Research Paper

Adverse Effects of Chemotherapy in Dogs.

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ABSTRACT

Owners of dogs with cancer are often offered chemotherapeutic treatment. However, clients who seek veterinary care for pets with cancer are often concerned about the potential negative impact of chemotherapeutic treatments on their animals’ quality of life. The purpose of this retrospective case series was to investigate the delayed acute effects of chemotherapy drugs in dogs receiving cancer treatment and their owners’ opinions regarding chemotherapy acceptance by their pet. In this study, 292 dogs that were treated with chemotherapy as a definitive and/or adjuvant treatment for cancer. Medical records were reviewed to determine the chemotherapy agent used and if they had any delayed adverse effects or not. Side effects were classified according to VCOG-CTCAE grading of adverse effect severity veterinary co-operative oncology group. Lomustine, carboplatin, vincristine, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, mitoxantrone, and vinblastine were administered in 16%, 20%, 15%, 18%, 16%, 8%, and 7% of the cases respectively. The most common adverse effects were neutropenia (22%), vomiting (21%), diarrhea (20%) and inappetence (20%). Cyclophosphamide and vincristine were the agents that had caused more adverse gastrointestinal effects, while lomustine was the drug that had caused more hematologic effects. In some dogs receiving lomustine and carboplatin, neutropenia (some of them severe) had occurred as early as in the sixth day. According to the current grading system of adverse effects induced by chemotherapy, general tolerance to chemotherapy is referred to as grade 1, which was observed in 83% of the cases. Owner opinion was positive in most cases, and 77% of the owners had evaluated that the treatment was well tolerated by their dogs. In contrast, 8% of the treatments were poorly tolerated and they had negatively impacted the affected dogs’ quality of life. Based on the data examined, we would recommend that gastrointestinal adverse effects must be prevented with antiemetic medication, especially in dogs receiving cyclophosphamide, vincristine, carboplatin and doxorubicin. Hematologic profile must be performed as early as in the 6-7th day after lomustine and carboplatin, as severe neutropenia can occur. Adverse chemotherapy effects may occur in about 20-25% of canine patients.

Key words: Canine, Oncology, Chemotherapy, Side effect, Tolerability
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Computer assisted semen analysis showed a significant superiority for the AET on mostly all sperm kinetics (DCL, DAP, VAP, VSL), except for DSL, VCL that showed highest significant and second abnormalities 4.13±0.88% and 7.01±1.254%, respectively and acrosomal integrity Recovery Rate (RR) 35.02±5.02%, contrary to a clear superiority of AET treatment on (M 5.28±0.66 ml, initial viability 2.5±0.6, initial raw motility 59.34±4.99%, livability 95.3±2.36%, first

ABSTRACT
Dromedary Camel Semen. Research Paper

El-Bahrawy KA. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5455/wvj.201708100

Influence of Enzymatic and Mechanical Liquefaction of Seminal Plasma on Freezability of Bovine Semen. Research Paper

Abdul Aziz BA, El-Bahrawy KA, Al-Farsi AM. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5455/wvj.20170898

Haematological and Biochemical Changes in Nigerian Dogs with Short Bowel Syndrome. Research Paper

Adams BO, Obi EK, Oguibe AA. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5455/wvj.20170899

ABSTRACT
In case of inadequate enthusiastic recovery of semen samples for artificial insemination (AI) in a Research Paper on Asturian cattle in north west of Spain, the present study evaluated the efficiency of elimination of seminal plasma by enzymatic and mechanical treatments. Treatment groups included Amyle Syringe Treatment (ASMT), Lipase Syringe Treatment (LST), Enzyme Syringe Treatment (EST) and Control Syringe Treatment (CST). A total of 69 semen samples were collected and assessed for sperm concentration, motility and viability. The results showed that sperm concentration, motility and viability were significantly (P < 0.05) higher for ASMT treatment. Conversely, the study recorded the lowest significant values for LIN, Amylase Syringe Mixed Treatment (ASMT). The results revealed that, a significant deleterious effect of the ASMT on the post-thaw motility (M 49.00±4.87%, followed by the SMT 41.67±6.72%, with significantly higher RR% (76.86±4.63% and 62.10±6.65%) respectively.

This study aimed to investigate the efficiency of mechanical and enzymatic elimination of semen viscosity. The researcher examined three different treatments for viscosity elimination; Amyle Syringe Treatment (ASMT), Lipase Syringe Treatment (LST) and Enzyme Syringe Treatment (EST). A total of 69 semen samples were collected and assessed for sperm concentration, motility and viability. The results showed that sperm concentration, motility and viability were significantly (P < 0.05) higher for ASMT treatment. Conversely, the study recorded the lowest significant values for LIN and EST. The results revealed that, a significant deleterious effect of the ASMT on the post-thaw motility (M 49.00±4.87%, followed by the SMT 41.67±6.72%, with significantly higher RR% (76.86±4.63% and 62.10±6.65%) respectively.

Recovery Rate (RR) 35.02±5.02%, contrary to a clear superiority of AET treatment on (M 5.28±0.66 ml, initial viability 2.5±0.6, initial raw motility 59.34±4.99%, livability 95.3±2.36%, first

ABSTRACT
Large Broiler Breeder Eggs. Research Paper

Pal M, Zenebe N, Amare T and Woldemariam T. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5455/wvj.20170897

Incubation Duration of Broiler Breeder Egg and Post Hatch Performance. Research Paper


ABSTRACT
Tuberculosis in animals is a complex disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which may affect many species. The most important threats to humans and animals causing mortality, morbidity and economic loss are bovine tuberculosis, human tuberculosis, and associated lymph nodes, mesenteric lymph nodes and lymph node around head were missing lesions of tuberculosis. Therefore, concluded that patients with resection of proximal small intestinal tract have better clinical outcomes.

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Bovine tuberculosis, Meat inspection, Prevalence, Public health, Zoonosis

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