PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN CONFIRMATION DIAGNOSTIC OF THE FIRST EPISODE OF FELINE LEUKAEMIA VIRUS DISEASE IDENTIFIED IN BUCHAREST FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

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Key words: feline leukaemia, diagnostic, epidemiology, surveillance, Retroviridae

SUMMARY

With a view to implementing a unitary program for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV) epidemiosurveillance screening in Romania several cats (*Felis catus*) have been submitted to tests in the clinic of the Veterinary Medicine Faculty, Bucharest in order to establish their status towards this infection.

An epidemiosurveillance screening model had already been proposed in order to identify the feline leukemia virus in the population of cats in Romania by rapid imunomigration tests, and this paper presents the positive results found in FMV Bucharest. The clinical, cytological and serological diagnostic (by identifying FeLV p27 protein) indicate the viral FeLV evolution to at least one of the analyzed cases. Taking into account the epidemiological particularities of this disease the decision of isolating positive FeLV cats was taken in order to avoid spreading the disease to other cats. Subsequent steps are to study thoroughly the epidemiological and virusological investigations. From the authors knowledge these are the first positive tested FeLV cats in the Romanian territory diagnosed with SNAP FeLV Antigen test kit (IDEXX Laboratories Inc.) and second report in history of diagnostic FeLV in Romania.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SCREENING ON FELINE RETROVIROSIS

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Key words: feline leukaemia, feline immunodeficiency, epidemiology, surveillance, *Retroviridae*.

SUMMARY

Retroviruses infections are associated with a wide variety of clinical diseases including an array of malignancies, immunodeficiencies, and neurologic disorders. The study of retroviruses has had a broad impact on different areas of biology and medicine, specially on molecular genetics, on studies of cellular growth control and carcinogenesis, and on biotechnology. Study of these disorders has provided critical information about the pathogenesis of retroviruses induced diseases. Most available FIV and FeLV diagnostic tests detect serum, plasma, or whole blood antibodies to FIV and antigens to FeLV.

This paper present results of investigations on FIV and FeLV using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The population was submitted to screening by in-practice ELISA test designed to the purpose.

Investigation are carried-out on 103 cats: part of them, showing clinical signs incriminating retroviral infections, are tested for both FIV and FeLV infections, the others, being in clinical health, are tested only for FeLV infection.

Screening results show the high prevalence of retroviruses infections in males versus females, making possible the spread of infection to exposed cats, still clinical healthy at the moment.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF SOME BACTERIAL INFECTIONS IN DOGS

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SUMMARY

The study was performed on two groups of dogs, each group including five animals.

The experimental group 1 was diagnosed and treated in the private "Filvet" Veterinary Clinic and the experimental group 2, in a kennel in Salzburg-Austria.

The animals were treated with Sulfadiarom, an injectable solution, administered at 2-4 ml doses/kg of live weight, intramuscular (three dogs) and subcutaneous (two dogs), daily until the fever remission. In addition, chloramphenicol, amoxicillin, erythromycin and lincomycin were also administered. For confirmation of the damaged substrate, an echographic examination was performed in the five dogs with gastritits. The post-therapeutic examination was carried out at 14 days after the end of the treatment.

REZUMAT

Studiul s-a efectuat pe două loturi de câini, fiecare lot fiind format din câte 5 animale.

Lotul experimental I – a fost diagnosticat şi tratat în Clinica Veterinară Particulară „Filvet", iar cel de-al doilea într-o canisă, din Salzburg, Austria.

Animalele au fost tratate cu Sulfadiarom sol. injectabilă, administrată în doze de 2-4 ml/10 kg greutate vie, intramuscular (3 câini) şi subcutanat (2 câini), zilnic, până la remiterea febrei. S-au mai administrat în tratament şi cloramfenicol, amoxicilină, eritromicină, lincomicină. Pentru confirmarea substratului afectat s-a realizat examen ecografic, în cazul celor 5 câini cu gastrită. Examenul postterapeutic s-a realizat la 14 zile după administrarea tratamentului.

THE HOG CHOLERA (CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER, PESTE DU PORC, COLERA PORCINA, VIRUSSCHWEINEPEST)

PESTA PORCINĂ CLASICĂ

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SUMMARY

The classical swine fever (CSF) is an infection disease, recorded in the list A, of the O.I.E. which causes major lesions among the pig populations in the member states of the European Union and in other countries of the world. The disease is caused by a ribovirus belonging to the genus Pestivirus, family Flaviviridae.

The infection is extremely contagious (hence popular name "swine plague"). The pathogenic agent of CSF is a small, hexagonal RNA virus, wrapped in lipids, with a "core" of about 30 nanometers and a spherical coat of 40-60 nanometers in diameter (Wengler et. al., 1995). In cell cultures most CSFV strains and isolates are non cytopathic, the cytopathic effects being ascribed to the existence of interfering defective particles (Mittlerhalzer et. al., 1997).

REZUMAT

Pesta porcină clasică (PPC), este o boală infecţioasă înscrisă în lista A, a O.I.E., care produce leziuni majore în rândul populaţiilor de porci din statele membre ale Uniunii Europene şi din alte ţări din lume. Boala este produsă de un ribovirus încadrat în genul Pestivirus, familia Flaviviridae.

Infecţia este extrem de contagioasă (de unde şi denumirea populară de „ciuma porcilor"). Agentul patogen al PPC este un virus ARN, mic, învelit în lipide, de formă hexagonală cu un „sâmbure" de aproximativ 30 nanometri şi un înveliş sferic cu diametrul de 40-60 nanometri (Wengler et. al., 1995). În culturile celulare, majoritatea tulpinilor de virus PPC şi a izolatelor sunt noncitopatice, efectele citopatice fiind atribuite existenţei unor particule defective, care interferează Mittlerhalzer et. al., 1997).

THE EFFICACY OF HYPOALLERGENIC DIET IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FOOD ALLERGIC DERMATITIS IN DOGS

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Key words: allergy, dog, food hypersensitivity, hypoallergenic diet.

SUMMARY

Allergic dermatitis caused by food hypersensitivity is a common affliction in dog. The main products that can induce allergic reactions to dogs are those containing large quantities of proteins.

Pruritus represents the most important clinical sign in this disease; it can be generalized or localized on the face, members, abdominal or axillary regions. The lesions consist in skin erythema, followed by the appearance of papulous eruption in the affected regions.

In this study we evaluated the efficacy of hypoallergenic diet in the diagnosis and as a modality of food hypersensitivity treatment.

There were tested 20 dogs suffering from this disease; the common food was replaced with new products and it was evaluated the response of the studied dogs to the hypoallergenic diet.

This study was successful; all 20 dogs manifested the remission of the clinical signs and lesions in an average period of 6 weeks.

EFFECTS OF THE THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION WITH HEPRO-VIT FOR SOME LIVER DISEASES IN DOGS

EFECTELE TERAPIEI NUTRITIONALE CU HEPROVIT IN UNELE HEPATOPATII LA CAINE

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Key words: HEPROVIT apiphytotherapeutic product, light hepatic insufficiency, cholestasis, acute hepatitits, liver cirrhosis
Cuvinte cheie: produs apifitoterapeutic HEPROVIT, mica insuficienţă hepatică, colestază, hepatită acută, ciroza

SUMMARY

The researches on the preparation apitherapeutic HEPROVIT were carried out in the Institute for Beekeeping Research and Development while the preclinical and clinical studies were carried out at the Medical Clinic of The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Bucharest. [3, 4]

The clinical tests were carried out on company animals (dogs) of various ages and races, showing diagnosed hepato-billiary diseases (liver insufficiency, acute hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, cholestasis). [2]

The clinical investigations were completed by echo-graphic and biochemical examinations (bilirubin, -BIL, enzimes, - ALT, GGT, AP), and the values were registered before and after the treatment. [1, 2]

44 days after the application of preparation api-therapeutic, the best results were noted in dogs with light hepatic insufficiency where the analyses showed a normalization of the BIL values (0.3-0.5 mg/dl) and a decrease of transaminases (ALAT-33-51.5 UI/l). These results were superior to those obtained following the classic medicinal treatment (BIL 0.5-0.6 mg/dl, ALAT-60-67.8 UI/l).

In dogs with cholestasis, where preparation api-therapeutic was administered, the biochemical investigations showed close values of bilirubin (0.5-0.85 mg/dl) as compared to 0.85 mg/dl following the classic medicinal treatment.

In dogs with acute hepatitis, after the application of preparation api-therapeutic, the decrease of BIL values ranged between 0.85–1.1 mg/dl as compared to 1.9-2.2 mg/dl obtained after the medicinal treatment. A decrease of ALT to values ranging between 33-68 UI/l as compared to 88-109 UI/l in classic medicinal treatment, were also noted.

The methods of nutritional therapy with preparation api-therapeutic, applied in hepatic diseases, were at least as efficient as the standard treatment methods. [1, 3, 4]