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E. Báder – A. Kovács – K. Szabó-Ari – Cs. Á. Bajcsy – I. Mádl – L. Takács –
O. Szenci:

INCIDENCE OF STILLBIRTH IN A LARGE-SCALE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN DAIRY FARM IN HUNGARY

The stillbirth rate, especially in Holstein Friesian heifers increased gradually during the last 20 years, therefore, in order to be able to confirm similar tendency 8427 calvings in a Hungarian Holstein-Friesian dairy farm during a five-year period were evaluated. Data were evaluated according to the incidence of stillbirth on an annual (Table 1), and parity (Figure 1) basis. The stillbirth rate was also evaluated according to parity (Figure 2), as well as its

incidence rate regarding all calvings based on parity and year (Table 2), sires (Table 3) and the effect of sires on all stillbirth rate (Table 4). In accordance with the literature data stillbirth can cause severe economic losses in Hungary, as well. The importance of the examinations in the perinatal period is discussed in order to be able to moderate the economical losses caused by perinatal mortality.

J. Reiczigel – N. Solymosi – L. Könyves – Á. Maróti-Agóts – A. Kern – J. Bartyik:

EXAMINATION OF HEAT STRESS CAUSED MILK PRODUCTION LOSS BY THE USE OF TEMPERATURE-HUMIDITY INDICES

Global warming has caused increasing concern about heat stress. In cattle, heat stress affects both the production and reproduction negatively. Several temperature-humidity indices (THI) are in use to quantify the degree of heat stress. In this study, the authors compared six such indices, together with their thresholds indicating danger of heat stress, for applicability in Hungary. Data from the data base of the cattle farm of the Enyingi Agrár Inc. in Kiscsérpuszta, Hungary were used in the study. Those cows were selected (n=1007), which had production records on at least 600 days in the study period (1. 10. 2001 to 16. 3. 2004). The authors found that two of the six indices worked well on these data in the sense they were able to indicate reduction of milk production due to heat stress the results show that heat stress affects the production immediately, and even a single heat stress day causes an average milk loss of

1.5 to 2 liters per cow per day (5–10% of the daily production). One and three-day heat stress periods were found to result in about the same milk loss.

E. Gajdócsi – Á. Bali Papp:

GENE MAPPING IN PIGS. LITERATURE REVIEW

On the basis of literature data relating to pig gene mapping the authors summarized the explored genes. It can be stated that from 1994 when 5 QTLs were known to nowadays (1831 QTLs are known) the progress of the pig gene mapping have been accelerated by leaps and bounds.

The authors analyse the genes influencing fatness traits (as the leptin, leptin receptor, A-FABP /Adipose – Fatty Acid Binding Protein/ and H-FABP /Heart and muscle – Fatty Acid Binding Protein/ genes), as the observation of genes of fatty acids metabolism is very important nowadays, in regard to the human nutrition, too.

A. E. Palade – L. Bajnok – M. Dobos-Kovács – Z. Demeter – M. Rusvai:

GENETIC CHARACTERISATION OF CHICKEN ANAEMIA VIRUS STRAINS OCCURRING IN HUNGARY

The molecular characterization of 4 Hungarian chicken anaemia virus (CAV) strains retrieved from naturally infected broiler chickens was studied, after the recent re-emergence of chicken infectious anaemia (CIA). Carcasses from 4 Hungarian broiler flocks experiencing increased mortality were examined by

necropsy, histopathology and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based technique. The chickens presented stunted growth and general anaemia expressed by pallor and haemorrhages in the subcutaneous tissue. Blue wing disease was found in case of one flock (997/99), affecting 70% of the diseased chickens. Secondary bacterial and fungal infections were identified in several chickens from all investigated flocks. Histological examination revealed hypoplasia of the bone marrow and lymphocyte depletion in the spleen, bursa of Fabricius and thymus. The alignment from the deduced VP1 amino acid (aa) partial sequences (114 aas) showed high similarity (99%) among the Hungarian strains except for one that proved to have a higher variation, presenting 97% identity with the rest of the Hungarian CAV strains. Several substitutions were identified in the Hungarian strains. Blocks of sequence data leading 344 bps were used for the phylogenetic analysis, and the Hungarian nucleotide sequences were compared with 22 other CAV sequences deposited in the GenBank to investigate any geographical relationship. The Hungarian sequences were not positioned in a separate group of the phylogenetic tree, nor did they cluster together only with European CAV strains. This study confirms the presence of CAV infection in Hungary, and presents the sequence and phylogenetic analysis of the circulating CAV strains.

N. Oppe – Z. Szabó – J. Thuróczy – P. Pazár – A. Beregi:

ADRENAL GLAND DISEASE IN FERRETS. LITERATURE REVIEW

The knowledge of the illness and the ability to diagnose it have become more important for the veterinary practitioner. This study describes the causes, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, and therapy of adrenal gland disease in the ferret. The disease occurs the most frequently in prepubertally neutered, middle-aged to older ferrets. The pathogenesis differs from that of Cushing's disease in the dog. Based upon typical clinical signs, the illness is easy to recognize. Vulvar swelling in jills or symmetric alopecia in both sexes should raise suspicion of adrenal gland disease. Diagnostic methods and the options of medical and surgical therapy are presented by the authors. This condition can readily be diagnosed by taking blood serum levels of 17- β -estradiol, 17-hydroxyprogesterone and androgens. The recommended therapy is surgical removal of the adrenal glands. There are also various possibilities for medical therapy, but the most promising is the use of GnRH-analogues.

M. Végh – M. Albert:

TRICHOEPITHELIOMA IN GUINEA PIG. CASE REPORT

Cystic trichoepithelioma, a benign adnexal tumour was removed from the skin of a three-year old, male guinea pig. The lobulated tumour, which located in the dermis and subcutis consisted of small, undifferentiated basaloid cells and larger cells with trichohyaline and keratohyalin granules. The guinea pig was healthy and tumour free six months later.