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

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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 in 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
The objective of this study was to assess vitamin E solution on the prophylaxis of intraperitoneal adhesion according to frequency and number. The number of adhesions was lower in GVE and GNS groups than in control group (P= 0.032), showing that the addition of these kind of substances are better than not using any type of barrier to prevent the formation of adhesions in ovine uterine serosal damage model with bipolar diathermy. Therefore, 19 ewes underwent laparotomy for induction of adhesions, using a uterine serosal bipolar coagulation model triggered uterine adhesions in 74% (14/19) of the ewes. The number of adhesions was compared among groups using the Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn’s post-hoc test. As results, the difference between treatment groups, however, number of adhesions was lower in GVE and GNS groups than in control group.

Borges LPB, Mattos-Junior E-de, Silva MAM, Pereira dos Santos MAA, Garcia DO, Ayer IM, Pereira da Câmara Barros FF and Teixeira PPM. Boviclub foot deformities were studied in 22 donkeys working in brick kilns. Evaluation of hoof capsule was carried out on hard concrete surface. Changes on the hoof capsule were observed overloading and pain were considered the predisposing causes in brick kilns working donkeys. Club foot deformities were classified into three degrees: first degree the toe angles between 90 ͦ and 130 ͦ, second degree the toe angles less or equal (≤130 ͦ) and the third degree more than (>130 ͦ).


El-Masry KA, Abdalla EB, Emara SS and Hussein AF. Effect of Dried Rosemary Supplement as Antioxidant Agent on Blood Biochemical Changes in Relation to Growth Performance of Heat-Stressed Crossbred (Brown Swiss × de supplemented with probiotics compared with control groups in both genders. Plasma total lipids significantly (P< 0.05) in lambs supplemented with probiotics than control groups. The mean values of plasma immunoglobulin A did not differ in both control and treated groups during the study period, while plasma immunoglobulin G increased significantly (P< 0.05) in lambs compared with control group. On the other hand, total cholesterol concentration decreased and aspartate aminotransferase concentrations remained relatively stable throughout the study period in both probiotics and control groups. In conclusion, probiotic supplementations can be offered the basal diet as a control group, whereas the second and the third groups were fed the same basal diet as in control, in addition to a daily supplement of 3g and 6g dried grinded rosemary powder. Evaluations revealed that the 3g supplementation did not affect growth performance parameters, whereas 6g supplementation significantly decreased in oxidant status and an increase in total antioxidant capacity, as well as significant elevations of feed efficiency and daily weight gain copper and triiodothyronine concentrations. In heat stress condition. Fifteen male calves were divided into three equal groups, the first was El-Masry KA, Abdalla EB, Emara SS and Hussein AF.
Successful Surgical Management of Corneo-conjunctival Dermoid Cyst with Bilateral Nasal Choristoma in a Red Kandhari Calf.


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

Corneoconjunctival Dermoid in a Calf.