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'' Abstracts ''

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Survey on hard tick species diversity and seasonal variations of equines in Maragheh

Rasouli S[1]*, Sadaghiyan M[2], Mazaheri Chors F[3], Rezaei H[1]

1. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary, Urmia Branch, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran

2. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary, Shabestar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shabestar, Iran

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

Corresponding author's e-mail: sohrabrasouli86@yahoo.com

Abstract:

In present, survey, 140 horses were investigated from Maragheh surrounding Villages. 10 out of all horses were infected by ectoparasites (7.14%) the studied horses were 1 to 12 years old. No skin lesion and sign of particular disease was observed in this survey. Also 99 of the horses were male and 41 of them were female where 7 male horses and 3 female horses were infected (7.07% and 7.31% respectively). Infection has most prevalence in horses older than 8 also the least prevalence was observed in horses which younger than 2 years old. According to findings of Chi square statistical test, there was no significant relation between tick infestation rate considering the age and sex of the animals but there was a significant difference between groups that located in different regions.

Key words: Ectoparasites, Horse, Hard Tick.

The effects of urea and diet energy level on performance, egg quality traits and blood parameters of laying hen

Ali Nobakht[1*]
[1*]*Associate Professor of Maragheh Branch, Islamic Azad University*
Corresponding Author email: anobakht20@yahoo.com

Abstract:

This study was conducted to evaluate the effects of different levels of urea and energy in diets on performance, egg quality traits and blood parameters of laying hens. This experiment was conducted with two hundred and eighty eight Hy- Line w-36 laying hens from 35 to 46 weeks of age as 3*2 factors with 3 levels of urea (0, 0.25%, and 0.5%) and 2 levels of metabolizable energy (ME) (2800 and 2900 kcal/kg) in 6 treatments, 4 replicates and 12 hens in each replicate in a completely randomized design. In diet with 2900 kcal/kg ME egg production percentage, egg mass, feed conversion ratio, eggshell weight, albumin weight and Haugh unit in contrary with diet contained 2800 kcal/kg ME improved. Laying hens had the best performance, egg quality traits and the lowest feed price/per kilogram of egg with diet contained 0.25% urea. Using different levels of ME and urea in diets did not have any significant effects on blood parameters of laying hens, however in interaction effects of ME and urea in diets, the lowest level of cholesterol was observed in diet contained 2900 kcal/kg ME without urea using and the lowest amount of blood albumin obtained in diet contained 2900 kcal/kg ME and 0.25% urea. The overall results indicated that in laying hens from 35 to 46 weeks of age, using diet with 2900 kcal/kg metabolizable energy and 0.25% urea improve the performance and egg quality traits and reduce the production price.

Key words: Egg quality, Laying hens, Metabolizabel energy, Performance, Urea

Parasitic fauna review of some Caspian Sea Gobioidei fish species and the first report of *Corynosoma Caspicum* nematode in Iran Gobioidei fishes

Khodadadi, A.[1*], Abdi, K.[2] , Arabzadeah, P.[3] , Mobedy, I.[3]

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

2- State Veterinary Organization Administration, Section of Health and Aquatic Disease, Tehran, Iran

3-Islamic Azad University, Faculty of veterinary medicine , Department of fish health & Diseases of Aquatics, Islamic Azad university , Tabriz , Iran

Corresponding Author:** **aminkhodadadi@gmail.com

Abstract:

In This review that lasted from autumn 2012 to autumn 2013, a number of 159 Gobioidei fish species from different geographical regions of the Caspian Sea were randomly sampled. From 159 caught fishes, there were 14 *Neogobius bathybius* (Kessler, 1877),19 *Neogobius Caspius* (Eichwald, 1831), 42 *Neogobius Fluviatilis* (Pallas, 1814), 9 *Neogobius Cryius* (Kessler, 1874) and 52 *Benthophilus Leobergi* (Berg, 1949). After fishing, samples were in 10% percent buffered formalin solution and transferred to the private veterinary laboratory. The results suggest 100% incidence of *Corynosoma Caspicum* nematodes in Gobioidei fishes gastrointestinal. *Corynosoma Caspicum* species Nematode identified and reported first time from Caspian Sea south border (Iran beaches) Gobioidei fishes. Also, all species of Gobioidei fish in the study that were infected in *Dichelyne minutus* show a high prevalence of this parasites among different species of cow fish. Other parasites that found in this study were *Cucullanus sphaerocephalus* and *Gyrodoctylus.*

Keywords: Gobioidei fish, *Corynosoma Caspicum*, *Dichelyne minutus*, *Cucullanus sphaerocephalus*, *Gyrodoctylus sp*.

Slaughterhouse and Paraclinical investigation of copper Deficiency in sheep of province Mazandaran

Nikbin A.[1], Shaghayegh A[2*], Azimpour S.[3]

1- Graduated from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Islamic Azad university, Karaj Branch, Iran

2- Department of Clinical Science, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Islamic Azad university, Karaj Branch, Iran

3- Department of Clinical Science, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Islamic Azad university, Babol Branch, Iran

**Corresponding auther: Alireza.shaghayegh@kiau.ac.ir*

Abstract:

Ruminates copper deficiency is endemic all over the world and it causes different clinical and subclinical diseases such as enzootic ataxi in lambs, decreased wool quality in sheep, cattle's falling disease , anemia, diarrhea, decreased immune system, weight loss, bones fragility ….

Thus, it has a great economic importance. In order that it's important to examine deficiency of this mineral in different regions. According to that,copper deficiency is not always diagnosable in blood test, in this investigation liver sample has been taken from each sheep in four season after slaughter and the level of copper examined by atomic absorption method.

In serum, copper level under 40 µg/dl categorize insever copper deficiency group, If it's 40 - 70 µg/dl places in border copper deficiency group and if it's more than 70 µg/dl, stands in normal group. Also, copper liver concentration more than 80 PPM, categorize in normal Group, if it's lower than 80PPM places in secondary copper deficiency group and if it's lower than 35PPM sits insevere copper deficiency group. The average of copper level in serum in spring, summer, autumn, winter was 97, 123, 83, 85 mg/dl respectively and the average of liver copper concentration in these seasons was 70/69, 85/34, 74/71, 73/98 PPM respectively. The statics shows that 12% of sheep had border copper deficiency on their serums and 58 % of them had border copper deficiency on their liver and only 6%ofsheep had border copper deficiency both on their blood serum and on their liver.

Keywords: sheep, copper deficiency, serum, liver

A clinical case report of the effect of administered GnRH, $PGF_2\alpha$ and Oxytocin on sperm count and semen volume of a dog with oligospermia

Amini N.[1*],Ataie O.[2], Farhoodi Moghaddam M.[2], Ghaznavi S.[3]

1-Graduated from Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Islamic Azad University, Karaj branch, Iran
2-Department of Clinical Science, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Islamic Azad University, Karaj branch, Iran
3-Graduated from Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Islamic Azad University, Karaj branch, Iran
**Corresponding Author: navid88amini@gmail.com*

Abstract:

This study was conducted to compare the effect of single dose treatment of GnRH(Cystorelin ,50 mic/dog,Sc.60 min prior to sperm collection), PGF2α(Veteglan,0/005 mg/kg,Sc,15 min prior to sperm collection) and Oxytocin(Vetacin,10IU/dog,Im,10 min prior to sperm collection) at intervals of one week on canine oligospermy.This project has been done on a 2-years-old mixed breed dog weighing 30 kg with oligospermy along with seven other health dogs with normal sperm count and semen volume as control group . obtained semen from the dogs after each treatment shown that all three doses of oxytocin, prostaglandins and gonadotropins on sperm count and semen volume in this dog with oligospermia have a favorable impact .

Keywords: oligospermia – testosterone – GnRH – $PGF_{2\alpha}$ – Oxytocin – dog – alkaline phosphatase

Principles of root canal therapy in small animals

Tavakoli A.
Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Garmsar branch, Islamic Azad University, Garmsar, Iran
Corresponding author: azin.tavakoli @ gmail.com

Abstract:

Endodontic therapy is a branch of dentistry that deals with diagnosis and treatment of disease of the pulp and the associated tissues. When pulpal tissue is destroyed, some form of endodontic treatment is essential to preserve teeth. On the other hand it is an appropriate alternative for tooth extraction. The necrotic part of pulpal canal is removed and the function of the fractured tooth is preserved in the oral cavity. The aim of root canal treatment is the prevention and treatment of pulpal and periapical disease. In case of pulpitis, the treatment is aimed at preventing root canal infection by removing the pulpal tissue. The most common indication for endodontics is fractured teeth. If the tip of the crown appears black, the patient is a candidate for a work up and evaluation of the tooth. Endodontic disease refers to inflammation (pulpitis) or necrosis of the pulp tissues. Depending to the severity of the insult the pulpitis may be reversible or irreversible. According to the age of the patient and severity of the insult, the tooth becomes a candidate for either pupoltomy or pulpectomy. In this article the principles of root canal treatment with emphasis on the conventional technique and instruments are discussed. Also some of the complications are explained.

Keywords: Root canal, Endodontics, Pulpotomy, Pulpectomy