

## **PREFEMORAL OOPHORECTOMY IN RED EARED TERRAPINS (*TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS*)**

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### **Summary**

In captive female chelonians, such as the red eared terrapins (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) reproductive disorders are common pathological findings. These include oophoritis, salpingitis, dystocia, retained or ectopic eggs and follicular stasis.

The purpose of this article is to describe a prefemoral oophorectomy technique for use in *Trachemys scripta elegans*.

Six female turtles (*Trachemis scripta elegans*), weighting an average of 0.97 ( $\pm$  0.25 SD) were presented for oophorectomy in our clinic. After a preoperative examination and the induction of anesthesia, the animals were placed in either right or left lateral recumbency and aseptically prepared for surgery. Acces to the coelomic cavity was obtained with an incision in the prefemoral fossa. After visualisation of the ovary, the vasculature was ligated and the mesovarium was transected and the musculature and skin were sutured.

In 1 turtle a bilateral oophorectomy was achieved through a single incision, in 4 turtles the oophorectomy was performed through both prefemoral fossa and in 1 turtle an unilateral oophorectomy was conducted due to severe hepatic lipidosis and anesthetic risk. All the animals recovered well after surgery. Mean time of the surgical procedure  $\pm$  SD was 86.33  $\pm$  35.12 minutes and mean time to complete recovery  $\pm$  SD was 137.16  $\pm$  44.8 minutes.

The prefemoral oophorectomy technique described here is a safe, practical method for treating disorders of the reproductive tract in the red eared terrapin and can be used elective or curative, as an alternative to plaston osteotomy.

**Key words:** prefemoral oophorectomy, red eared terrapin

## **CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN A GERMAN SHEPERD – A CASE STUDY**

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### **Summary**

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is the most commonly recognized form of kidney disease in dogs and cats. It is defined as any structural and/or functional abnormality of one or both kidneys that has been continuously present for three months or longer (David J. Polzin, 2011). The purpose of this case study was to assess and monitor a 11 year old German shepherd diagnosed with chronic kidney disease over a period of an year based on clinical signs such as vomiting, inapetance, polyuria and polydipsia in conjunction with routine serum biochemistry tests on blood collected by venipuncture in standard tubes and hematological tests on tubes with anticoagulant. Additional examination included urinalysis and ultrasonography. Chronic kidney disease monitoring must consist with regular assessment of blood urea nitrogen, creatinine and total protein serum levels in conjunction with characteristic parameters investigation of the etiopathogenetic factor.

**Key words:** chronic kidney disease, biochemistry, hematology

## **ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS IN NEW - BORN CALVES (172 CASES)**

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### **Summary**

172 new - born calves with ages between 1 hour-3-4 weeks have been investigated. The calves were clinically healthy. The examination was realized in standing position and the ECG parameters were: a milivolte amplitude of 10 mm, a rate of ECG tract rolling of 25 mm/sec, unipolar and bipolar legs derivations. The length of ECG component parts (sec): P wave =  $0.05 \pm 0.013$ ; P-R interval =  $0.12 \pm 0.027$ ; QRS complex =  $0.047 \pm 0.012$ ; QT interval =  $0.250 \pm 0.051$ ; T wave =  $0.079 \pm 0.016$ ; R-R interval =  $0.525 \pm 0.015$ ; P-T interval =  $0.376 \pm 0.074$ ; T-P segment =  $0.147 \pm 0.1$  and cardiac frequency electrocardiographically calculated based on R-R interval was  $123.15 \pm 33.6$ . The amplitude of ECG waves in new born calves in D<sub>2</sub> derivation is: P wave =  $0.154 \pm 0.072$  mV; ventricular complex =  $0.910 \pm 0.485$  mV; T wave =  $0.410 \pm 0.244$  mV. The values of electric axes are: P wave =  $50.02 \pm 29.69^\circ$ ; ventricular complex =  $-95.77 \pm 38.67^\circ$  and T wave =  $77.42 \pm 30.28^\circ$ .

Our conclusions were: estimation of ECG values in new born calves is very useful, considering the diverse pathology in this specie at this specific age: cardiomyopathies consecutive to a selenium deficiency, congenital heart malformations and others.

**Key words:** calves, new-born, electrocardiogram, standard leads.

## **PATHWAYS THAT REGULATE BULL SPERM CAPACITATION AND THE ACROSOME REACTION**

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### **Summary**

Following ejaculation, bull spermatozoa cannot immediately fertilize an egg. In order to become fully functional and competent cells, they will require a finite period of residence in the female reproductive tract. During this period of time, sperm cells suffer an amount of molecular, biochemical and physiological changes collectively referred to as capacitation. In the process of capacitation, which is now regarded as the reversible, prior to the fertilization activation process of sperm, bull spermatozoa will gain the ability to: develop hyper activated motility with vigorous nonlinear flagellar motion, bind to the zona pellucida, undergo the acrosome reaction and proceed eventually to fusion with the oolemma and egg fertilization.

Recent advances suggest that capacitation and induction of the acrosome reaction are regulated by multiple interactions between  $Ca^{2+}$ , sperm plasma membrane enzymes and lipids.

The purpose of this review is to take into consideration some recent contributions towards our understanding of bull sperm capacitation process, to sum up important questions in this field area and to discuss further possible avenues of research.

**Key words:** acrosome reaction, bull (*Bos Taurus*), sperm capacitation

## **THE CLINICAL AND IMAGISTIC EXAMINATION IN PROSTATIC DISEASES IN DOGS**

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### **Summary**

During the clinical activity, different prostatic diseases can be met, such as benign prostatic hiperplasia, infectious prostatitis or prostatic neoplasms.

To diagnose these diseases, multiple methods can be used, such as the clinical examination, in which the rectal touch examination is an important step, imagistic examination – ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration (FNA), aside from radiography and echography, urethral catheterization and taking samples of prostatic fluid by repeated irrigation and the citological and bacteriological examination of the samples.

Our casuistry is represented by 12 dogs that were brought in with clinical signs of dysuria; we must mention that the clinical symptomatology can be quite diversified, ranging from constipation due to intense hypertrophia of the prostate, to changes in the dog's posture due to pain radiating towards the whole abdomen.

For the dogs suspected with a prostatic disease, a rectal touch examination was performed, along with a radiographic examination of the abdomen in the right and left lateral view, an echographic examination and an ultrasound-guided fine needle biopsy followed by the microscopical examination of the samples obtained.

The applied examination methods lead to diagnosing either a prostatic abscess, or a benign or malign prostatic hiperplasia.

**Key words:** prostate, ultrasound-guided FNA, dysuria, abdominal radiography, ultrasound

## **CONTRIBUTIONS IN COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DIAGNOSTIC OF SPINAL NEOPLASMS IN CAT**

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### **Summary**

Extradural tumors are the most common category of neoplasm affecting the spinal cord. Of feline extradural tumors, osteosarcoma is the most common primary vertebral neoplasm. Both MRI and CT evaluations are more sensitive than radiographic evaluation in detecting vertebral lesions, and in particular bone lysis which is not apparent radiographically and can be demonstrated readily using CT.

The study was developed on an 8 years old feline male patient, European breed that was initially presented with symptoms like dysuria, urinary retention and spinal/back pain in cranio-lumbar region.

Radiographic evaluation showed narrowing of L2 – L3 intervertebral space and also a density change in vertebral body characterized by increased radiopacity. These findings were confirmed after CT evaluations that showed osteolysis in the 3<sup>rd</sup> cranio-dorsal portion of L3 body, sclerosis of entire vertebrae's body and inhomogeneous aspect of medullar parenchyma in the osteolysis area.

Histopathologic evaluation showed the presence of an intramedullary malignant neoplastic proliferation of bone tissue constituted of fusiform cells with visible ovalar or round vesicular nuclei and atypical mitosis. Bone cortical perforation and microfocal granulocytic inflammatory infiltrate were also present.

CT evaluation can lead to identification of osteolytic and sclerotic lesions associated with early vertebral extradural tumors because of the possibility of section evaluation and also high contrast obtained for the bone tissue.

**Key words:** computed tomography, extradural tumor, cat

**A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE EFFICACY OF  
FEMORAL HEAD AND NECK OSTECTOMY IN DOGS AND CATS  
(2008-2013)**

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**Summary**

Medical records of 41 dogs and 8 cats underwent unilateral femoral head and neck ostectomy (FHO) from 2008 to 2013 at the Surgery Clinic of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, were reviewed. We report the signalment, bodyweight, breed, history, etiology, clinical features and outcome after surgery. In this study we included all dogs were diagnosed with unilateral avascular necrosis of the femoral head, and all cats with femoral head and neck fracture. The problems that was identify in early postoperative time include persistent lameness, discomfort after vigorous exercise, stiffness in cold weather and difficulty jumping and climbing stairs. When total hip replacement procedure is not feasible femoral head and neck excision is a satisfactory outcome to small dogs and cats, however, slightly intermittent lameness may remain.

**Key words:** cat, dog, femoral head, ostectomy

**DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN DOGS AND CATS:  
A REPORT OF 43 CASES (2001-2013)**

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**Summary**

Medical records of 26 dogs and 17 cats undergoing surgical repair of diaphragmatic hernia from 2001 to 2013 at the Surgery Clinic of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, were reviewed. We report the signalment, bodyweight, breed, history, etiology, clinical features and outcome after surgery. Thoracic simple radiographs revealed evidence of diaphragmatic hernia in only 76% of the animals, and additional imaging tests were often needed to confirm the diagnosis. Thirty-nine hernias were repaired through a midline celiotomy and 4 required a partial median sternotomy combined with midline celiotomy. All hernias were sutured primarily without the use of tissue flaps or mesh implants. In the postoperative period 86% of the animals developed pneumothorax. Postoperative survival rate was 88.4%.

**Key words:** cat, diaphragmatic hernia, dog



**EQUINE KELOID -  
CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL ASPECTS**

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**Summary**

In the present study were performed observation about the equine keloid concerning his clinical appearance and therapeutic. In this study were took in observation 18 horses, pure and mixed Romanian horse breed. The keloid have predilection for hind lambs. The size of keloid in variable and different from the size of a chestnut to the size of a hand ball. The keloid structure is based on collagen fibers, confirmed by the histopathology tests were it can be seen the anarchic distribution and big diameter of the collagen fibers. The keloid therapy is difficult because the attempts with corticosteroids bandage, triamcinolone acetonid and silicone gel produced uncertain results.

After surgical treatment by ablation of the keloid, good results were obtained; the skinless area was covered with skin and protected by a bandage. In cases of large keloid scars the results are poor because the diseases reoccur. In our casuistry we saw recur disease and complications in 4 cases. The complications were characterized by chronic lymphangitis, chronic edema and skin sclerosis.

**Key words:** equine, keloid, clinical, therapy

**ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED BY  
OSCILLOMETRIC METHOD IN CATS WITH HYPERTHYROIDISM**

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**Summary**

The study was carried out on seven cats, aged between 8 and 14 years, diagnosed with hyperthyroidism. The serum thyroxine (T<sub>4</sub>) concentration in all cats included in this study was higher than 5 µg/dl. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP) and mean blood pressure (MBP) were measured by oscillometric method. The mean SBP, DBP and MBP values were 183 ± 16,5 mmHg, 122.8±10.4 mmHg, 145,2 ± 13,8 mmHg, respectively. Oscillometric blood pressure measurement is an effective method in detecting hypertension in cats with hyperthyroidism.

**Key words:** hyperthyroidism, blood pressure, cats

## RESEARCH ON PUERPERAL UTERINE PATHOLOGY

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### Summary

After implementing bacteriological examinations on 132 samples of uterine secretions collected from cows with calving eutocica, 24 hours, 3days, 6 days, 9 days, 15 days and 21 days post-partum were identified following genera: *Streptococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Micrococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, *E. coli*, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Arcanobacterium* and *Fusobacterium*.

Bacteria growth was as follows: 24 hours post-partum was identified in all species described above. Starting on the third day post-partum no bacteria were isolated belonging to the genera *Micrococcus*, *Enterococcus* and *Proteus*, but bacterial associations were present consisting of 2 or 3 genres.

In 36% of the samples collected at 15 days post-partum there were identified associations represented by two bacterial species.

After 9 days post-partum, six cows had puerperal endometritis in pathological secretions identified following joint infections: *Streptococcus*- *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* - *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Staphylococcus* - *Streptococcus*, *Fusobacterium necrophorum* - *E. coli* and *Staphylococcus* – *Streptococcus* – *E. coli*.

**Key words:** puerperal uterus, bacterial flora, uterine infection.

## **MEDICAL MANAGEMENT IN A CAT WITH PYOTHORAX**

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### **Summary**

A domestic 13-years old male cat presented due to, dyspnea, lethargy, coughing and anorexia. Radiographic examination revealed a bilateral pleural effusion, which was diagnosed as pyothorax based on macroscopic and cytological examination of the fluid drained from the pleural space. The first thorachocentesis was made with diagnostic and therapeutic purpose and it allowed the removal of 500 ml of purulent fluid. Resolution of clinical signs had occurred 5 days after the treatment started, although radiographic abnormalities were still present.

**Key words:** pyothorax, cat, medical management

**CASE REPORT: A DELAYED UNION CASE AFTER MIPO IN A  
CROSS-BREED DOG**

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**Summary**

Many specialists cite a series of indication for MIPO (Minimally Invasive Plate Osteosynthesis), most times recommending this technique for highly comminuted fractures and more. Some of our recent studies compared simple fractures healing times after MIPO and ORIF and the results were similar. However, as it has been mentioned before the possible occurrence of nonunion or delayed union cases when simple transverse fracture are immobilized by bridging plating, therefore we would like to present a case of delayed union in an femur fracture remedied by MIPO, in a cross-breed dog.

**Key words:** MIPO, dog, delayed union

**CASE REPORT: MIPO OF A TIBIA FRACTURE IN A CAT WITH SEVERE SOFT TISSUE TRAUMA**

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**Summary**

MIPO (Minimally Invasive Plate Osteosynthesis) it is recommended in polytraumatized patients due to one of the main principles of the technique namely the reduction of iatrogenic trauma during surgery. Our patient, an European cat, presented a complete short oblique fracture of the right tibial shaft and a severe soft tissue trauma of the right limb, implying multiples wound and ecchymoses that further developed with signs of dry gangrene. In the period of monitoring, fracture healing developed along with soft tissue healing, including all stages of secondary healing.

**Key words:** MIPO, cat, healing.

## **SYNTHETIC PROGESTAGENS AND EXOGENOUS GLUCOCORTICOIDS: ARE THEY EXERTING A REAL IMPACT ON INCIDENCE OF FELINE DIABETES MELLITUS?**

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### **Summary**

Endogenous glucocorticoids and progesterone exert an anti-insulinic effect by increasing hepatic gluconeogenesis, glycogenolysis and by reducing the availability of insulin receptors and insulin dependent GLUT-4 glucose transporters.

The current study is a retrospective analytic interpretive epidemiological inquiry of diabetes mellitus in feline pets which are documented with synthetic progestagen and steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in their recent anamnesis.

The frequency of occurrence in the group of progestagen treated cats was 2.51%, with a cumulative incidence of 25.16 cases per 1000. For the corticosteroids treated cats, the frequency of occurrence was 1.9% with a cumulative incidence of 19.35 cats, per 1000. Univariate analysis indicated a high statistical implication of progestagens ( $p < 0.001$ ) in diabetes mellitus, while multivariable risk analysis revealed an association of progestagens with the unneutered females ( $p < 0.01$ ), corticosteroids were correlated with the body weight ( $p < 0.05$ ).

This study shows a real implication of glucocorticoids and progestagens administration on the increased incidence and prevalence diabetes mellitus cats.

**Key words:** diabetogenic potential, glucocorticoid, insulin resistance, megestrol acetate

## **THE DIAGNOSTIC OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS IN DOGS WITH NEPHROCALCINOSIS**

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### **Summary**

Nephrocalcinosis is a disorder characterized by the deposition of calcium salts in the renal parenchyma secondary to chronic nephritis or antifreeze poisoning. Besides the symptoms of renal failure, the neurological signs are characterized by seizures which can evolve into *status epilepticus*. In such situations it is difficult to clinically differentiate the seizures due to chronic renal failure by those from idiopathic epilepsy (IE). In this study we analyze the electroencephalographic changes in dogs suffering from nephrocalcinosis using a short time EEG recording.

The electroencephalogram (EEG) is a method used to measure the electrical activity of the brain, which was originally described on animal studies being the most important diagnostic tool in epilepsy.

On EEG, nephrocalcinosis it was characterized by a nonspecific trace which allows the differentiation from idiopathic epilepsy. EEG trace is a reliable paraclinical tool useful to discriminate IE from other secondary conditions that have the same clinical appearance.

**Key words:** visual electroencephalography, nephrocalcinosis, dog, epilepsy



**MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF CORNEAL ULCERS IN DOG: A  
RETROSPECTIVE STUDY IN 20 CASES**

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**Summary**

Nine dogs with superficial and eleven deeper corneal ulcers less than one half thickness were medical treated. The recovery rate was 95%. The mean time to complete healing of superficial ulcers was 8 days and minimal or no more macroscopically corneal opacities remain at ulcers location in those cases. The mean time to healing of deeper ulcerative lesion was 23 days and a permanent scar was still present at ulcers place but not affect normal vision.

**Key words:** dog, corneal ulcer, medical therapy

## **OBSERVATIONS REGARDING ISOFLURANE AND EXPIRATORY CONCENTRATION VALUES IN DOGS**

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### **Summary**

At patient to which muscle relaxants were used and CNS inhibition monitoring through medical devices are not available, to maintain unconscious with appropriate concentration values of inhaled anesthetics becomes vital. Surgical anesthesia is maintained by multiples of minimum alveolar concentration, which has specific values for each inhalation anesthetic. This value is influenced by a number of factors among which the premedication. In a total of 30 cases to which were used in premedication three different drug combinations has been monitored end-expiratory isoflurane concentration. Maintenance of surgical anesthesia was achieved at isoflurane alveolar concentration values between 0.52-1.4% which represents 1 MAC x 0.4-1.09. No significant differences of Et-Iso minimum values were found between groups. Intra anesthetic hypotension, advanced age or gender did not significantly affect Et-Iso concentration; low values which have been recorded are the result of anesthetic associations used in premedication.

**Key words:** dog, isoflurane, end-expiratory.

## **REVIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF FRACTURE ASSESSMENT SCORE (FAS) IN THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF LONG BONE FRACTURES IN DOG AND CAT**

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### **Summary**

The objectives in treating fractures are bone union and the patient's return to normal function. Fracture planning should focus on the repair and also on all potential problems that might occur during the surgery.

Fracture-assessment scores are assigned on a scale of 1 to 10 but generally are grouped as high (8-10), moderate (4-7), and low (0-3).

Fractures with high scores have a short healing period of time and less rigid fixation and mechanical demand on the fixation are required. Instead, low score fracture have an extended healing time and require rigid fixation because of the great mechanical demand upon the fixation.

**Key words:** Fracture Assessment Score, examination, fracture management.

## **ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS IN DOG BEFORE AND AFTER DIGOXIN THERAPY**

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### **Summary**

The electrocardiographic heart investigations, ensure not only an accurate diagnosis and help establishing a certain etiologic treatment, but also allow checking of its effectiveness by the high degree of precision that can follow certain heart parameters.

The research was conducted on a total of four crossbred dogs, two males and two females of different sizes and ages diagnosed with different degrees of compensated heart failure over 4 weeks. We have investigated the electrocardiographic parameters before and after the Digoxin treatment.

After having established the diagnosis and the stage of the heart failure, corroborating the objective symptoms with the electrocardiographic parameters, we have repeated the same investigation protocol after two and four weeks of Digoxin administration in therapeutically doses.

We concluded that in all cases Digoxin had favorable effects on the myocardial work, increasing also the atrioventricular conduction time.

**Key words:** dog, heart, electrocardiography, Digoxin

**CLINICAL, ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC, ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC  
AND THERAPEUTIC INVESTIGATIONS OF THE DOGS WITH  
HEART FAILURE**

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**Summary**

Cardiovascular diseases in mammals are almost identical, the difference being in their incidence and depend on the species, the breed, the age and the sex of the animal.

In the present study, we have established the diagnosis not only by using clinical, electrocardiographic and echocardiographic investigations, but also by a therapeutic approach of the heart failure in dogs, a complementary disease to degenerative lesions in the valve apparatus and/or myocardium.

We have examined a number of 5 dogs from different breeds, of both sexes, aged between 11 and 19 years old suffering from different cardiovascular diseases. After the physical examination, we detected insufficiency murmurs at the heart level while the paraclinical investigations highlighted cardiomegaly, subendocardial ischemia, the presence of fluid at the pleural and pericardial level and valvular degeneration. The treatment with Digoxin, Pimobendan, Benazepril, Furosemide and Panangin led to a visible improvement in the dogs' health condition.

**Key words:** dog, cardiomyopathy, electrocardiography, echocardiography

## **ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY WITH CONTRAST MEDIUM IN SWINE**

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### **Summary**

Pigs are a widely used species in various medical experiments. Our study aims to investigate a segment of the cardiovascular system in this species. For the accomplishment of this study we performed several thorax radiographs highlighting the heart and the main vessels originating from this level. All individuals used in this study were subjected to neuroleptanalgesia. The aim was to obtain quality images focusing on various anatomical and radiological aspects such as: the amount of contrast medium injected in the vein, the position of piglets and radiation exposure, the duration of radiation exposure and the progression of contrast medium with the blood in the cardiovascular system.

**Key words:** angiography, swine, contrast medium, cardiovascular.

## **RESEARCHES REGARDING CONTROLLED REPRODUCTION IN NILE TILAPIA**

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### **Summary**

Currently, the domestication of indigenous fish species is promoted and the hormonal stimulation is intended to multiply the initial number of natural reproductions per year and the amount of eggs deposited at each spawning. *Oreochromis niloticus* was introduced in Romania in 2008 through a project in The Research and Knowledge Center on Fish Growth Nucet from Dâmbovița. Various ways have been tried to attain its acclimatization and a rise in both reproductive capacity and adaptability of this species to the Romanian climate.

In this study, between 01.07.2012 and 01.07.2013, based on the methods described below, we investigated and determined the possibility of controlling the reproduction of the Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*, Linnaeus, 1757). Eco-technological conditions have been provided on the farm SC KAVIAR HOUSE BUCHAREST BRANCH TULCEA SRL and we attempted breeding technologies of Nile Tilapia adapted to aquaculture in our country.

We used 36 fish including nine males and 27 females divided into three pools of 300 liter capacity each, immediately after each fish has been weighed and measured in length. We created three groups, of eight, 12 and 16 fish in each pool, having the male-female ratio of one:three. The average weight and length of reproducing fish was about the same, i.e. 80-110 grams and 13 to 15cm in length. Males and females can be easily distinguished by the shape and color of the body. Water temperature ranged during the experiment from 26°C to 28°C.

In the first experiment, with six females, 53 larvae/female were obtained, the fertility percentage was 83%. In the second experiment, with nine females, 49 larvae/female were obtained, the fertility percentage was 77.7%. In the third experiment, with 12 female, 38 larvae/female were obtained, the fertility percentage was 58%. Males are very territorial, and the increase of their density may lead to increased fighting and the decrease of their reproduction activity. Smaller number of larvae per female achieved within higher density experiments can be explained by the intensification of cannibalism, especially because females do not have a synchronous spawning and fish that carry no eggs or larvae in the mouth will eat up the larvae or eggs dropped in the tank by other females.

**Key words:** reproduction, Nile, Tilapia, biometry, *Oreochromis niloticus*

**THE IMPACT OF THE ANTIINFLAMATORY TREATMENT  
ON DOGS WITH INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISEASE  
BASED ON OLBY RECOVERY SCORE**

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**Summary**

The present study is a description of the evolution of motor neurological deficits in dogs diagnosed with intervertebral disc disease, which were treated with anti-inflammatory substances for 3 days. The evolutions of motor neurological deficits have been registered using Olby recovery score for 7 days.

Analysis of Olby recovery score has showed clinical improvements since the third day of monitoring for all patients from study. Also, the patients that were treated with non steroid anti-inflammatory drug have shown increases of 50% recovery score after completing treatment than patients that were treated with steroidal drug.

**Key words:** intervertebral disc disease, anti-inflammatory drugs, Olby recovery score, dogs.