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Importance of yeasts in the mammary infection of the cattle in the region of Sidi M' Hamed Ben Ali, Wilaya of Relizane, Algeria

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The mastitis is one of the principal pathologies in the dairy bovine exploitation. The majority of the cases are caused by bacteria, but there are also cases caused by fungi. The objective of our study was to evaluate the occurrence of these fungi in mammary glands of 39 cows (mastitic cows and clinically healthy cows) belonging to two types of farms (4 exploitations using manual milking and 3 exploitations with milking machine) in the area of Sidi M' hammed Ben Ali, Wilaya of Relizane and to assess some risk factors (the tubes of drug, animal excretions, goblets-milkers, the milker hands and the litter). For this purpose, 150 sample of milk and 94 swabs were carried out. Our results revealed the presence of a heavy load of fungi cells in healthy and in the mastitic milks; with a strong frequency of the *Trichosporon* sp. (43.58%) followed by the *Candida* sp. (30.76%). The same yeasts were isolated from swabs.

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Effect of various doses of PMSG administrations and on reproductive performance in Ouled Djellal sheep of Algeria

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The aim of the present study was to evaluate different doses of PMSG on reproductive performance in Ouled Djellal ewes synchronized during the breeding season period. A total of 200 ewes were used in this experiment were divided in two groups, 100 uniparous (A) and 100 multiparous (B). All animals in both groups were divided equally into four groups homogeneous lots of then a single intramuscular (IM) injection of PMSG, Lot T1, A1 (400 IU), A2 (500 IU), A3 (600 IU) and (lot T2, B1 (400 IU), B2 (500UI), B3 (600UI), T1 and T2 are batch control groups received a single injection of progestin treatment without PMSG. The results showed that the fertility rate ranges from 79.16% to 92% with no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) between uniparous and multiparous ewes. A prolificacy rate varies from 100% to 140% in uniparous ewes with the respective doses of 0 IU for the control group and 600 IU for lot A3. Significant differences between multiparous ewes prolificacy and uniparous receiving 500UI PMSG (respectively 142% vs 109%). The productivity rate has increased significantly among uniparous ewes with 82% for lot A1 to 112.5% for lot A3 as in multiparous ewes 66.66% for lot B1 to 133.33% for lot B3. At the same we recorded a positive correlation between the number of born products and increasing the dose of PMSG injected into the two categories of ewes (112.5% to 133.33% for multiparous uniparous vs 83% for and 66.66% uniparous for multiparous).

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