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## Is it enough to use rumen magnet once a life to permanently prevent hardware disease in buffaloes?

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Buffaloes are an important part of livestock agriculture in Asia since 5000 years, producing milk, meat, hides and draft power. Hardware disease of bovine is still a matter of concern in different veterinary practices all over the world and its prevention still constitutes a challenge. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to assess the role of rumen magnet given once a life as a permanent preventive measure for hardware disease in buffaloes. In the present study, 3100 buffaloes were divided into two groups. In group I, 1200 hardware diseased buffaloes were surgically treated with rumenotomy, given reticular magnets and followed up to 7 years for a possible recurrent hardware disease. In group II, 1900 clinically normal buffalo heifers were given rumen magnets orally then followed up to seven years for a possible occurrence of hardware disease. All buffaloes showed signs of hardware disease were treated by rumenotomy. Data were statistically analyzed using chi-square test. The results of this study showed that hardware disease was recorded in 110 animals (10.8%) and 155 animals (8.9%) in groups I and II. The incidence of developing a hardware disease during the first 4 years after the use of magnet was 0% in both groups. Starting from 5th year, a time dependent increase in the proportion of buffaloes developing a hardware disease was noticed in both groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). The use of magnets in group I provided the same level of protection as that of group II since the overall proportions of the occurrence of hardware disease during 7 years post magnet use were not statistically different ( $P > 0.05$ ). In conclusion, Administration of rumen magnet once a life is not enough to permanently prevent hardware disease in buffaloes and animals at high risk should be given a new rumen magnet every 4 years.

### Biography

Ashraf Abu-Seida is a full Professor of Surgery, Anesthesiology & Radiology at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University. He was born in Fayoum (Egypt) on June, 9 1971 and received his veterinary medical degree at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University in 1994, Master (1998) and PhD (2002) in veterinary sciences. He was appointed to Assistant Professor in 2007 and Professorship in 2012 in the same university. He has authored or coauthored > 33 peer reviewed articles. He has the memberships with many scientific veterinary associations. He presented numerous presentations and lectures in the fields of Veterinary Surgery, Radiology & Anesthesiology. He has supervised > 30 Master and PhD Theses. He is serving as an editorial member and reviewer of > 10 reputed journals. He has been bestowed by various national awards for excellence in research.

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