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NEWS, GLEANING FROM THE VETERINARY LITERATURE

B. Baska-Vincze – F. Baska – O. Szenci: EVALUATION OF FOETAL AND MATERNAL HEART RATE AND HEART RATE-VARIABILITY IN HUNGARIAN LIPIZZANER BROODMARES

Fifteen pregnant broodmares and their foetuses have been evaluated with a holter ECG (Televet 100® Engel Engeneering Services, Heusenstamm, Germany) in order to perform a heart rate variability analysis and to establish physiological reference values for foetal heart rate during pregnancy, time-domain (foetuses) and time- and frequency-domain (mares) heart rate variability analysis were performed. Foetal heart rate decreased significantly during pregnancy from 115 ± 4bpm to
79 ± 9bpm (mean ± SD); foetal RR-intervals tended to increase and maternal RR-intervals tended to decrease with ongoing pregnancy as described before, but other parameters (standard deviation of foetal heart rate, maternal standard deviation of normal-normal intervals, root mean square of successive differences and low frequency/high frequency ratio) differed from the available international reference values. In mares, SDNN decreased from 280 ± 91ms (5th month) to 89 ± 34ms (11th month) and RMSSD values decreased from 296 ± 96ms to 96 ± 57ms. In conclusion, this foetomamaternal ECG equipment is a reliable technique to detect foetal cardiac signals and to get valuable information about the well-being of the equine foetus as well as the mare, but further studies are warranted to reveal the reason for contradicting data compared to previous studies.

M. Mándoki – J. Gál: RECENT RESULTS ON THE „RUNTING-STUNTING” SYNDROME OF BROILERS IN HUNGARY

The runting-stunting syndrome (RSS) of the broiler chickens and the enteric disease (ED) of broiler turkeys is complex pathological conditions manifesting mainly in enteric lesions and causing severe economic loss in poultry industry due to the decreased growth and development of the birds which do not perform according to their genetic potential. The clinical picture includes – besides slightly increased mortality – abnormal growth of the animals resulting in well visible heterogenic appearance of the flock. In the last few years several viruses were identified as possible pathogen in the development
of RSS or ED. The examinations revealed the wide distribution of the parvovirus in Hungary. Seven other enteric viral pathogens were also demonstrated to be present in the Hungarian broiler flocks and the pathogenesis was also studied as the pathogenicity of these enteric viruses is not significant in solitary infection. According to our knowledge these viruses cause the above mentioned diseases (RSS and ED) with the presence of predisposing factors or in possible co-infections.

É. Balogh – E. Péntek – D. Halmay: DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF AMYLASE ENZYME ACTIVITY MEASUREMENT IN CATS

The authors’ goal was to determine the connection between amylase activity and kidney function. On the basis of literature data the increase of blood amylase activity occurs mostly in renal insufficiency and in gastrointestinal problems. According to the authors’ experience, the amylase activity is usually elevated in elderly cats. In this study the correlation between the age and amylase activity and kidney function were statistically evaluated. This retrospective investigation evaluates the laboratory data of 921 European shorthair cats of different age and gender. The cats were divided into three age-groups and the amylase and creatinine values were statistically analyzed. According to the results in the „young” group (0–2 years) no statistical connection was found, while in the „adult” (2–10 years) and „old” (over 10 years) group the change of the two parameters statistically correlated.
Cs. Jakab: IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CANINE GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOUR. IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY

In the present immunohistochemical study the author reanalyses 15 gastric (n = 8), intestinal (n = 6), and oesophageal (n = 1) canine soft tissue necropsy samples (Figures 1-4.), which were initially diagnosed as leiomyoma (gastric), and leiomyosarcoma (intestinal, oesophageal), based on light microscopic analysis of the haematoxylin and eosin stained slides (Figure 5.). The immunohistochemical panel consisted of anti-vimentin, anti-α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA), anti-S-100 protein, anti-c-Kit (CD117) (Table 1.). All tumours showed vimentin-positivity. Two gastric tumours (2/15; 13.33%) were positive for α-SMA, and were negative for S-100 protein and c-Kit. These tumours, according to the first (histological) diagnosis, were histopathological declared leiomyoma. The other tumours (13/15; 86.67%) were c-Kit-positive, and except for one (12/15; 80%) were S-100 protein-positive, furthermore all these tumours (13/15; 86.67%) were α-SMA-negative (Figures 6–9.). Based on immunohistochemical analysis the definitive, revised diagnosis of the c-Kit-positive 13 tumours ([first, histological diagnosis was gastric leiomyoma, n = 6]; [first, histological diagnosis was intestinal leiomyosarcoma, n = 6]; [first, histological diagnosis was oesophageal leiomyosarcoma, n = 1]) was gastrointestinal stromal tumour (Table 2.). The author suggests the immunohistochemical analysis, with anti-vimentin, anti-α-SMA, anti-S-100 protein, and anti-c-Kit antibodies of the canine fusocellular soft tissue biopsy, necropsy samples, for the correct definitive diagnosis.

This article is a case report of a six and a half month old male pet rabbit, which arrived to our clinic for castration. During the physical examination cryptorchidism was diagnosed, since we could only find his left scotal sac. With ultrasound examination they found the right testis in the abdomen. Both testes were removed surgically and sent for a hystopathological examination. The left testis was normal. The right testis was an infantile testis, without any signs of tumourous lesions.


Honey sold to consumers should be a natural substance produced by bees, which cannot be mixed with any other organic or inorganic material. In spite of this forgery of honey is frequent and contaminants, particularly antibiotics often occur in honey. This review summarises honey adulteration forms, possible sources of honey contamination - from natural environment and from beekeepers - and assesses their health risks.

The authors summarize the knowledge about the recently discovered mechanism of induced ovulation in Camelids and compare it to the well established ‘classical’ model of spontaneous and induced ovulation. In the eighties, Chinese authors (19) demonstrated that a so-called Ovulation Induction Factor (OIF) found in the seminal plasma of male Bactrian camels causes ovulation in females. Some 20 years later, Canadian scientists isolated and identified this ovulation inducing factor (OIF) from alpaca and llama semen. Recently, they have discovered simultaneously with researchers from Australia that OIF is identical to a well known neurotrophin, the so-called beta-neuro growth factor (beta-NGF syn. β-NGF). According to the current hypothesis, β-NGF is absorbed from the uterus following copulation, reaches the central nervous system through blood transport, and by acting on the hypothalamus and/or hypophysis β-NGF induces the preovulatory LH surge. This new model of induced ovulation in Camelids differs from the previously described, classical model of induced ovulation. Remarkably, the presence of β-NGF was also demonstrated in the seminal plasma of spontaneous ovulator species (boars and bulls), moreover the biological activity of the molecule present in their semen is preserved.

The birds arrived to the Hortobágyi Madárpark between 2004 and 2011 from the eastern counties of Hungary. The poisoning cases were
evaluated by restrospective analysis. The study was based on the information found in the case-sheet, including time and location of poisoning, species, age, sex and condition of birds, observed symptoms, treatment and the subsequent fate of the birds. Species distribution of poisoned birds was the following: 12 common buzzards (Buteo buteo), 2 white-tailed eagles (Haliaeetus albicilla), 2 barn owls (Tyto alba), 1 rough-legged buzzard (Buteo lagopus), 1 Ural owl (Strix uralensis), 1 Eurasian collared dove (Streptopelia decaocto) and 1 rook (Corvus frugilegus). Detection of heavy metal poisoning was carried out according to the symptoms. Heavy metal poisonings were suspected in some birds based on the clinical signs. In 20 events heavy metal toxicosis were described and specifically diagnosed in 6 cases (lead poisoning: a common buzzard and one barn owl; mercury poisoning: two common buzzards, the rough-legged buzzard and one white-tailed eagle). However, the diagnosis of heavy metals is relatively difficult because similar symptoms can be developed due to different xenobiotics and the finding of poisonous source is hard in many cases.