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The area of *Ferula foetida* production and valuable thickets in Tuyesu sands estimated at 600 ha at the productivity of 3 tons/ha. The operational stock of underground bodies calculated as 1800 tons, the possible collecting volume for raw materials preparation is 18 tons.

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Ocular and central nervous system involvement in non-effusive form of feline infectious peritonitis



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Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) represents a worldwide spread viral condition, caused by a mutated strain of feline enteric coronavirus. All cats are susceptible to develop FIP, but immunosuppressed young cats, under 2 years of age, and purebred cats are more prone to develop FIP.

The aim of this paper is to highlight the wide range of neurological and ophthalmological signs in FIP, and the correlation between the symptomatology and prognosis.

The study was conducted in the Ophthalmology Department of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest, over a one-year period, from March 2014 to March 2015. We examined a number of 8 cats, which were subjected to clinical, neurological, ocular examinations and paraclinical tests-hematology, biochemical and serological tests.

Neurological examination revealed non-specific, various multifocal neurological signs such as abnormal mentation, ataxia, seizures, paraparesis, tetraparesis, central vestibular syndrome, anisocoria, and nystagmus. The ocular signs observed were anterior uveitis, keratic precipitates, and chorioretinitis, seen either alone or along with the neurological involvement.

We performed serological tests to determine the coronavirus antibodies titer, but these tests present a low specificity, it cannot differentiate between different strains of coronavirus, a negative result does not exclude the disease.

These results along with the clinical signs and history led to the presumptive diagnosis of FIP.

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EDTA collyre use in corneal ulcers in dogs



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The aim of this paper is to present the advantages of using EDTA collyre in the therapy of corneal ulcers in dogs.

Disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is a metal-chelating agent that has inhibiting activity against metalloproteinases (MMPs).

This study was conducted in the Ophthalmology Department of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest, over a six-month period. EDTA collyre was added in the therapeutic protocol for 37

cases, 29 corneal ulcers, and 8 melting ulcers. Dogs were divided into four groups: (1) 25 eyes with corneal ulcers that had treatment with EDTA collyre, antibiotic and artificial tears collyres; (2) 4 eyes with corneal ulcers that had treatment only with antibiotic and artificial tears collyres; (3) 5 eyes with melting ulcers that had treatment with EDTA collyre, 10% N-acetylcysteine, antibiotic and artificial tears collyres and systemic antibiotic; (4) 3 eyes with melting ulcers that had same treatment as dogs in group 3, without EDTA.

Follow-up examinations were carried out at 7, 14, 30 and 60 days. Twenty-three of the dogs in group 1 (92%) and just 50% of the dogs in group 2 had a complete resolution of the corneal ulcer at the 14 days reexamination. For four out of the five dogs in the third group (80%) corneal stability was noticed at 7 days follow-up, while the same outcome was noted in just 66.66% of the dogs in the fourth group.

This retrospective study shows that by adding EDTA collyre in corneal ulcers therapy in dogs, healing time is reduced.

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Use of immunological, morphometric, and histochemical analyses to investigate filarioids infesting dogs in South-Eastern Romania: Preliminary data



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Canine filarioids are arthropod-borne pathogens that cause severe conditions to dogs and potentially to humans. Distribution of these parasites depends on the presence of their vector, but also on other factors, such as climate conditions. Requirements for a complex diagnosis for filarioids detection and microfilariae differentiation are increasingly higher. The aim of the present survey was to highlight the morphological criteria for filarioid species identification in dogs comparing with other diagnostic techniques. For this, blood samples ($n = 205$) collected from dogs in southern Romania were analysed by microscopic filarial diagnosis methods using the modified Knott's technique. A point of care immunochromatographic test was used for heartworm Ag detection ($n = 175$) and for a subset of samples ($n = 30$) a histochemical analysis was used for differentiation to species level by acid phosphatase enzyme activity patterns. The morphometric assay has also been used for all the samples. An overall prevalence for filarioid infection of 29.26% was registered. Of them, *Dirofilaria immitis* was the most common (21.46%), followed by *Dirofilaria repens* (5.36%) and *Acanthocheilonema* spp. (2.43%). Moreover, the modified Knott's technique and acid phosphatase stain revealed co-infections of *D. immitis* and *D. repens* (1.46%). One sample, which was negative with Ag test, was revealed as positive for *D. immitis* after the morphological examination. In conclusion, understanding the importance of distinguish filarioid species in dogs facilitates future diagnosis and treatment protocols. Furthermore, these techniques complete each other, are very reliable and enable accurate diagnosis offering also the advantage of speed and simplicity.

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