

Global Veterinary Microbiology and Veterinary Medicine Summit

October 17-18, 2016 Chicago, USA

Cranial cruciate ligament ruptures: A wide approach to the problem and a new extra-capsular anchoring technique

Mustafa Aktas

Istanbul University, Turkey

Can an orthopaedic disorder involve creating so many ways of treatments, without a perfect issue? Cranial cruciate ligament rupture is present in there! For many years orthopaedic surgeons work out for a multitude of solutions for resolving this very well known problem. In fact, there are few successful options with a real solution. This kind of problems must be treated with a multimodal approach. Including the choice of an appropriate operative procedure, a scale of drugs (NSAI, etc.) and nutraceuticals, exercise, weight control and an early diagnosis using any kind of imaging techniques must be considered. Its why, we should talk about the subject incorporating all the pre-cited treatment and diagnosis options. The management of Osteoarthritis (OA) is another big deal against which we have to fight for. Saving the articulation is not only dependent on surgery. Without medical treatment OA will progress and the salvation will be unsuccessful for the animal. A continuous pain factor will persecute the dog or the cat for his whole life. Tibial Plateau Leveling Osteotomy (TPLO), Tibial Tuberosity Advancement (TTA), extra-capsular techniques and such more were proposed in this aim; correcting the problem *in situ*. In this objective, we propose a new extra-capsular approach with the combination of anchoring materials. We will discuss the technique after aborting the general approach of the disease.

aktasmust@gmail.com

Cytopathological and cytokine expression studies in lymphoma associated with bovine lymphadenopathies

Anamika Gupta, Kuldip Gupta, Leishangthem Geeta Devi, N K Sood and Amarjit Singh

Guru AngadDev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, India

Lymphadenopathies are characteristic features of many pathological conditions. The present study was based on 32 cases of bovine lymphadenopathies, of which, 2 cases of bovine lymphoma were diagnosed on the basis of peripheral blood smear examination and gross lesions in peripheral and visceral lymph nodes and associated organs. Cytology revealed presence of pleomorphic lymphocytes with increased nuclear to cytoplasmic ratio. Histopathological examination in 1st case showed presence of pleomorphic small cell tumor in peripheral lymph nodes and diffuse proliferation of cells with pyknotic nucleus along with secondary bacterial infection in visceral lymph nodes. In 2nd case mediastinal lymph nodes showed presence of monomorphic cell infiltration with thickening of capsule and pleura with infiltration of mixed inflammatory cells and proliferation of lymphoblasts leading to pseudo lobulation in lungs. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was performed on tissue sections of lymph nodes, lungs, liver and heart by using specific primary antibodies against B-cells (CD20, CD79, p-27) and T-cell (CD3, CD4, CD8). In both cases there were positive cytoplasmic reactivity of CD3 and CD8 with some mild reaction of p27; however, CD20 and CD79 were found negative in both the cases. So, the cases of lymphoblastic lymphadenopathies were diagnosed as T-cell lymphoma. Cytokine expression studies showed significant decrease in IL-2 and IL-4 indicating a decrease in both the Th1 and Th2 cytokines level which may be associated with the progression of the higher grade of tumor. We conclude from our study that cytopathological and immunohistochemical studies are important for diagnosis of lymphoma associated with bovine lymphadenopathies.

vetanamika89@gmail.com