

RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE EFFECT OF THYROZOL IN THE BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN CHICKENS

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Cuvinte cheie: parametrii sanguine bichimici, thyrozol, hipotiroidism, găini
Key words: blood biochemical parameters, thyrozol, hypotiroidism, chickens

SUMMARY

In this paper we wanted to find out how the thyrozol influence the blood biochemical parameters in chickens. Regarding to this reason we administrated thyrozol for 14 days, after which we collected blood samples and determined the main parameters of blood: hemoglobin, total protein, albumin, Ca, Mg, P and uric acid. Our results were compared with values determined to the control group. We observed that the parameters investigated presented minor changes with the exception of the Ca/P rapport which has shown a significant increase.

CERCETĂRI HISTOLOGICE PRIVIND SISTEMUL IMUNITAR AL MUCOASELOR LA PĂSĂRI

HISTOLOGICAL RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE IMMUNITARY SYSTEM OF THE MUCOSAE IN BIRDS

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Cuvinte cheie: membrană nictitantă, sistem imun, examinare histologică
Key words : membrane nictitanta, immune system, histological examination

SUMMARY

The goal of the present study is to reveal, based on the histological investigation, changes appeared in conjunctival mucousa for ocular vaccinated hens compared with unvaccinated ones. The investigations were made on conjunctiva that covers nictitante membrane, aiming the structural particularities, that may be involved in the immune system of mucous membranes. Conjunctival mucousa investigation allows appreciation immune efficacy of a vaccine administered by conjunctival.

NEW DRUGS USED IN THE VETERINARY DERMATOLOGY

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Cuvinte cheie: dermatologie, medicamente noi.
Key words: dermatology, new drugs

SUMMARY

This article will overview the use of some systemic and topical medications in the treatment of veterinary dermatological diseases. The information related to these therapeutically courses of action and the treatments themselves are relatively new. A large part of the information presented is the synthesis of some non-scientifically validated reports or comments, case studies, limited research or personal experiences connected to these therapies. There is a necessity to organize extended controlled studies in many areas in order to find out the genuine benefits of these new medications. Their predominant effect is the patient's immunity response modification. Although we will be discussing them separately, the most interesting aspect is to consider and analyse the possibility of using them concurrently or in a combination of treatments designed to modify the immunity response, such as the atopic syndrome, in order to successfully manage the chronic dermatological diseases.

COMPARATIVE STUDY CONCERNING METHODS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER: THE MULTIPLE TUBES METHODS AND THE MEMBRANE FILTRATION METHOD

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Keywords: drinking water, *Escherichia coli*, coliforms, enterococci, membrane filtration

Cuvinte cheie: apă potabilă, coliformi, enterococi, membrană filtrantă

SUMMARY

The quality of drinking water influence directly the health of humans and animals because it can determine the apparition of infectious and toxic diseases when the values of quality parameters (microbiological, chemical and indicators) are higher than maximum permissible concentrations mentioned in current legislation. Presenting of advantages and disadvantages of using of 2 methods for microbiological analysis of drinking water for animal watering: *multiple tubes method* and *membrane filtration method*. There were analyzed the samples of water from local and central sources for water providing from animal farms and population households. Detection and counting of coliforms, *Escherichia coli* and enterococci from water by membrane filtration methods consisted in the incubation of membrane onto selective medium and confirmation of characteristic by biochemical tests. In comparison with estimation of most probable number of coliforms and enterococci by multiple tubes method (mentioned in romanian standard 3001/1991), method of membrane filtration has the following advantages: it is a standard method (SR EN ISO 9308-1 Water quality: detection and counting of *Escherichia coli* and coliforms. Part1: Membrane filtration method and SR EN ISO 7899-2 Water quality: detection and counting of enterococci. Part 2: Membrane filtration method) and thus it is very easy to be assimilated in sanitary veterinary labs, it is easy to perform, it has a more grade of precision. The disadvantage consists in necessity of using of special equipments as system of membrane filtration. Due to the role that water plays in trofic chain plant-animal-human as major component of alive matter, the monitoring of quality of drinking water for animal watering by microbiological and physical-chemical exam must represent a major objective of sanitary veterinary activity for maintenance of health status of animals, prevention of transmissible diseases from animal to human, environment protection and, not the last, protection of public health.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CLASSICAL AND MODERN METHODS OF DETERMINING THE AIRMICROFLORA IN DECONTAMINATED SPACES

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Keywords: airmicroflora, disinfection, parameters of microclimate

Cuvinte cheie: microflora aeriană, desinfecție, parametrii de microclimat

SUMMARY

The microbiological charge of air from animal shelters, spaces of units from food industry and sanitary veterinary labs is an important parameter of microclimate because, together with another parameters of microclimate as temperature, humidity, airflows, gases (carbon dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen sulphide) and dust, can affect the health status of animals by favouring and/or starting of different diseases, hygienic quality of products of animal origin and results of lab analysis by contamination of samples. The monitoring of spaces from Institute of Diagnostic and Animal Health labs by assessment of air decontamination was perform in the period January – August 2008. The air from these objectives was disinfected by apparatus for air sterilization with u.v. radiations (*Midas*, *Sterybox*) or mobile equipment of air and surfaces disinfection *Sterinis*. In order to perform these aims, there were determined 2 parameters: total number of germs and total number of fungi by 2 methods: *sedimentation method (Koch)*, that consisted in exposure of Petri dishes with solid medium in different points of sampling in 10 minutes; *air aspiration method* using air-sampler, apparatus with a place for laying of Petri dishes with solid medium and a pomp for air aspiration (1 m³) in 10 minutes. After parallel using of 2 methods, it results that: the both methods are easy to perform but the time is very long due to incubation; the air aspiration method can be performed using air-sampler; the total number of colonies/plate mustn't be worked as in case of sedimentation method (where it is necessary to apply Omeleanski formula for expression of number of microorganisms/ m³ of air), element that represents an advantage for analyst in choice of analysis methods.

EVALUAREA DETERMINĂRII PRINCIPALELOR ENZIME SERICE ÎN DIAGNOSTICUL UNOR STĂRI PATOLOGICE LA TINERETUL PORCIN ESTIMATE OF MAIN SOME SERUM DETERMINATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF SOME PATHOLOGICAL STATES IN YOUNG PIGS

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Keywords: serum enzymes, diagnosis, young pigs

Cuvinte cheie: enzyme serice, diagnostic, purcei

SUMMARY

In a pig farm 62 young pigs, 30-90 days age with different pathological states were studied follows: osteoarthropathies (12), parakeratosis (10), myopathies (8), hepatopathies (16), nephropathies (16). Blood samples were preserved and the following enzymes were determined: transaminases (TGO, TGP), alkaline phosphatase (Pal), gamma glutamyl transpherase (GGT) and creatinphosphokinase (CPK). Recorded dates were compared with the reference values. In osteopathies increasing in Pal activities was noted; Pal decreased in parakeratosis by zinc deficiency cases; in miopathies TGO and CPK activities were increased; in hepatopathies TGO, TGP and GGT activities were increased; in nephropathies TGP and GGT activities were increased. The other enzymes presented values in the reference limits. Serum enzymes determination may represent useful biological markers for the diagnosis of some pathological states of young pigs in early, under clinical stage, in the farms.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE GALINACEE GENITAL TRACT ON EGG

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Keywords: eggs, breeders, diagnosis

Cuvinte cheie: ouă, rase, diagnostic

SUMMARY

This work paper was an ample study effected on 5 years in to breeders reproduction farm. Was analysed the influence of nutritional factors on galinacee genital tract involved egg under qualitative and quantitative aspects. Was recorded hypoplasia ovary in the subacute intoxications. Egg shell aspect was altered in Ca/P unbalanced in the selenium deficiencies and salt intoxications. Selenium not influences the egg aspect. The coccidiostatic traces in the fodder can cause brown dotforms spots on egg shell.

MODEL MATEMATIC PENTRU STABILIREA NECESARULUI DE ENERGIE ȘI PROTEINĂ LA SUINE MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR DETERMINING THE ENERGY AND THE PROTEIN REQUIREMENTS FOR PIGS

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Cuvinte cheie: model matematic, necesar proteina, energie, suine

Key words: mathematical model, ptoetic necessity. energzy

SUMMARY

The paper presents a mathematical model for calculating the rules of energy and protein for pigs in growth and fattening. The important measures in determining the requirement of energy and protein, with this system of calculation, are: the metabolisable energy EM and the available protein PA.

We used functions and parameters of literature (Whittemore, 1993; Kyriazakis and Emmans, 1992), including our own experimental results (Burlacu et al., 1996). Based on this model is presented a procedure for calculating the ratios for sustenance.

**CERCETĂRI EPIDEMIOLOGICE ȘI SEROLOGICE
ÎNTR-UN FOCAR DE REOVIROZĂ LA PUII DE CARNE**

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND SEROLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN AN OUTBREAK OF
REOVIRUS IN BROILER CHICKENS**

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Key words: malabsorption syndrome, arthritis-tenosynovitis, broiler chickens

Cuvinte cheie: sindrom de malabsorbție, artrită, tenosinovită, găini, broiler

SUMMARY

In this paper are presented the results of epidemiological and serological investigation a flock of broilers in which the two syndromes of avian reovirus have occurred.

For confirming the diagnosis epidemiological and serological (ELISA) investigations have been performed.

The epidemiological investigation has shown that reovirus was present only at the respective generation of broilers, and that the disease was transmitted vertically, through infected eggs from parents, other sources of infection were less probable.

The cumulative death, calculated weekly for the broilers in the two pens, reached maximum values in the 4th and 5th weeks of life. At the end of the growing period the cumulative death was of 23,69% in pen A and 25,17% in pen B.

The evolution of the post infectious antibody titres has relieved the seroconversion phenomena, characteristic for a postinfectious immune response.

At the first sampling, respectively at the age of 23 days of life, 64,58% of the examined samples were positive, and at the second sampling, at the age of 37 days of life, 88,22% of the samples were positive.

**STUDIUL PRIVIND BIOLOGIA ACARIENILOR DIN GENUL *DEMODEX*
(SINHOSPITALITATEA. SPECIAȚIA SINHOSPITALICĂ)**

**STUDY CONCERNING THE BIOLOGY OF THE PARASITES FROM THE
DEMODEX GRUP (SYNHOSPITALITY)**

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Key words: *Demodex*, host, synhospitality

Cuvinte cheie: *Demodex*, gazdă, sinospitalitate

SUMMARY

The species of genus *Demodex*, specific symbionts of at least two congenerical host species can leave on the same host species, thus defining the synhospitality. Synhospitality is represented by diades, triades and tetraades for the cases when two, three, respectively four synhospitalable species on the same host have been discovered. The synhospitalable species resident in the pilosebaceous complex of the same host usually present markable taxonomical similarities. The synhospitalable speciation underlines the differentiation possibility of a distinct species from *Demodex* for a host, in one or more distinct species from *Demodex* for the same host species.

**INVESTIGAȚII PRIVIND INCIDENȚA BABESIOZEI
CANINE LA CLINICA UNIVET CONSTANȚA**

**STUDY ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF CANINE BABESIOSIS
IN UNIVET CLINIC CONSTANȚA**

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Key words: babesiosis, dog, anaemia, antibabesial drug

Cuvinte cheie: babesioză, câine, anemie.

SUMMARY

Babesiosis or piroplasmosis is a tick – borne hemoprotozoare disease affecting a variety of domestic and wild animals and humans worldwide. In a dog babesiosis was originally viewed as a tropical and subtropical disease, but an increasing number of cases of canine babesiosis are reported in regions where the disease was not previously know to exist. Canine babesiosis has been reported sporadically in Romania.

**CERCETĂRI CLINICE ȘI PARACLINICE ÎN STEATOZA HEPATO-RENALĂ A
PUILOR BROILER, INDUSĂ DE SCHIMBĂRI ÎN COMPOZIȚIA RAȚIEI, STĂRI DE
SOLICITARE INTENSĂ ȘI ALTE MODIFICĂRI AMBIENTALE**

**CLINICAL AND PARACLINICAL RESEARCHES IN HEPATO-RENAL STEATOSIS OF
BROILES CHICKENS, INDUCED BY CHANGES IN THE FABRICATION RECIPE OF
CONCENTRATION FODDER, INTENSE SOLICITATION STATES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES**

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Key words: hepato-renal steatosis, methabolic episode.

Cuvinte cheie: steatoză hepatorenală, episode metabolic

SUMMARY

Hepato-renal steatosis of broiles chickens represents a nutritional determined by the disturbance of the energetic methabolism.

Between the ethiological incriminated factors, nutritional factors (hypercaloric rations - with over 3000 Kcal), rations with an excess of glucids (wheat, corn) and and excess of lipids (soy grits) and also the deficiency in biotin are the main factors responsible for the disease appereance.

Intense solicitation states (dividing, vaccination, diverse therapy), environmental changes (sudden changes of temperature) are considered as cofactors.

The studied aspects were found in a microfarm, where under economic reasons and „ignorance” were made changes in the fabrication recipe of concentration fodder, which has caused the slow apparition, with not many clinical signs, of the hepato-renal steatosis; high mortality was the one noticed.

The veterinarian, when was called, sent blood samples to the laboratory for the energetic profile, made necropsy, has withdrawn liver for hystological plates in order to confirm the diagnosis.

**EXIGENȚE DEONTOLOGICE IN CERCETAREA ȘTIINȚIFICĂ DIN DOMENIUL
MEDICINII VETERINARE
DEONTOLOGICAL DEMANDS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN
VETERINARY MEDICINE**

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Key words: bioethics; animal protection; veterinary medicine

Cuvinte cheie: bioetică; protecția animalelor; medicină veterinară

SUMMARY

The general and specific deontological principles of scientific research activities which make use of laboratory and farm animals were described in this paper.

Also, the professional standards and legislative aspects of veterinary research activities were presented.

All these deontological principles, professional standards and others rules were included in the content of the National Code of Bioethics.

**PARAMETRI ENDOCRINOLOGICI FRECVENT UTILIZAȚI ÎN PRACTICA
MEDICALĂ VETERINARĂ
ENDOCRINOLOGICAL PARAMETERS USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE**

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Cuvinte cheie: estradiol, progesteron, alopecie, insulină, C-peptidul, diabet mellitus

Key words: estradiol, progesterone, alopecia, insuline, C-peptide, diabetes mellitus

SUMMARY

Endocrinopathies incidence does not documentate in literature data, only sporadic evidence being communicate till now. With AIA II 600 endocrinologic analyser become possible a complex study with specific and sensible determination for different endocrine parameters in dogs and cats endocrinopathies.

Major indication in paraclinical evaluation of insulin are: pankreatic tumors with β -cells insulin secretory confirmation, functional evaluation of β -cells in animals with diabet mellitus, insulin binding antibodies presence confirmation in animals with diabet mellitus insulin resistance.

**CERCETĂRI HISTOLOGICE ALE CAILOR GENITALE MASCULE LA COCOSII IN
VARSTA DE 30 DE ZILE SI DE 60 DE ZILE
HISTOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE MASCULIN GENITAL WAYS AT COCK AGED
30 AND 60 DAYS**

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Cuvinte cheie: cocos, cai genitale, structura, histologie

Key words : cock, genital tract, structure, histology

SUMMARY

The goal of the present study is to reveal, based on the histological investigation, changes appeared in masculin genital ways (rete testis, epididim, channel deferential) at cock aged by 30 days and 60 days.

The investigations were made on channels witch make up testicular network, was investigated epithelium of testicular network.

Was investigate seminipher tube contort with overs in maberhood network testicular were continous with streth tubes wich make the cover with the testicular network.

EVALUAREA INFLUENȚEI UNOR ADITIVI FURAJERI ASUPRA GAZOGENEZEI, LA VACĂ
THE EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF SOME FODDER ADDITIVES ON GASOGENESIS, IN COW

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Cuvinte cheie: gazogeneză, vacă, semințe de in, semințe de cânepă
Key words: gasogenesis, cow, leen seeds, hemp seeds

SUMMARY

The aim of this experiment was to determinate the effect of some fodder additives, based on leen seeds, hemp seeds and buffer (75% NaHCO₃, 10% MgO și 15% Ca CO₃), on rumenal gasogenesis. In this purpose was taken samples of rumenal juice from cows feeded with these fodder additives. This samples was used to determinate the intensity of gasogenesis. The results show that in the experimental groups, whom was administered the additives based on leen or hemp seeds the intensity of gasogenesis decreased with 4,14% and 5,81%, the difference being significant. The experimental groups, whom was administered the additives based on leen or hemp seeds associated with buffer, the intensity of gasogenesis decreased with 9,19% and 5,88%, the difference being significant.

OPTIMIZAREA UNOR CĂI DE PREVENIRE ȘI COMBATERE A CONTAMINĂRII FURAJELOR CU MICOTOXINE

OPTIMISATION OF SOME PREVENTION AND REDUCING METHODS OF MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATION IN POULTRY FEEDS

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Key words: fungus, mycotoxins, feeds, Fix-A-Tox.
Cuvinte cheie: fungi, micotoxine, hrană.

SUMMARY

Mycotoxins are metabolic products of fungus, toxic to animals and humans in very low doses. One of the ways to reduce the feeds' contamination degree with fungus is represented by the use of adsorbent substances.

The purpose of this research was to observe the advantages of an adsorbent (Fix-A-Tox) put in poultry feed comparatively with the feed without adsorbent.

The obtained results indicate that Fix-A-Tox product used in combination with feed offered good results, manifested through better production indicators.

In conclusion, one of the best methods to reduce mycotoxin contamination in poultry feeds is the use of a mycotoxin adsorbent substance.

EFICACITATEA ANTIHELMINTICĂ A UNOR EXTRACTE VEGETALE
ANTHELMINTIC EFFICACY OF SOME VEGETAL EXTRACTS

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Key words: helmithiasis, anthelmintic, phytotherapy, vegetal extracts.
Cuvinte cheie: helmintoză, antihelmintic, fitoterapie, extracte vegetale

SUMMARY

Parasitic diseases represent an important area of animal pathology, producing in the same time significant economic losses.

The purpose of this study was to establish the efficacy of some specific antiparasitic treatments in ruminants.

In order to diagnose the parasitosis, there were done clinical, epidemiological and parasitic exams.

To appreciate anthelmintic efficacy, there were used chemical substances and some vegetal extracts: Valbazen suspension (containing albendazole) and extracts obtained from Sambucus nigra and Thymus vulgaris.

Parasitic profile determined after parasitological exams included infestations with cestodes, trematodes, nematodes and eimeria.

Vegetal extracts from Sambucus nigra and Thymus vulgaris had a remarkable anthelmintic efficacy against gastrointestinal strongylus.

**CERCETARI HISTOLOGICE ALE GLANDEI INTERSTITIALE LA COCOSII IN
VARSTA DE 30 DE ZILE SI DE 60 DE ZILE
HISTOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE INTERSTITIAL GLAND WAYS AT COCK
AGED 30 AND 60 DAYS**

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Cuvinte cheie: cocos, glanda interstitiala, structura, histologie

Key words : cock, interstitial gland, structure, histology

SUMMARY

The goal of the present study is to reveal, based on the histological investigation, changes appeared in interstitial gland level at cock aged by 30 days and 60 days.

The investigations were made on testicular parenchym was observed the spaces from the seminifer tubs contain disordes tissue lax, lymphatic vessels, interstitial endocrinocites (Leydig cells).

**EVALUAREA NUMERICĂ A LIMFOCITELOR GRANULARE MARI (CELULE NK) ÎN
DIABET LA CÂINE
COUNTING OF LARGE GRANULAR LYMPHOCYTES IN DIABETES OF DOGS**

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Key words: diabetes; large granular lymphocytes; NK cells

Cuvinte cheie: diabet, limfocite, cellule NK

SUMMARY

Pentru studierea variației numerice a celulelor NK (LGL) și identificarea unor posibile aspecte corelative cu diabetul zaharat la câine, au fost investigate în prezentul studiu 28 de cazuri de câini cu hiperglicemie persistentă și diabet. În afara examenelor hematologice și biochimice clasice, variația numerică a limfocitelor granulare mari – celule NK a fost evaluată prin identificarea morfologică din frotiuri de sânge periferic și prin separarea celulelor mononucleare din sângele recoltat pe anticoagulant prin tehnica de separare în gradient de Percoll și executarea de frotiuri colorate prin tehnicile MGG și albastru de toluidină.

28 dogs with persistent hypoglycemia and diabetes were investigated for evaluation of numerical variation of the large granular lymphocytes (NK cells) in order to identify possible correlations with canine diabetes. Beside classical haematological and biochemical investigation, numerical variation of large granular lymphocytes was assessed by morphological identification on smears from peripheral blood and separation of mononuclear cells in blood with anticoagulant by centrifugation in Percoll gradient and smears stained by MGG and *toluidin blue* methods.

**OPTIMIZAREA METODEI CLASICE DE SEPARARE A CELULELOR
MONONUCLEARE SANGUINE ÎN SCOPUL EVALUĂRII UNOR ASPECTE ALE
RĂSPUNSULUI IMUN ÎNNĂSCUT (EVALUAREA NUMERICĂ ȘI FUNCȚIONALĂ A
CELULELOR NK LA CÂINE)**

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE CLASSICAL METHOD FOR SEPARATION OF
BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE INNATE IMMUNE
RESPONSE (COUNTING AND FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT OF NK CELL IN DOGS)**

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Key words: immune response; Percoll; large granular lymphocyte

Cuvinte cheie: răspuns imun, Percol, limfocite

SUMMARY

Evaluarea răspunsului imun al organismului furnizează indicații importante referitoare la capacitatea de reacție față de aplicarea unor scheme terapeutice, tratamente sau diverși stimuli, precum și la aprecierea prognosticului în diverse afecțiuni oncologice sau de altă natură.

Este prezentată modalitatea de separare a celulelor mononucleare sanguine din probe de sânge recoltat pe anticoagulant în vederea monitorizării răspunsului imun înnăscut de origine celulară al organismului, prin cuantificarea numărului de limfocitelor granulare mari (celule NK) și a capacității de sinteză a citokinelor imunoregulatorie a acestora.

Evaluation of immune response of the organism provides valuable indications concerning the reaction capability given in application of medicamentary means, treatments and different stimulus and assessment of prognostic in tumours and other diseases, also.

The method of separation for the mononuclear cells in blood samples with anticoagulant is presented, for monitoring of cellular innate immune response by counting of large granular lymphocyte (NK cells) and assessment of their immunoregulatory cytokines secretion.

**VARIAȚIILE UNOR PARAMETRII FIZIOLOGICI LA PORCII SENSIBILI LA STRES
VARIATIONS OF SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN PIGS SENSIBLE TO
STRES**

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Keywords: halothane test, physiological parameters, pigs

Cuvinte cheie: test cu halotan, parametrii fiziologici, porci

SUMMARY

The halothane test was applied at 24 Landrace pigs of both sexes, 90 days of age: 8 pigs turning out halothane-positive (HP) and 16 pigs halothane negative (HN). In these piglets the individual variations of the pulse, breathing rate, rectal temperature and body surface temperature function of the day-time air temperature were recorded for two weeks. The circadian variations of 10°C generated changes in the cycle of the body surface temperature of 4.4°C in HN piglets and of 9.8°C in HP piglets. The diurnal variation of the rectal temperature was 0.8°C in HN piglets and de 1.7°C in HP piglets. Piglet growth rate was also monitored during the experimental period and it was noticed that the average daily gain was 0.4 Kg lower in HP piglets compared to HN piglets.

**DINAMICA MICOTOXINELOR ASUPRA PRODUSELOR DE PANIFICAȚIE
THE DYNAMIC OF MYCOTOXINS ON FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS**

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Key words: mycotoxins, grain-products, fractions

Cuvinte cheie: micotoxine, produse făinoase, fracții

SUMMARY

The research work was described to determine the vast production by the mycotoxins from the Fungus sp., isolated from the flour and farinaceous products. When comparing external factors, we've determined the dynamic incidence between the fungal species: Alternaria, Aspergillus, Fusarium, Oidium, Penicillium and the all's species: Mucor, Monilia, Micrococcus, Trichotecium with their's mycotoxins Tenuazonic acid, Cyclopiazonic acid, Alternene, Alternariol, Alternariol methyl-ether, Citrininum, Fumonisinum, Aflatoxine when thoses due to the fact that the fractions isolated by the T.L.C. technical support by the fungal species with a big coincidence with the control for such the mycotoxins. The grain-products offered the base for development to this mycotoxins with mycological particularities and chemical properties.

**INFLUENȚA FERMENTAȚIEI LACTICE ASUPRA FOSFORULUI
DIN GERMENII DE SOIA**

**INFLUENCE OF LACTIC ACID FERMENTATION ON
THE PHOSPHORUS OF SOY GERM**

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Cuvinte cheie: fermentație, germeni soia, fosfor, acid fitic
Key words: fermentation, soy germ, phosphorus, phytic acid

SUMMARY

Soy germ is a remarkable source of bioactive phytochemicals: essential amino acids, fibre food, oligosaccharides, lipids, minerals (potassium, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, zinc, and iron), vitamins (A, B, C, E) and minerals (potassium, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iron). Phytic acid in soy germs possess anti-nutritional effect. Fermentation is widely used in the food industry not only to improve the sensory characteristics of a product, but also to eliminate certain undesirable constituents, make nutrients more accessible while preserving and even improving the nutritional properties. The present work covers the influence of lactic acid fermentation on the phosphorus (phytic acid) of soy germ.

**REZULTATELE INVESTIGAȚIILOR PARACLINICE
IN UNELE AFECȚIUNI HEPATICE LA CAINE
THE RESULTS OF THE PARACLINICAL INVESTIGATION
IN SOME LIVER DISEASE IN DOGS**

M. D. HOBEANU

SUMMARY

This work presents clinical and paraclinical investigations by comparison in healthy dogs, dogs with acute hepatitis and with chronic hepatitis. The study was made on 34 dogs with clinical signs of acute or chronic hepatitis. The results of our investigations revealed the necessity of the paraclinical exams.

**INCIDENTA AFECȚIUNILOR DERMATOLOGICE LA ANIMALELE DE COMPANIE
(CANIDAE) PREZENTE IN UNELE CABINETE
VETERINARE DIN BUCURESTI
THE PREVALENCE OF DERMATITIS IN PETS
FROM SOME BUCHAREST VET SURGERY**

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Key words: dermatitis, dog, treatment
Cuvinte cheie: dermatită, câine, tratament

SUMMARY

This study was developed for three years on 213 dogs with several dermatological affections, dogs of different breeds and ages. Our findings revealed a high incidence of bacterial and ectoparasitic dermatitis by comparison with nutritional, allergic and fungal dermatitis. Treatment is based on different general and local products, with high efficacy in short time.

PRODUSE FARMACEUTICE NOI ELABORATE, OMOLOGATE ȘI IMPLIMENTATE ÎN PRACTICA MEDICAL VETERINARĂ

NEW FARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, TO BE ELABORATED, HOMOLOGATED AND WITH APPLIANCE IN PRACTICAL VETERINARY MEDICINE

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Key words: new product, ergofor, umbilicen, coriocen
Cuvinte cheie: noi produse, ergofor, umbilocen, coriocel

SUMMARY

In this paper described three new product for veterinary medicine use. **Ergofor** is energisant solution used in mammalian disease. **Umbilicen** with antiinflammation and cytolitic properties, for diseases in calves and piglets. **Coriocin** used for stimulating the milk genesis in sows.

STUDIUL PRIVIND OPTIMIZAREA MĂSURILOR DE TRATAMENT AL EIMERIOZEI BOVINELOR DIN ZONA SUBCARPATICĂ A OLTENIEI STUDY CONCERNING THE OPTIMISATION OF THE THERAPY PLAN OF THE BOVINE EIMERIOSES IN THE SUBCARPATIC AREA OF OLTENIA

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Key words: eimeriosis, sheep.
Cuvinte cheie: eimeriozăm, ovine.

SUMMARY

Our studies concerning the plan of therapy measures of the bovine eimerioses we have made different programmes in relation of the exploitation type with like this these diseases. We select the extensiv type, respectively the traditional exploitation with 1-2 cows and 1-2 calves. We select also the intensive system, respectively farms with a big bovines population.

In the extensive system-where eimerioses, with low intensivity of Eimeria, appears usually at calves a 30-90 days, sometimes just 120-150 days, we obtained 100% cures of 7 days. So cures we obtained its with in the course following therapy: the first day: Dextran iron, a single dose 3-4 ml preventive therapies and 6-8 ml curative therapies, i.m.; while 5 days: Doxycilin 10% hidrosolubil pulvis, per os, in dose of 2 gr for 10 kg body weight and rehidratation daily with Perfuzol (it has and polyvitamine) in dose of 100 ml i.v., during 3-5 days.

In the case of the intensive system, the calves with a big Eimeria infestation, they receive preventive therapies with Dextran iron (the some doses like above), Vitapremix bio-mos, pulvis, 1 kg in the 50 kg farines and Amprolium 20% solubil pulvis, in dose 15 g dilueted in 10 l drinking water; this therapy is beggining at 10-12 days age when the calves start drinking water and it continue till 75 days; this administration is made with some interruptions, 3 days after every 10 days. In the exceptional cases, starting diseases, it was applicated the previous therapy (Doxycilin and rehidratation). In this cases, the obtained results have been the same 100%.

CERINȚE NUTRIȚIONALE ȘI URMĂRILE NERESPECTĂRII ACESTORA ÎN RETETA DE FURAJARE A PUILOR DE CARNE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENT AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISOBEYING THEM IN FORAGING POULTRY

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Key words: nutritional deficiency syndrome, primary and secondary lymphoid organs.
Cuvinte cheie: sindrom de deficiență nutrițională, organe limfoide.

SUMMARY

From the speciality literature and practice is known that poultry need different feeding conditions, attention, temperature, immune-prophylaxis program depending on the age.

Concerning the administered forage to poultry, in the household system it is difficult to provide a „complete” fabrication recipe (if it is not buyed) and often is used the „whip up” of some components and the „adding” of others without a scientific justification.

All of these modifications, on long term can determine multiple deficiencies, clinic imperceptible, only in stern forms.

**TRATAMENTUL MASTITELOR LA VACI ÎNTR-O
MICROFERMĂ DE TIP GOSPODĂRESC
THE TREATMENT OF BOVINE MASTITIS IN A HOUSEHOLD DIARY FARM**

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Key words: mastitis, antibiogram, treatment.

Cuvinte cheie: mastită, antibiogramă, tratament.

SUMMARY

Based on laboratory diagnosis and antibiogram, there was tried to find the most efficient medication, using the most applicable therapeutic and preventive strategies, to decrease the bacteriological load of milk and, finally, to decrease economical losses due to bovine mastitis.

**DIAGNOSTICUL MASTITELOR LA VACI ÎNTR-O MICROFERMĂ
DE TIP GOSPODĂRESC
THE DIAGNOSIS OF BOVINE MASTITIS IN A HOUSEHOLD DIARY FARM**

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Key words: subclinical mastitis, diagnosis.

Cuvinte cheie: mastite subclinice, diagnostic.

SUMMARY

A herd of lactating cows from a household diary farm was tested by R-Mastitest and Mast-O-Test, for the detection of clinical and subclinical mastitis. There were collected milk samples for laboratory exam from the cows with positive reactions in both tests.

Between the two methods used for the detection of clinical and subclinical mastitis there is a positive correlation, because only two samples have different results.

In most cases were diagnosed staphylococcal mastitis, in bacteriological exam.

**INVESTIGAȚIA ȘI DIAGNOSTICUL AFECȚIUNILOR POLULUI ANTERIOR AL
GLOBULUI OCULAR LA CÂINE ȘI PISICĂ CU AJUTORUL BIOMICROSCOPULUI
THE INVESTIGATION AND THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE DISEASES OF THE
CANINE AND FELINE ANTERIOR OCULAR SEGMENT WITH THE SLIT LAMP**

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Cuvinte cheie: investigație și diagnostic, pol anterior, biomicroscopie

Key words: investigation and diagnosis, anterior segment, biomicroscopy

SUMMARY

The Biomicroscopy is one of the most usual and complex ways of examination of the eye. Through biomicroscopy almost all the ocular segments can be studied by increasing them enough.

The principle of this method consists of the examination of a segment through powerful illumination with a beam while the surrounding areas of this structure remain obscure.

The device which is necessary for this examination is the slit lamp. The slit lamp is formed of two main parts: an illuminating system, provided with a lamp and an examination system, the corneean microscope.

Biomicroscopia este una dintre cele mai uzuale și mai complexe metode de examen ocular. Prin biomicroscopie se pot aborda aproape toate structurile oculare la o mărire suficientă.

Principiul metodei constă în examinarea unei structuri prin iluminarea puternică cu ajutorul unui con de lumină în timp ce zonele înconjurând această structură rămân în umbră.

Aparatura necesară acestei examinări este lampa cu fantă. Lampa cu fantă este alcătuită din două elemente principale: un sistem de iluminat, prevăzut cu mecanism de fantă și un sistem de examinat, microscopul corneean.

CONSIDERAȚII LEGATE DE CONTAMINANȚII POTENȚIALI AI PREPARATELOR CULINARE

CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO CONTAMINATED POTENTIAL OF CATERING PRODUCTS

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Keywords: contaminants, meals

Cuvinte cheie: contaminanți, metal.

SUMMARY

In order to identify hazards and get their acceptable levels, the working group in charge of food salubrity of catering products, have to take into consideration the list of raw materials, ingredients and materials from the products which were sampled.

It seems that chemical or microbial foodborne diseases represent the most common illnesses caused by consumption of insalubrity food. These illnesses are usually manifest by stomach pain and diarrhea, sometimes nausea, which have happened after to 36 hours from consuming of the contaminated food (Bârzo, 1999).

PROBE DE MATERII PRIME ȘI PRODUSE FINITE DE CATERING ANALIZATE ÎN PERIOADA 2004-2006

EVIDENCE OF RAW MATERIALS FINISHED AND FINISHED PRODUCTS CATERING ANALYZED IN THE PERIOD 2004-2006

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Keywords: contaminants, catering products

Cuvinte cheie: contaminanți, produse de catering

SUMMARY

The working group in charge of food salubrity of catering products has to plan and to implement the necessary processes for proofing, validation and updating of the HACCP catering products. The results of these activities have to:

- demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the standard SR EN ISO 22000:2005 and the catering company's HACCP;
- ensure the system upgrading, when it is necessary.

A condition for monitoring and proofing the validation and to ensure the correctness of validation results is that the catering company to find out the appropriate methods for monitoring and measuring and demonstrating that the devices which are used are appropriate for their purpose. The equipments have to be calibrated and checked before use or at several intervals, and keeping the records of their verification (ISO 22000 section 8.1-8.2).

The catering company has to conduct internal audits at planned intervals to determine whether the management of food security

- complies with the requirements of the standard SR EN ISO 22000:2005 and of the requirements of HACCP.
- is implemented and maintained effectively (ISO 22000, section 8.3.1).

A method for verifying the operation of the system is based on testing samples of finished product and, when this test shows a lack of compliance with an acceptable level, the lot has to be taking into consideration as product possibly unsafe.

NORME MINIME DE PROTECȚIE A PUIILOR DESTINAȚI PRODUCȚIEI DE CARNE MINIMAL NORMS FOR BROILERS PROTECTION

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Key words: protection, welfare, broilers

Cuvinte cheie: protecție, bunăstare, broileri

SUMMARY

Minimal protection rules for broilers protections are issued by Council Directive 43/2007/CEE who established binding backgrounds for member states from 30 June 2010. The main Directive's chapters are: Implementation stages; Subject and application field; Established density limits; Minimal growing conditions; Training -background courses; Guides and proper instructions; Special growing conditions; Special microclimate conditions; Labelling of broilers meat.

**NOU REGULAMENT ÎN DOMENIUL PROTECȚIEI
ANIMALELOR ÎN TIMPUL UCIDERII
NEW REGULATION ON THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
AT THE TIME OF KILLING**

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Key words: protection, welfare, slaughter, killing

Cuvinte cheie: protecție, bunăstare, abatorizare

SUMMARY

New animal protection rules will be adopted by the Council like an Council Regulation regarding animal protection during animal killing, those rules will replace Directive 93/119/CE since 01.01.2011. The most important aspects are: Providing an transition step for slaughterhouses until 2019; Stating an national reference center for any member states; Organize courses with training certificates; Slaughterhouses autorizations within animal welfare; Compulsoriness to present an public report in case of depopulation measures.

**STUDIUL PARTICULARITĂȚILOR CALITATIV IGIENICE ALE UNOR PREPARATE
DIN CARNE OBȚINUTE ÎN UNITĂȚI DE PROCESARE DIN MUNICIPIUL BUCUREȘTI
STUDY OF HYGIENIC PARTICULARITIES OF SOME MEAT PRODUCTS OBTAINED
IN UNITS FROM BUCHAREST CITY**

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Key words: food safety, food hygiene, meat products composition, microbiological charge

Cuvinte cheie: siguranță alimentară, compoziția cărnii, încărcătură microbienă

SUMMARY

According to the EC directives, food safety is one of the major objectives in the defenbding of humen health. In this paper it was analized the concentration of the major component and additives and the microbiological charge of the main products of one of the units from Bucharest city. The results were compared with the actual normative. It was found that the concentration of some components (e.g. natrium chloride, water and nitrite) were over the normative in some analyzed products. The different values were still no significant. From microbiological point of view, it was fount out the absence of *Salmonella*, but *E. coli* was found between min and max in four samples and *B. ceresus* in two samples.

**DETERMINĂRI ALE CONȚINUTULUI DE MICOTOXINE
LA GRÂUL UTILIZAT ÎN PANIFICAȚIE
MYCOTOXINS CONTENT ANALYSIS OF WHEAT USED FOR BAKING PURPOSE**

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Key words: fungi, immunoenzimatic assay, ochratoxin A, deoxynivalenol, zearalenone

Cuvinte cheie: fungi, test imunoenzimatic, ochratoxină, zearalenonă

SUMMARY

This study evaluates the level of ochratoxin A, deoxynivalenol and zearalenone from wheaten used for human consumption.

In 2007 were processed a total number of 76 wheat samples collected from Timiș and Iași counties. Sampling was realized according by methodology and for screening and quantitative analysis we used immunoenzymatic assay (ELISA) for ochratoxin A (the limit of detection is 1 µg/kg), deoxynivalenol (the limit of detection is 18.5 µg/kg) and zearalenone (the limit of detection is 1.75 µg/kg).

The research, effectuated for wheat samples, contributes at appreciate the attendance of mycotoxins, according to european legislation.

**SITUAȚIA ECHINOCOZEI/ HIDATIDOZEI PE
PLAN MONDIAL ȘI ÎN ȚARA NOASTRĂ;
IMPACTUL ECONOMIC ȘI SOCIAL
THE ECHINOCOCCOSIS/HYDATIDOSIS SITUATION
WORLD WIDE AND IN OUR COUNTRY;
THE ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT**

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Cuvinte-cheie: echinococoza/hidatidoza, prevalenta, impact

Key words: echinococcosis/hydatidosis, prevalence, impact

SUMMARY

Echinococcosis/hydatidosis is a cosmopolitan parasitic disease caused by adult or larval stages of tapeworms belonging to the genus *Echinococcus* Rudolphi, 1801. Within the genus *Echinococcus* four species are presently recognised, namely *Echinococcus granulosus*, *E. multilocularis*, *E. oligarthrus* and *E. vogeli*. In addition, a new sibling species, *E. shiquicus*, has recently been reported from Tibet. Cystic echinococcosis, caused by the larval stages (hydatid cysts) of *E. granulosus* is known as one of the most important parasitic infection in livestock in the world. It can establish itself in many different hosts, including humans, and is regarded as one of the most widespread zoonoses.

In this review we briefly discuss the situation of the echinococcosis/hydatidosis in the world and in Romania and its economic and social impact.

Echinococoza/hidatidoza este o boală parazitară cosmopolită, produsă de specii ale genului *Echinococcus*, care în stadiul adult parazitează în intestinul subțire al carnivorelor, iar stadiul larvar se dezvoltă în diverse organe la om și numeroase specii de mamifere. Boala este întâlnită pe toate continentele, cu o prevalență ridicată în Bazinul Mediteranean, fosta URSS, China, N-E Africii, Australia și America de Sud (Eckert și col., 2001). Echinococoza chistică, determinată de stadiul larvar al lui *E. granulosus*, este recunoscută ca una dintre cele mai importante și răspândite zoonoze, în apariția și evoluția căreia intervin numeroși factori, cel mai important fiind contactul strâns între animalele de rentă, în special turme de ovine și câine, și între acesta și om. Afectând omul și majoritatea speciilor de animale (erbivore, omnivore, rozătoare), hidatidoza este o gravă parazitoozoozoză, cu repercusiuni deosebite atât pentru viața omului, cât și a animalelor infestate, determinând pagube sociale și economice importante.

**INFLUENȚA UNOR MEDII DE ÎMBOGĂȚIRE ÎN
DEZVOLTAREA GERMENILOR DIN GENUL *CAMPYLOBACTER***

**THE INFLUENCE OF SOME ENRICHMENT MEDIA ON THE GROWTH OF
CAMPYLOBACTER GERMS**

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Cuvinte cheie: *Campylobacter*, medii de îmbogățire, dezvoltare

Key words: *Campylobacter*, enrichment media, growth

SUMMARY

Germs of the genus *Campylobacter* represent at the present to the European Union the main zoonotic agent involved in the appearance of gastroenteritis in human. The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of three enrichment media and to determine which enrichment broth provides the best balance between the development of *Campylobacter* germs and the inhibition of competitor germs.

There were tested Bolton broth, Preston broth and Park and Sanders broth using *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Campylobacter coli*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The samples were incubated at 41,5°C in microaerophilic atmosphere.

The highest number of colonies typical presumptive positive was found on plates inoculated with the Park and Sanders broth, but also on these plates it was found the highest number of competitor organisms colonies. In case of using Preston broth it was obtained the lowest number of typical presumptive positive colonies, but the number of competitor germs colonies was the lowest comparative with other two media.

Bolton broth combines the best the number of confirmed positive colonies with the number of confirmed negative colonies, offering the best balance between the development of *Campylobacter* germs and the inhibition of competitor germs.

INFLUENȚA CLORURII DE SODIU ÎN DEZVOLTAREA *CAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI* THE INFLUENCE OF SODIUM CHLORIDE ON *CAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI*'S GROWTH

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Cuvinte cheie: *Campylobacter*, clorură de sodiu, dezvoltare

Key words: *Campylobacter*, sodium chloride, growth

SUMMARY

Campylobacter jejuni is now recognized as a leading cause of acute bacterial gastroenteritis in humans. It is important to know how campylobacters respond to the conditions that are used to preserve and store foods.

The growth and culturability of three strains of *Campylobacter jejuni* were studied using media with different concentrations in sodium chloride at 41.5°C and 4°C.

Studied strains of *Campylobacter jejuni* could grow at 41.5°C in the presence of 1.5% NaCl, but not 2% or more. The best development of the organism at 41.5°C was in media with 0.5% sodium chloride.

The strains of *Campylobacter jejuni* maintained at 4°C were sensitive to salt concentrations of 1% or more, while in the presence of 0.5% NaCl bacteria was found after 12 days.

Considering the data obtained, it is indicated that media used in detection and enumerating *Campylobacter* contain 0.5% salt.

CONCEPTUL DE TRASABILITATE – IDENTIFICAREA INSTRUMENTELOR DE TRASABILITATE

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Key words: traceability, certification, labeling, marking, conformity

SUMMARY

In a previous work, presented at the annual symposium of Veterinary Faculty from Bucharest "Scientific Research Contribution to the Progress of Veterinary Medicine", held in Bucharest, during 20-21 November 2008, we have identified some new elements of traceability for goods submitted to sanitary veterinary supervision and control and we've proposed their specific definition in the framework of traceability concept.

This paper has as aim to identify the specific instruments of traceability for each chain of traceability on live animals, animal origin products and by-products, starting with feedingstuffs chain of traceability, followed by live animals chain of traceability, food industry chain of traceability, distribution and commercial chain of traceability. At the same time, we also pointed out the legal base for each instrument of traceability, and the link between subsequent instruments of traceability.

STATUSUL NUTRIȚIONAL METABOLIC AL BOVINELOR, INSTRUMENT DE EVALUARE A BUNĂSTĂRII ACESTORA THE METABOLIC NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF BOVINE, EVALUATION INSTRUMENT OF THEIR WELFARE

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Cuvinte-cheie: *profil metabolic, examinare hematologica, bunăstarea bovinelor, stres metabolic*

Key words : *metabolic profile, haematological examination, animal welfare, cattle, metabolic stress*

SUMMARY

The major climatic changes caused by the global warming phenomenon were felt at the farm cattle level by the increasing number of sick animals, by the haemostasis disturbances of the animal body with often sub-clinical manifestation and the appearance of the growth and reproductive disturbances, the mortality growth, the diminution of the productive performance, etc. During the period of May-September 2007, 89 blood samples were drawn from cattle of different ages and physiologic conditions and they were examined at the National Laboratory of Reference and Animal Welfare from IDSA. The samples were sent for testing- *determination of the metabolic profile*- either by veterinary doctors or by owners from the farms where economic losses were great but no infectious disease was present in the farm. For the haematological examination, the samples were drawn on anticoagulant (EDTA), performing a quantitative haematological examination with the AcT5diff CP automatic analyser as well as a qualitative haematologic examination(leucocytosis formula and cytomorphological examination on peripheral blood smear panopticon coloured M. G. G, at the Leica microscope DM LS2). For the biochemical examination, the blood samples were drawn without anticoagulant and the maxi-profiles were performed using the classical, authorized methods. For some of the animals urine samples were also taken and a qualitative and quantitative examination was performed. By analysing the data resulted after the examinations of the metabolic profile, there were diagnosed nutritional and metabolic disturbances of proteic and vitamin-mineral origin, anaemia and hepatonefropathies which suggested the existence of metabolic stress conditions in animals. Setting up regular and prophylactic programmes of health and nutritional-metabolic surveillance in animals from the farms is an extremely important action given the fact that a lot of nutritional and metabolic deficiencies and disturbances can cause serious diseases like the diseases caused by the pathogenic germs (viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi) being able to intervene on time for assurance of the animal welfare and implicitly man's welfare.

**CONTRIBUȚII LA STUDIUL PREVENIRII ANEMIEI
FERIPRIVE LA PURCEII DE LAPTE
CONTRIBUTIONS ON FERIPRIVE ANEMIA PREVENTION IN PIGLETS**

GH. OTELEA*, D. MIHAI*

SUMMARY

The utilization of ferdextran in piglet anemia yielded good results, generally, depending on the time of inoculation. In spite of this, the cases of anemia-affected piglets on the investigated unit were numerous. Hence, the authors have studied Ferdextran efficiency when it was inoculated immediately at birth, at 2, and 7 days subsequent to birth. The value of hemoglobin showed that Ferdextran inoculated immediately at birth, prevented the decreases of hemoglobin elements; determinations on a control lot showed that these elements occurred as early as the 3rd day of life, while the inoculation subsequent to this time could have no other effect than to prevent aggravation of decrease which already had begun.

**OVARIOPATIA CHISTICĂ LA SUINE ȘI IMPACTUL EI ASUPRA FERTILITĂȚII
OVARIAN CYSTIC PATHOLOGY IN SWINE AND ITS IMPACT ON FERTILITY**

**C. PAVLI, Oana TĂNASE, L. RUNCEANU
USAMV IAȘI**

Key words : follicular theca, granulosa, ovarian cysts

SUMMARY

Considering the etiology of ovarian cysts can be evidenced the fact that this pathology is connected to endometritis, endocrine disturbances, congenital undergrowth and low livestock growth conditions. Based on histological findings we reached to conclusion that under the influence of the vicious internal and external factors the one which is disturbed is the pineal organ. LH insufficiency leads to a follicular granulosa degeneration followed by follicular liquid quantity and concentration growth. The internal follicular theca gets hyaline, being transformed in a semipermeable membrane, which allows liquid volume rise.

**STUDIUL PRIVIND DINAMICA ACTIVITĂȚII AMILAZEI ȘI LIPAZEI DIN ȚESUTUL
PANCREATIC LA DIFERITE SPECII DE PĂSĂRI
RESEARCH REGARDING AMILASE AND LIPASE ACTIVITY IN PANCREATIC TISSUE
AT DIFFERENT BIRD SPECIES**

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Keywords: amylase, lipase, pancreas, nutritive principles

SUMMARY

The amylase is a pancreatic enzyme that has property to transform the glucides in dextrans and after that in simple, assimilated compounds.

The lipase is also a pancreatic enzyme that is involved in lipides metabolism.

The 2 enzymes are considered markers of good function of pancreas and they are a component of lab tests set. The affections of pancreas determine the maldigestion and malnutrition of nutritive principles because the amylase is secreted in duoden and salivary glands and the lipase-only in duoden.

In the period of september 2007-february 2008, there were analysed 12 samples of frozen pancreatic tissue and 15 samples of raw pancreatic tissue from 4 species of birds (pullets, ducks, turkeys, geese). By processing of pancreatic tissue it resulted a double number of samples. the samples were involved in a big research plan, a part of data being used for performing of Ph D thesis.

The biochemical quantitative determinations were performed in Biochemistry Lab from Department of Animal Welfare and the biological material was processed in Molecular Biology Lab, using Magnalyser equipment. For amylase determination, it used the Richter modified method, the primary level of analyte being quantified with spectrofotometer SPEKOL 211. For lipase determination it was used a kit produced by SPINREACT, Spain, that was based on colorimetric method and values of samples were obtained by reading of extinctions to the spectrofotometer.

After the analysing of obtained data by biochemical exams there result preliminary conclusions for diagnosis of acute and/or chronic pancreatitis and pancreatic obstructions in all 4 species of birds. The diagnosis was based on the values of amylase and lipase activity and the activity of the last being an early indicator.

The originality of work consists in a combination of biochemical methods for determination al level of amylase and lipase from pancreatic tissue with techniques of molecular biology. It is added using of kit for quantitative determination of lipase from pancreatic tissue that is based on the action of specific depreciation of lipase to coloured substrate. In comparison with the classical turbidimetric method, the new method for lipase determination has a large range of measuring, high precision and sensibility, can use a various materials of works and adapt to protocol of work of each analyser from the lab.

**ASPECTE HISTOLOGICE ALE RINICHIULUI LA PUII DE GĂINĂ ÎN VÂRSTĂ
DE 21 DE ZILE
HISTOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF KIDNEY IN 21 DAYS OLD POULTRY**

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Key words: 21 days old chicken, kidney, histostructure

SUMMARY

In chickens, the kidneys consists in three lobes : cranial, medium and caudale; they doesn't fit with the mammal's lobes. Relatively size of the areas is considerable variable. The surface of each area is covered by small round prominences of approx. 1 mm diameter. These are the renal lobulles covering the entire renal surface (1, 2, 4, 5).

The avian renal lobulle present a pyramid aspect because of the tissue placed through the interlobullary veins of the renal port system, accompanied by the perilobullary collecting tubes (3, 6).

Each lobulle has a cortical and a medullar area. There are three types of avian nephrons: cortical, medullar and intermediary type, maked up from renal corpuscle and uriniferous tubes (7, 8).

**CERCETĂRI HISTOLOGICE PRIVIND ESOFAGUL LA
SPECIA PHASIANUS PHASIANUS
HISTOLOGICAL RESEARCH REGARDING OESOPHAGUS
IN PHASIANUS PHASIANUS**

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Cuvinte cheie: fazan, limbă, histostructură

Key words: pheasant, esophagus, histostructure

SUMMARY

In the speciality literature , the informations regarding the histostructure of the common pheasant's (Phasianus colchicus colchicus) esophagus are extreemly rare, the majority of the datas are regarded to the species Gallus domesticus [1,3,6].

The esophagus is a tubular organ, fairly narrow, made out of muscles and membranes, highly dilateble, positioned between the glottis, the back margin of the pharinx, sweeping the cervix region and the thorax cavity up to the abdominal cavity, opening in the glandular stomach. At the galinaceae and pheasant, the esophagus has a thin and tensile wall with the diameter bigger than the mammals.

**CERCETĂRI HISTOLOGICE PRIVIND LIMBA LA SPECIA PHASIANUS PHASIANUS
HISTOLOGICAL PESEARCHES CONCERNING THE TONGUE
IN PHASIANUS PHASIANUS**

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Cuvinte cheie: fazan, limbă, histostructură

Key words: pheasant, tongue, histostructure

SUMMARY

In the speciality literature, the informations regarding the histostructure of the common pheasant's (Phasianus colchicus colchicus) tongue are extreemly rare, the majority of the datas are regarded to the species Gallus domesticus [1,3,6].

The tongue is a narrow organ wich has it's root into the pharynx and has pharynx origin although, most of it is found in the oral cavity. It is very little mobile (making only moves of propulsion and retropulsion), has a round tip at the palmipads and sharp at the galinaceae and pheasants. Along it's length the tongue is swepted by the entogloss. The muscles of the pheasant's tongue are more reduced then the mammals tongue muscles, and the mucous has an hornified epiteliuș, with filiform papills. The tip of the tongue is soft at the palmipads and hornified at the galinaceae and pheasants (phasianidaie). [2,4,5,7].

**EFFECTUL UNOR SUBSTANȚE CHIMICE ASUPRA UNOR
TULPINI DE *NEISSERIA SP.*, IZOLATE DE LA ANIMALE
THE EFFECT OF SOME CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS ON *NEISSERIA
SP.* STRAINS, ISOLATED IN ANIMALS**

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Key words: *Neisseria*, sensibility/resistance, chemical agents (substances)

SUMMARY

Ten *Neisseria sp.*, strains isolated from healthy and diseased animals suffering of rhinitis, conjunctivitis, otitis, dermatitis, mastitis were examined. The strains identification was based onto morphological characteristics (diplo grouping, coffee-bean shape), chromatic aspect (Gram negative), cultural (moderate turbidity in liquid growth media and small colonies onto solid media, sized from 1 to 1,5 mm diameter, smooth, yellow or white-gray pigmentation) and biochemical (oxidase and catalase positive, sugars fermentation and behavior on API NH Microsystems).

The sensitivity/resistance effect was tested against four chemical substances frequently used for disinfection or antiseptic procedures: alcohol, formalin, glutaraldehyde and sodium hydroxide). The *Neisseria* strains were very sensitive to alcohol, inactivated after 5 minutes contact. To glutaraldehyde the inactivation is also reached after 5 minutes contact (1% dilution). To formaline, the *Neisseria* were sensitive after 5 minutes, but only at 3% dilution. The strains showed more resistance to sodium hydroxide, the inactivation was produced only after 15 minutes and 4% dilution. The effect was bactericidal to the concentration that showed an inhibitory effect.

**SENSIBILITATEA LA ANTIBIOTICE ȘI CHIMIOTERAPICE A UNOR TULPINI DE
NEISSERIA SP., IZOLATE DE LA ANIMALE
ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMIOTERAPICS AGENTS SENSIBILITY OF SOME
NEISSERIA SP. STAINS, ISOLATED IN ANIMALS**

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Key Words: *Neisseria*, animals, sensibility, resistance, antibiotics

SUMMARY

Fifteen *Neisseria spp.*, samples isolated from healthy and diseased animals were tested using diffusion method in agar gel (Mueller Hinton). For the identification, liquid (glucose broth) and solid (glucose, blood and Mueller-Hinton agar) were sowed. The samples were incubated at 37°C in aerobic conditions. The cultures developed in 48-72 de ore. *Neisseria spp.*, colonies had 1-2mm in diameter, convex shaped, shiny, opaque, and yellow or white-grey pigmented. From the typical morphology colonies, smears were made using Gram staining method. *Neisseria* is identified using typical diploid grouping having renal shape facing the concavities but also tinctoriality, being Gram negative, with strains manifesting resistance to discoloration. The biochemical characterization was made based on the following tests: oxidase, catalase, polytrope medium such as TSI and MIU, citrate utilization, KOH behavior and the modifications induced in the standardized identification API NH system (*Neisseria, Haemopyilus*) (BioMerieux).

Strains tests were performed for a number of 10 antibiotics and 4 chemotherapies using standardized micro tablets produced by specialized companies. For the antibiotics, sensibility was registered for amoxicillin clavulanate(100%), ceftiofur (93,3%) amoxicillin (86,6%), vancomycin and floron (73,7%), while resistance was registered for flumequine (86,6%), erythromycin (66%), spectinomycin (60,0%). For chemotherapies (antifungals) was registered sensibility to miconazole (100%) and resistance to fluorocytosine and nystatin (100%). For the other antibiotics and chemotherapies the sensibility values were framed as intermediary.

**ASPECTE CITOLOGICE ALE LAPTELUI IN INFECȚIILE INTRAMAMARE
LA VACĂ CU *ARCANOBACTERIUM PYOGENES*
CYTOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MILK IN INTRAMAMMARY
INFECTIONS WITH *ARCANOBACTERIUM PYOGENES* IN COW**

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Key words: cow, mastitis, bacteria, lactocytogram

SUMMARY

This paper follows the relation between intramammary infection with *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* and cellular formula of milk in cow.

The study was conducted on 10 animals with ages between 3 and 9 years, in different stages of lactation, which presented clinical mastitis. The cows which were treated with antibiotics were excluded, as well as the cows that presented other diseases. Clinical diagnostic was established after clinical exam through classic semiological methods. It was sampled milk for bacteriological and cytological exams; also it was performed Californian test in order to appreciate the number of somatic cells.

The control sample was taken from a cow with clinical healthy mammary gland and with negative results at Californian Mastitis Test (CMT) and bacteriological exam. Bacteriological and cytological exams were performed using classic methods.

Bacteriological investigations of the samples indicated the isolation and identification of the following bacterial species: *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* - 6 strains, *Streptococcus agalactiae* - 5 strains, *Staphylococcus aureus* - 3 strains.

Cytological investigations were conducted only upon the samples in which it was detected *Arcanobacterium pyogenes*.

By correlating the pathogen agent with the procentual value of neutrophils and epithelial cells, it was noticed that in infections with *Arcanobacterium pyogenes*, the value of neutrophils varied between 70,19% and 83,76%, and the value of epithelial cells between 27,15% and 9,42%.

**PARTICULARITIES OF THE ROLE OF GLUCOCORTICOIDS IN THE METABOLIC
HOMEOSTASIS OF THE SHEEP ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT PHYSIOLOGICAL
STATUS – a review**

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**D.S.V.S.A. Călărași

Key words: glucocorticoids, stress, subnutrition, basal metabolism, pulmon development, parturition, sheep.

SUMMARY

The sheep is one of the species for which the researches on the particularities of effects of glucocorticoids are still in full development.

Despite of the sheep reputation of species of good resistance to the stress factors, there are a lot of scientific works on this subjects. In all the stress situations there is a rapid and high increase of ACTH secretion. This ACTH secretion is followed by a significant adrenal secretion of cortisol. On the other hand cortisol secretion follows a circadian rhythm, being minimal in the evening and maximal in the morning.

Plus, cortisol modulates perception and emotion. Insufficiency secretion of cortisol leads to the intensification of the taste, hearing and olfactive sensations. Hypersecretion of cortisol leads to euphoria initially, than to depression and the lowering of the excitability threshold. Cortisol stimulates the maturation of the fetal organs, acting in this way by permissive mechanisms. It is demonstrated that this hormone is involved in the maturation of the digestive and respiratory systems, including synthesis of surfactant. The aim of this study was to find out the changes in this area of the cortisol on the sheep in different physiological status.

**NOUTATI DE TEHNICA LAPARASCOPIA EXEMPLIFICATE PRIN
OVARIECTOMIE LA CANIDE
NEW OVARIECTOMY TECHNIQUES BY LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY IN CANINE**

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R. MUNTEANU(3), L. DRAGHICI(3), O. GHINGHINA(3)**
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Key words: ovariectomy, laparoscopic surgery, canine

SUMMARY

Castration at canine female is almost frequent intervention an the abdominal cavity.

Ovariectomy by laparoscopy is a minimally invasive technique, using the electrosurgery techniques, without the foreign body in the abdominal cavity.

**LEZIUNI MICROSCOPICE ÎN SINDROMUL RESPIRATOR ȘI
DE REPRODUCȚIE PORCIN (PRRS)
MICROSCOPIC LESIONS FOUND IN PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE AND
RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (PRRS)**

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USAMV IAȘI

Key words: interstitial pneumonia, stilbirth, alveolar macrophages

SUMMARY

PRRS represents a viral disease highly contagious and diffusional, with a clinical expression as a interstitial pneumonia in all ages and as a reproductive syndrome in females. The reproduction disturbances are represented by embryo resorption, mummified fetuses, abortions, anestrus and prolonged infertility.

This study regards morpho pathology in piglets after weaning and in fat youth.

DETERMINAREA REZIDUURILOR DE TIAMULIN IN CARNEA DE PORC

V.TRIFAN, Aurora ROTARU, G. PARASCHIV
Crida Pharm, ROMANIA

SUMMARY

Tiamulinul este un antibiotic bacteriostatic, (carboxipenicilin), semisintetic, care apartine grupei pleuromutilinelor. Are o foarte buna actiune contra *Mycoplasma*, *Brachyspira* si *Hemophilus*. Sub forma de fumarat este solubil si poate fi administrat in apa de baut.

Trebuie sublinat faptul ca tiamulinul este probabil cel mai bun agent antimicrobian contra *Treponema hyodysenteriae* (microorganismul care cauzeaza disenteria la porcine)

Se recomanda in prevenirea si tratarea dizenteriei anaerobe, pneumoniei enzootice a porcului, infectiilor produse de micoplasme, infectiilor secundare produse de germeni sensibili la tiamulin.

La pasari: in prevenirea si tratarea bolilor respiratorii cronice, micoplasmoza, artrita infectioasa.

DIAGNOSTICUL RADIOLOGIC AL HEMIMELIEI RADIALE LA PISICĂ

THE RADIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF RADIAL HEMIMELIA IN THE CAT

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Cuvinte cheie: hemimelie, radius, pisică
Key words: hemimelia, radius, cat

SUMMARY

Hemimelia is a congenital disease in which one bone in a paired set is partially or completely absent. A 10-month-old female Birman cat with deficiencies of the limbs was presented for evaluation. Radiological examination of the limbs showed presences of multiple dysostoses, represented by bilateral radial hemimelia, hypogenesis of the left tibia and calcaneum.

EVOLUȚIA ANTIBIOREZISTENȚEI LA PRINCIPALELE ANTIBIOTICE FOLOSITE ÎN AVICULTURA ROMÂNEASCĂ

THE EVOLUTION OF ANTIBIORESISTENCE TO THE MAIN ANTIBIOTICS USED IN ROMANIAN AVICULTURE

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S.C. Romvac Company S.A.

Cuvinte cheie: bacterie, antibiotic, antibioretistență
Key words: bacteria, antibiotic, antibioretistance

SUMMARY

From the samples received at the diagnostic laboratory of Romvac Company (birds, birds cadavers, organs) there were isolated bacterias on specific culture mediums. The isolated strains belonged to four different species: *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus spp*, *Staphylococcus spp* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. There was studied strains antibioretistance regarding the most used antibiotics in Romanian aviculture.

Results: antibiotics with the highest antimicrobial activity are: Enrocol, Fosbac Plus T, (these present a very good intestinal absorption) and Gentamicin, Neomicin, Colistin (these present a very bad intestinal absorption); - because of intensive use, the quinolones (Flumequin, Enrofloxacin, Difloxacin) have reduced their efficacy.

ABORDĂRI ALE ANALIZEI DE RISC LA NIVEL MONDIAL

RISK ANALYSIS'S APPROACHES TO THE WORLD LEVEL

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Cuvinte cheie: analiza de risc, FAO/WHO, IPPC și OIE
Key words: risk analysis, FAO/WHO, IPPC and OIE

SUMMARY

Risk analysis is used to develop an estimate of the risks to human health and safety, to identify and implement appropriate measures to control the risks, and to communicate with stakeholders about the risks and measures applied.

The importation of animals and animal products may involve a degree of risk to the importing country. The principal aim of import risk analysis is to provide importing countries with an objective and defensible method against the risks associated with the importation of animals, animal products, animal genetic material, feedstuffs, biological products and pathological material. The analysis should be transparent in order that the exporting country may be provided with a clear and documented decision on the conditions imposed for importation, or refusal of importation. Importing countries have the right to request an evaluation of the veterinary services of an exporting country to determine its capacity to provide the necessary guarantees on animal health.

The principal aim of import risk analysis is to provide importing countries with an objective and defensible method of assessing the disease risks associated with the importation of animals, animal products, animal genetic material, feedstuffs, biological products and pathological material. The analysis should be transparent. This is necessary so that the exporting country is provided with clear reasons for the imposition of import conditions or refusal to import.

Transparency is essential because data are often uncertain or incomplete and, without full documentation, the distinction between fact and the analyst's value judgment may be blur.

**REZULTATE PRIVIND ANALIZELE EFECTUATE LA CARNEA ȘI SEMIPREPARATE
DIN CARNE PASĂRE ÎNTRE 2000-2001
RESULTS CONCERNING ANALYSIS MADE ON MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS
OF POULTRY BETWEEN 2000-2001**

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Keywords: bacteriological analysis, meat and poultry meat preparations

SUMMARY

In order to prevent diseases that may occur as a result of the failure of hygiene rules, the veterinary official takes samples from food of animal origin, spices, adjuvants, water, packaging, membrane, evidence of sanitation from establishments that produce, store, transport and sell foodstuffs in the framework of well-established programs (the national surveillance program) and when there is a suspicion of food contamination as well as the occurrence of foodborne outbreaks (Regulation 62/2000, 538/2001, 758/2001).

This paper presents the results obtained in Sanitary Veterinary Laboratory from Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate Bucharest of bacteriological tests on meat and meat preparations for *Salmonella* spp, *Staphylococcus cuagulazo-positive* and *Escherichia coli*.

**EVOLUȚIA IMPORTURILOR DE CARNE DE PASĂRE ÎN PERIOADA DE
PREADERARE A ROMÂNIEI LA COMUNITATEA EUROPEANĂ
THE EVOLUTION OF THE POULTRY IMPORTS IN THE PRE-ADHERATION PERIOD
OF ROMANIA TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**

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Keywords: import, poultry meat

SUMMARY

Romania has a significant agricultural potential and an advantage regarding the natural resources and has been traditional trader of agricultural produces until 1990. An analysis of Romanian agricultural trade in the period after 1990 reveals a considerable change of position on the international agricultural markets, from exporter of agricultural produces into an importer, with a deficit of more than 5 million dollars in the past 13 years. The situation describes a pronounced decline as a result of decrease of agricultural production due to the structural reforms of agricultural property and increasing domestic demands for diversify foodstuffs and with higher quality.

In the period under review, can be distinguished three stages in the trade of agricultural transition. Thus, between 1990 and 1993, it was a period of decline and a strong negative trade balance, between 1994 and 1999 it was slight recovery of agricultural trade balance followed by a further deterioration in the period 2000-2001, a phenomenon that is also present now. The share of agricultural exports in the total Romanian exports is maintained at low level, between 3.3% and 8% (compared to Hungary which has a contribution to GDP with only 5% and a share of exports of agricultural produces over 20%).

The gap between potential and results in terms of trade in agricultural produces and the balance is even more relevant if you take into account the fact that 41% of the labour power is employed in rural areas, and the share of agriculture in GDP is over 11%. An analysis of the causes that determine the very weak competitiveness of Romanian agricultural produces on the international market and also to cover requirements consumption of foodstuffs from import, it has to be taken into consideration of an internal and external factors complex (Regulation 62/2000, 538/2001, 758/2001, 580/2003).

**CERCETĂRI PRIVIND NIVELUL HORMONILOR SEXUALI STEROIZI DIN SERUL
VACILOR GESTANTE ȘI ÎN ANESTRUS, CU SAU FĂRĂ CORP GALBEN
RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE LEVEL OF THE STEROID SEXUAL HORMONES
IN THE FROM PREGNANT COWS AND IN ANESTRUS
WITH OR WITHOUT YELLOW BODY**

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Key words: pregnancy, progesterone, estradiol

The study was performed on cows, in different physiological states, from two Farms. The samples of blood were collected from them in the months August - October 2007, for the quantitative determination of progesterone and estradiol from serum. The cows were pregnant in the last month of gestation, in the middle of a month or in early pregnancy, on days 16-20 after sowing artificial (IA). Some cows unpregnant were in anestrus after calving (at a distance greater than 60 - 80 days), or after mount. Before sampling of blood, it was noted for each case the appearance of the ovaries. The animals examined clinical and paraclinical (hormonal profile), have been observed further concerning the occurrence of estrus, IA execution and the establishment of fecundity by transrectal examination(ETR).

The results obtained correlated with the levels of two hormones evidence the importance of knowledge profile sex steroid hormones in establishment of diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. All animals that remained in herd over five months from the date of collection of blood samples, became pregnant.

**STUDIU PRIVIND OPTIMIZAREA METODELOR DE DIAGNOSTIC ȘI TERAPIE ÎN
CAZUL INFECȚIEI CU *HAEMOBARTONELLA* LA PISICĂ**

**STUDY CONCERNING THE OPTIMISATION OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY
METHODS IN THE CASE OF INFECTION WITH *HAEMOBARTONELLA* IN CAT**

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***S.C. NOVAVET S.R.L..**

Keywords: *Haemobartonella*, hemolytic anemia, cat

SUMMARY

This study tries to establish some correlations between biochemical parameters of blood (ASAT, ALAT, total protein, bilirubin) and *Haemobartonella* infections. We also tried to compare the efficiency of enrofloxacin and the doxycycline treatment. In most of the cases the ASAT, ALAT, bilirubin and total protein serum values are high in haemobartonellosis and the coexistence of fleas infestation lead to the suspicion of the disease, the diagnostic being certain when the specific organism are identified in blood smears. The incidence is higher in cats younger than 5 years and in males.

**CERCETĂRI HISTOLOGICE PRIVIND URETERUL
LA SPECIA PHASIANUS PHASIANUS
HISTOLOGICAL RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE URETERUS
IN *PHASIANUS PHASIANUS***

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Key words: pheasant, ureter, histostructure

SUMMARY

In pheasant, the ureter presents a histostructural aspect similar to that of other species of birds. Thus, in its histological structure one could distinguish the three characteristic tunics: mucosa, muscular and adventitious.

The ureter mucosa made up of epithelium and chorion presents several folds which confers upon the lumen an anfractuous aspect. The mucosa epithelium is prismatic pseudostratified. It is made up of 2 types of cells: cubic and prismatic which present GAG vacuoles.

The mucosecretion activity of the epithelium is pointed out through highlighting the secretory granules of the prismatic cells apical pole. The chorion or in other words, its own lamina contains several blood vessels, leukocytes and macrophages.

The muscular is obvious, made up of smooth muscular fibres arranged in two layers: external longitudinal and internal circular. At the level of ostium, placed towards the urodeum, the smooth muscular fibres are organised in the third internal circular layer.

The adventitious defines the ureter on the outside. It is made up of lax conjunctive tissue and presents many vessels and nerves.