

If you don't want pinkeye



Abstracts:

Relationship between negative skin test with Johnin after vaccination and post mortem findings

G.H. Wentink, J.H. Bongers, J.H. Vos, A.A.P.A. Zeeuwen

Veterinary Record (1993) **132**, 38-39

One hundred and seventy-six cattle, vaccinated against paratuberculosis in the first month of life with a whole-cell inactivated vaccine, containing *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* suspended in a water/oil emulsion, were tested with intradermal Johnin between the ages of five and 14 months. Negative results in the skin test occurred more frequently in animals found positive in post mortem examinations ($P=0.008$) using histological, microscopical and cultural techniques.

Lyme Disease in cattle and horses

J.L. Parker, and K.K. White

Cornell Veterinarian (1992) **82**, 253

This paper reviews 118 papers on Lyme disease, with a particular emphasis on the clinical signs of the disease in cattle and horses. The diagnosis of the disease relies partially on these clinical signs, but a definitive diagnosis requires the causative spirochaete *Borrelia burgdorferi* to be identified. However, the spirochaete is difficult to culture and confirmation of the infection relies more often on serological testing, although the diagnosis can be confused by the occurrence of subclinical seropositive animals. The paper also proposes an approach to the treatment of cattle and horses with Lyme disease.

Microbial Diseases

A Veterinarian's Guide to Laboratory Diagnosis

G. R. Carter and M. M. Chengappa

Publication Date: June 14, 1993

Veterinarians, lab technicians, and students will welcome this easy-to-use reference on microbial diseases that occur in farm and companion animals in North America. The purpose of *Microbial Diseases* is to summarize important facts, laboratory diagnostic procedures, and interpretation of test results.

This practical reference is designed to provide the essentials for quick diagnosis of microbial diseases. Although the emphasis is on laboratory diagnosis, the text also outlines differential diagnosis, treatment, and control. While the majority of the text concerns North American microbial diseases, a special section covers foreign diseases. Additional features of this new edition include:

- expanded listing of bacteria and fungi to assist veterinarians in interpretation of reports from the diagnostic laboratory
- the latest updates on disease names and relatively new diseases with newer diagnostic procedures referred to where appropriate
- convenient alphabetical listing of diseases and synonyms of the names found in the index
- listing of commercially available diagnostic materials and kits and suggestions for further sources of information.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: *G.R. Carter, D.V.M., D.V.Sc.* is professor emeritus at Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, Blacksburg. He has spent several decades working in clinical and pathogenic microbiology in several universities in Canada and the United States. Carter has published many scientific

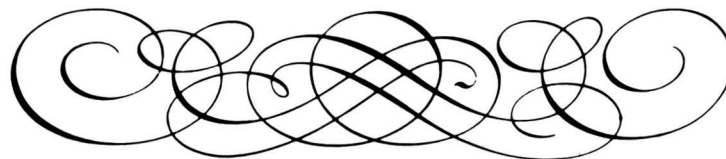
papers and authored several books on diagnostic and pathogenic veterinary microbiology. *M. M. Chengappa, D.V.M., Ph.D.* is professor and director of clinical microbiology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University, Manhattan. Chengappa has written numerous articles for scientific publications and is co-author of a microbiological text.

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Abstracts:

Evaluation of an Ultrasonic Doppler Probe for Pregnancy Diagnosis in Cattle

A.R. Cameron and J. Malmo

Aust Vet J 70:109-111

The use of an ultrasonic Doppler probe for pregnancy diagnosis was evaluated. Data from the examination of 1115 cattle were analyzed. Comparison of the probe with manual rectal palpation by an experienced clinician yielded a sensitivity of $92.8 \pm 1.6\%$ ($\pm 95\%$ confidence interval) and a specificity of $75.8 \pm 7.4\%$. This level of accuracy was found to be insufficient to recommend the probe be used by farmers for the diagnosis of pregnancy.

Caesarean sections in cattle attended by a practice in Cheshire

J.C. Dawson, R. Murray

Veterinary Record (1992) 131, 525-527

The results of 77 caesarean sections in cattle carried out in a seven-person practice over a period of 16 months are described and evaluated. The standardization of the surgical technique, the speed of decision making in dealing with dystocia, and the education of the farmers contributed to the 84 per cent calf survival rate, and post surgical complications were few. There was only one fatality in a dam.