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Gy. E. Czimber – É. Bozsaky – D. Horváth – Z. Fekete:

### **INCREASE OF EFFICIENCY OF NON-SURGICAL EMBRYO TRANSFER IN HORSES. LITERATURE REVIEW AND OWN EXPERIENCES**

The authors studied the factors influencing the success of non-surgical embryo transfer in horses, comparing their own results to literary data. Beside the other biological factors, the impact of synchronization, superovulation, alteration of technical steps, treatments of recipients and embryo quality (age, morphology, vitality) on the recovery and pregnancy rate were investigated. Efficiency index (recovery rate x pregnancy percent) calculated from their experimental data sorted by different aspects are comparable with indices reported by other authors. However, the authors observed notable differences between the experiments, presumably coming from interindividual fertility deviation. Their data analyses suggest, that the efficiency of embryo transfer can be increased by application of new treatments and minor technological modifications, also described in the literature.

Cs. Nemes – É. Ivanics – D. Szalay – K. Ursu – E. Simonyai – R. Glávits:

### **ASTROVIRUS AND ROTAVIRUS ENTERITIS IN POULTS IN HUNGARY. LITERATURE REVIEW AND OWN EXPERIENCES**

Beside turkey coronaviruses, turkey astroviruses (TAsV-1, TAsV-2) and avian rotaviruses were studied in turkey poults showing clinical signs of diarrhea and uneven growth. Rota- and/or astroviruses were identified in 34 flocks in 2005, in 54 flocks in 2006 and in 27 flocks until July of 2007. In 82 (71%) of the infected flocks single virus infection, while in 33 flocks (29%)

mixed infection was identified. Amongst the positive flocks rotavirus infection was the most frequently identified, followed in frequency by the individual turkey astrovirus type 1 infections. In the case of mixed infections the combination of rota- and astroviruses were the most common. The occurrence of the single turkey astrovirus type 2 infection was less common than its variations with another virus.

Infection caused by turkey astrovirus type 2 occurred in birds as young as one week, and except for one flock it was not identified in the birds older than two weeks of age. Turkey astrovirus type 1 infection occurred in birds aged between three to four weeks. In mixed infections the virus could be identified in younger birds, too. A similar tendency for rotavirus infection was not demonstrable, it occurred in young birds of various age.

In the case of infection of turkey astrovirus type 1 and turkey astrovirus type 2 and their various combinations, a difference of two weeks was observed between the earliest and the latest identification (in all the examined flocks). In contrast, this period was four weeks in the case of single rotavirus infections.

Diagnosis was established on the basis of epidemiological data, pathological and histological assessment of lesions and by molecular diagnostic procedures. The increase of mortality was lower in the case of individual virus infections but different bacteria could also be cultured simultaneously with the virus infection. In such cases mortality was higher. The body weight of the virus infected birds was lower than expectable for the respective age.

L. Kotrik – Cs. Hetey – Á. Hegyi – J. Gál – B. Urbányi – K. K. Lefler:

### **USE OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN THE DESCRIPTION OF SEXUAL CYCLE OF AFRICAN CATFISH**

The authors provide the first description of the normal sonoanatomic views of ovaries of North African catfish. Standard ultrasonographic imaging views were established at the level of the pectoral fin and the abdominal fin to measure the diameters of the ovary. The sexual cycle of the ovaries was

characterized basis of ultrasonographic measurements in three different times (before the propagation, just after the propagation and two weeks after the propagation). The ultrasound measurements highly correlated with the post mortem dimensions of the ovaries. Ultrasound seems to be a useful tool to characterize the sexual cycle of female North African catfish.

J. Gál – Z. Szabó – P. Pazár – N. Oppe:

### **COMPLICATIONS OF INTRAOSSEAL CANULATION AND FLUID ADMINISTRATION IN LARGE-BODIED LIZARDS**

The authors briefly review the possibilities of intraosseal fluid administration in reptiles, set rules for intraosseal canulation and call attention to some frequent drawbacks of these methods.

M. P. Dunay – T. Németh – G. Bodó:

### **BASICS OF ELECTROSURGERY**

The authors review the principles and evolution of electrosurgery. The construction of mono-, and bipolar electrosurgical systems, the different waveforms, patient safety considerations, as well as the advantages and disadvantages are summarized.

K. Kovács:

### **LASER IN VETERINARY SCIENCE. PART 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

In the first part of the article series, the author outlines the principle of how the laser works, types of lasers, and tissue interaction. After a brief introduction on lasers, a detailed description is devoted to the risks/dangers, safety regulations and rules.