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Comparison of long-acting oxytetracycline and buparvaquone in treatment of bovine theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*)

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The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of long–acting oxytetracycline in treatment of bovine theileriosis and comparison with buparvaquone. For this purpose, blood samples were collected from 30 naturally infected with *Theileria annulata* and 5 clinically healthy cattle as control group. Diagnosis of infected animals was carried out through the observation of schizonts in lymphocytes of lymph nodes and intra-erythrocytic forms of *Theileria annulata* in blood smears. Hematological parameters were measured by standard techniques. The study group comprised 30 infected animals with *Theileria annulata*. Infected animals were divided in to 2 subgroups. Group 1 comprised 15 infected animals was received one intramuscular injection of long- acting oxytetracycline with dosage 20mg/kg. Group 2 comprised 15 infected animals was received one intramuscular injection of buparvaquone with dosage 2.5mg/kg and long- acting oxytetracycline with dosag e 20mg/kg . Control group did not receive any drug. The infected cows were assessed for two weeks after drug administration. There were no significant differences between groups 1 and 2. In conclusion, long-acting oxytetracycline has a profitable application in treatment of *Theileria annulata* and it is strongly recommended for the treatment of bovine theileriosis.

Keywords: *Theileria annulata*, Theileriosis, Long-acting oxytetracycline, Buparvaquone

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Study of histo-metrical changes in the knee joint in mice following consumption of soya

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To examine the effect of oral preparation of soya on the development of knee joint histopathology in mice model. For this study, a total number of frothy female mice three weeks age were used. The female mouse were divided in to four groups The first group received food with low amount of protein (%0 soya), second group received food with adequate amount of protein (%0 soya), third group received food with adequate amount of protein (%20 soya) and forth group received food with adequate amount of protein (%40 soya).Histological sections from the medial and lateral tibial condoyles were prepared from all joint. Computerized image analysis showed significant histological differences by soya. In treated animals showed increase the thickness and cell numbers of cartilage ($p<0/001$).These findings support the other studies about soya.

Keywords: histo metrical , knee joint, mouse , soya