Seroprevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Brucellosis in Sheep and Human in Four Regions in Matrouh Governorate, Egypt.

Diab MS, Elnaker YF, Ibrahim NA, Sedeek EKh and Zidan Sh-A-A.


ABSTRACT
Brucellosis is a worldwide zoonosis that has major public health concern in Egypt. The present work was conducted to investigate the seroprevalence of brucellosis in sheep and human in four localities in North Western region of Egypt, on basis of the Rose Bengal plate test (RBPT) and further confirmation by complement fixation test (CFT). A total of 2471 sheep serum samples and 371 human samples were collected. The prevalence of brucellosis in sheep and human by using RBPT were 11% (272/2471) and 24.3% (90/371), respectively while by CFT were 10.56% (261/2471) and 22.91% (85/371). There was significant relationship between age and infection rate in sheep (P< 0.01), with higher percentage of infection was indicated in age group over than 24 months by 14.19% (264/1860) followed by age group less than 24 month and over 12 months by 2.39% (8/335). On studying the relation between locality and infection rate there was no significance in human samples while in sheep it was significant (P< 0.01) with higher percentage of infection found in Siwa region by 20.30% (94/463) in sheep and in human by 27.6% (27/98). Concerning season there is highly significant relationship between season and percent of infection with *Brucella*, the high percent of infection found in human and sheep by 43.1% (62/144) and 16.51% (123/745) respectively and lower percent found in spring months by 8% in sheep.

From our result, it is concluded that RBPT and CFT used as screening tests for detection the prevalence of species in serum samples, *Brucella* infection is found with high percent in north, west region of Egypt, which need further examination and studying another risk factor associated with infection and isolation of *Brucella* in this area.

**Keywords:** Brucellosis, Complement fixation test, Human brucellosis, Rose Bengal plate test, Sheep
Changes in Relation to Growth Performance of Heat-Stressed Crossbred (Brown Swiss × Baladi) Calves.

The study aimed to assess the impact of antioxidant agents on reducing oxidative stress and its relation with growth performance under heat stress. Fifteen male calves were divided into three equal groups: the first group was fed the basal diet as a control, whereas the second and third groups were fed the heat stress condition. The second and third groups received supplements of 3g and 6g dried ground rosemary per day, respectively. Significant elevations of feed efficiency and daily weight gain were observed in the supplemented groups compared to the control group. Copper and triiodothyronine concentrations were also noted to increase in the supplemented groups.

Keywords:
- Effect of Dried Rosemary Supplement as Antioxidant Agent
- Blood Biochemical
- Egyptian desert
- Growing calves
- Oxidative

Intraperitoneal adhesion is a common complication following surgical procedures. The objective of the study was to assess vitamin E solution prophylaxis on the incidence of intraperitoneal adhesions. Ewes were randomly divided into three groups: control group (GCT, n=5), using local rinse of 20 mL of normal saline; GNS (n=8), using serosal electrocoagulation; and GVE (n=6), using local rinse of 20 mL of vitamin E injection solution. The number of adhesions was similar among all groups (P=0.819). The addition of vitamin E injection solution showed a trend toward prophylaxis against adhesions in the GVE group compared to the control and GNS groups (P=0.032).

Keywords:
- Vitamin E solution
- Prophylaxis
- Intraperitoneal adhesions

Evaluation of Club Foot in Working Donkeys.


Club foot in donkeys displayed disparity, increased in heights and lengths associated with deformities of the distal limb. Most cases of club foot were related to overloading, pain, and overworking on a hard concrete surface of brick kilns. Club foot in donkeys was classified into three degrees: 1st degree is the toe angles less than (<90°). 2nd degree the toe angle was between (90°-120°). 3rd degree when the toe angles were greater than (>120°).

Evaluation of Club Foot in Working Donkeys.


Immunoglobulins of Growing Najdi Lambs.


This study was performed at the governorate of Alkhurmah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Twenty growing Najdi lambs aged six months with average body weight 35.22± 0.107 and 33.67± 0.107 were allotted based on their gender into two main groups. The lambs were divided into two sub-groups: control (GCT) and probiotic (GPRO). The results indicated that lambs supplemented with probiotics in diet had better improvement on growth performance indices (Average daily gain, growth rate and feed efficiency) and plasma metabolites (total protein, glucose, urea nitrogen and aspartate aminotransferase) than the control groups. There were also significant (P<0.05) increases in plasma immunoglobulin A and G concentrations in the lambs supplemented with probiotics compared with control groups. On the other hand, total cholesterol concentration decreased significantly (P<0.05) in lambs supplemented with probiotics than control groups.
Successful Surgical Management of Corneo-conjunctival Dermoid Cyst with Bilateral Nasal Choristoma in a Red Kandhari Calf.

Aher V, Bhadane B, Ramchandra Balage P, Dhage G, Gangane G, Asaramji Mate A and Lokhande Devidas S.


ABSTRACT

An old Red Kandhari calf presented at teaching veterinary clinical complex, veterinary college Parbhani with corneo-conjunctival haired masses on the left eye and bilateral nasal growth at nasolabial planum since birth. As the mass was completely covering on cornea due to which vision was hindered completely after physical examination and considering the health status of the calf the surgery was scheduled. The masses were surgically excised from the cornea and bulbar conjunctiva of eye and the left and right side of the dorsomedial nasolabial planum. Then the eye was flushed with normal saline and the tissue of both corneo-conjunctival and nasal were stored in 10% formalin later histopathology of the excised tissue confirmed as a unilateral corneo-conjunctival dermoid with ectopic lacrimal glands and bilateral nasal choristomas with loose stroma and hair follicle. Two months of follow up was done where there was no reoccurrence of the growth observed. Surgery was curative and healing was uneventful.

Keywords:
Calf, Corneo-conjunctival dermoid, Nasal choristoma