

TEHNICI DE DIAGNOSTIC UTILIZABILE ÎN BOALA CRONIC GRANULOMATOAS LA CÂINE

G. GĂJĂIL , MIMI DOBREA, IULIANA GĂJĂIL
Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti
imunogg@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: neutrofile, fagocitoz , imunodeficien ,câine
Key words : neutrophils, phagocytosis, immunodeficiencies, dog

SUMMARY

The work proposes the analysis of some techniques of immunological diagnostics that allow the confirmation of chronic granulous disease in dogs. The pathogenic mechanism stands in the functional disorder of the neutrophils and has a genetic determination at its base. The whole of the obtained results following the effectuation of tests based on the evaluation of the migration capacity, on the adherence capacity, of the endocytosis and of the global bactericide capacities draw the conclusion that the chronic granulous disease suspicion diagnosis in dogs can be confirmed through two tests: the caption of the carbon particles test and the test that determinate the global bactericide activity.

**STUDIUL REZISTENȚEI LA AGENȚII FIZICO-CHIMICI A UNOR
TULPINI DE *A. PLEUROPNEUMONIAE***

**RESEARCHES REGARDING RESISTANCE OF
A. PLEUROPNEUMONIAE AT ACTION OF PHYSICAL AND
CHEMICAL FACTORS**

V. HERMAN, CORINA PASCU, N. C. TANĂȘ, LUMINIĂA COSTINAR, S. CHIRI
Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară Timișoara
viorel.herman@fmvt.ro

Cuvinte cheie: *A. pleuropneumoniae*, rezistență, factori fizici și chimici.

Key words: *A. pleuropneumoniae*, resistance, physical and chemical factors.

SUMMARY

In the paper are presented the researches regarding resistance of *A. pleuropneumoniae* at physical and chemical factors. The resistance of *A. pleuropneumoniae* at physical factors is considered being very low. The paper's purpose was to quantify the *A. pleuropneumoniae* strains resistance at temperature and pH variations.

The wet condition, generally ensures longer survival, while high temperature destroys instantaneous or allows survival for a short time. Acid pH destroys bacteria in a short time while alkaline pH allows survival for longer.

A. pleuropneumoniae presented a high sensibility on antiseptics and disinfectants action, these inactivated almost instantaneous the bacteria.

**IZOLAREA SPECIEI MICROSPORUM DISTORTUM DINTR-UN
CAZ DE DERMATOFITIZ , LA CÂINE
ISOLATION OF MICROSPORUM DISTORTUM FROM
A DERMATOPHYTOSIS CASE, IN DOG**

CARMEN NEGOI

Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti,
e-mail: negoitacarmen@yahoo.com

Cuvinte cheie: *Microsporum distortum*, dermatofitiz , câine.

Key words: *Microsporum distortum*, dermatophytosis, dog.

SUMMARY

Microsporum spp. is recognized as an important agent of dermatophytosis in human and animals, including keratinophilic species able to degrade keratin from skin and its appendages (mainly hair follicles).

Microsporum distortum (*M. distortum*), a member of this genus is considered a variety of *Microsporum canis* by many experts, being uncommonly isolated from both human and animals. The mechanisms of pathogenesis and natural reservoir are still unknown.

The paper reported a case of chronic superficial dermatitis in a *German Shepherd* female, 11 years old, from which I have isolated *M. distortum*. Firstly, atypical skin lesions required a differential clinical diagnosis. Subsequently, the mycological examination supplied a definitive diagnosis by its contribution to isolation and identification of the fungus (based on macroscopic and microscopic features). Moreover, the evolution of the isolated strain in culture media (fast pleomorphism, inability to grow with actidione) supported the hypothesis that *M. distortum* may represent a distinct phenotype of *Microsporum canis*, probably an adaptative variety to *in vitro* conditions.

**EVALUAREA CARACTERELOR BIOCHIMICE ALE UNOR
TULPINI DE A. PLEUROPNEUMONIAE**

**EVALUATION OF BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTER IN
A.PLEUOPNEMONIAE STRAINS**

CORINA PASCU, V. HERMAN, N.C TAN , LUMINI A COSTINAR
Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Timi oara
corina.pascu@fmvt.ro

Cuvinte cheie: *A. pleuropneumoniae*, API ZYM.
Key words: *A. pleuropneumoniae*, API ZYM.

SUMMARY

The study was carried out in evaluation of biochemical characteristics of *A. pleuropneumoniae* strains. *A. pleuropneumoniae* has generally a weak biochemical activity. A variable but generally negative answer was obtained for the catalase and oxidase test. In API galley ZYM the studied strains given a strongly positive result for the test alkaline phosphatase, acid phosphatase and phosphoamidase. It was obtained a result slightly positive for the test leucine arylamidase and a negative result for the other tests.

A. pleuropneumoniae strains doesn't grow on MacConkey agar.

**CERCET RI PRIVIND AC IUNEA UNOR SERURI DE PORC
ASUPRA DEZVOLT RII LUI A. PLEUROPNEUMONIAE**

**RESEARCH REGARDING ACTIVITY OF PIGS' SERUM ON
GROWING A. PLEUROPNEUMONIAE**

CORINA PASCU

Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Timi oara
corina.pascu@fmvt.ro

Cuvinte cheie: *A. pleuropneumoniae*, anticorpi antihemolitici, anticorpi anticretere
Key words: *A. pleuropneumoniae*, antihemolytic antibody, antigrowing antibody

SUMMARY

In the paper are presented the activity of pigs' serum on growing *A. pleuropneumoniae*. There are tested 117 serum and two *A. pleuropneumoniae* strains. It could be observed different action of pigs serum on these strains: antihemolytic activity, antigrowing activity, both or none of these activity.

Tulpinile patogene de *A. pleuropneumoniae* acioneaz prin mai mul i factori, printre care i toxinele Apx. Responsabilitatea pentru activitatea hemolitic i citotoxic a lui *A. pleuropneumoniae* revine celor patru toxine - ApxI, ApxII, ApxIII i ApxIV (Euzeby, 2000, Quin i col., 2002). Fiecare din aceste toxine au activitate hemolitic diferit , iar prezena lor depinde de serotipul tulpinii de *A. pleuropneumoniae* (Terry, 1997, Moga Mânzat, 2001).

Prezena infeciei cu *A. pleuropneumoniae* determin producerea de anticorpi antihemolizine a c ror ac iune poate fi evideniat *in vitro*.

A fost testat capacitatea de inhibare a hemolizei i/sau a creterii lui *A. pleuropneumoniae* de c tre seruri de porc, recoltate din unit i diferite, n care a evoluat sau evolua, la data recolt rii serului, pleuropneumonia porcului.

**TESTAREA UNUI ETALON NA IONAL DE LUCRU PPD BOVIN
PE VI EI VACCINA I CU VACCIN BCG**

**TESTING A NATIONAL WORKING STANDARD BOVINE PPD TO
VACCINATED BEEF WITH BCG VACCINE**

MARIA-MIOARA R DU¹, I. OGOE², T. POPESCU³

¹S.C. Romvac Company S.A., e-mail maridety@yahoo.com

²Facultatea de Medicin Veterinar Bucure ti

³Institutul de Diagnostic i S n tate Animal

Cuvinte cheie: etalon na ional de lucru PPD bovin, IDR , M. bovis, vi ei, vaccin BCG

Key words: international standard for tuberculin PPD bovine, DHT, M. bovis, catles, BCG vaccine

SUMMARY

This study show the biological value the National and Working Reference Standard Bovine PPD by comparison with the 1st International Standard for tuberculin, Purified Protein Derivative (PPD), Bovine (PPD BOV) through skin alergice test to a groupe of young calves vaccinated subcutaneously with a single dose of BCG vaccine, produced of Bucharest Cantacuzino Institute (contain $5,95 \times 10^6$ colony forming units). Was harvested peripheral blood for detected the IFN-level with BovigamTM kit, which to confirm the free status of bovine tuberculosis (on day of vaccination) and the immune cellular responses by BCG vaccination (after three and seven weeks by vaccination). Intradermal allergic test confirms development the immune cellular responses through to come delayed hipersensibility (DHT).

**TESTAREA UNUI ETALON NAȚIONAL DE LUCRU PPD BOVIN
PE COBAI SENSIBILIZAȚI CU BACILI VI DE
MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS AN5**

**TESTING A WORKING NATIONAL BOVINE PPD STANDARD BY
SENSITIZATION GUINEA PIG WITH LIVE
MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS AN5 BACILLI**

MARIA-MIOARA RĂDUȚU¹, I. OGOE², T. POPESCU, MARIA IONESCU³

¹S.C. Romvac Company S.A., e-mail maridety@yahoo.com

²Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară București

³Institutul de Diagnostic și Sănătate Animală

Cuvinte cheie: PPD bovin, etalon, IDR, Mycobacterium bovis, cobai

Key words: PPD bovine, etalon, DHT, Mycobacterium bovis, guinea pig

SUMMARY

Standardization of bovine tuberculins is very important in order to guarantee in national eradication campaigns that the field tuberculins have sufficient diagnostic strength and the second place for the international trade of cattle in order to have a better guarantee that the animals have been tested with tuberculin of about the same biological activity.

The method of sensitization is of a very critical importance. Experience for more than 20 years at Central Veterinary Institute at Lelystad has shown that a dose of 0,001 to 0,0001 mg wet weight bacilli of a virulent strain of *M. bovis* gives excellent results. The sensitization after five weeks is very good and the guinea pigs are at the time of the assay still in good health.

The injection volume is 0,1 ml each of the two bovine tuberculins (the Working National Standard bovine tuberculin PPD and the 1st International Standard for tuberculin, Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) Bovine, of isotonic phosphate-buffered saline diluted of 1 in 100, 1 in 500 and 1 in 2500.

The reading of the reaction is done 24 hours after injection. The different diameters of the erythema are measured with calipers in millimeters and recorded on assay sheets. The results are statistically evaluated.

**CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND IMPORTANȚA EXAMENULUI
MICROSCOPIC PENTRU DIAGNOSTICUL MICROBIOLOGIC ÎN
DERMATITELE CĂINELUI**

**CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF
MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL
DIAGNOSIS OF DERMATITIS IN DOG**

B.A. TA BAC
Facultatea de Medicină Veterinară din București
bogdan_tasbac@yahoo.fr

Cuvinte cheie: examen microscopic, dermatopatii infecțioase ale câinilor.
Key words: microscopical examination, infectious dermatopathies of dogs.

SUMMARY

The microscopic examination, conducted on a relevant number of cases – 226 dogs affected by skin diseases with infectious features –, permits the establishment of a series of considerations regarding the relation microorganisms – white blood cells, especially polymorphonuclear neutrophils. It could be analyzed too the characters of the microbial flora associated with dermal lesions and flora modifications in the evolution and in the final stage of the local and/or general applied therapy.

The study permits the establishment of both the laboratory tests limits and their advantages.