J Vet Sci Technol 2016, 7:7(Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2157-7579.C1.022

6th Global Veterinary Summit

Comparison of intrauterine ozone and rifaximin treatment in cows with subclinical endometritis

Bulent Polat, Mehmet Cengiz, Armagan Colak and Orcun Cannazik
Ataturk University, Turkey

The aim of presented study was to compare the effect of intrauterine ozone and rifaximine treatment in cows with subclinical endometritis. The study was conducted on 53 Simmental cows with subclinical endometritis, which was diagnosed by ultrasonographic examination. According to results, interval between treatment to pregnancy (46.4Â±6.2 vs. 40.0Â±6.0), interval from calving to pregnancy (129.4Â±9.0 vs. 125.0Â±13.1), and insemination number (3.2+0.3 vs. 3.1 Â±0.5) after treatment were similar in the groups (P>0.05). In conclusion, intrauterine ozone treatment was observed as therapeutic as rifaximine and to be an alternative treatment approach in dairy cows with subclinical endometritis.

bpolat@atauni.edu.tr

Testicular cytological profiles of apparently healthy male dromedary camels during rutting and non-rutting periods

Simenew Keskes Melaku
Dilla University, Ethiopia

The aim of this study was to evaluate testicular cytological profiles of apparently healthy dromedary bulls during rutting and non-rutting periods. Pairs of testes from 26 (18 non-rutting and 8 rutting seasons) dromedary bulls 6-12 years old that were slaughtered at Akaki, Addis Ababa abattoir were sampled. A 21 gauge needle attached to 20 mL syringe was used to collect Testicular Fine Needle Aspiration (TFNA) samples and five aspiration smears were prepared from each testis. A total of 312 slides (260 Testicular fine Needle Aspiration and 52 imprints) were examined. The modified May-Grunwald Giemsa (mMGG) technique and a light microscope were used to assess cellularity, morphology and quantification of the testicular. Sertoli and spermatogenic cells were identified and counted. The spermatic index (SI), Sertoli cell index (SEI) and the relationship between SI and SEI indexes (SSEI) were used to assess the ratio between mature spermatozoa and nursing cells. There were differences (P<0.05) between the rutting and non-rutting seasons among the spermatogenic and Sertoli cells. There were no differences between groups for primary spermatocyte numbers, early spermatid numbers and SSEI. There was no difference (P>0.05) between TFNA and imprint smear slides of the testicular cells except for Sertoli cell count and SEI. Filarial worm larvae were present on the TFNA smear slides of four animals. Imprint and TFNA smear slides had comparable cytological profiles in dromedary bulls and significant differences were observed between rutting and non-rutting periods.

drsimenew@yahoo.com