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**JUBILEE**

Professor Biró Géza is 80 years old (G. Szita)

**NEWS, GLEANING FROM THE VETERINARY LITERATURE**

Sz. Bene – J. P. Polgár – F. Szabó: **SOME EFFECTS ON BIRTH WEIGHT OF CALVES AND CALVING DIFFICULTY OF COWS. 2. THE RESULTS OF MILKING CATTLE IN HUNGARY**

The research was based on data supplied by the Department of Animal Registration and Breeding Organization of the Hungarian National Food Safety Authority. The evaluations were extended to the period of 2005–2010, and examined Hungarian Simmental and Holstein milking breeds. For the data analysis 46787 calf birth weight and calving difficulty scores of cows were available.

The effect of breed of calf, age of dam at calving, year and month of birth, sex of calf and type of calving on birth weight of calves and calving difficulty score of cows were analyzed by multi-factor analysis of variance (GLM).

Except the calving year in case of birth weight and calving month in case of calving difficulty score, all examined factors had a significant effect on the evaluated traits. The order of importance of the factors was as follows: type of calving, breed of calf, sex of calf, age of dam at calving, year and calving month.

Hungarian Simmental calves have reached higher (P<0.01) birth weight (33.29 kg) than Holstein calves (31.24 kg). However, the calvings of Hungarian Simmental cows (1.54 points) were significantly (P<0.01) easier, than calvings of Holstein cows (1.70 points).

The calves from 2 to 3 year old (first parity) cows were born with lower weight (31.77 kg) and more difficult (1.74 points), than progeny of elder
cows. After four years of age of cows – like in beef cattle – no significant difference was found in birth weight of calves and calving difficulty score of cows.

Twin calvings were more difficult with almost 0.15 points than single calvings. Their results repeatedly support the experience that with growing birth weight the risk of calving difficulty is also considerably increasing.


The authors review the role and the latest achievements of assisted reproduction techniques in animal (sheep) breeding. Artificial insemination, semen processing, long term storage of semen, embryo transfer, cryopreservation of embryos and the role of these procedures in sheep breeding and gene conservation are discussed.

Cs. Jakab – M. Rusvai: CUTANEOUS ANGIKERATOMA CIRCUMSCRIPTUM IN A DOG. PATHOLOGICAL CASE REPORT

The authors present the histopathological and immunohistochemical characterization of a solitary cutaneous angiokeratoma, that has been excised from the skin of a 4-year-old intact female staffordshire terrier. To the author's knowledge this is the second report of such a tumour in the veterinary scientific literature.
Cs. Géczy – Cs. Jakab: **ORAL FIBROSARCOMA IN A BEARDED DRAGON (**POGONA VITTICEPS**). **CASE REPORT**

Bearded dragon is one of the most common reptiles kept in captivity and neoplasm is reported with increasing frequency in captive bearded dragons. Published reports indicate that fibrosarcomas typically occur in the subcutaneous tissue of the body wall and then metastasize to visceral structures. The authors describe a case of fibrosarcoma arising from the oral cavity of a captive bearded dragon. They present the details of the multiple immunohistochemical studies and analyze the causes of failure of surgery.

L. SZ. Békési: **TROPILAEELAPS (ACARI: DERMANISSOIDEA: LAEPIDAE) MITES INFESTATION OF HONEYBEE (**APIS MELLIFERA**). **LITERATURE REVIEW**

*Tropilaelaps* mites are notifiable pests of honeybee. These serious parasites affect both developing brood and adult bees, causing abnormal development, death of brood and bees, leading to colony decline and collapse. The two important species *T. clareae* and *T. mercedesae* are very similar. The light-reddish brown parasites are smaller than varroa mites with elongated shape, moving rapidly across the brood combs. Beekeepers in the EU must report any suspected presence of the mites in their colonies.

In this work the life cycle of the parasites and the pathology and diagnosis are discussed together with control methods to be applied in preventing the introduction of these exotic pests.
EXAMINATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE ISOLATION OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS FROM MILK SAMPLES

In case of a massive *Staphylococcus aureus* infection in a dairy herd a prevention program is the only reliable solution which means that large number of milk samples must be examined to identify the infected animals. As in the practice the most common method is culturing these samples on agar plates, in the first experiment they examined how the frozen sample storage alter the microbiological results. They could culture the *S. aureus* bacterium after one year, so the bacterium definitely can survive the 1-1.5 months that it spends in deep freezer of the farm before the veterinarian sends it to the laboratory. On the other hand, they also examined how the sampling procedure can affect the results. The pre-milking composite milk samples were more effective to identify the infected animals than after-milking composite samples. They also found that culturing the same sample 3 times raises the accuracy while the examination of individual quarter samples cost more than it helps to identify the infected animals, so this method is not advised in practice.

REDOX POTENTIAL MEASUREMENT-BASED RAPID MICROBIOLOGICAL METHOD FOR GAME MEAT CONTROL
The wild game meat can be characterised as organic quality in dietetic aspect. It has low calorie and high protein content, but the circumstances of the shooting and the evisceration can cause high microbiological risk, therefore it is very important to determine the microbiological contamination as soon as possible.

The redox potential measurement-based rapid microbiological method is applicable for the determination of total microbial count of wild game meat. There are no significant differences between the result measured by the redox potential measuring equipment and the classical pour plate method, but the redox potential based method is faster. The determination time of total count is between 4 and 8 hours in case of $10^5$-$10^7$ cfu/g count of microbes, which characterises the wild game meat.

During our experiments, mesophilic aerobic microbe count of deer and wild boar meat were determined by classical pour plate method and redox potential measurement-based microbiological method using MicroTester equipment.

Comparing the results of the two methods, significant differences cannot be detected.

Subarachnoid haemorrhage originating from intracranial aneurysm rupture is a disease that has high mortality and morbidity. Currently, vasospasm following subarachnoid haemorrhage is the main cause for the negative outcome of the disease. The vasospasm of cerebral arteries is currently not treatable. A high number of medications and treatment methods were developed, which were tested on numerous animal models. In this article, the aim is to review the currently applied vasospasm animal models, analyze their advantages, disadvantages, sensitivities, limitations, and adaptability to humans. The authors describe the details and advantages of the new dog model they have developed and tested.