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**ZOO ANIMALST**

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**NEW TREATMENT**

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**FOOD HYGIENE**


**COMPARISON STUDY OF THE LEFT-SIDE DISPLACED ABOMASUM REPOSITION METHODS. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The successful management of the left-side abomasal displacement (LDA) is based on number of decisions. The first question is to treat the individual cow at all and secondly the used solution form of LDA. This decision based on some variable economic factors such as the owner's
interest in treatment, cost of treatment, economic loss, prognosis for return to production, future income from production and slaughter value of the cow. The authors give a review of the different repositioning methods of LDA: right paralumbal fossa omentopexy, right paramedian abomasopexy, left paralumbal fossa abomasopexy, blind track, blind toggle-pin technique, laparoscopy assisted toggle-pin and rolling. Although each technique has unique features, but the advantages and the disadvantages of the solution forms of LDA can be discussed and grouped into four main practical categories: position of the animal, direct/indirect approach of LDA, the form of abomasal fixation and invasivity of the different methods.

Sz. Marton:

HUNGARIAN AND INTERNATIONAL RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH ON FISH-PARASITIC MYXOZOAN (MYXOZOA) HOST SPECIFICITY

In order to develop effective protection against fish-parasitic myxozoan (Myxozoa) infection, it is imperative to be familiar with the life cycle of the parasite. As these parasites are highly host-specific, host recognition and invasion play extremely important role in their life cycle. All of the known myxozoan life cycles are associated with a vertebrate and an invertebrate host. In the course of the research on host-parasite interactions, mainly the invasion mechanism of fish-infesting actinospores was examined so far. The host invasion and intraoligochaete development of myxospores was examined only for *Myxobolus cerebralis*. In this study the previous results and the own
findings of the author were summarized about the susceptibility of the hosts to myxozoan species. Furthermore, the study also points out, that the species composition of the oligochaete population is an important factor in the parasite transmission dynamics.


**PESTICIDE POISONING OF HONEY BEES BETWEEN 2007 AND 2011**

The authors confirmed pesticide toxicosis of honey bees in 151 cases during a five year period (2007–2011). A suddenly occurring mass bee death is always ground of suspicion for toxicosis. The suspicion is further confirmed by the presence of an exceptional number of shivering, unable to fly, proboscis stretching bees in hives and in their closer surroundings. The toxicosis becomes even more evident when huge bee losses with identical symptoms are observed in the near-by apiaries and also turns out that pesticides were used within the flight of the bees in the past days. 222 honey bee samples and 129 plant samples were sent for veterinary diagnostic laboratory examination. The presence of contagious diseases was excluded and 12 different pesticides were detected (by GC-MS, GC-NPD and HPLC) in 151 honey bee samples. In 64 cases the plant samples contained the same pesticide(s) as the honey bees from the given poisoning case, thus confirming the dependence of an effect upon a cause, namely the application of pesticides upon bee poisoning. Poisonings are most frequently caused by chloropyriphos and dimethoate (organophosphate
chemical family), fipronil (phenylpyrazole chemical family) and six types of synthetic pyrethroids. The recited cases call attention to the fact that the application of pesticides in agriculture causes very often huge expenses linked to honey bee poisonings. The overall losses could be minimised by respecting the rules mentioned in licences and users guide.


**UP-TO-DATE TREATMENT OF ACUTE PanCREATITIS IN DOGS. LITERATURE REVIEW**

In the last decade the therapeutic guidelines of canine acute pancreatitis have significantly changed. The aim of this work is to provide a review on the recently accepted therapeutic principles. Early intensive therapy aiming at the complications as well is crucial in the management of severe acute pancreatitis. The treatment is based on the triad of fluid therapy, enteral nutrition and analgesia. The goal of the fluid therapy is to restore tissue perfusion, rehydration of the patient and the application of the maintenance fluid. Nutrition that fulfils energy requirement as well as ensures the "resting" of the pancreas is a vital part of the therapy. The best route of the nutrition is enteral feeding via jejunal tube. Abdominal pain can be relieved especially with opioid drugs. Maropitant as a NK-1–receptor antagonist is suggested to alleviate vomitus. Broad spectrum antibiotic therapy is essential in systemic inflammation and septic complication. Pancreatic abscess, large pancreas necrosis and permanent extrahepatic biliary tract
obstruction may indicate laparotomy. Abdominal surgery is suggested only if medical treatment has failed because of the considerable risk of anaesthesia.

Zs. Aradi – E. Adlan – E. Sós – J. Gál:

**ACUTE ENTERITIS AND SUBSEQUENT INTUSSUSCEPTIONS CAUSED BY *ESCHERICHIA COLI* IN GROUND CUSCUS (*PHALANGER GYMNOTIS*). CASE REPORT**

The authors report on mucoid enteritis and subsequent small intestinal intussusceptions caused by *Escherichia coli* bacterial infection presented in a male ground cuscus (*Phalanger gymnotis*) of 3.8 kg body weight. The ileus evolved from the increased and irregular intestinal peristalsis due to the enteritis.

E. Á. Papp – I. Szőke – J. Gál:

**PERFORATION CAUSED BY A PINE NEEDLE IN THE SMALL INTESTINE OF A BLACK GROUSE (*TETRAO TETRIX*) KEPT IN CAPTIVITY**

The authors found small intestine perforation caused by an incompletely digested pine leaf and consequential serofibrinous inflammation in the air sac neighbouring the affected gut section, by the authopsy of Black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).

I. Járos – B. Bernáth – J. Gál:
IDIOPATHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY IN AN ORANGUTAN (*Pongo pygmaeus*)

This report details a long-standing cardiomyopathy, suddenly becoming congestive in a 4-year old male bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*). The ventricles of the heart were significantly dilated, the heart became globular. As a consequence of long standing circulatory failure, in the lung errant cardiac cells, while in the liver interstitial indurations developed as the cause of congestion.


Photodynamic therapy is the therapeutic application of visible light directed on photosensitiser-containing cells in presence of tissue oxygen. The history, biological-physical principles, technique and clinical application of PDT, this unique (onco)therapeutic modality is reviewed in this paper, with human, animal and comparative aspects, and with a brief insight to the authors' research activity.

In this study uninoculated liquid whole egg samples and equal samples from the same source inoculated with *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were treated at high hydrostatic pressure under 200–400 MPa pressure for 3–17 minutes. The viable cell counts of the samples were studied following treatment. The amount of viable *Salmonella* Enteritidis counts were reduced significantly in case of each samples, while the reduction of total viable cell counts were around 2 log units. The reduction of microbial counts were affected only by the treatment pressure (p<0.05).