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S. Lanz – G. Bodó – J. Hahn – Ch. Koch:

GUTTURAL POUCH MYCOSIS TREATED WITH BALLOON CATHETER
EMBOLISATION OF THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CAROTID AS
WELL AS THE MAJOR PALATINE ARTERIES. TWO CASE REPORTS

Causes of guttural pouch mycosis (GPM), treatment possibilities and surgical approach treating GPM with balloon catheter embolisation of all three arteries (internal and external carotid as well as the major palatine arteries) are described by the authors together with description of two clinical cases. Major advantage of this technique is that it can be performed in the praxis without expensive instrumentation. However, a good anatomical knowledge of the field and appropriate surgical technique is required. In one horse the catheter prolapsed through the eroded wall of the internal carotid artery and was visible in the guttural pouch. The catheter was removed in this case 5 months postoperatively in standing through the nasal passage under endoscopic guidance. During the 6 months follow-up clinical and endoscopic examination both horses were sound without any complications or recurrence.

Sz. Bene – B. Nagy – F. Szabó:

ESTIMATION THE LIVE WEIGHT FROM BODY MEASUREMENTS OF
BROOD MARES OF GIDRAN, THOROUGHBRED AND HUNGARIAN
COLD BLOODED HORSE BREEDS
Live weight and 21 body measurements of 75 Gidran, 110 Thoroughbred and 172 Hungarian Cold Blooded Horse adult brood mares were taken and evaluated. By the help of easily measurable body measurements, regression equations were developed to estimate the live weight from body measurements.

For using the regression model for body weight estimation the measures of heart girth, 2nd width of rump and cannon girth (front left) are needed in Gidran breed. The determination coefficient of the equation (R^2) was 0.70 (P<0.01). In Thoroughbred the live weight can be estimated from heart girth, 2nd width of rump and diagonal length of body with 80.0% (R^2 = 0.80; P<0.01) correctness. The live weight in Hungarian Cold Blooded Horse breed from hearth girth, 2nd width of rump and length of body were calculated. The determination coefficient of the equation was 0.80 (P<0.01).

By the help of elaborated equations the live weight may be defined with high precision. These allow the safe medicament dosage in cases, when balance sheet is not available.

J. Gál – I. Vass – M. Mándoki – E. Adlan – M. Marosán:

CONSEQUENTIAL OSTEOMYELITIS IN YOUNG PEKIN DUCK FLOCK FOLLOWING CUTTING OFF THE TIP OF THE CLAW

The authors diagnosed osteomyelitis in a young Pekin ducks where 1–3% of the flock suffered from locomotion disorder (lameness) few days after cutting off the tip of the claw, according to technological
instructions. The inadequately performed procedure opened gate for the bacteria present in the litter \( \textit{Kocuria} \) sp. to enter the claw. The pathogens caused necrosis in the digital bones and in the proximal end of the tibia. The lesions in the bones were painful hence the affected birds were not willing to move, neither took enough feed nor drank. The limping ducks became emaciated and exsiccated, did not reach the prescribed body weight.

A. Sebestény – S. Gy. Fekete:

**SERIAL FEED-RELATED PROBLEMS IN LABORATORY RABBIT STOCKS. CASE REPORTS**

In order to eliminate infectious and parasitic conditions from the rabbit colony bred and used for antibody production for cancer research, a hysterectomy-derivation programme, based on hand-reared germ-free rabbits was carried out. The resulting SPF rabbits were held within a barrier system where the diet was sterilised by gamma irradiation. While all pathogens and parasites were successfully eliminated, problems of dietary origin had emerged. At first, young rabbits were affected by muscular dystrophy due to the partial loss of vitamin E during irradiation. This was eliminated by the addition of 100 mg alpha tocopherol per kilogram diet. With longer survival in disease-free status, older rabbits have developed soft tissue calcification due to vitamin D excess in the diet. This has ceased after the elimination of its 3000 IU/kg vitamin D\(_3\) supplementation, relying only on the presence of
vitamin D within the ingredients. For this there was precedent in some of 33 surveyed world-wide used rabbit diet compositions. This, however, resulted in tooth enamel abnormalities and reproduction failures due to D-avitaminosis. 500 IU/kg vitamin D\textsubscript{3}-supplementation of the diet has redressed the balance and proved to be satisfactory for its correct supply of the colony for the ensuing years. However, corneal opacity cases occurred from time to time, which did not cease by doubling the vitamin A content of the diet on suspicion of its deficiency. Instead, aortic plaques found at necropsy and very high plasma cholesterol values revealed chronic, so far occult, vascular, ocular and parenchymal atheromatosis, affecting the whole colony. It was realised that the main protein source in the diet, 10% fishmeal, was the main cause, as by halving it in the diet, considerable, but not full improvement occurred. Its full replacement by grass-meal as the main protein source resulted in chronic diarrhoea of the whole colony. Eventually the provision of 5% wheat bran and 5% soybean meal in the diet as the main protein source, has fully eliminated atheromatosis for years to come, with the added bonus of an improvement in the quality, avidity and titre of sera produced from various antigens for cancer research, using with confidence only a single disease-free rabbit for each antigen.

A. Takács – L. Szemethy – M. Heltai – A. A. Takács:

**DATA ON THE PARASITOLOGICAL STATE OF WILD CATS (FELIS SILVESTRIS SCHREBER 1777) AND OF THEIR HYBRIDS WITH**
FERAL DOMESTIC CATS (*FELIS SILVESTRIS CATUS* L. 1758) ON HUNGARIAN HUNTING AREAS

Parasitic worm infection studies of wild cats and of their hybrids with feral domestic cats started in Hungarian hunting areas in 1998 as a part of the National Mammal Carnivore Monitoring Program. The parasite infection state of four wild cats and five hybrids were detected by dissection. The identification of wild cats and their hybrids by appearance were done at the Wildlife Conservation Institute of the Szent István University. The examined animals were collected from three hunting areas. All individuals were infected by worm parasites. The identified species were: *Alaria alata*, *Mesocestoides lineatus*, *Taenia taeniaeformis*, *Taenia crassiceps*, *Toxocara cati*, *Ancylostoma tubaeforme*, *Uncinaria stenocephala*, *Capillaria aerophila* and *Ollulanus tricuspis*.

J. Gál – P. É. Farkas – É. Dömötör – M. Marosán:

CARCINOMA PLANOCHELULAR KERATOIDES IN A COCKATIEL (*NYMPHICUS HOLLANDICUS*). CASE REPORT

The authors detected on the right wing of a 10 year-old female cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) an ulcerated and bleeding tumour mass, which infiltrated of the surrounding muscles, vessels and nerves, has been developing for half a year and continuously increased. The tissue mass was removed, histologically examined and immunohistochemistry with
pancytokeratin, vimentin and Ki-67 stainings were performed. The histological examination of the tumour mass revealed keratinized squamous cell carcinoma.

Sz. Nagy – J. Gál – M. Marosán:

**PRIMER MULTIPLEX LUNG CARCINOMA IN CHIPMUNK (EUTAMIAS SIBIRICUS)**

The authors diagnosed primary multiplex lung carcinoma in a 5 year old, female pet chipmunk (*Eutamias sibiricus*). During the pathological investigation greyish-white shiny tumour nodules were seen in the lung parenchyma and bulging under the pleura. The cytoplasm of the tumour cells showed strong positivity for pancytokeratin antibody. The proliferation index of the tumour with Ki-67 proliferation marker was 15%. According to the authors’ opinion, the case is special because except metastasis from fibromatosis no other tumours were described in the lungs of chipmunks before in the veterinary literature.

J. Gál – Z. Demeter – E. A. Palade – M. Marosán – M. Mándoki:

**ACUTE PATHOLOGICAL LESIONS IN PEKIN DUCKS (ANAS PLATYRHYNOS F. DOMESTICA) DUE TO RED MUD CONTAMINATION, THE WASTE PRODUCT OF THE REFINING Bauxite TO SMELTER-GRADE ALUMINA**
The authors describe the pathological lesions in two 1.5 years old female Pekin duck exterminated 9 days following the red mud contamination in 2010 in Hungary. The major lesions caused by the strong alkali were acute severe partial lysis of the epithelial layers of the oro-pharyngeal cavity, tongue, proximal part of the esophagus, necrosis on the legs, especially on the sole, and perforation of the cornea with consequential draining of the aqueous humor.