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The authors describe the incidence of black leg disease in a Hungarian dairy herd. The case occurred among young animals of 10–12 months of age. Five from 28 heifers died suddenly without clinical signs of illness during a three month period in the spring of 2010. The other animals (n=23) showed clinical symptoms such as depression, anorexia and lameness with swelling hock. Eleven heifers from these animals died within 24 hours after initiation of antibiotic treatment. Twelve animals were recovered but later they were culled because of subsequent muscle loss and decreased economic value. For diagnosis a complete necropsy on one heifer was performed. There was severe necrotizing haemorrhagic myositis of the markedly swollen left hind leg with diffuse subcutaneous oedema. Aerobic cultures of spleen and liver were negative but the anaerobic culture was positive for clostridial bacteria and the same Gram-positive clostridial bacteria were seen in the histopathological tissue slides. Although the diagnosis can be reached on the basis of clinical signs, necropsy and bacteriological findings but it is often difficult to differentiate from the other clostridial myositis. For this reason *Clostridium chauvoei* as a primer agent has been identified by the staining of lesion impression smears by specific polyclonal antiserum conjugated to fluorescein isothiocyanate.
Intestinal absorption of lycopene and its deposition into the yolk was investigated in Japanese quails (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*). The experiment was divided into three periods. In the first phase, (0–2\textsuperscript{nd} week) in the depletion period all birds were fed on a rice based, carotenoid free diet. In the second stage (3\textsuperscript{rd}–7\textsuperscript{th} week) 10 quails were fed on the depletion diet while 10 birds on the same diet plus supplemented with a large dose (500 mg/food kg) of lycopene (Redivivo\textsuperscript{TM} DSM). In the final part (8\textsuperscript{th} and 9\textsuperscript{th} week) of the experiment all birds received a corn based commercial layer feed. Blood samples were taken at the end of 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 7\textsuperscript{th} and 9\textsuperscript{th} weeks of the experiment. At the end of the second experimental phase, 5–5 quails were lege artis killed and two parts of the small intestine (duodenum and jejunum) were cut off. These segments were washed out with ice cold physiological saline and the mucous membrane was prepared and homogenized, and liver samples were collected at the same time too. Eggs from each period and treatment were collected all over the experiment. The yolk colour was determined every week by Yolk Colour Fan (DSM). The lycopene concentration of blood, liver, yolk and the mucous membrane samples were determined by isocratic-reverse phase HPLC. The results indicate that lycopene absorption takes place in the investigated segments of
small intestine in Japanese quail. It was determined that the mucous membrane of jejunum contains higher concentration of lycopene than the duodenum (p<0.05). The dye accumulated in the yolk resulted in intensive yellow colour (12–13 YCF score) compared to those eggs which were produced in the carotenoid free diet group (p<0.001).

**PEDUNCULATED ANGIOFIBROLIPOMA IN THE OROPHARYNGEAL CAVITY OF A HUNGARIAN VIZSLA. CASE REPORT**

The authors report on a primary benign pedunculated mixed mesenchymal tumour showing polypoid character, a so called angiofibrolipoma in the oropharyngeal cavity of a 9-year-old female Hungarian Vizsla. The intra-pharyngeal mesenchymoma caused disturbances in food uptake, hindered ingestion, retching and hawking in the dog. Following surgical removal the symptoms disappeared and recidiva did not occur. According to the literature, pharyngeal angiofibrolipoma has not been described yet in veterinary publications.

R. Sárközi – L. Makrai – L. Fodor:
**CHARACTERIZATION OF PASTEURELLA SPECIES ISOLATED FROM ORAL CAVITY OF CATS**

Pain, erythema, swelling, arthritis, tendosynovitis and periostitis are frequent signs of infection of subcutaneous tissues caused by
*Pasteurella multocida* and *Pasteurella dagmatis*, which are members of the normal oral bacterial flora of cats. A total of 48 Pasteurella strains were isolated from the oral cavity of 33 cats from the 50 examined animals. On the basis of carbon utilisation test 35 isolates were identified as *P. multocida*; 12 as *P. dagmatis* and 1 as *P. canis*. Five from each strains of the examined *P. multocida* and *P. dagmatis* proved to be sensitive to the antibiotics (penicillin G, amoxicillin, cefoperazone, oxytetracycline, minocycline, ciprofloxacin) most widely used for the treatment of wound infections after cat bites.

Zs. Németh – M. Panker – M. Mándoki:

**INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN VEILED CHAMELEON (CHAMAeleo CALYPTRATUS) BETWEEN 2002 AND 2010**

Summary. The article describes a retrospective study where the authors collected the different causes leading to death in 20 veiled chameleons (9 males and 11 females, *Chamaeleo calyptratus*) between 2002 and 2010. The three most often diagnosed fatal disease, were uricosis (gout) in 20%, egg retention in 15% and rickets (rachitis) in 10% of the examined cases. Beside these single cases of septicaemia caused by *Aeromonas hydrophila*, stomatitis, liver dystrophy, follicle degeneration, tuberculosis and granuloma formation induced by fungi were also observed.
Reptilian paramyxoviruses (rPMV) are unassigned members of the Paramyxovirinae subfamily. These viruses have been detected worldwide, can cause disease or death predominantly in snakes, and were associated with respiratory and neurological signs. The authors have partially characterised PMV isolates from snakes (n=5), lizards (n=3) and a tortoise, as well as surveyed diagnostic field samples (organs or swabs) of reptiles from collections in Germany (n=102) and Hungary (n=121) to determine prevalence and predilection, as well as involved types. The genetic comparison of all isolates and 45 positive field samples was presented. Their results give further support for the establishment of the new proposed genus „Ferlavirus“ with mixed groups of squamatid (snake and lizard) PMV members and a more distant tortoise isolate. However, squamatid PMV can also infect tortoise as it was seen in a diagnostic case, where similarly to numerous snake cases, multiple PMV coinfection was diagnosed. Other coinfections (viruses, bacteria or parasites) are also reported in the paper. The authors emphasize that rPMV infection should also be considered in healthy collections, especially when introducing new members, and as rPMVs are apparently not host specific, they propose preliminary virological examinations to avoid outbreak of disease.
Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) is a widespread method to assess bone mineral density (BMD) and bone mineral content (BMC) in human practice, and adaptation of its use in veterinary medicine has also started. Bone densitometry is the current method for the diagnosis of human calcipenic osteopathy. The authors briefly summarize the evolution and development of densitometry in small (rat, rabbit, cat and dog) and large (pig, sheep and horse) animals.