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Using of water-soluble antibiotic, Tetramutin for treatment of Mycoplasmas infection in broiler chicks

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Mycoplasma infection under natural condition frequently is affected rapidly growing broiler chicks at 3 to 4 weeks of age and causing a Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) in those birds. It is resulting to immunity depression in chickens and consequently mortality will be started due to secondary infections, such as E.Coli. In the present study two commercial broiler farms which already were involved to subclinical CRD infectious were chosen. From day 28, chickens of first farm received Tetramutin (25 mg Tiamulin plus 8 mg Oxytetracycline / g Tetramutin) while the birds of second farm received Tiamulin 45 % for 3 days in drinking water. Furthermore 500 chicks had remained untreated as control positive during the study. Tetramutin and Tiamulin both reduced the respiratory symptoms in broiler chickens but it was more considerable in Tetramutin treated-group compared to Tiamulin birds. The rate of mortality decreased in both treatment groups compared to control group but it was much appear in Tetramutin group birds. Additionally an improvement of growth performance was found in treated group birds compared to control birds. It could be concluded that due to influence of Oxytetracycline on Mycoplasma the efficiency of Tetramutin was much better than only Tiamulin.

Keywords: CRD, Mycoplasma, Tetramutin, broiler chickens, treatment

A report of Lead poisoning in two mixed-German shepherd dogs in Babolsar, north of Iran

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In veterinary medicine, lead poisoning is most common in dogs and cattle. Some sources of lead include: paint, linoleum, grease, lead weights, lead shot and etc. absorption of lead is greater in young animals and low dietary calcium may increase absorption. Lead may cross the blood-brain barrier in greater amounts in young animals. Lead has profound effect on sulfhydryl-containing enzymes and tissues rich in mitochondria, which is reflected in the clinical syndrome. The prominent clinical signs are associated with the GI and nervous system. In the summer of 2007, two mixed-German shepherd dogs (ages: 14 & 16 months) which were being held as guard dogs in a creel making factory, were referred to a clinician in Babolsar. Their abnormal signs were: convulsions, unusual behavior such as continuous running and barking, and pressing their heads to walls and other hard surfaces. Taking the history and epidemiological inspections of the factory revealed that the animals were concealing their bone meal (as their bad habit) in to the lead soil which was being collected at the corner of the factory yard. Thus, that is resulted in providing a base for continuous exposure and digestion of lead for them. Consequently, chelation therapy was initiated by use of D-penicillamine (100 mg/kg/day po. For 7 days). Additionally, Diazepam (0.27 mg/kg/day for 3 days) was administered to dogs in order to alleviate their convulsions. Fluid therapy and corticosteroids were also used as supportive treatment. Partially Improvement was seen by 3days and all of the clinical signs were completely suppressed one week later.

Keywords: Lead poisoning, dog, mixed-German shepherd