THE FIRST REPORT OF OVARIAN HYDROBURSITIS IN A CAMEL 
(CAMELUS DORMEDARIUS) IN IRAN

Nourani, H.¹, Kafi, M.²; Khodakaram Tafti, A.³

1: Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.
nourani@vet.sku.ac.ir
2: Department of Clinical Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.
3: Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Abstract:

Ovarian hydrobursitis or ovariobursitis is described in the dromedary camel in the world but there is no report about occurrence of this lesion in Iran. Ovarian hydrobursitis is characterized by the accumulation of variable amount of fluid within the ovarian bursa with encapsulation of the ovary. Clinical diagnosis of this lesion is based on rectal palpation and ultrasonography. Ovariobursitis is suspected when difficulty is encountered during retraction of the uterus and ovarian palpation. The ultrasonographic appearance of this lesion is variable and depends on the size, ovarian activity, and the nature of fluid within the affected bursa. In the present study, ovarian hydrobursitis was observed in the left ovary of one camel during post mortem examination. After incision of the affected bursa and expulsion of 2200 ml hemorrhagic fluid, a hemorrhagic region, 1 cm in diameter, was seen on the left ovary. Based on histopathological characteristics, this hemorrhagic region was diagnosed to be atretic hemorrhagic follicle. Fibrosis of thecal layers, loss of granulosa cells, cyst formation and hemorrhage were seen. Based on gross and histopathological characteristics, it was concluded that occurrence of ovarian hydrobursitis may be due to hemorrhage from ruptured anovulatory follicle. In this article, etiology, gross and histopathological characteristics, ultrasonographic diagnosis and surgical treatment of ovarian hydrobursitis will be discussed.
THE FIRST REPORT OF PARAPHYMOSIS IN A LAND TURTLE IN IRAN

Mohyeddin, H., Soroori, S., Sardari, K.

1: Instructor in vet radiology. Faculty of veterinary medicine, Garmsar unit. Islamic Azad University Garmsar, Iran.
2: Assistant prof. in vet radiology. Faculty of veterinary medicine, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.
3: Assistant prof. in vet surgery. Faculty of veterinary medicine, Ferdosi University Mashhad, Iran.

Abstract:
Male genital organ in turtles is an internal deep purple to black fleshy structure with two lobes that use in copulation and it hasn't any role in urination.

Prolapse, penile paralysis and paraphymosis are conditions affect turtle’s penis. Paraphymosis is swelling and congestion of penis caused by some factors such as stress in land turtles. It is rare in water turtles.

A land turtle was referred to surgery section, Department of clinical sciences, Faculty of veterinary medicine, Mashhad University on Jun 2003 with a history of falling in a deep wail. When he brought out of the wail, the owner noticed a swelling under his tail.

There was a prolapsed deep purple mass with two lobes in anal region in clinical examinations. Dorso-ventral and lateral radiographs were taken. Radiographs showed just a soft tissue mass at the anal regions. Tentative diagnosis of the paraphymosis were made. The mass was removed by surgical methods and pathology diagnosed it was penis and confirmed paraphymosis. Post surgical complications were anorexia, absence of defication for five days despite of treatment with antibiotics therapy. Appetite and defication back to normal after removing the ligated sutures. Paraphymosis can be treated by lubricating the penis and pushing it back to cloaca but in this case surgical approach was chosen because of ischemia and necrosis.
THE STEREOTAXIC STUDY OF CEREBRAL VENTRICLES IN GOAT

Mohammadpour¹, A. A.; Mohammadnia², A. R.

¹: Department of Basic Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.
a_mopour@yahoo.com
²: Department of Clinical Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.

Abstract:
The present study provides measurements and distances that can be used particularly in goat, for intraventricular injections or neuroendocrinological studies.

In this research twenty heads of male goats aged between 2-3 years were collected from Shahrekord abattoir. After whole head collection, they were fixed in 10% formalin and then many holes were made on the dorsal surface of skull followed by median and transverse sectioning of the heads. Morphological characteristics of brain and distances from the bones of skull to different structures of brain were measured using caliper device and needle and the best points were determined. By this method the best points to reach the lateral and third ventricles with 90° angle, are in distances of 20.92 ± 1.02 mm and 37.5 ± 0.19 mm at bregma point respectively. Also in different angles, to access the lateral, third and fourth ventricles, 25mm, 38.4mm and 48.5 mm needle length with angles 75°, 73° and 130° were needed respectively.
A PRECISE STUDY ON CORONARY VESSELS IN SHEEP AND DOG, AS AN ANIMAL MODEL IN INDUCING ISCHEMIA IN CORONARY VESSELS, IN HEMAN HEART AND VESSELS RESEARCHES

Tootian, Z.; Chavoshy Poour, K.; Saboury Kalangashy, M.

Vet.Med. Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract:

Introduction: Some studies have been carried out in the world on pig, rabbit, rat and mouse respectively in human heart and vessels as models being induced ischemia in coronary vessels. These models need some equipment when surgical procedure that at the time being is not available for supporting the animal. In Iran the best models are for study sheep and dog.

Materials and Methods: Anatomical procedures, for achievement to proper cases, for inducement of ischemia, 5 dogs and 5 sheep were provided and both freshly and fixed cases were studies. In fixed specimens after opening the thorax, the situation of heart was considered and the related intercostals space was distinguished. In fresh specimens, red rodopas solution was injected into bifurcation site of right and left coronary arteries, and them the heart was put in cold water and then in pure chloridric acid. After several days, the muscles were atrophied and coronary vessels were studied, nominated and compared.

Results: The results showed that, generally the heart of dog has more vascular connections and the heart of sheep especially at its apex is more adapted, and the choice artery in its base after bifurcating to collateral distal branch, because in sheep contrary to dog, this artery turns around the heart’s apex and moves to the right side of apex and will feed it completely which is located in the left forth intercostals space.

Discussion: By closing the interventricular paraconal artery in its distal part in dog, it may be induced an ischemia in apex, so this animal can be introduced for heard and vessels researches in relation with ischemia.
A CASE OF BLADDER CALCULI AND CAPSULATED ABSCESS IN BEEF CATTLE FROM IRAN

Khaki, Z.

Department of clinical sciences, Faculty of veterinary medicine, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.
zkhaki@chamran.ut.ac.ir

Abstract:
Corynebacterium renale is a causative agent of urinary calculus; cystitis, ureteritis and pyelonephritis in cows. The organism have been isolated not only from diseased cows but also from apparently healthy cows. Possibility infected wild rats can reservoir for cattle.

In 1.5 year old slaughtered beef cattle at Tehran abattoir one capsulated abscess was observed on the dorsum of the bladder fundus. The abscess was very hard and its diameter was 1.5 cm. After opening the bladder, the abscess was connected with inside of the bladder by a small hole and was full of white yellow pus. Corynebacterium renale has been isolated from the culture. Also many calculi were found in the bladder. The results of physical and chemical analysis of the calculi are presented in the following table.

The results of physical and chemical analysis of the bladder calculi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>physical characteristics</th>
<th>chemical characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>size(mm)</td>
<td>calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>0.5-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consistency</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface appearance</td>
<td>spheroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight (g)</td>
<td>rough (often smooth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(only one calculi)</td>
<td>0.12-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td>light brown or yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>calcium phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.12-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>calcium phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This finding revealed that corynebacterium renale can cause urinary calculi which previously have been reported by Gillespie and Timoney (1981), but this is the first report from Iran.
INTRODUCTION OF NEW METHODS IN FISH SURGERY

Ghasemi, M.; Abdi, K.

1: Master Official of Veterinary Organization, Zanjan, Iran.
2: Student of Fish Medicine, Master Official of Veterinary Organization, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract:
Science of aquatics has made much progress from treatment and diagnosis point of view in recent years in Iran, but it doesn’t match with more rapid multiplication of aquatics and needs the introduction of more modern diagnostic methods. Nowadays, using basic surgical procedures, different surgical operations are done successfully on fish and with the innovation of better surgical methods, it is anticipated that surgery will play a major role in aquatics. Some surgical operations which can be done included removal of leeches and hook worms like Lerneae Spp, fungal diseases like Dermocystidium, decay of fins, tumors, removal of foreign bodies from mouth and stomach, eye exenterating due to trauma, uveitise, bacterial and parasitic diseases, etc and many modern surgical procedures are developing on fish such as: modern methods of microsurgery, endoscopy, laparoscopy, explorative surgery, management of fractures, implantation of detective microchips, gonadectomy for endocrinological purposes and removal of lymph nodes to study immune system of aquatics. Different methods of surgery, anesthetics and hospitalization of aquatics are introduced in this essay and it is tried to explain the necessity of development and introduction of this important therapeutic procedure in the country.
Abstract:

The tumours of vulva and vagina cause losses to the cattle industry because of the increased culling rate. It is important to recognize whether these neoplasms are benign or malignant and to differentiate between them and other conditions such as hyperplasia, granulation tissue or abscessation. In this study 9 female Holstein cattle affected with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the vulva and vagina were examined clinically. Identified masses were excised surgically under epidural anaesthesia and specimens were taken for routine histopathological examination. The affected animals aged between 4-9 years old, mostly 5-8 years. The tumours were usually 3-10 cm in diameter and from bad to well differentiate. They consisted of large polygonal cells arranged to form either thick cords or nests with or without keratin pearls which infiltrated the subcutaneous tissue. There was an abundant inflammatory cells infiltrate around and within the tumours. No evidence of metastasis to other organs was observed. The incidence of vulvar SCC in cattle may be breed and geographically related. Exposure to solar radiation is the most important potential carcinogenic agent for SCC of eyes and the vulva in cattle in the tropics. Surgical excision at an early stage of the disease can lead to a fair prognosis.
SURGICAL REMOVE OF OSTRICH CHICK RETAINED YOLK SAC

Hamidieh, H.

Scientific member of research center of natural resources and livestock affairs of Tehran province, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract:
Two eighteen day's old ostrich chicks (Struthio camelus) showed signs of weakness, listlessness, and anorexia and weight loss two days in a row. Subsequent to 24 hours fluid therapy and lack of expected response, they were suspected to yolk sac retention. Surgical intervention to remove of retained yolk sacs assumed necessary. Prior to surgery, 2mg dexamethasone administered intramuscularly. Anesthesia was achieved through I.M. injection of Ketamine (10mg/kg) and Xylazin (4mg/kg). The routine shaving, debridment and antisepticize accomplished. With an incision about 6 cm along the midline of abdominal wall (around the navel and its two sides) the retained yolk sac detected. The yolk sacs removed where are connected to navel. Attend carefully to avoid any puncture. After washing with serum (contained NaCl and Oxytetracycline) the peritoneum and skin sutured with couching and individual sutures respectively. Chicks treated with Penicillin procaine and Streptomycin IM. For 5 days. They were kept in hospital on supportive fluid therapy and disinfection. By the day 10 their healing process and recovery were optimum and they had no problem on ward. This surgery is completely safe and advisable to save ostrich chick's life.
Abstract:

Today, the animals are widely used in medical research laboratories. This is why animal rights have become a great concern. Islam has already proposed a set of principles in observing the rights of animals. For instance, there is a principle in Islam considers man as the caliph of God on the earth and thus his duty is determined to construct the earth and preserve the life on it. Another important principle is the one in which man is ordered to refrain from any cruel including the cruel to animals. Besides, the Islamic principles that directly or indirectly order man not to be harsh to the nature and particularly the animals, there are also some explicit instructions for man how to treat animals. For example, all necessary needs of animals such as food, place of living, health and even emotional needs are recommended to be supplied on the part of the owner of the animals since animals are referred to as the signs of God in Koran and thus observing their rights leads to the bounties of God. Accordingly, this study attempts to consider the man’s responsibility for animals from Islamic perspective.
ANATOMIC AND RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY OF SKELETON IN REQUIEM SHARK (CARCHARINUS SORRAH)

Mazaheri, Y.; Peyghan, R.; Ghadiri, A. R.; Ranjbar, R.

Veterinary Faculty- Shahid Chamran University

Abstract:

Requiem shark is one of the most important sharks of Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. In spite of importance of this species, there is no report about its skeletal system. In present investigation skeleton of one juvenile shark (Total length: 55 cm) were studied by means of taking radiographs and preparing the skeleton by boiling. In the radiographs the head, body and tail were obviously distinguishable and different parts of each vertebrae were discussed. The skull was enbloc with two large auditory bulbs in caudo-lateral part of central cavity of cranium. There were two large otolites obliquely lied in auditory bulbs. Gill arched were obvious in the radiographs in the head region. Two V-shaped large cartilages extended from the skull to tip of snot. There were 170 of vertebrae that were not equal in length and their sizes gradually decreased from head to tail. Hemal canal were began from vertebra number 47 and beginning of the caudal fin was from vertebra number 75. More anatomic details were shown in the photographs of the article. We recommended more detailed anatomical studies of requiem shark and comparing it with the bony fishes.