

Global Veterinary Microbiology and Veterinary Medicine Summit

October 17-18, 2016 Chicago, USA

The performance and susceptibility of different commercial broilers to dyschondroplasia

Fereshte Gholami

Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

A 49-day study was conducted to evaluate the performance parameters and susceptibility of different commercial broilers hybrid (B, A, C) to tibial dyschondroplasia (TD). Total of 1440 1-day-old chicks were attributed to 6 experimental groups and each sex of hybrids was represented by four pens of 60 broilers each. Incidence of tibial dyschondroplasia disorder by bone mineral density (BMD) method results, showed significant effect among hybrid at 28 and 49 days of age ($P \leq 0.05$), but the sex and reciprocal sex and strain effect were not effective on appearance of this disorder and its related physiological parameters. Whereupon the prevalence of TD in hybrid A was higher than hybrid B and C. Results showed that hybrid and sex had no significantly effect on total food consumption ($P > 0.05$). A significant difference was observed in daily weight and food conversion coefficient among hybrids and gender ($P < 0.01$), as, hybrid C showed the highest body weight gain, compared to other hybrids over the test period.

fsh.gholami@gmail.com

Animal bite and shortage in rabies post-exposure prophylaxis

Ibrahim Babaee¹, Jalal Poorolajal¹, Reza Yoosefi¹ and Fariba Farnoosh²

¹Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

²Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is an effective measure if administered immediately. We evaluated the primary health care provided after animal bite and determined the shortages of rabies PEP.

Methods: This 6-year population-based survey was conducted in Tehran, the capital city of Iran, from April 2006 to March 2012. The study population included people who had referred to health centers of Tehran, seeking for PEP. The data were extracted from rabies registry databases using a checklist of items according to the context of the health records.

Results: Of 22,766 cases of animal bite, 84.51% were men, 31.93% aged 21-30 years and 66.27% lived in urban areas. Most cases were the result of a dog bite (81.71%), mostly at midday (29.87%) and more frequently in spring (27.87%) and summer (27.74). Legs (45.62%) and hands (43.36%) were the most common the sites of animal bite. The PEP was associated with a variety of shortcomings as follows. A majority of cases who had indication of receiving five doses of vaccine had received only three doses. Most of the cases with a wound in the head and neck and many of cases with deep wounds had not received immunoglobulin. A number of cases needed to receive vaccination doses of 1 ml but had received doses of 0.5 ml.

Conclusions: According to our results, rabies PEP is loosely monitored and the preventive measures are associated with some defects that need to be taken into consideration by public health authorities to ensure that rabies surveillance is efficient.

ebrahim_babaee@yahoo.com