIT but its protease activity varied according to the location in the GIT.

**Key words:** Bromelain, Chitosan, Efficacy, Goats, Nanoencapsulation, Proteolytic activity.

**References:**


**Figures and Tables:**

[Figures and tables related to the study are not included in the text provided.]
The African four-toed hedgehog is a small nocturnal mammal, characterized by a short-grooved snout and relatively large feet. Due to its small size, little is known about its reproductive biology. The present study aimed to evaluate the validity of immunohistochemistry in the differential labelling of immunoreactivities to α-SMA and S-100 proteins in the testis of the African four-toed hedgehog.

In the testis, spermatogenic cells, Sertoli and Leydig cells, peritubular myoid cells, the testicular capsule, and vascular endothelium all express strong immunoreactivity to α-SMA. Additionally, α-SMA and S-100 proteins have an active role in the cytoskeletal structure of the testis and in the physiology of the African four-toed hedgehog.

Keywords: African four-toed hedgehog, Immunoreactivities, Spermatogenic cells, Sertoli cells, α-SMA, S-100 proteins.
ABSTRACT

Using natural preservatives has a probability to improve the quality and integrity of fish products. The present investigation was conducted to investigate the antimicrobial and antioxidant effects of chitosan and chitosan nanochitosan (1 and 2%) on the quality of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) fillets during refrigerated storage. Fish fillets were coated with chitosan solutions (1 and 2%) and nanochitosan solutions (1 and 2%) and 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 Staphylococcus aureus count), quality parameters (pH, total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N), and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances, TBARS) and sensory features. Results showed that 2% chitosan and 2% chitosan nanoparticle solutions were the optimal preservative for bacteriological parameters and the highest antimicrobial activity. The highest pH value and delay in declining of sensory score were achieved using 2% chitosan nanoparticles as a natural preservative. This research investigated the antimicrobial and antioxidant effects of chitosan and chitosan nanochitosan (1 and 2%) on the quality of Nile tilapia fish slices through chilled storage.

Key words: Chitosan, Nanochitosan, Fish fillets, Antimicrobial, Chilled storage.

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**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.