Conference Agenda

SEPTEMBER 23-24, 2019
PARIS, FRANCE

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VETERINARY & ANIMAL SCIENCE



Crossing over brilliance in the field of veterinary exploration and creative well being

Veterinary 2019

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Title: Evaluation of two protocols utilizing autologous conditioned serum for intraarticular therapy of equine osteoarthritis – a pilot study monitoring cytokines and cartilage-specific biomarkers
Juliane Lasarzik de Ascurra, Resident, Free University of Berlin, Germany

Abstract: Autologous conditioned serum (ACS), prepared from the patient´s blood, is a biological treatment agent containing high levels of IL-1ra and other anti-inflammatory substances. It has previously been reported that the intraarticular treatment of osteoarthritic joints with ACS has regenerative effects in the joint tissues and it has been used for OA therapy for several years. Yet there is no scientific consensus regarding the timing of its intraarticular administration. The common practice in equine medicine, based on clinical experience, is to administer a sequence of three to six intraarticular injections at weekly intervals. The results indicated that the long-time effect of an ACS treatment given at two-day intervals is characterized by decreased SF IL-1ra, IL-1β, C12C, CP II and CS 846 concentrations, which might indicate an improvement in joint inflammation and cartilage degrading processes

Biography- Specialist in Equine Surgery. Has 3 publications in the Journal of Equine Veterinary Science.

Title: Influence of incubation time and incubation tube on the cytokine and growth factor concentrations of autologous conditioned serum in control horses and horses with naturally occurring osteoarthritis
Juliane Lasarzik de Ascurra, Resident, Free University of Berlin, Germany

Abstract: Autologous conditioned serum (ACS) is commonly used for the treatment of human and equine osteoarthritis (OA). The objective of this study was to investigate the influence of incubation time and incubation tube on concentrations of Interleukin 1- receptor antagonist (IL-1ra), Interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β) and Insulin-like growth factor -1 (IGF-1) in ACS of horses with and without O. An incubation time exceeding 24 hours does not lead to a significant increase in cytokine and growth factor concentrations in equine ACS. Incubation of whole blood in commercial serum glass tubes has similar effects on the IL-1ra, IL-1β and IGF-1 concentrations when compared to the incubation in specialized equine ACS kits. IL-1ra, IL-1β and IGF-1 concentrations in ACS of OA horses is not significantly increased when compared to control horses.

Biography- Specialist in Equine Surgery. Has 3 publications in the Journal of Equine Veterinary Science.

Title: Title: Endomyocardial Biopsy-proven Myocarditis in Cats. A Clinical Case Series.
Oleynikov Dmitrij,Resident, Almazov National Medical Research Center, Russia

Abstract: In cats, myocardial failure and rhythm disturbances secondary to myocarditis have been described in several reports, in which a final diagnosis had been reached through post-mortem histopathologic examination. In order to obtain an ante-mortem diagnosis and an etiologic characterization of myocardial inflammation, a technique for transvenous EMB of the right ventricular septum in cats has been proposed in 1990 in healthy cats. In this study, the procedure was well tolerated and was associated with low morbidity and no mortality, but nowadays this technique is still uncommon in the work-up of unexplained myocardial and rhythm disorders in cats. The purpose of this case series is to report an in vivo endomyocardial biopsy diagnosis of myocarditis in cats from Saint-Petersburg, Russi. It was found that in several cases of myocarditis infection agents were well-known as myocarditis inductors, but also we didn't obtain information about the cause of disease in all cases with vasculitis in histopathology study. We can assume that there are other causes of myocarditis in cats, including auto-immune reactions associated with vasculitis or chronic viral infection with low activity.

Biography- Veterinary Cardiologist. Interested in heart failure pathophysiology despite etiology, myocardial metabolism and electrophysiology.

Title: Extracellular vesicle (EV) derived from equine mesenchymal stem cells: isolation, characterization and evaluation in tissue regeneration in vitro

Magdalena Arevalo-Turrubiarte, University of Turin. Italy.

Abstract: Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have been used as an alternative therapy in equine regenerative medicine. MSCs are usually implanted in horses' damaged tissue to activate tissue regeneration. Extracellular vesicles (EVs) are released by MSCs. The interest on EVs relies on their participation in cell therapy by inhibition of cell apoptosis, stimulation of regeneration and activation of cell programs during an injury. To date, little is known about EVs from equines and their regeneration properties. The purpose of this study was to obtain MSCs from different tissue sources to evaluate their characteristics and performance in vitro. Cells isolated from bone marrow showed a higher migration capacity and better performance in wound healing assays. Derived synovial fluid showed a higher cell growth. Isolated EVs did not show significant differences among the different MSCs types. Altogether, isolation and characterization of EVs from different MSCs types, their performance during an injured tissue provide knowledge about their participation and influence on tissue repair and regeneration.

Biography- She has been working with stem cells from large animals and from different cell types and different physiological functions. She has worked on animal production and currently in veterinary science approaches.

Title: Effect of vitirification of immature and in vitro matured buffalo oocytes on the developmental competence after thawing

Kandil, O.M, Head, Theriogenology Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Alexandria University, Egypt

Abstract: Cryopreservation of oocytes collected from the animals of high genetic value, their subsequent utilization for production of embryos for transfer may provide an opportunity to replenish the valuable germplasm lost and the genetic improvement of the species. The aim of this work is studying the effect of vitirification of immature and in vitro matured buffalo oocytes on the developmental competence after thawing. The results revealed that EX and G quality vitrified immature oocytes showed significant ($P<0.05$) higher maturation rate with homogenous cytoplasm and intact zona after thawing (25 and 48 % resp) when compared with F and D buffalo oocytes (9 and 29% resp.).

Biography- She is the head of Dept. of animal reproduction & A.I. , National Research Centre (NRC) and the supervisor of embryo and genetic resources conservation bank in NRC. She got national award in progressive biotechnology in 2001, international awards, Oguri (1996) and patent prize No.29138 (2019). Moreover, Dr. Kandil got award from other foundations, (NATO, 2002, DAAD, 2006 US-Egypt joint scientific, 2008 & SABRE, 2009) and She is selected as excellent researcher in NRC since 2009 to 2018. She is member in the permanent scientific committee for veterinary science (2012-2018). She is PI (n=11) and CO-PI (n=12) for several international projects. Her group succeeded in production of in vitro produced buffalo calves for 1st time in Egypt (2014) (EMY, Medo, Amir).She is evaluator in international associations (DAAD) and international peer review journals and published 80 manuscript in international journals, Scopus H index is 8.

Title: Title: Trypanosoma sp. diversity reveals the presence of a new lineage of T. theileri in Neotropical bats.

Jeiczon Jaimes-Dueñeza, Grupo BCEI, Universidad de Antioquia UdeA, Calle 70 No. 52-21, Medellín, Colombia

Abstract: Bat (Chiroptera) species can be infected by several species of trypanosomes, but there is not much information about which of these parasites infect bats from eastern Colombian region, a endemic region for Trypanosoma cruzi, the causative agent of Chagas disease and for other trypanosomes of veterinary importance. The objective of this study was to estimate the prevalence and molecular traits of these parasites in bats from three rural regions from Cumarib. The results, revealed the important role of bats in maintaining and dispersing trypanosomes in tropical areas of South America, and allowed to propose reliable hypothesis regarding the evolutionary process of T. theileri in Neotropial bats. The other hand, T. wawau identification in new mammals species, support 'bat seeding' hypothesis of T. cruzi clade.

Title: Serological evidence of Q fever in domestic ruminants in Latvia

Žanete Šteingolde, MVM, Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment "BIOR", Latvia

Abstract: Q fever is a zoonotic disease, caused by intracellular bacteria Coxiella burnetii (C.burnetii). Q fever is distributed almost worldwide. Main reservoir animals are ruminants and ticks, but many other species can be infected. Humans usually get infected by inhaling with C.burnetii contaminated aerosols or dusts. C.burnetii is shed in the environment via birth products, milk, feces, urine and vaginal mucus of the ruminants. The objective of this study was to determine the ruminant herds in Latvia, which show serological evidence of C.burnetii infection. Findings show the positive serological evidence of C.burnetii in domestic ruminant population in Latvia. Antibodies against phase 1 antigen were observed slightly more often, indicating disease's chronic phase. Study will be continued by investigating more samples by C.burnetii phase specific antibodies.

Biography- Žanete Šteingolde works in Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and has her experience in performing and interpreting serological investigations for seven years. She is PhD candidate and works on her dissertation about listeriosis in domestic ruminants. She has participated in research project about Bluetongue and Schmallenberg virus potential risk factors in Latvia, and conducts a national research project about Hepatitis E presence in domestic pigs and wild boars and their meat products in Latvia.

Title: Evaluation of an alternative indirect-ELISA test using in vitro-propagated Trypanosoma brucei brucei whole cell lysate as antigen for the detection of anti-Trypanosoma evansi IgG in Colombian livestock.

Jeiczon Jaimes-Dueñeza, Grupo BCEI, Universidad de Antioquia UdeA, Calle 70 No. 52-21, Medellín, Colombia

Abstract: Surra is a zoonotic disease caused by Trypanosoma evansi, affecting significantly the health and production of the livestock. There are several methods to diagnose this disease, which have different principles, sensitivity, and specificity. Among them, the serological techniques using T. evansi as antigen are powerful tools for its epidemiological surveillance. However, they are poorly used due to inefficient in vitro propagation of T. evansi, which requires the use of laboratory animals for antigen production. The results displayed a new alternative for antibody detection anti-T. evansi in livestock, using parasites propagated in vitro as antigen and provides useful information for a better understanding of the epidemiologic aspects, as well as for the management and control of these diseases in Colombia. However, the ability of the test to detect and/or cross react with T. vivax infections remains to be investigated.

Title: Model of alkalization of the external auditory canal in dogs

Fantini O, Vétoquinol, Lure, France

Abstract: *Cerumen plays an important protective role in external auditory canal (EAC) physiology, especially through bactericidal and fungicidal functions. In humans, a change towards alkalinity of the EAC has been shown to be local factor in the progression of acute to chronic otitis. In dogs, higher EAC pH is found in dogs with otitis externa. We developed a model of alkalization of the external auditory canal in dogs with the aim of studying the acidic effects of ear cleansers.This model appears well suited for evaluating the acidic effects of ear cleansers.*

Title: Hepatoprotective effect of immulant against cisplatin-induced hepatotoxicity
Adel F. Tohamy, Reasearcher, Cairo University, Egypt

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the changes of liver functions, oxidative stress, histopathological, histochemical and immunohistochemical investigations in Cisplatin-induced hepatotoxicity and the Immulant ameliorative effects.. The results obtained revealed that Immulant significantly attenuated the Cisplatin-induced hepatotoxicity, because it acted as a powerful antioxidant, free radical scavenger and lipid peroxidation inhibitor.

Biography: He has his expertise in hepatotoxicity and Cell culture. He graduated from faculty of Veterinary medicine, Cairo University; after that he becomes specialized in Toxicology. He works as researcher in department of Toxicology Cairo University, Egypt; also in injie University, South Korea and in University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover, Germany.

Title: Immunohistochemical detection of BHV-1 antigen in paraffinized lung sections of pneumonic sheep lung, Garmsar, NE Iran
Keivan Jamshidi, Faculty of veterinary medicine, IAU Garmsar Branch, Garmsar, Iran

Abstract: The main goal of this study was to determine Bovine Herpesvirus type 1 (BHV1) antigen in formalin-fixed paraffin embedded lung tissue of pneumonic sheep, using immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining method. The presence of viral antigen in lung tissues of sheep may indicate that natural pneumonia may be induced by BHV1 or possibly other species-specific herpesviruses. Moreover, it is suggested that sheep might have a role in thetransmission of this virus to cattle.

Biography- Keivan Jamshidi has his expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the importance of veterinary pathology. His open and contextual evaluation model based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving veterinary pathology.

Title: Prevalance of clinical cases of Uretheral Diverticulum and Hypospadias in male goat kids in 2018-2019 at surgery clinics CVAS, Jhang, Pakistan
Farah Ijaz, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore

Abstract: Uretheral diverticulium and Hypospadias are congenital disorders that are usually associated with each other. During February 2018-March 2019 total 16 cases of uretheral diverticulum and hypospadias were reported in male goat kids with age range from 2 months to 6 months in surgery clinics at the college of veterinary and animal sciences jhang, Pakistan. Animals were brought from all over the district jhang with different clinical signs i.e difficulty and pain while urination, swelling at penile and ventral abdominal region. Some animals were vocalized during urination and other animals resist to urinate. 5 out of 16 cases, having cyst like structure formed at the sub-cutaneous tissues of the prepuce due to urine leakage. In all cases urethral opening was present at penile position. For the treatment permanent penile urethrostomy and diverticulectomy was performed in the defective region. Uretheral orifice which was communicated with penile urethera was opened up surgically for permanent urethrostromy. 2-0 Mersilk suture in simple interrupted pattern was used to close uretheral epethilium and skin. Owner of either animal did not report any POC complication.

Biography- She works on restraining of small animals like cats, dogs and birds ,treatment of different diseases of small animals and birds, she has performed different surgeries like spaying, castration, tail docking, Caesarian, dystocia, closure of hernia sac and different types of Orthopedic surgeries as fractures treatment/management etc. She also works on educating pets' owner about their pets' management. She also works as the Medicine In-charge (purchasing, utilizing and keeping record of medicines) and later as the vice president of SAVER (special animal and veterinary relief) society.

Title: Estradiol-17β and progesterone profiles in the serum of Nili Ravi buffaloes(Bubalus bubalis) with and without prolapse of the uterus

Muhammad Amjad Ali, Assitant Professor, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Abstract: The present study was planned with the aim to correlate serum hormonal profiles (estradiol-17β and progesterone) in buffaloes having uterine prolapse and normal parturition in 3 different zones of agro-ecology in the province of Punjab, Pakistan.
Sampling of (n=237) buffaloes having uterine prolapse and normal parturition was done for the study. The results of the study exhibited that the serum estradiol-17-β level of healthy buffaloes taken as control was higher significantly (P<0.05) in correlation to those affected with uterine prolapse in all the three zones.

Biography: He has his expertise in Animal Reproduction. He started his career as a Veterinary Officer (Health). Presently, he works as a as Assistant Professor in Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Title: Extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL) producing Escherichia coli carrying shiga toxin genes among livestock and vampire bats in Peru

Shiva C., Associate Professor, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia Lima, Peru

Abstract: The presence of virulent genes stx1, stx2, eae and hlyA among ESBL- E. coli isolated from fecal samples of vampire bats and animal populations in Lima – Perú.We isolated 74 ESBL- E. coli from livestock and 12 from vampire bats was determined . Common CTX-M (groups 1 and 9) and TEM genes were detected in all but one isolate. This is the first report showing the presence of these virulence genes among ESBL- E. coli from livestock or wildlife in a low-income country.

Biography- He has his expertise in Animal Reproduction. He started his career as a Veterinary Officer (Health). Presently, he works as a as Assistant Professor in Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Title: An Abattoir based study on prevalence of Linguatula serrata nymphs in mesenteric and mediastinal lymph nodes in one-humped camels (Camelus dromedarius) Tabas, Central Iran

Alireza Javed, Student, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, IAU Garmsar Branch, Iran

Abstract: Linguatula serrata, the ethiologic cause of Linguatulosis, is a well-known zoonotic parasite belonging to the order of Pentastomida which infects both human and animals. Human can be infected by both the nymph stage, causing a disease condition called nasopharyngeal linguatulosis or halzoun syndrome and the egg, a condition called visceral linguatulosis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of nymphal stages of L. serrata in mesenteric and mediastinal lymph nodes of one-humped camels slaughtered in Tabas slaughterhouse, South Khorasan Razavi Province, Central Iran. While there was no significant difference between sex and infection rate among the camels (P<0.05) but significant difference between age and infection rate among the camels (P<0.05) were observed. Regarding the seasons of investigation There was no significant difference between season and infection rate among the camels (P <0.05).The high prevalence of infection in one humped camels is of major concern to public health, owing to the zoonotic nature of the parasite and the potential risk of infection to humans and other animals.

Biography- He is a student in Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, IAU Garmsar Branch, Iran and has a keen interest in veterinary pathology.

Title: Investigation of the presence of Quinolones Resistant Plasmid (qnrS, qnrB and aac (6) Ib-cr) in Escherichia coli isolated from the Poultry colibacillosis

Khatereh Kafshdouzan,Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Semnan, Semnan, Iran

Abstract: Colibacillosis is one of the most important bacterial infections in poultry industry that causes much economic losses annually in the world wide. Quinolones are the most common antibiotic groups which are used to treat this disease. Due to the widespread use of these drugs, the number of strains resistant to these antibiotics is steadily increasing. Given the fact that food chain is the one of the most important way of transferring antibiotic resistance to human, the presence of resistance strains in poultry flocks is a serious threat to public health. The results of this study indicate that plasmid mediated qnr genes has a significant prevalence in poultry farm in Semnan, and the use of appropriate therapeutic approaches and the rational administration of antibiotics to control the resistance to these drugs should be considered.

Title: Contribution to the study of ovarian cysts in cattle in Algeria

Mimoune Nora, Higher National Veterinary School, Bab-Ezzouar, Algiers, Algeria

Abstract: The present work aimed to compare the diagnostic methods (ultrasound examination, progesterone assay and rectal palpation) for ovarian cysts (OC), and to evaluate the metabolic profiles of animals with OC in the North of Algeria. A total of 504 non pregnant lactating cows were used in this study. The results showed an overall incidence of 11.9 % of OC. This incidence was higher among cows in third lactation. Holstein breed was the most affected by OC compared with other breeds (P<0.001). There were no effects of average BCS (Body Condition Scoring) and milk production on the incidence of OC (P>0.05). OC were unique in 91% of cases.

Biography: She has her expertise in reproduction in domestic animals. Has published a lot of articles in this field explaining the pathology of ovarian cysts, its diagnosis and the metabolic profile associated with. Besides, the description of the genital tract pathologies of cows and camels by which the authors described the first case of triple cervix and the first case of Sertoli-leydig cells tumor.

Title: Nutrient requirements of livestock for sustainable productivity in tropical Africa: A review

Kubkomawa H. Ibrahim, Lecturer, Department of Fisheries Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Nigeria

Abstract: The present work aimed to compare the diagnostic methods (ultrasound examination, progesterone assay and rectal palpation) for ovarian cysts (OC), and to evaluate the metabolic profiles of animals with OC in the North of Algeria. A total of 504 non pregnant lactating cows were used in this study. The results showed an overall incidence of 11.9 % of OC. This incidence was higher among cows in third lactation. Holstein breed was the most affected by OC compared with other breeds (P<0.001). There were no effects of average BCS (Body Condition Scoring) and milk production on the incidence of OC (P>0.05). OC were unique in 91% of cases**.**

Biography: He has published four text books and 75 articles in reputable local and international journals across the world. He has also attended 10 workshops and conferences of international renown.

Title: The effects of DL-AP5 and glutamate on ghrelin-inducedfeeding behavior in 3-h food-deprived broiler cockerels

Maral Golmirzaie, Department of Pathobiology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Lorestan University, Khorramabad, Iran

Abstract: This study was designed to examine the effects of intracerebroventricular injection of DL-AP5 (N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist) and glutamate on ghrelin-induced feeding behavior in 3-h food-deprived (FD3) broiler cockerels. The results of this study showed that the intracerebroventricular injection of DL-AP5 increased food consumption in FD3 broiler cockerels (P≤0.05), and this increase occurs in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, the decreased food intake induced with the intracerebroventricular injection of ghrelin was additively enhanced by pretreatment with glutamate, and this effect was attenuated by DL-AP5 administration(P≤0.05).These results suggest that there is an interaction between ghrelin and glutamatergic system (through NMDA receptor) on food intake in broiler cockerels.

Title: The effect of supplementing leftover ground tea to a grass hay ration on the body weight of yearling sheep

Tedros Teshome, Student, Eritrea

Abstract: This experiment was conducted in HAC Dairy Farm located in Zoba Anseba for a period of 60 days to examine the effect of supplementing left over ground tea to a grass hay ration on the body weight of yearling sheep. The feed intake of the basal ration on the treatment group were significantly increased at the rate of 356.9g/day by supplementing left over ground tea whereas control group consumed 335.4g/day. Based on the result of this trial it was recommended that ground tea left over supplementation could be used as the main source of feed to improve animal performance in the arid and semi-arid parts of the world including Eritrea.

Title: Egg fertility response of turkey hens to frequency of insemination and semen dilution

Emmanuel Olubisi Ewuola, Senior Lecturer, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Abstract: Insemination frequency and semen dilution are critical factors that can influence egg fertility in Poultry. However, interval at which turkey hen should be inseminated and suitable diluents for tom semen for optimum fertility in indigenous turkeys have not been reported. Hence, effects of different intervals of insemination and potential of normal and dextrose saline as semen diluents for artificial insemination in indigenous turkeys in Nigeria was investigated. Fertility in W1 (84.5±2.5%) and W2 (84.8±1.3%) were significantly higher than W3 (77.4±2.2%), while hatchability was similar. Spermatozoa motility at three hours was higher in MRS (83.3±1.7%) and DS (83.3±1.7%) than US (66.7±3.3%) and NS (63.3±1.7%). Fertility was similar among the diluents. Conclusion & Significance: Fortnight insemination interval improved fertility and hatchability in indigenous turkeys. Normal and dextrose saline are suitable semen diluents for on-farm artificial insemination in turkeys.

Biography: He is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Animal Science with bias for Animal Reproductive Physiology and artificial Insemination. He is versatile in artificial insemination for rabbits, layers and broiler breeders, Turkey, Geese and small ruminants He has published more than 50 papers in reputed journals, He is currently Editor-in-Chief for Journal of Tropical Animal Production investigations and has been serving as a reviewer for many journals.

Title: Molecular detection of plcH , plcN , exoS , lasB virulence genes in Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates from canaries birds (serinus canaria)

Vasfi Marandi M, Department of Avian Diseases, University of Tehran, Iran

Abstract: Pseudomonas aeruginosa has been of significant interest in recent decades since it is not only known as one of the most common causes of hospital acquired infections, but it is also considered a threat in animals, which are economically important. In canaries, this organism is considered responsible for many acute infections or exacerbation of chronic diseases when accompanied by other infection.According to the results obtained in the present study, the presence of all of the plcH , plcN , exoS , lasB genes in canary's isolates indicates that all the isolates can be considered as the primary pathogens and cause of the disease.

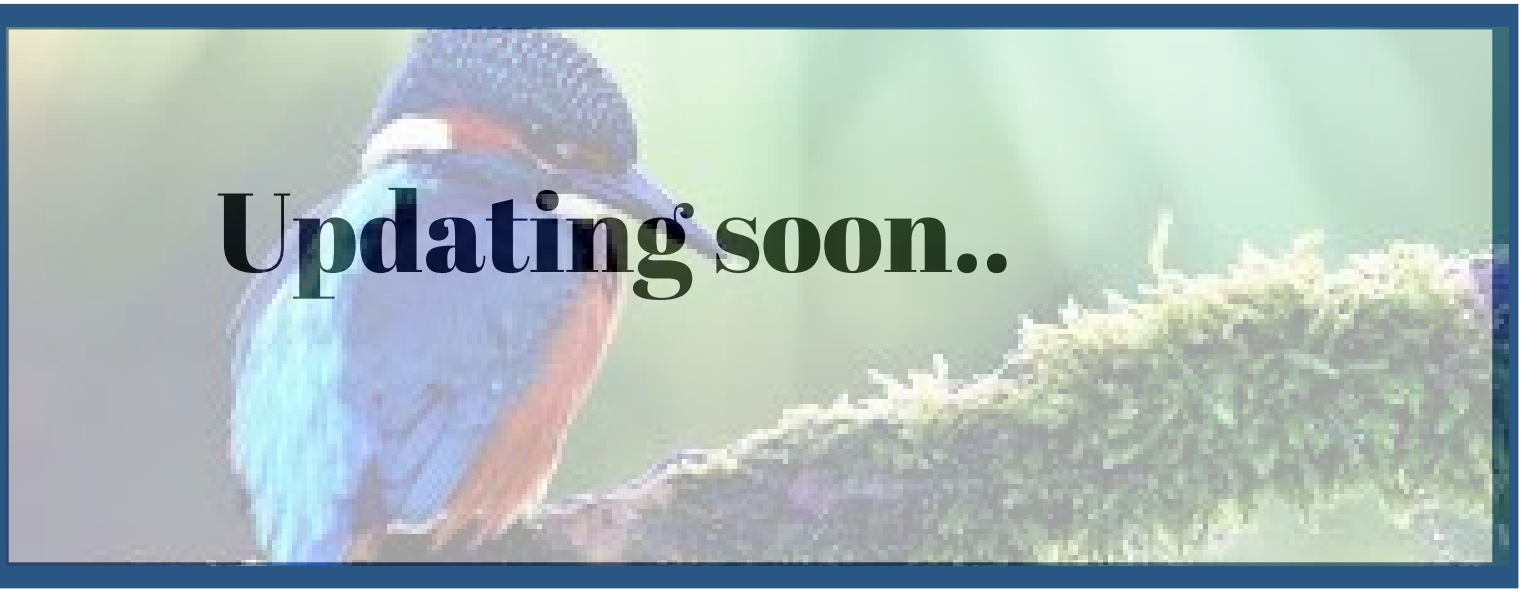
Biography: He has published more than 50 papers in national and international veterinary journals and is author of a book entitled: Avian Influenza Disease published by University of Tehran Press in 2012.

Title: Repair of segmental radial defect with autologous bone marrow aspirate and hydroxyapatite in rabbit radius: A clinical and radiographic evaluation

Ahmed Y Kabaza, Assiatant Professor, Batna University, Algeria

Abstract: Finding an ideal bone substitute to treat large bone defects, delayed union and nonunion remain a challenge for orthopedic surgeons and researchers. Several studies have been conducted on bone regeneration; each has its own advantages and disadvantages. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of a combination of hydroxyapatite (HA) powder with autologous bone marrow (BM) aspirate on the repair of segmental radial defect in a rabbit model. Obtained results revealed a better and more rapid bone regeneration in the test group: Since the defect was rapidly and completely filled with mature bone tissue after 90 days.

Biography: Ahmed Yassine Kalbaza has his expertise in small animal surgery



Supporting Journal

Journal of Veterinary Science & Medical Diagnosis

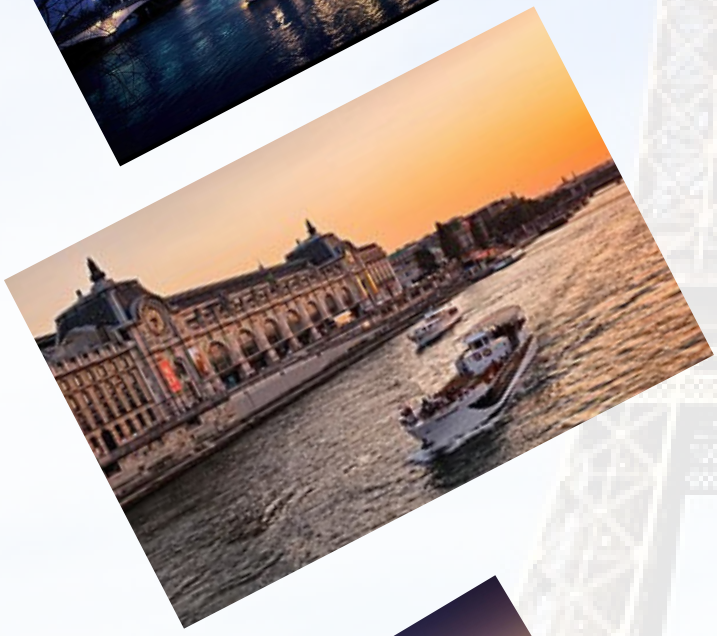


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