OMICS International
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J Veterinar Sci Technolo 2015, 6:5
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2157-7579.C1.010

Global Veterinary Summit

August 31- September 02, 2015 Orlando-FL, USA

Contribution to the postpartum cycles of fertility study in the two main equine breeds (Barbe and Arabian) in western Algeria

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In order to characterize fertility in equine breeds in Algeria, we have studied and compared two parameters; anatomical (follicular growth) and livestock (fertility) between the two main equine breeds Barbe and Arabian horses; they are raised in the same culture conditions at the Tiaret National Stud in season 2011. A sample of 13 and 37 mares Barbe breed and Arabian breed respectively whose average age is between 5 and 25 years followed by an ultrasound device. On the 5th day after foaling, all mares are passed to the system. We inspected both ovaries to see if there is a large follicle and check uterine involution. This allows us to decide or not to insemination of mares. Ultrasound results for mares Barbe and Arabian breed showed a fertility rate of 42.85% vs. 34.48% respectively. The subsequent average diameter of pre-ovulatory follicles is 41.82 vs. 45.48 mm influenced by a combinatorial effect of breed and age ($P<0.001$). Optimization of fertility postpartum cycles involves the mastery of the factors cited previously.

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Wildlife of the Pantanal wetland and the effects of zoonosis due to interactions with domestic animals and cattle rising

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The Pantanal is a large continental wetland in the center of South America mainly in Brazil, an important freshwater ecosystem. Heterogeneous habitats support a diverse and abundant biodiversity. Environmental threats include deforestation due to cattle ranching and introduction of exotic species. Land use with environmental pressures on natural areas exhibit strong implications for the health and well-being. Human clusters in disorganized settlements are harmful to regional biota favoring the proliferation of disease vectors of malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever, arboviral infections, filariasis and schistosomiasis. Leishmaniasis is associated with people who invade natural areas. Wild rodents, marsupials and domestic dogs are reservoirs of pathogens. Environmental change with insect attacks is illustrated by the outbreak of stable-fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) that occurs in cattle farms close to sugar-related activities. Rabies is a zoonotic disease caused by viruses which involves the interaction of man and domestic animals such as dogs, cats, cattle and swine herds with hematophagous bats. Outbreak of tick fever is caused by Rickettsia transmitted by *Amblyomma*, ectoparasites of capybaras. Trypanosoma evansi causes an important horse disease affecting cattle ranching activities. Alien species include: African grass *Brachiaria* spp., feral hog *Sus scrofa*, golden mussel *Limnoperna fortunei*, the fish *Cichla ocellaris*. Added to the defense of the values of biodiversity for ecosystem services that benefit human well being and health and the proven value of this huge collection of genetic diversity of the Pantanal wetland that has provided relevant services to the production of veterinarian research are the ethical and aesthetic values of biodiversity.

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Notes: