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B. Tóth – P. S. Marsh – P. Tóth – N. Nógrádi:

EQUINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA. LITERATURE REVIEW AND OWN EXPERIENCES. PART 1. ETIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, CLINICAL SIGNS, DIAGNOSIS

In their series of articles the authors review equine pleuropneumonia. Based

on the literature the authors emphasize the hallmarks of the disease, using their own experiences and digital images. In the first article the authors review the etiology, pathogenesis, and diagnostics of equine pleuropneumonia.

The etiology is complex and usually associated with prolonged transportation, high level of performance, and stress. Since transportations became more common in the last decade, the authors expect more frequent appearance of this disease.

The most common clinical signs include fever, tachycardia, tachypnea, inappetence, depression, abnormal findings with auscultation and percussion. On ultrasound examination can be seen pleural effusion, and often atelectic, hepatized, abscessized lung fields, as well as fibrin deposits on the pleura. Radiographic examination often reveals fluid accumulation caudal to the heart. Bacterial culture and cytology is recommended from both the transtracheal sample and the pleural sample.

H. Y. Schukken, D. Bar, T. Y. Gröhn, W. J. Barlow, R. R. Quesnell, N. R. Zadoks:

MILK QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND MASTITIS CONTROL ON DAIRY FARMS. THE CASE OF PERSISTENT INFECTIONS AND REPEATED CLINICAL CASES

High milk quality is among the most important characteristics of a well managed dairy. There remain challenges for the dairy manager to maintain the objective of high milk quality. In this paper the importance of persistent infections and repeated clinical cases is discussed. When management

procedures are not in place the specifically address persistent infections then with the increasing susceptibility of the modern dairy cow and the host adaptation of mastitis micro-organisms a perfect opportunity is created for an increase in persistent infection and a related increase in repeated clinical cases. This paper shows the importance of repeated clinical cases, discusses host adaptation in mammary pathogens and addresses management methods to prevent the high prevalence of persistent infections.

G. Cecen – U. G. Caliskan – S. O. Gorgul:

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF RECTOVAGINAL FISTULA WITH ATRESIA ANI IN A HOLSTEIN CALF

The authors diagnosed rectovaginal fistula with atresia ani in a one-day old female calf. The distance between rectal pouch and perineal skin was 3.2 cm. Using local infiltration anesthesia the fistula was closed with continuous Lembert suture from the incision between the tail and vulva, and the rectum was fixed to the skin with interrupted sutures. Vaginal opening of the fistula was left unsutured. The calf recovered and developed without any complication until the age of 7 months.

É. Ivanics – É. Kaszanyitzky – R. Glávits – L. Szeredi – Sz. Szakáll – A. Imre – G. Kardos – B. Nagy:

ACUTE EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN LAYING HEN FLOCKS, CAUSED BY SALMONELLA GALLINARUM

Fowl typhoid has been known as acute septicaemic disease of chickens, which occurs in adult birds mostly in subacute-chronic form, and mainly in household flocks. In 2006 and 2007 the authors detected acute septicaemic form of the disease with 1–5% daily mortality in 6 (17 weeks–19 months old, a number of 2000–11000) laying hen flocks of 5 owners.

With post mortem examination necrotic foci in the swollen spleen and liver, multiplex focal myocarditis, renal and follicular degeneration and catarrhal enteritis were diagnosed. In the smaller foci coagulation necrosis of parenchyma cells, in the larger foci around the necrosis inflammatory cells (heterophyl granulocytes, lymphocytes and macrophages) were detected, as well. In the myocardium, in the field of inflammatory cell infiltration myocyte degeneration and necrosis could be found.

Salmonella bacteria were detectable with immunohistochemical examination, extracellularly in the blood vessels and in the cytoplasm of macrophages, in the necrotic foci, and in the field of myocarditis, in groups.

With polymerase chain reaction a pattern typical to *S. Gallinarum* virulence plasmid (*spvC* gene was detectable, *pefA* was missing). In this respect the strains were homogenous. By pulse field electrophoresis the pattern of strains showed 90% similarity, indicating genetic relationship and possible epidemic link (common origin), and possible spread by egg trays.

In the animals anaemia and *Dermanyssus gallinae* infestation were diagnosed in more cases. *S. Gallinarum* was isolated in two cases from *D. gallinae*

homogenisate collected from the pen of diseased hens, which may explain the occurrence of the disease in the flocks introduced into the pens left empty for months.

The authors suggest that renewed and more rigorous regulations (separate from the present Hungarian *Salmonella* order focusing on *S. Enteritidis*, and *S. Typhimurium*) should be formulated in order to prevent re-emergence of fowl typhoid (a long ago eradicated disease) in Hungary.

K. Kovács – A. Kizman:

LASER IN VETERINARY SCIENCE. PART 2. TOOTH ROOT TREATMENT WITH THE USE OF DIODA LASER

The authors briefly present the indications and contraindications of tooth root treatment. They use new method in the treatment. Dental cavity is sterilised by dioda laser. According to their results, they prove the significant decrease in the number of complications after the treatment.

V. Molnár – V. Pálfi – A. Beregi – Z. Molnár:

DETECTION OF BAT RABIES IN HUNGARY. CASE REPORT

Until now the only case of bat rabies in Hungary was diagnosed in 1999. The infected Serotine bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*) showed classical CNS signs: lying on his back, disturbance of the swallowing reflex, missing the physiologic photophobia and aggressivity could be observed, and it died 14 days after

finding. The laboratory examinations confirmed the presence of a rabies-related virus distinct from the European sylvatic rabies virus. Examinations with monoclonal antibodies against European Bat Lyssaviruses (EBLV-1 and EBLV-2) were not carried out.