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Protective effects of *Urtica dioica* seed extract in aflatoxicosis: Histopathological and biochemical findings

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The ameliorative potential and antioxidant capacity of an extract of *Urtica dioica* seeds (UDS) was investigated using histopathological changes in liver and kidney of broiler, measuring serum marker enzymes, antioxidant defense systems and lipid peroxidation (malondialdehyde (MDA)) content in various tissues of broilers exposed to aflatoxin (AF). A total of 32 broilers were divided randomly into 4 groups: Control, UDS extract treated, AF-treated and AF+UDS extract treated. Broilers in control and UDS extract treated groups were fed on a diet without AF. The AF treated group and AF+UDS extract treated groups were treated with an estimated 1 mg total AF/kg feed. The AF+UDS extract groups received in addition 30 ml UDS extract/kg diet for 21d. The AF treated group had significantly decreased body weight gain when compared to the other groups. Biochemical analysis showed a small increase in the concentrations of serum aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, gamma glutamyl transpeptidase and lactate dehydrogenase in the AF treated group compared to that of the control group, whereas concentrations of these enzymes were decreased in the AF+UDS group compared to that of the AF treated group. Administration of supplementary UDS extract helped restore the AF induced increase in MDA and reduced the antioxidant system towards normality, particularly in the liver, brain, kidney and heart. Hepatorenal protection by UDS extracts was further supported by the almost normal histology in AF+UDS extract treated group as compared to the degenerative changes in the AF treated broilers. It was concluded that UDS extract has a protective hepatorenal effect in broilers affected by aflatoxicosis, probably acting by promoting the antioxidative defense systems.

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Bacterial zoonotic diseases in Croatian wildlife

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Monitoring and surveillance of emerging wildlife diseases are essential to tracking signals which display circulation of pathogens important for veterinary and public health. Wild animals can play different roles in zoonotic or shared diseases, such as primary reservoirs, mechanical vectors, accidental or "spill-over" hosts. Concerning management of wildlife populations it is very important to know different parameters such as the geographical distribution, the population size, the population density and of course health status. In 2007 we started a research project aimed to detect selected zoonotic pathogens in wildlife in the Croatia and to determine factors that can affect its prevalence, such as type of habitat (natural vs. residential), host abundance and season appearances. Wildlife-related zoonoses are a diverse and complex issue that requires a close collaboration between forestry managers, wildlife ecologists, veterinarians and public health professionals. This work describes the epidemiological situation on major bacterial zoonoses of wildlife such as leptospirosis, brucellosis and mycobacteriosis. We described the current wildlife disease Monitoring and Surveillance Systems (MOSS) in Croatia, illustrated with flow charts per (group of) wildlife species (wild boar, wild carnivores, rodents, cervids, lagomorphs, birds). Comparison of the Croatian wildlife MOSS with that at European levels (e.g., APHAEA) and those from countries close to the Croatia showed that overall most of the key animal species, as well as majority of the key pathogens are included in our program.

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