

**JOURNAL OF VETERINARY
CLINICAL RESERCH**

Vol.9. No.2. 2018

" Abstracts "

** Contents **

Alterations of Serum Adenosine deaminase, Total Sialic acid, Malondialdehyde and Heat Shock Protein-27 in Sheep with Naturally Infected Liver Cysticercus taeniaculis....	III
..... III	
Kaveh Azimzadeh, P., Hooman Azizizadeh	
The Evaluation of Thyroid Gland Volume in the Foals by Ultrasonography.....	IV
Alizadeh, S, Abbas Veshkini, Azimzadeh, K	
Fungal profile of the normal ocular microflora in Kurd horse	V
Araghi-Sooreh, A., Mamaghani. S.	
The Effects using Canola Meal by Using two Levels of Vegetable Oil on Performance, Egg traits and Blood Biochemical Parameters of Laying Hens in Late Laying Period	VI
Ali nobakht, Mohammad Valizadeghan	
Evaluation of Hematological and Biochemical Parameters in Infected Mehraban Sheep with Hydatid Cyst and Hepatitis Trematoda in Hamadan Industrial Slaughterhouse 2015	VII
Heydar Heydari, Hamidreza Zahiri, Azam Hosseini, Parmis Notghi, Saeideh Ayneh, Azadeh Hosseini, Elaheh shams, Hossein Vazini	
Pathological study of confiscated livers of slaughtered cattle in Urmia Abattoir	VIII
Alizadeh, Reza, Amniattalab, Amir	
The Teratogenic Effects Pesticide of Diazinon On the development of Balb/C Mouse Embryos 3Th to 6Th Days Of Pregnancy	IX
Saba Rastgar Gharahshiran, Parvin Torabzadeh, Safoora saffari	



JOURNAL OF VETERINARY CLINICAL RESEARCH

Alterations of Serum Adenosine deaminase, Total Sialic acid, Malondialdehyde and Heat Shock Protein-27 in Sheep with Naturally Infected Liver *Cysticercus taeniaculis*

*¹Kaveh Azimzadeh, ²Hooman Azizizadeh

*¹Young Researcher and Elite Club, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran.

²Student of Veterinary Medicine, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran

*Corresponding Author: kn_az@yahoo.com

Abstract:

The present study is involved investigation of total sialic acid (TSA), adenosine deaminase (ADA), malondialdehyde (MDA) and heat shock protein-27 (HSP-27) alterations in sheep during *Cysticercus taeniaculis* infection. For this purpose, 40 parasitized and 40 healthy sheep were selected based on observation of cystic form in liver and lack of blood parasite along with no cystic conformation in carcass respectively. Thereupon, ten milliliters of blood were collected via the jugular vein from all ones and transferred to EDTA-contained and non-EDTA tubes and after preparation of plasma and sera, all parameters were detected in groups. The results revealed a significant decrease ($p < 0.01$) in TSA, ADA activity, albumin (Alb) and zinc (Zn^{2+}) and a significant increase ($p < 0.01$) in HSP-27, MDA, total bilirubin and unconjugated bilirubin in the infected group compared with healthy ones. The results indicate low levels of TSA and concurrent Alb decrease reveal liver damage in suffered sheep and MDA elevation demonstrates oxidative stress in infected group. In addition, HSP-27 enhancement may attribute to disease-induced stress conditions.

Keywords: total sialic acid, adenosine deaminase, malondialdehyde, heat shock protein-27, *Cysticercus taeniaculis*



The Evaluation of Thyroid Gland Volume in the Foals by Ultrasonography

Alizadeh, S^{1*}, Abbas Veshkini², Azimzadeh, K³

1- Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of veterinary medicine, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran.

2- Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of veterinary medicine, Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

3- Young Researchers and Elite Club, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran.

*Corresponding Author: s_alizadeh01@yahoo.com

Abstract:

In this study, it is tried to be a standard method for measuring the extent of the thyroid gland using ultrasonography to obtain. For this purpose, 14 Kurdish foals were selected which the age of those was between 2 and 90 days. In each of the foals, the size of the thyroid gland was measured with ultrasonographic method of three standardized axes and the volume of the thyroid gland using a formula that is defined for the oval was calculated (V_{SON}). Variability of sonographic measurements was dependent on side and axis, and ranged between 3.04-7.35 percent. The relationship between body weight and thyroid volume was significant. Generally, the thyroid size of the foals can be calculated by evaluating ultrasonography in three axes and comparing with predicted values based on body weight.

Key word: ultrasonography, foal, thyroid



JOURNAL OF VETERINARY CLINICAL RESEARCH

Fungal profile of the normal ocular microflora in Kurd horse

Araghi-Sooreh, A. ^{1*}, Mamaghani. S. ²

1- Department of Clinical Sciences, Veterinary Faculty, Urmia
Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran.

2-Graduated Student of Veterinary Medicine, Urmia Branch, Islamic
Azad University, Urmia, Iran

* Corresponding Author: a.araghi@iaurmia.ac.ir

Abstract:

Knowledge of resident fungal species on the normal ocular surface may influence selection of antifungal agents for the treatment of keratomycosis. In this study conjunctival fungal flora of 40 Kurd horses with normal eyes (n = 80) from Tabriz was identified using horses of both genders and aged 2-30 years old. Samples were taken from the lower conjunctival sac of both eyes with a dry cotton swab, seeded in Sabouraud's dextrose agar with chloramphenicol, and incubated at 25 °C for 21 days. Thirty-one (77.5%) horses and 49 (61.25%) eyes were culture positive. The most commonly isolated fungi were *Aspergillus* species (38.82 %). Other isolates in order of frequency were *Candida* spp, *Penicillium* spp, *Fusarium* spp, *Cladosporium* spp, *Mucor* spp, *Scopulariopsis* spp, *Pseudallescheria* sp, *Rhodotorula* sp, and *Trichoderma* sp. Yeast genera represented 18.82% of the total isolates. Sex of horse had significant effect on the frequency of certain fungi. Fungal contamination of eyes decreased with increase of horse age but correlation between them was not significant ($r = -0.255$; $P = 0.064$). The fungal species isolated are comparable with those reported for horses in other areas.

Key words: Fungal flora, Conjunctiva, Kurd horse, *Aspergillus*



JOURNAL OF VETERINARY CLINICAL RESEARCH

The Effects using Canola Meal by Using two Levels of Vegetable Oil on Performance, Egg traits and Blood Biochemical Parameters of Laying Hens in Late Laying Period

Ali nobakht^{1*} Mohammad Valizadeghan¹

1-Department of Animal Science, Islamic Azad University, Maragheh Branch

**Corresponding Author: alireza.shaghayegh@kiaau.ac.ir*

Abstract:

This experiment was conducted to evaluate the effects of using canola meal and two levels of vegetable oil on performance, egg traits and blood biochemical parameters of laying hens in late laying period. In this experiment 216 of Hi line (W36) laying hens from 62 to 74 weeks of age were used in a (3 × 2) factorial pattern with 3 level of canola meal (10.12%, 15.18% and 20.24%) and 2 level of vegetable oil (2% and 4%). This experiment was conducted in a completely randomized design with 6 groups and 3 replicates (with 12 hens in each replicate). The experimental groups included: 1) diet with 6.93% of soybean meal, 10.12% of canola meal and 2% of vegetable oil, 2) diet with 8.58% of soybean meal, 10.12% of canola meal and 4% of vegetable oil, 3) diet with 3.19% of soybean 15.18% of canola and 2% of vegetable oil, 4) diet with 3.19% of soybean meal, 15.18% of canola meal and 4% of vegetable oil, 5) diet without soybean meal, 20.24% of canola meal and 2% of vegetable oil, 6) diet without soybean meal, 20.24% of canola meal and 4% of vegetable oil. The results showed that the replacement of soybean meal by canola meal except of egg weight did not have any significantly effects on performance, egg traits and blood biochemical parameters of laying hens ($P>0.05$). The highest egg weight (63.62g) was observed by using 15.18% of canola meal.

Keywords: Canola meal, Egg traits, Laying hen, Soybean meal, performance



JOURNAL OF VETERINARY CLINICAL RESEARCH

Evaluation of Hematological and Biochemical Parameters in Infected Mehraban Sheep with Hydatid Cyst and Hepatitis Trematoda in Hamadan Industrial Slaughterhouse 2015

Heydar Heydari¹, Hamidreza Zahiri², Azam Hosseini³, Parmis Notghi⁴, Saeideh Ayneh⁵, Azadeh Hosseini⁶, Elaheh shams⁷, * Hossein Vazini⁸

1. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Shiraz, Shiraz, Iran.
2. Assistant professor, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Veterinary, Bu-Ali Sina University of Hamadan, Iran.
3. Ph.D. Department of Histology, Faculty of Veterinary, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.
4. MSc, Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Science, Islamic Azad University, Hamedan Branch, Hamedan, Iran.
5. Department of Laboratory Sciences, School of Veterinary, Bu-Ali Sina University of Hamadan, Iran.
6. MSc, Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Science, Islamic Azad University, Hamedan Branch, Hamedan, Iran.
7. Young Researchers and Elite Club, Falavarjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran.
8. Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Basic Science, Islamic Azad University, Hamedan Branch, Hamedan, Iran.

*Corresponding Author: Hossein_yazini@yahoo.com

Abstract:

Livestock is the most important source of human food chain and the main source of protein. Parasitic diseases cause economic damage and have adverse effects on the health of animals and humans. In this study, hematologic and biochemical parameters in hepatocyte infected sheep at Hamedan industrial slaughterhouse in 2015 were investigated. 220 Mehraban sheep breed by different ages were randomly collected from Hamedan slaughterhouses. The sheep were divided into four groups: 50 sheep infected with fasciolopsis (first infected group), 50 cases infected with hydatid cyst (second infected group), 20 cases infected with dicrucylose (three infected group) and 100 healthy sheep (control group). The sheep were examined for macroscopic examination for hydatid cyst and hepatic trematoda. The blood sample was taken from the jugular vein of sheep. Blood and serum samples were tested. SPSS software was used to analyze the data. The results showed that between the total number of red blood cells (RBC), mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC), hemoglobin (Hb), Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin (MCH), mean cell volume (MCV), white blood cell (WBC)) And aspartate transferase (AST), alanine transferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) enzymes were significantly different in the infected groups than the healthy group ($P < 0.05$). The rate of blood and biochemical parameters in the prevention and diagnosis of hepatitis trematoda parasitic diseases and hydatid cyst in sheep can be justified.

Keywords: liver enzymes, Fasciola hepatica, Dicrocoelium dendriticum, hydatid cyst.



JOURNAL OF VETERINARY CLINICAL RESEARCH

Pathological study of confiscated livers of slaughtered cattle in Urmia Abattoir

Alizadeh, Reza¹, Amniattalab, Amir^{2*}

1. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Faculty, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran.

2. Pathobiology Group, Veterinary Faculty, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran.

**Corresponding Author: a.amniattalab@iaurmia.ac.ir*

Abstract:

In this study, livers of 1286 cattle are inspected grossly during five months according to their color and consistency changes with referring to Urmia Abattoir. Among the inspected carcasses, livers of 110 cattle had lesions. The collected tissues samples of confiscated livers are placed in 10% buffered formalin as a fixative solution and are sent to pathology laboratory for preparation of tissue microscopic sections with a thickness of 6 μm . Pathologic sections are stained by haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and periodic acid schiff (PAS) methods. The most pathologic changes in cattle livers are fatty change (33.6%), congestion (27.3%), hepatitis and cholangitis (25.5%), and bile duct hyperplasia (39.3%) respectively. Results of this survey showed that there was a significance relation ($p < 0.05$) between liver congestion and cattle age. Also, the relation of age with bile duct hyperplasia, parenchymal or capsular fibrosis, hepatitis and cholangitis, and fascioliasis was significant ($p < 0.05$) in cattle liver. Additionally, the relation of pathologic changes between cattle livers and their breeds was not significant ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: Pathology, Cattle liver, Urmia Abattoir.



JOURNAL OF VETERINARY CLINICAL RESEARCH

The Teratogenic Effects Pesticide of Diazinon On the development of Balb/C Mouse Embryos 3Th to 6Th Days Of Pregnancy

¹ Saba Rastgar Gharahshiran, * ²Parvin Torabzadeh , ¹ Safoora saffari

1-M.Sc, Department of Developmental Biology, Karaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, karaj, Iran

2-Phd, Assistant Professor, Department of Developmental Biology, Karaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, karaj, Iran.

**Correspondin Author: p.torabzadeh@gmail.com*

Abstract:

Diazinon is one of agricultural pesticides and organophosphate pesticide, because the chemical structure and the effects have been devastating on nervous, respiratory and digestive systems in recent years there have been studied. But It is effects on the embryo especially during pregnancy has not been reviewed. Therefore in study the teratogenic effects pesticide of *Diazinon* on the development of Balb/C mouse embryos 3Th to 6Th days of pregnancy. In this study 50 female Balb/C mice were randomly divided into 6 equal groups a control group (non-injection: 5 mice) and witness (injection of saline: 5 mice) and 4 experimental groups (each group: 10 mice). A lethal dose LD₅₀ was determined in condition of 11.09 ml/kg. bw in vivo and selected dose for injection 0.4 ml/kg. bw. Injection was done on the 3Th to 6Th days of pregnancy by enema. Then the mouse were sacrificed on day 15 of pregnancy. For security of results above experiences was repeated three times. Data was checked with SPSS17 software and Duncan test subject to ($P < 0.05$) and ($P < 0.001$). After a comparative study at this dose, has been observed a significant increase, Exohepatic, Exencephalus, Syndactyly, having a defect in dynamic organs (legs and hands), extensive bleeding in whole body and Exophthalmia were compared with control and witness groups. According to the findings, negative effects of diazinon use as pesticides in agricultural products, On the Mouse Embryos and It is recommended to protect the environment and human health, Especially pregnant women Use of non-chemical methods to control pests.

Keywords: Agricultural pesticides, Diazinon, Teratogen, Mouse embryo