

**EFICACITATEA LASALOCIDULUI SODIC ÎN PREVENȚIA
MORTALITĂȚII DATORATE EIMERIOZEI
LA PUII DE GÂINĂ ÎN CREȘCUT ÎN SISTEM INTENSIV. NOTA 2.
EFFICACY OF LASALOCID SODIUM IN PREVENTION OF
MORTALITY DUE TO EIMERIOSIS IN INTENSIVELY-REARED
CHICKEN. NOTICE 2.**

BEATRIS CORINA ANCUCEANU¹, I. DIDĂCĂ², R. ANCUCEANU³, VIOLETA PETRU⁴
¹Autoritatea Națională Sanitară Veterinară și pentru Siguranța Alimentelor
²Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București
³Facultatea de Farmacie București
⁴Ceva Santé Animale - România
e-mail: ancuceanu@ansv.ro

Cuvinte cheie: coccidioză, *Eimeria*, lasalocid sodic, pui
Key words: coccidiosis, *Eimeria*, lasalocid sodium, chicken

SUMMARY

Coccidiosis is one of the most important diseases in poultry. Chickens are susceptible to at least 11 *Eimeria* species, the disease causing significant economic losses by mortality, lower body weight and high expenses for prevention and treatment.

Lasalocid sodium is the sodium salt of a polyether monocarboxylic acid produced by *Streptomyces lasaliensis* (ATCC 31180) on a medium of carbohydrates, plant oils, oleic acid and esters, nitrogen sources and inorganic salts. It is used as a coccidiostat in foodstuff premixes, in Romania under the trade name Avatec, which contains 15% (150 g/kg of foodstuff premix) lasalocid sodium.

In a previous study we assessed efficacy of lasalocid sodium in prevention of mortality due to eimeriosis in intensively-reared chicken, on a population of 20173 chicken (average density per box 13,4) belonging to Leghorn, Rhode Island and Dark Cuckoo Marans breeds. The present study extends the investigation to other 16570 chicken (average density per box 11,0) belonging to Leghorn, Rhode Island and Sussex breeds. In the case of the former two breeds (Leghorn and Rhode Island) different breeding lines were used than in the previous study. In the present study the efficacy of lasalocid sodium in prevention of mortality due to eimeriosis was 99.3%. Global mortality (all cause mortality) was 4.66%. Leghorn breed shown the highest mortality (5.97%) and was followed by Rhode Island (4.32%) and Sussex (3.92%) breeds (χ^2 , $p=0,000$). Differences in mortality between Rhode Island and Sussex were not statistically significant ($p=0,512$). However, subgroup analysis showed that the lowest mortality (2.67%) was seen in a line of Leghorn breed (04L), while the highest mortality (8.09%) was seen in a line of Rhode Island breed (5K). Consistently with the previous data, male chicken shown a higher, statistically significant mortality than females (7.08% vs. 4.23%, $p=0.000$).

**EVALUAREA EFICACITĂȚII VACCINULUI PARACOX-7 ÎN
PREVENIREA MORTALITĂȚII DATORATE EIMERIOZEI LA PUÎI
DE GÂINĂ ÎN CREȘCUT ÎN SISTEM INTENSIV
ASSESSMENT OF PARACOX-7 VACCINE EFFICACY IN
PREVENTION OF MORTALITY DUE TO EIMERIOSIS IN
INTENSIVELY-REARED CHICKEN**

BEATRIS CORINA ANCUCEANU¹, I. DIDĂCĂ², R. ANCUCEANU³, VIOLETA PETRU⁴
¹Autoritatea Națională Sanitară Veterinară și pentru Siguranța Alimentelor
²Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București
³Facultatea de Farmacie București
⁴Ceva Santé Animale - România
e-mail: anuceanu@ansv.ro

Cuvinte cheie: coccidioză, *Eimeria*, vaccin, Paracox-7, pui
Key words: coccidiosis, *Eimeria*, vaccine, Paracox-7, chicken

SUMMARY

Coccidiosis is a gut disease (relevant – at least economically – especially for the intensively-reared poultry) caused by various species of parasite protozoa belonging to genus *Eimeria*. The disease has a major economic impact on the companies involved in poultry production. Until recently, the control of coccidiosis in farms was based on routinely use of anti-coccidial products (generally coccidiostats, less coccidiocides). Recently anticoccidial vaccines have become commercially available and their use has increased, but from various reasons producers are often still reluctant to use anticoccidial vaccines in poultry.

The information available in the published papers regarding the performance of anticoccidial vaccines in normal conditions of use is rather limited. In contrast, the information available regarding anticoccidial drugs in poultry is significantly more abundant. Paracox[®] is a live oral coccidiosis vaccine developed historically in several stages and presently available commercially for chicken in Romania as Paracox-7. However, data regarding the efficacy of this vaccine in poultry in Romanian farms and the potential influence of the breed on chicken immunity are at least scarce in the literature. Therefore, the present paper investigates the efficacy of Paracox[®] live vaccine in several breeds and breed lines of chicken in a Romanian farm in normal conditions of use.

In this paper Paracox-7TM was assessed for efficacy in 12807 chicken belonging to Leghorn, Dark Cuckoo Marans and Sussex from 0 to 16weeks. Paracox-7 was 100% efficacious, no death caused by eimeriosis being recorded. The global mortality (combining all causes) was 3.70%. The differences observed in mortality depending on the breed were not statistically significant ($p=0,22$). The highest mortality was seen in the breeding line 04C (Leghorn) and the lowest mortality in the breeding line 54BxK (Dark Cuckoo Marans) ($p=0,000$). A significantly ($p=0,000$) higher mortality was seen in males (6.50%) than in females (3.51%).

ASPECTE PARTICULARE IN INFECTII LEUCEMICE AVIARE

PARTICULAR ASPECTS IN AVIAN LEUKEMIA INFECTIONS

M.V. CÂMPEANU, DOINA DANE , MIHAELA POPP
Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti , safticam@yahoo.com

CUVINTE CHEIE : leucoz aviar , oncoretrovirusuri, epidemiologie

KEY WORDS: avian leukosis, oncoretrovirus, epidemiology

SUMMARY

The main characteristic of oncoretroviruses infections in poultry is the simultaneously persistence of viral antigen with specific antibodies for all life, so the antibody detection confirm the virus presence.

We are investigated by serological methods (immunoenzimatic test ELISA) poultry in housekeep breeding or/and intensive breeding, in Ilfov, Vaslui, Sibiu, Gorj and Dolj districts. The location was selected according to the prevalence of oncopathies in human and the level of pollution with oncogenic effects.

This work allows revealing the existence of some correlations between the presence of oncoretroviruses in animals and the level of pollution with oncogenic effects.

**CERCET RI PRIVIND PREVALEN A LEPTOSPIROZEI
LA CÂINII COMUNITARI
RESEARCH REGARDING THE PREVALENCE OF
LEPTOSPIROSIS IN STRAY DOGS**

N. C. TAN , IONICA FODOR
Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Timi oara
nicolae.catana@fmvt.ro

Cuvinte cheie: câini, leptospiroz , zoonoz .
Key words: dogs, leptospirosis, zoonosis.

SUMMARY

Serological research was carried out on 110 serum samples taken from 110 stray dogs impounded at 5 locations. The microagglutination lysis reaction was used with the Leptotest diagnosis set containing 8 serovars.

The serological test revealed the fact that 50% of the examined dogs tested positive to 6 of the serovars in the diagnosis test.

The dominant serovar was *L. canicola* (18,18%), followed by *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* (13,67%) and *L. pomona* (10,91%).

The test also revealed the presence of mixed infections in a percentage of 11,82%.

The results obtained confirm the important part stray dogs play in transmitting leptospirosis both to animals and to humans.

**STABILIREA RELA IILOR DE CAUZALITATE ÎN
EVOLU IA RÂIEI PSROPTICE LA BUBALINELE DIN
S.C.D.C.B. - ERCAIA, JUD. BRA OV**

**ESTABLISHING THE CAUSAL FACTORS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF PSROPTIC MANGE IN BUFFALO FROM
S.C.D.C.B ERCAIA, BRA OV DISTRICT**

CRISTINA CERNEA, M. CERNEA

Universitatea de ttiin e Agricole i Medicin Veterinar , Facultatea de Medicin
Veterinar , Str. M n tur nr. 3-5, Cluj-Napoca, Romnia. clcernea@email.ro

Cuvinte cheie: râie psroptica, bubaline, epidemiologie, cauzalitate

Key words: psroptic mange, buffalo, epidemiology, causal factors

SUMMARY

Establishing the causal factors in the development of psroptic mange in buffalo from S.C.D.C.B ercaia, Bra ov district highlighted the fact that the disease developed only in adults, regardless of sex. Research concerning the susceptibility of buffalos to *Psoroptes ovis* carried out in tow phases, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 allowed classification of buffalos in: - receptive, all the animals in the studied group; - receptive susceptible, adult animals in which the disease had been diagnosed 43.79% and 47.84%; receptive susceptible that manifested symptoms 16.38% and 17.88 - receptive susceptible that did not manifested any symptoms and represented 31.47% and 25.92% of investigated population; 15 and 56.20% were resistant. The analysis of the relative risk level expressed through the *Odds ratio*, shown values of 2.33-3.73, which establishes that between "age", as a risk factor, and the development of psroptic mange in 5 to 13 year old buffalos there is an important correlation, at least in the studied hotspot.

**ASPECTE GENERALE ALE EPIDEMIOLOGIEI RAILOR IN
EFECTIVE DE BOVINE DIN CENTRUL SI NORD-VESTUL
ROMANIEI**

**GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MANGE IN
BOVINE POPULATIONS IN THE CENTER AND NORTH-WEST
OF ROMANIA**

CRISTINA CERNEA, M. CERNEA

Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară, Facultatea de Medicină
Veterinară, Str. Măntur nr. 3-5, Cluj-Napoca, România. clcernea@email.ro

Cuvinte cheie: râi, bovine, epidemiologie, România

Key words: mange, bovine, epidemiology, Romania

SUMMARY

Epidemiological studies meant for establishing and development of mange hotspots were carried out on 36 groups from 6 districts (Alba, Bihor, Brașov, Cluj, Mureș, and Satu-Mare), on a total number of 5608 individuals, of whom a number of 50620 cattle and 546 buffalo, highlighted a prevalence rate of 11.76%. In cattle the prevalence rate was of 13.04% and 9.09% in buffalo. Sarcoptic mange shown a prevalence rate of 5.88%, chorioptic and psoroptic mange shown a prevalence level of 2.98%. Considering the total nr of studied individuals (5608) the number of recorded mange cases was of 158, with a prevalence rate of 2.81%. Of these 158 cases, 44 (0.78%) were of psoroptic, 19 (0.33%) of chorioptic and, 95 (1.69%) of sarcoptic mange.

**STUDIUL COMPARATIV AL EFICACITĂȚII TRATAMENTULUI
CU FENBENDAZOL ȘI IVERMECTIN ÎN STRONGILIDOZE LA
CABALINE**

**COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
FEMBENDAZOLE AND IVERMECTINE BASED TREATMENT IN
EQUINE STRONGYLOIDOSIS.**

MIHAI CERNEA¹, CRISTINA CERNEA¹, V. COZMA¹,
L.M. MADEIRA DE CARVALHO²

¹Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară, Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară Cluj-Napoca, str. Mănăsturel, 3-5, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, e-mail:msernea@yahoo.com

²Universidade Tecnica de Lisboa, Faculdade de Medicina Veterinaria, 1300-477 Lisboa

Cuvinte cheie: fenbendazol, ivermectin, strongilidoz, cabaline

Key words: fenbendazole, ivermectin, strongylidosis, horses

SUMMARY

Research was carried out between March and April 2006 in CSV Cluj I, the purpose being of establishing the therapeutic effectiveness of benzimidazoles and macrocyclic lactones based treatment in equine strongyloidosis. The lot treated with fenbendazole shown an extensiveness before-treatment (AT) of 60% through McMaster method, and 100% through Stoll method. AT levels of strongyloidosis was of 600 OPG (eggs per gram), and 1120 LPG (larva per gram). 28 days after-treatment (PT) the extensiveness was of 80% regardless of the investigating method. The lot treated with ivermectine shown a AT extensiveness of 80% through McMaster method and 100% through Stoll method, AT levels of strongyloidosis was of 800 OPG, and 1400 LPG. 28 days after-treatment (PT) the strongyl extensiveness as well as the intensity were null. This proves the high degree of effectiveness of this substance in treating equine strongyloidosis.

**INFLUENTA TRATAMENTULUI CU MEBENDAZOL ASUPRA
INDICILOR EPIDEMIOLOGICI AI STRONGILIDOZEI LA ASINI**

**THE INFLUENCE OF MEMBENDAZOLE TREATMENT ON
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN DONKEY
STRONGYLOIDOSIS**

MIHAI CERNEA¹, CRISTINA CERNEA¹, L. OGNEAN¹, V. COZMA¹,
L.M. MADEIRA DE CARVALHO²

¹Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară, Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară Cluj-Napoca, str. Mănăstur, 3-5, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, e-mail:mscernea@yahoo.com

²Universidade Tecnica de Lisboa, Faculdade de Medicina Veterinaria, 1300-477 Lisboa

Cuvinte cheie: asini, mebendazol, strongilidoz .

Key words: donkeyes, mbendazole, strongylidosis.

SUMMARY

Research carried out in March 2006 on a population of donkeys from Salaj, through administration of a mebendazole based treatment on 7.39% of the total population. This highlighted that the treatment did not have any major influence on the development of the epidemiological factors of strongyloidosis. *In vitro* determinations through “egg hatch assay” (EHA) and “larva development assay” (LDA) of the therapeutic effectiveness of mebendazole have shown the susceptibility for the onset of resistance through adaptation phenomena for benzimidazoles in the studied strongyl population.

**DIAGNOSTICUL ECOGRAFIC ÎN DIFERITE AFEC IUNI
GASTROINTESTINALE LA CÂINI
ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSIS IN DIFFERENT
GASTROINTESTINAL MALFUNCTIONS IN DOGS**

**C. DANA¹, M. D. CODREANU¹, L. MOISE¹,
ADRIANA FLORENTINA FLOREA²**

¹Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti

²Student Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti
dr_cristian_dana@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: examen ecografic, tub digestiv, câine.

Key words: ultrasound examination, digestive tract, dog.

SUMMARY

Ultrasound examination of the digestive tract in different morbid stages is not of first relevance (it represents an additional investigation), but it may bring important clues for the diagnostic. Being harmless, it can be repeated several times, allowing a dynamic observation of certain injury types (for example: paralytic ileus, plosive states, subplosive states).

**DIAGNOSTICUL ECOGRAFIC ÎN AFECȚIUNILE
VEZICII ȘI CĂILOR BILIARE LA CÂINE ȘI PISIC
ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSIS IN THE MALFUNCTIONS
OF THE GALL BLADDER AND BILE DUCT IN DOGS
AND IN CATS**

C. DANA¹, ADRIANA FLORENTINA FLOREA²

¹Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București

²Student Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București
dr_cristian_dana@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: examen ecografic, vezică biliară, căi biliare, câine și pisic .

Key words: ultrasound examination, gall bladder, bile duct, dog and cat.

SUMMARY

For the investigation of the gall bladder and bile duct in dogs and cats, ultrasound examination is considered very useful owing to the accuracy of the results obtained.

When assessing the bladder by ultrasound, the parietal modifications (contour, thickness) and the echogenicity of the contents of the gall are taken into consideration.

The most frequent lesions diagnosed at this organ are inflammatory lesions, cholelithiasis and tumoral lesions.

DIALIZA PERITONEAL – METOD COMPLEMENTAR ÎN TRATAMENTUL INSUFICIEN EI RENALE LA CÂINE PERITONEAL DIALYSIS – COMPLEMENTARY THERAPY IN RENAL FAILURE IN DOG

CRISTINA FERNOAG , L. IONI ., M.CORNIL
Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti, cristinafernoag @yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: dializ peritoneal , insuficien renal acut i cronic , câine.
Keywords: peritoneal dialysis, acute and cronic renal failure, dog.

SUMMARY

The peritoneum serves as a passive, semi permeable barrier to the diffusion of plasma water and peritoneal fluid. The major use of peritoneal dialysis in dogs is to treat and maintain patients with acute renal failure until they compensate for renal damage, by restoring the composition of the body's fluid environment toward normal. This is accomplished principally by formulating a dialysate whose constituent concentrations are set to the approximate normal values in the body.

The records of 21 dogs treated with peritoneal dialysis during a one year period were evaluated. The indications for peritoneal dialysis were acute renal failure in 12 animals and chronic renal failure in nine animals. The peritoneal dialysis was carried out by standard techniques with commercial solutions used in human medicine. Peritoneal dialysis resulted in a significant decrease in serum urea nitrogen concentration in 16 of the dogs and a significant decrease in serum creatinine in 19 dogs. Two dogs died during treatment and six dogs were euthanatized. The remaining 13 dogs survived after successful peritoneal dialysis.

On the basis of the results of this study, the authors concluded that peritoneal dialysis, although associated with a high complication rate, was a successful technique for reducing azotemia in dogs with acute and chronic renal failure. Survival rates were poor because of the severity of the underlying renal diseases.

**PREVALENȚA ȘI INCIDENȚA PARAZITOZELOR
DIAGNOSTICATE LA RUMEGĂTOARE ÎN
UNELE JUDEȚE DIN MUNTENIA**

**THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF PARASITIC DISEASES
DIAGNOSED AT RUMINANTS IN SOME MUNTENIA DISTRICTS**

I.L. MITREA, MARIA CRIVINEANU, MARIANA IONIȚĂ, V. NICORESCU,

DELIA CARMEN CRIVINEANU

Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București, liviumitrea@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: incidență, prevalență, parazitoze, helmintoze, rumegătoare.

Key words: incidence, prevalence, parasitic diseases, helminthiasis, ruminants.

SUMMARY

Parasitical diseases cause direct economical losses through animal mortality and indirect losses through metabolic disorders, decrease and even ceasing of animal productions (meat, milk, wool, eggs), decrease of the growing ratio in youth, skin depreciation and uneconomical slaughtering.

Despite the tendencies and latest developments of non-specific methods of parasitical control, including biological ones, the usage of chemical substances against parasites still represents the base of parasitical diseases prevention and treatment.

In order to accomplish the parasitical surveillance we have done coproparasitical exams after the harvesting of cattle and sheep feces samples from Muntenia six districts.

The presence of internal parasitical diseases in examined animals reveals propitious conditions for their evolution and spread in zonal populations and the eventual resistance to anthelmintic substances, underlining the necessity of parasitical control of the animal populations.

**REZULTATE ALE IMUNODIAGNOSTICULUI ÎN HIDATIDOZ
EXPERIMENTAL LA RUMEG TOARE ȘI EVALUAREA
CHIMIOPREVENIEI CU ALBENDAZOL**

**RESULTS OF IMMUNOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN EXPERIMENTAL
HYDATIDOSIS IN RUMINANTS AND EVALUATION OF THE
CHEMOPREVENTION WITH ALBENDAZOLE**

I.L. MITREA¹, MARIANA IONI¹, V. COZMA²,

O. ONOFREI³, G. GÂJĂIL¹, N. ALEXANDRU⁴

¹Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București

²Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară Cluj Napoca

³ Direcția Sanitară Veterinară și Siguranță Alimentară Suceava

⁴ Institutul de Diagnostic și Sănătate Animală București

liviumitrea@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: hidatidoz rumegătoare, imunodiagnostic, chimioprevenție

Key words: hydatidosis, ruminants, immunodiagnostic, chemoprevention

SUMMARY

Some immunological methods for diagnosis and chemoprophylaxy in experimental hydatidosis in/on ovine were performed/released.

Hydatid infections was performed by intraperitoneal inoculation in lambs with 200 protoscolexes. Blood samples were taken before and after inoculation (8 and 64 days p.i.) for laboratory determinations. Also, the intradermal test was performed. One of the two groups of infected animals was treated with albendazol in dose of 10 mg/kg/day, for 30 days.

By the intradermal test, positive results were registered even at 8 days p.i, while by the other used methods (double immunodiffusion, counterimmunoelectrophoresis and immunoenzymatic test) positive results were obtained at the last exam.

Anatomo- and histopathological exams showed a cessation of development of hydatid cysts by specific process.

**TRATAMENTUL AFEC IUNILOR HEPATICE CU
AJUTORUL SILIMARINEI LA CÂINI
TREATMENT OF HEPATIC FAILURE USING
SILIMARIN IN DOGS**

L., MOISE *, C. DANA*

laurmoise@yahoo.com

*Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti

Cuvinte cheie: silimarin , hepatopatii, hepatoprotec ie.

Key words: sylimarin, liver disease, hepatoprotective.

SUMMARY

Botanicals have been used traditionally by herbalist and indigenous healers worldwide for the prevention and treatment of liver disease. Clinical research in this century has confirmed the efficacy of several plants in the treatment of liver disease. Basic scientific research has uncovered the mechanism by which some plants afford their therapeutic effects. *Sylibum marianum* has been shown to have clinical applications in the treatment of toxic hepatitis, fatty liver, cirrhosis, ischemic injury, radiation toxicity and viral hepatitis via its antioxidative, anti-lipid peroxidative, antifibrotic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulating, and liver regenerating effects.

**PRODUSE NATURISTE HEPATOPROTECTOARE UTILIZABILE
ÎN MEDICINA VETERINAR**

**HEPATOPROTECTIVE NATURAL PRODUCTS USED IN
VETERINARY MEDICINE**

L., MOISE *

*Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti,
Email: laurmoise@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: produse naturiste, plante medicinale,hepatoprotec ie.

Key words: natural products, medicinal herbs, hepatoprotective.

SUMMARY

Medicinal herbs are signifiant source of pharmaceutical drugs. Latest trends have shown increasing demand of phytodrugs and some medicinal herbs have proven hepatoprotective potential. Silymarin, a flavonol lignan mixture) extracted from the *Silybum marianum* (milk thistle) is a popular remedy for hepatic diseases. Today, every herbal company is marketing formulations for liver disorders but the actual scene is that only selected medicinal herbs have been tested for hepatoprotective activity. Some herbal formulations claiming to be hepatoprotective may actually contain chemical constituents having hepatotoxic potential. *Hyperici Herba*, *Chelidonium Majus*, *Cynara Scolimus* and *Taraxacum officinalis* are potential candidates with hepatoprotective activity. The article reviews latest trends in testing of isolated constituents with hepatoprotective activity.

MIJLOACE ȘI METODE UTILIZATE ÎN DIAGNOSTICUL UZUAL AL DERMATITEI DE HIPERSENSIBILIZARE LA ÎNȘEPĂTURILE DE PURICI LA CÂINE

MODALITIES AND METHODS USUALLY USED TO DIAGNOSE CANINE FLEA BITE HYPERSENSITIVITY

V. NICORESCU, V. CRIVINEANU

Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București, valinicorescu@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: alergii, dermatită, câine, purici, diagnostic.

Key words: allergy, dermatitis, dog, fleas, diagnosis.

SUMMARY

Canine flea bite hypersensitivity dermatitis represents a cutaneous reaction to the antigens present in flea saliva. Flea hypersensitivity is the most frequent allergic dermatitis, considering the large flea infestation in dogs. The etiological agent is represented, in most cases, by *Ctenocephalides felis*.

The main clinical sign is pruritus, which is constantly observed and sometimes violent. Initial lesions are erythema and then papules, pustules and crusts that appear especially at the tail base. Other locations of the lesions are dorsal, lumbar, perineal, abdominal or axillary regions.

In this study there were examined 32 dogs that manifested specific clinical signs. The methods used to diagnose flea bite dermatitis consisted in anamnesis, clinical exam and therapeutic diagnosis.

**TESTAREA EFECTULUI NEMATODOCID AL PRODUSULUI
ANTIPARAZITAR CEVAMEC (CEVA SANTE ANIMALE,
FRAN A) 1% LA CÂINE**

**THE NEMATOCIDE EFFECT OF CEVAMEC 1% (CEVA SANTE
ANIMALE, FRANCE) IN DOGS**

TEFANIA SERES, M. LEFKADITIS, OANA POHRIB, V. COZMA

Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară, Facultatea de Medicină
Veterinară,
Calea Mănăstur nr.3-5, 400372, Cluj-Napoca, România, email: seresstefania@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: ivermectin, nematozi intestinali, câine

Keywords: ivermectin, intestinal nematodes, dog

SUMMARY

Although ivermectin is known to be a safe and potent broad spectrum anthelmintic in dogs that also has a proven effect against different ectoparasites, it is recommended for the treatment of only some filarial diseases. As a first step in trying to control ectoparasites and enteroparasites with a single drug we decided to assess the short-term impact of selective mass treatment with ivermectin on the prevalence of intestinal helminthiases in dogs. Thus, the anthelmintic activity of ivermectin was tested in 10 dogs against adult ascarids (*Toxocara canis*), hookworms (*Ancylostoma caninum*) and whipworms (*Trichuris vulpis*). Dosage levels tested were single subcutaneous injections of 200 micrograms/kg of body weight with appropriate vehicle-treated controls. We used ivermectin in parenteral solution represented by the commercially available Cevamec 1% (Ceva Sante Animale, France). The efficacy of the drug turned out to be 87% for *Toxocara canis*, 93 % for *Ancylostoma/Uncinaria* and 99% for *Trichuris vulpis*.

**ASPECTE EPIDEMIOLOGICE, CLINICE ȘI PARACLINICE LA O
PISIC (*FELIS CATUS*) POZITIV LA
“SNAP FELV ANTIGEN TEST”
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL AND PARACLINICAL ASPECTS
OF A POSITIVE SNAP FELV ANTIGEN
TESTED FELINE (*FELIS CATUS*)**

T. SOARE, S. B. R. IT. REANU
Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București
soare_teodoru@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: diagnostic clinic, diagnostic citologic, FeLV, patologii feline

Key words: clinical diagnostic, cytological diagnostic, FeLV, feline pathology

SUMMARY

This paper presents the epidemiological, clinical and cytological particularities of a 8 months male cat (*Felis catus*) that tested positive to SNAP FeLV Antigen test (IDEXX Laboratories Inc.)

The compared analyse of the bibliographic data and the information obtained following the epidemiological, clinical and cytological investigations allowed launching new information that could help the practitioner veterinarian in issuing FeLV infection suspicion. In order to allow the concomitant assessment of the physiologic toward pathological, the cytological images taken in this case are presented by comparison with the normal aspect of cat peripheral blood.

**CERCET RI PRELIMINARE PRIVIND OB INEREA UNEI SU E PRECOCE DE
EIMERIA TENELLA "IN VIVO"**

**PRELIMINARY RESEARCH REGARDING SELECTION OF A PRECOCIOUS
STRAIN OF *EIMERIA TENELLA* "IN VIVO"**

ADRIANA TITILINCU¹, O. UTEU², B. SZAKACS³, I. BRUMAR¹,
M. LEFKADITIS⁴, V. COZMA¹

¹Universitatea de tiin e Agricole i Medicin Veterinar Cluj Napoca România, Facultatea
de Medicin Veterinar , Disciplina de Parazitologie i Boli Parazitare
Str. M n tur, Nr. 3-5, Cod 400372

²CEVA, Romania

³S.C. Vis Avis S.A., Vadul Cri ului, Bihor, Romania

⁴D.V.M., PhD, Veterinary Clinic Delfon 111, Z.C. 54644, Thessaloniki, Greece
atitilincu@yahoo.co.uk

Cuvinte cheie: *Eimeria tenella*, linie precoce, pui

Key words: *Eimeria tenella*, precocious strain, chicken

SUMMARY

The chickens coccidia free range were inoculated with oocysts of *E. tenella* isolated from a caecal eimeriosis hotbed and the first newly developed oocysts were recovered. They were used for inoculation of other chickens which consequently excreted oocysts sooner than in the previous passage. By repeated use of this method the prepatent period was shortened after four passages by 20,3 hours. Precocious line (LP) was evaluated for pathogenicity using as criteria total oocyst production, lesion score, weight gain and feed conversion. The results showed difference in relation to the criteria used above for the *E. tenella* precocious line when compared to its parent strain (LI). *E. tenella* precocious line had inferior pathogenicity in comparison with parental one, the lesional score being 1 in the precocious line and 4 in the parental line. The O.P.G. (oocysts per gram faeces) was 124800 in parental lines while in precocious line were 92200 at 184 h p.i. The highest rate of weight gain was registered in precocious line being 29,09 g/chicken/day, and 18,44 g/chicken/day in parental line. Regarding food conversion, the highest level of consumed feed was registered in parental line (4,468 kg forage/kg spore), the lowest consume being in precocious line (3,087 kg forage/kg spore).

Regarding the obtained results it is important to continue the selection for precocity of *E. tenella* and to perform additional studies such as, testing of sensibility and chimioresistance to different coccidiostatics and comparative study of the biological cycle.