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## Toxinology for safer drug industry, part III

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This workshop was prepared to elevate the standard of knowledge of toxinology among the medical and paramedical staff who are concerned with the treatment of patients poisoned by natural sources of toxins, classify natural toxins and relate this classes to certain geographical area to ease diagnosis in case of suspicion, facilitate the availability of antidotes in the appropriate geographical districts in relation to toxin background, enhance easy, toxin specified and economic models of research, connect personnel interested in this field, train them and lead an open access for contact between them and of course, ease communication between companies investing in therapy and the medical staff (toxicology personnel, emergency room staff, first aid personnel, lay public in highly endemic areas, community and public health personnel, drug biotechnology manufacturers and other interested segments). This course contains an introduction (1 hour) (History, culturally associated stories and social legends, a classification (1 hour) according to origin and geographical distribution, causes of intoxication due to toxins from plant origin (2 hour), causes of intoxication due to toxins from animal origin (2 hour) and causes of intoxication due to toxins from microbial origin (1 hour).

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## Histochemistry of equine damaged tendons and ligaments

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The repair process of tendons and ligaments includes different phases such as inflammation, neovascularization, proliferation of granulation tissue and fibrosis tissue. Collagen type and tissue characteristics of tendon and ligament repair are described. Samples of equine tendons and ligaments specimens of the metacarpophalangeal joint region were evaluated by ultrasonography and macroscopically and prepared for routine histopathology. The Masson's trichromic and pricosirius staining techniques were also performed. Ligaments and tendons pathologic findings included fibroplasia, collagenolysis, cartilaginous metaplasia and lymphohistioplasmacytic inflammation. Tendons and ligaments scars were composed predominantly of type III collagen but there also was some type I collagen. Fiber alignment of tendons and ligaments in the reorganization tissue was not perfect and the appearance was characterized by a lack of the fiber crimp and parallelism. The microscopic and histochemistry staining techniques allowed the characterization of fiber alignment, collagen type, inflammatory cell infiltration and neovascularization that happens during the repair process of tendons and ligaments. These findings at different moments of the repair process were associated with ultrasonographic and anatomopathological findings.

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