ABSTRACTS FROM REFERATIVNYZHURNAL - BIOLOGIYA, No. 6, 1959

This report consists of complete translations of those entries in the Soviet Biology Abstracts Journal No. 6, 1959, which were originally published in the Sino-Soviet bloc and in Yugoslavia.

The Soviet subject classification system used in the original Russian language abstracts has been followed in this publication.
The author proposes the abandonment in the Veterinary Regulations of the notion of "open tuberculosis" (T), which he considers as insufficiently accurate, and the adoption of the term "clinically detectable T". In clinical T, animals often do not react to tuberculin. Negative and doubtful reactions may be exhibited also by animals in the pre-allergic stage of T, in the late phase of pregnancy and a few days before parturition, especially in cachexia. A single negative tuberculin reaction is therefore inconclusive; tuberculinization must be carried out approximately three times at intervals of 2-3 months. Only those animals which show a steady negative reaction and do not exhibit T symptoms are considered free from this disease. Prophylactic vaccination practically does not check T. Vaccination is admissible as a temporary measure on
such farms where for various reasons it is not possible to apply rational methods of the control of T.-- V. A. Kanzyuba

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25959
AUTHOR : Ianev, E.; Ogneanov, D.; Haralambiev, H.
INST. : Pasteur Institute of Vaccines and Sera, București
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1
ABSTRACT: The author applied dry purified avian tuberculin as an allergen. According to his data this preparation permits to detect twice as many diseased animals as the unpurified one, and in diagnostic doses it does not produce allergic reactions in healthy animals.

CARD: 1/1

ABSTRACT: The effectiveness of treatment with iodine preparations was tested in the infections of cattle affected with brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis. The animals were injected subcutaneously with Lugol's solution. Iodotherapy proved ineffective.

CARD: 1/1
COUNTRY: POLAND
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25967

AUTHOR: Anczykowski, F.
INST.: -
TITLE: Application of Stained Antigen for Test Tube Agglutination in the Diagnosis of Brucellosis

ORIG. PUB.: Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No. 6, 332-333

ABSTRACT: The author confirmed experimentally the data of previous investigations regarding the usefulness of the suspension of Brucellae stained with 2,3,5-chlorotriphenyltetrazole as an antigen. The use of this antigen permits to distinguish a specific reaction from an unspecific one with ease, facilitates the determination of the titer of agglutination and makes the beginning of the reaction more distinct. -- F.L. Mayzil'.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25968

AUTHOR: Hiroshnichenko, K.T.; Studentsov, K.P.
INST.: Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
TITLE: Ocular Allergen of the Rostov Scientific Research Veterinary Experiment Station in Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Cattle.

ORIG. PUB.: Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 95-100

ABSTRACT: It has been noted that ocular allergen, introduced into healthy cattle, does not produce nonspecific reactions in the animals. The author assumes that animals which react positively to the introduction of allergen with negative indications of the agglutination test and complement fixation reaction are healthy with the exception of a certain number of immunologically inert animals.

CARD: 1/1
COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25969

AUTHOR : Bychkov, A.I.
INST. : Siberian Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
TITLE : Allergic Method of Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Cattle with the Use of Corpuscular Allergen of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine from the Strain V-1.
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. nauchn. rabot Sibirs. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 7, 199-212

ABSTRACT : As a result of the comparative study of the corpuscular allergen prepared by the Rostov Veterinary Experimental Station and corpuscular allergen made by All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine from the strain V-1, the author arrived at the conclusion that the latter preparation is more active, specific and more convenient for use. -- A.D. Musin.

CARD: 1/1

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COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25970

AUTHOR : Balchev, N.
INST. : Bulgarian AS, Section of Biology and Medical Sciences
TITLE : Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Cattle by Means of a Ring Test with Milk and Antigen Stained by a New Original Method.
ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Odd. biol. i med. nauki, B"lg. AN, 1958, 2, No. 1, 127-133

ABSTRACT : It was shown that antigen for the ring test with milk, stained with Congo red, possesses high sensitivity. The results of this test almost completely coincide with the results of analysis of the serum of the same animals according to the

CARD: 1/2
ABSTRACT cont'd. Wright's and Muddleson's methods. The same test was also applied for the blood analysis, mixing 0.1 ml of serum of the investigated animal with 2 ml of milk from the healthy animal and with 2 ml of antigen. The results obtained coincided with results of the analysis of the milk of the same animals. -- From the author's summary.

CARD: 2/2
ABSTRACT cont'd.: cattle in Omskaya Oblast. Following inoculation with the vaccine from strain No. 68 the number of abortions decreased by 4.8 times, amounting to 1.5% of vaccinated cows, and after immunization with vaccine from strain No. 19 the number of abortions decreased 2.5 times, constituting 2.4% of inoculated cows. -- A. D. Musin.

CARD: 2/2
It was shown that the inoculation of cattle with vaccine from strain No. 68 produces an immunological change-over of the organism which is accompanied by the formation of agglutinins and complement-fixing substances in the blood. The checkup of vaccinated animals by means of an agglutination reaction (AR) brings about a stabilized positive reaction by the 10th-20th day in the serum titer of 1:200 - 1:3200. In individual cases the agglutination titer may be no higher than 1:50 - 1:100. Fading away of the titer of AR begins 2-3 months after vaccination, and in a number of animals AR disappears completely by the 9th-10th month. Furthermore, the reaction becomes extinct more rapidly in calves vaccinated at the age of 4-6 months, more slowly so in older groups of young cattle, and still more slowly in adult animals (cows). The vaccinated
animals do not present a source of infection for the healthy, nonvaccinated cattle surrounding them. Inoculation with vaccine from strain 66 of heifers and cows in various periods of pregnancy, even as late as after 6 months, does not occasion any negative sequelae. The use of the vaccine produces an immunity to brucellosis in the vaccinated cows and heifers, which are under the conditions of not only indirect but also direct contact with cows affected with brucellosis, within 90-95% of cases. The vaccination permits to stop further development of brucellosis on the farm. The most effective results from the use of the vaccine of strain 66 are achieved by inoculating cattle not yet infected with brucellosis. --From the authors' summary.
AN EXPERIMENT IN THE USE OF VACCINE FROM STRAIN No.19 BY MEANS OF INTRACUTANEOUS INJECTION.

The employment of intracutaneous inoculation by the vaccine from strain 19 within the complex of anti-brucellosis measures arrested the development of the epizooty of brucellosis of cattle in the very first year in all places in which this measure was put into operation.
ABSTRACT cont'd. with I, immunity was established in 20% of animals, and in sheep vaccinated with II, in 40% of heads. The sheep vaccinated with III exhibited complete resistance to artificial infection by brucellosis. In sheep vaccinated with IV with doses of 5 and 25 billion Brucellae, immunity was established in 90 and 100% of cases respectively.-- L.S.Kirichenko.

CARD: 2/2
COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25980

AUTHOR : Yuskovets, M.K.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Theory and Practice of the Control of Brucellosis in Farm Animals.
ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Vopr. likvidatsii brutselleza v Pribaltiysk. resp. i SSR, Vilnyus, 1958, 52-60
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25981

AUTHOR : Yuskovets, M.K.
INST. : All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary*
TITLE : On the Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Sheep
ORIG. PUB. : Tr., Vses. in-ta eksperim. veterinarii, 1957, 20, 5-11
ABSTRACT : The study of the pathogenesis of brucellosis showed that divergent results of investigation by different methods of diagnosis are due to different stages of the course of the brucellar infection. This makes it difficult to diagnose brucellosis in sick animals at all stages of the

*Medicine
CARD: 1/5
infection by any single method. In an experiment in diagnosis of brucellosis in sheep belonging to a flock infected with brucellosis, by a two-fold application of allergen (brucellolysate) and a simultaneous C.F.T., it was noted that a single introduction of allergen failed to detect 63.1% of the infected animals which were found out by a repeated introduction of the preparation. The author observes that apart from animals which react to the repeated introduction of allergen,

CARD: 2/5

there may be in the flock sick sheep which can be detected only through C.F.T. It was shown that in naturally diseased animals and in adult sheep experimentally infected with brucellosis, the positive results of C.F.T. are most frequently observed at the beginning of disease. Chronically sick sheep may be detected by an allergy test. On the other hand, numerous studies have
shown that many affected animals are found out by means of allergen at the start of the sickness, i.e., before they begin to react positively to C.F.T. This is also confirmed by results of the allergic investigation of lambs, aged 4-6-8 months, which, when freshly infected, react to allergen but exhibit a negative reaction to C.F.T. The author recommends the following scheme of diagnostic investigation of the sheep-flocks under treatment; following the first in-

--I.Ya.Panchenko.
Effectiveness of a Twofold Allergy Test in the Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Sheep.

The twofold allergy test effected by the author on 36,134 sheep showed that at the first investigation 911 animals (2.5% of livestock; in the individual kolkhozes 0.2-6.1%) reacted to the introduction of brucellolysate, and at repeated investigation after 48 hours an additional 287 animals responded (0.8% on the average and 0.1-0.7% in the individual kolkhozes). The great number of sheep which reacted at the repeated investigation indicates the ability of brucello-lysate to sensitize the diseased organism.

--L.S. Ozerman.
COUNTRY: Poland
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25984
AUTHOR: Tworek, R.; Serokowa, D.; Machnicka, B.
TITLE: Brucellosis in Foxes
ABSTRACT: During serological investigation of foxes at one of the fur-animal breeding farms it was found that 51% of sera reacted positively to brucellar antigen. It is assumed that the slaughter house waste products fed to the animals were the source of infection. – From the authors' summary.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25985
AUTHOR: Saulite, E.G.
INST.: Institute of Microbiology, AS LatvSSR
TITLE: Significance of Vitamins in the Prophylaxis of Poultry Tuberculosis
ORIG. PUB.: Tr. in-ta mikrobiol. AN LatvSSR, 1958, vyp. 6, 61-90
ABSTRACT: Experiments showed that vitaminic feeds (coniferous needles and green feed) arrest the development of the tubercular process in the organism of hens. Vitamin D and especially vitamin A stop the development of the tubercular process in the peroral infection of hens and chicks. Anatomopathological changes in the hens' organs visible with the naked eye, and bacterioscopical examination.
tion, show that the greatest number of the affected hens is found in groups receiving rations deficient in vitamin D, and the smallest number in groups which were not deficient in these vitamins. The concentration of vitamin C and especially that of vitamin A in the liver, and of vitamin C in the adrenal glands of poultry affected with tuberculosis was at a low level in most cases.—From the author's summary.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25986
AUTHOR : Gagarin, V. S.; Steshenko, V. H.
INST. : Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Animal*
TITLE : A Contribution to the Knowledge of Eurytrematosis of Ruminants
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, vyp. 13, 37-42
ABSTRACT : A description of the results of the study of the anatomicopathological picture of the pancreas (P) in eurytrematosis of sheep and partially in that of cattle is given. The volume of P is increased; P is edematous and has a flaccid consistency with dark-red strands on the surface;

*Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine

CARD: 1/4

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The document contains two separate abstracts, each discussing different aspects of biological processes. Both abstracts describe the effects of various conditions on the body, specifically focusing on ducts and vessels, their dilation, and associated changes. The first abstract mentions the dilation and filling of ducts with parasites, alongside histopathological examination results showing atrophy, hyperplasia of epithelium, dystrophia of the islands of Langerhans, and changes in the connective tissue around the ducts.

The second abstract discusses the thickening, edematous, and infiltrated state of vessels and ducts, noting the dilatation and overfilling of blood vessels, the swelling and size increase of nerve cells in a state of karyorrhexis, and the swollen and unevenly thickened nerve fibers. The authors emphasize that sheep eurytremaotasis can take a form of...
ABSTRACT: an alternative pancreatitis with an acute, chronic course and lesions of both zymogenous and endocrine tissue, as well as of nerve elements. -- N. V. Demidov.

CARD: 4/4

ABSTRACT: It was shown that preparations of Tanacetum vulgare flowers (powder and aqueous extract) are effective against ascarids of swine, as well as against ascarids and strongyloids of horses. Therapeutic doses of the preparations are as follows: for swine 0.5-1.0 g/kg, for horses 25-100 g, in a single dose. These preparations are ineffective against helminthiasis of dogs and cats.

CARD: 1/1
Trial of Ditrazine in Onchocercoses of Horses

The trial of ditrazine conducted on 30 horses affected with onchocercosis showed that it has no anthelmintic effect on sexually mature forms of Onchocerca but exerts some action upon microonchocercae localized in the skin.

Clinical Course and Operative Treatment in Onchocercous Lesion of the Poll in Horses

The results of roentgenography of the poll of horses affected with onchocercosis and the technique of operative intervention in this disease are described.
COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25990

AUTHOR: Medolevich, N. M.
INST.: Kazan Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
TITLE: Trial of Fuadin in Microsetariasis of Horses

ORIG. PUB.: Byul. nauchno-tekn. inform. Kazansk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1958, No 3, 38
ABSTRACT: It was demonstrated that fuadin is not a specific agent in this helminthiasis.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25991

AUTHOR: Tret'yakova, O. N.; Pefsanova, A. A.
INST.: Bashkir Agricultural Institute

ORIG. PUB.: Tr. Bashkirsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 8, No 2, 141-143
ABSTRACT: In thelaziasis of horses, destructive and inflammatory changes take place in the conjunctiva. Also, inflammatory changes are observed in the cornea, which lead to the development of ulcers with their subsequent cicatrization; in individual cases, melanosis may be observed in the cornea in the cicatricial area. An inflammatory process develops in the lacrimal glands, leading

CARD: 1/2
ABSTRACT: To sclerosis. Thelaziae localize in the lumen of the lacrimal tubules. Invading the eye, Thelaziae produce in it deep, pathological changes which not infrequently result in complete loss of vision and disability of the horse.-- From the authors' summary.

COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25992
AUTHOR: Shul'ts, B. D.
INST.: Omsk Veterinary Institute
TITLE: Experiment in the Use of Tansy in Nematodiases of Horses
ORIG. PUB.: Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Omskiy vet. in-t, 1957, vyp. 2, 65
ABSTRACT: A decoction of dried raceme of tansy (Tanacetum) was tried on three horses as an anthelmintic. Excretion of a considerable number of nematodes, the species of which is not indicated, was observed in horses.-- N. V. Demidov.
In the soils of Turkmenia there are up to 15 species of predatory hyphomycetes whose way of life is saprophytic and which form traps when in the presence of nematodes or their larvae. With a view to destroying the larvae of helminths from the suborder Strongylata, the authors tested the predatory hyphomycetes of 5 species: Arthroprypta oligospora, A. doliiformis, Trichotheicum o. Ch.

CARD: 1/4

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globospora var. microspora, T. globospora var. rosea and Dactylaria brachophaga. The effect of these hyphomycetes was tried on 120 specimens of feces containing the ova of horse Strongylata. The preparation containing spores of a definite species of predatory fungus was mixed with 5% of fecal matter and the latter was moistened periodically. In order to ascertain the possibi-
ability of the passage of fungal spores through the gastrointestinal tract of the animal and their further development directly in the excreted fecal matter, a donkey was fed a preparation containing spores of A. oligospora for 5 days, 150 g a day. It was shown that A. oligospora has the greatest antilarval effectiveness, having decreased by 152 times the number of larvae in the specimens. The eating by the donkey of the preparation with spores of this fungus did not...
COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25994

AUTHOR : Lyadgina, N. M.; Kantsurova, L. A.
INST. : Altay Agricultural Institute
TITLE : Dependence of the Incidence of Helminthiases in Horses upon the Conditions of Their Feeding and Management

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Altaysk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, vyp. 6, 63-67

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25995

AUTHOR : Boyev, S. N.; Ivershina, Yo. M.
INST. : Institute of Zoology, AS KazSSR
TITLE : On the Propagation and Dynamics of Intestinal Cestodiasis of Cattle in Kazakhstan

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta zoool. 'AN KazSSR, 1958, 9, 10-18

ABSTRACT : As a result of the study of veterinary statistical data, it was shown that the loss of cattle due to intestinal cestodiasis was recorded during the last 16 years in 11 out of 16 oblasts of Kazakhstan. Intestinal cestodiasis of sheep are recorded in all oblasts of Kazakhstan in all seasons of the year. In the majority of the oblasts of the Republic, the murrain of sheep from

CARD: 1/2
cestode invasion is observed in the summer and autumn. In southern oblasts the incidence of disease and murrain is observed earlier in the year. This is explained by the possibility, in the south, of earlier infection of animals on pasture and a widespread occurrence of thysan-ziasis and avitellinosis.

CARD: 2/2

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COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBioL, No. 6 1959, No. 25997
AUTHOR : Bogdanov, A. G.
INST. : Burjat-Mongolian Scientific Research Veterinary Station
TITLE : On the Problem of Intra-Uterine Infection of Calves with Cysticercosis
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Buryat-Mong. n.-i. vet. st., 1957, vyp. 4, 54-56
ABSTRACT : The author has found in the cardiac muscle of 17 autopsied cadavers of calves aged 6-8 and 16 days the fully formed Cysticercus bovis. Taking into account the time needed for the development of Cystocerci in the organisms of cattle, the author explains their presence in

CARD: 1/2
ABSTRACT: calves of early age by the intra-uterine infection of animals.
COUnTRY : USSR
CATEGORy : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
AB5. JOur. : RZhBiO1., No. 6 1959, No. 26002
AUTHOR : Ayupov, Kn. V.; Fayzrahmanov, A. G.
INST. : Kazan Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
TITLE : Use of Difluorotetrachloroethane in Fascioliasis of Sheep
ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Kazansk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1959, No 3, 42-43
ABSTRACT : The experiment was carried out on 1,735 sheep affected with fascioliciasis. Difluorotetrachloroethane (C2F5Cl2), known as Freon 112, was introduced into the rumen in a dose of 0.3-0.4 ml/kg. Extensity effectiveness of the preparation amounted to 68-89% and intensity effectiveness was about 90%. Side effects were not observed.
CARD: 1/1

COUnTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORy : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
AB5. JOur. : RZhBiO1., No. 6 1959, No. 26003
AUTHOR : Kona, E.
INST. :
TITLE : Some Notions on the Flocculation Reaction in Sheep Affected with Fascioliasis
ORIG. PUB. : Veterinarstvi, 1957, 7, No 12, 360-361
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
CARD: 1/1
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<td>Evranova, V. G.</td>
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<td>INST.</td>
<td>Kazan Veterinary Institute</td>
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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Diagnosis of Dirofilariasis of Sheep By Means of an Allergic Reaction</td>
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<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>The allergen used was prepared from Dirofilaria by triturating them in a mortar along with a small quantity of physiological solution. The allergen was introduced subcutaneously into the tail fold. Sheep affected with dirofilariais, fascioliasis and hydatigenous cysticercosis reacted to the injection of allergen. -- A. D. Musin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHOR</td>
<td>Ul'yanov, S. D.; Klimov, N. D.</td>
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<td>INST.</td>
<td>Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute</td>
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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Effectiveness of Aminoquinacrine and Tin Arsenate in Intestinal Cestodiases of Sheep</td>
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<td>ORIG. PUB.</td>
<td>Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 469-474</td>
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<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>Aminoquinacrine (I) and tin arsenate (II) were tried on sheep affected with anaplocephalatosises. I was introduced in doses of 0.05, 0.075 and 0.1 g/kg with simultaneous administration of Glauber salt in a full or half dose, respectively, without a cathartic; II was used in a dose of 0.5 g per head along with administration of the cathartic and without it. The best results were</td>
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obtained from I in doses of 0.075 and 0.1 g/kg; intensity effectiveness attained 73.7% in avitellinosis, 76% in thysanieziasis, and 92% in monieziiasis. The cathartic increased the antihelminthic effect of I. II without the cathartic exhibited rather low effectiveness, but with administration of the cathartic it increased. In avitellinosis, the intensity effectiveness amounted to 59.7%, in thysanieziasis 68.2%, and in monieziiasis 73.7%. The authors recommend

CARD: 2/3

for dehelminthization of sheep in avitellinosis and thysanieziasis the use of I in a dose of 0.075-0.1 g/kg along with administration of cathartic salts.-- N. V. Demidov.

CARD: 3/3
Experiments were conducted on lambs experimentally infected with onchospheres of the cerebral tapeworm. The fractions obtained following the sedimentation of proteins of the fluid and scolexes of Coenurosis, Cysticerci and Echinococci (in the latter case the membrane was used along with scolexes) served as allergens. For differential diagnosis of All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin.

Cont'd.

diagnosis of coenurosis the coenural allergen was introduced into the eyelid of one eye, and a mixture of echinococcal and cysticercal allergens into the eyelid of the other eye. The reading of the reaction was made 3 hours after introduction of allergen with subsequent killing and autopsy of the animals. The antigens were used in the dilution of 1:750 and in a dose of
ABSTRACT: 0.2 ml, intracutaneously. It was shown that polysaccharide coenural allergen proposed by the author reveals all stages of coenurosis and detects sheep affected with it, beginning with the 11th-12th day following infection, regardless of the subsequent fate of the Coenuri. The allergen preserves its activity up to 3 years. The author recommends for wide-scale use in practice the technique of allergic diagnosis of coenurosis which he developed.-- N. V. Demidov.

CARD: 3/3

ABSTRACT: Under conditions prevailing in Uzbekistan, thy-sanieziiasis is a predominant invasion disease (up to 80%). Infestation of lambs increases in October, attaining 60-70%, and in adult sheep it reaches up to 30% in April and October. The author recommends that two planned dehelmintization operations be effected in the course of a year: the vernal - in April after the end of
COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26011

AUTHOR : Takhistov, B. A.
INST. : Leningrad Scientific Research Veterinary Institu-
TITLE : On the Clinical Picture, Pathogenesis and Prophylactic Measures in Dictyocaulosis of Cattle

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. Leningr. n.-i. vet. in-t, 1957, vyp. 7, 114-116

ABSTRACT : A brief review of the problems of pathogenesis and the clinical picture of dictyocaulosis of calves is given. The problems of reinfection, role of migratory forms of Dictyocaulus in the pathogenesis of disease, semeiotics and patho-

*ture
**Foreign Experience)

CARD: 1/2
logical changes, are emphasized. The author considers intratracheal injections of aqueous solution of iodine into calves with a severe course of dictyocaulosis as contraindicated. He recommends a treatment with sodium norsulfazol (sulfathiazole) and penicillin. Special significance is attributed to the prophylactic management and grazing of calves in the summertime. — N. V. Demidov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26012
AUTHOR : Ozerskaya, V. N.; Popova, K. A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Comparative Evaluation of Subcutaneous and Intratracheal Introduction of Iodine Solution in Dictyocaulosis of Calves
ORIG. PUB. : Veterinariya, 1958, No 4, 41-43
ABSTRACT : The experiment was carried out on 26 calves, of which 10 were controls. The intratracheal introduction of iodine solution into 5 calves sharply reduced the quantity of excreted larvae, and 3 calves which were killed and autopsied were found to be completely free from Dictyocauli. The subcutaneous injections of aqueous iodine solution into 11 calves did not reduce dictyocaulous in-
| COUNTRY | USSR |
| CATEGORY | Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths |
| ABS. JOUR. | RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26013 |
| AUTHOR | Takhirsov, B. A. |
| INST. | Leningrad Scientific Research Veterinary Insti- |
| TITLE | On the Dehelminthization of Calves with Dictyocaulosis by Inhalation of Iodine Vapors |
| ORIG. PUB. | Sb. tr. Leningr. n.-i. vet. in-t, 1957, vyp. 7, 136-143 |
| ABSTRACT | The inhalation method of dehelminthization of calves by iodine vapors (I) introduced into the lungs from a glass vessel in which a weighed dose of crystalline iodine was evaporated in a heated porcelain crucible was tested on animals experimentally infected with dictyocaulosis. It |
was shown that during inhalation I reach D. viviparous which are localized in the bronchi, and atelectatic and pneumonic foci. The lungs are freed from Dictyocaulus by the 7th day after inhalation. According to the author's data, 3-minute inhalation of I which are being formed through evaporation of 0.05 g of crystalline substance in a vessel of 0.5 liter volume, at an air temperature within it of up to 50°, is most effective. — N. V. Demidov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminthes
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26014
AUTHOR : Oserskaya, V. N.
INST. : All-Union Institute of Helminthology
TITLE : Trial of Ditrazine /Diethylcarbamazine/ in Dictyocaulosis of Calves
ABSTRACT : Ditrazine citrate (I) and ditrazine phosphate (II) were tried on 278 calves affected with dictyocaulosis by applying it subcutaneously twice a day, on alternate days, in a solution of distilled water or in a 1% solution of pyramidon, in a ratio of 1:3. The best results were obtained by twofold application of preparations II and I in doses of 0.07 and 0.1 g/kg. Extensity effec-
Effectiveness of II amounted to 20% and intensity effectiveness to 74%. Extensity effectiveness of I constituted 71.2% and intensity effectiveness was 83.4%.

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Effectiveness of Sulfanilamide Preparations in Dictyocaulosis of Sheep

The study of the effectiveness of sulfanilamide preparations was conducted on 206 coarse-wool sheep of various ages, chiefly 7-8 months old. The aqueous solution of norsulfazol (sulfathiazole) (I) is an effective anthelmintic agent. The administration of 3-5% of the solution of I
frees 80-85% of treated sheep from Dictyocauli and effects their clinical recovery. A warm solution of 1 was introduced intratracheally in doses of 4-15 ml, depending on the age of the animals. 5% aqueous solution of sulfantrol produced an extensity effectiveness of 55%. In sheep which were not completely freed from Dictyocauli the intensiveness of infestation was reduced by 1.5 to 4 times. The trial of the aqueous solution of iodine produced a coefficient of extensity effectiveness equaling 77%.-- A. P. Isupov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminthi  
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26017  
AUTHOR : Sirotenko, N. P.  
INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Animal Helminthi  
TITLE : Problems of the Epizootology of Dictyocaulosis of Sheep in Tadzhikistan  
ORIG. PUB.: Tr. N.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii. TadzhSSR, 1957, 1, 128-142  
ABSTRACT : The following problems were clarified: the development of larvae of Dictyocaulus filaria on seasonal pastures, and seasonal dynamics of dictyocaulosis of adult sheep and lambs of various ages. The infection of sheep with dictyocaulosis in Tadzhikistan takes place on winter

*bandry and Veterinary Medicine, TadzhSSR  
CARD: 1/4
and summer high-mountain pastures; maximum intensity of dictyocaulosis is observed in early spring; during the summertime the extensity and intensity of infestation decreases, and its new rise begins in the autumn. In lambs dictyocaulosis manifests itself from 2 months of age on, in May; infestation of lambs gradually increases during the summertime and attains its maximum in the winter-spring period. The infection of lambs with dictyocaulosis takes place on winter pasturing

pastures and continues on summer pastures, with a rise of the extensity of infestation in autumn of up to 87%. Sheep up to 2 years of age are most affected with dictyocaulosis. For the control of dictyocaulosis the following is recommended: prophylactic dehelminthization of sheep before change of pasture in May and in autumn before transfer to winter pasturing; additional
dehelminthization of young sheep up to 2 years of age in November and February, and of adult sheep in December and January; change of pastures; separation of lambs from adult sheep; mass diagnostic investigations. -- N. V. Demidov.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26018
AUTHOR: Golubev, N. F.
INST.
TITLE: Experiment in the Employment of Phenothiazine in Dictyocaulosis of Sheep
ORIG. PUB.: Sb. rabot po gel'mintol. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1958, 150-154
ABSTRACT: The experiment was carried out in two kolkhozes. It was shown that liberal feeding of a phenothiazine-salt mixture in the ratio of 1:10 daily during the whole pasturing season contributed to the prophylaxis of dictyocaulosis and certain gastrointestinal nematodiases of sheep.

CARD: 1/1
**COUNTRY** : USSR  
**CATEGORY** : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths  
**ABS. JOUR.**: RzhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26019  
**AUTHOR** : Gadzhiyev, G. M.  
**INST.** : Yerevan Zootechnical Veterinary Institute  
**TITLE** : Effectiveness of Naphthalene-Turpentine Mixture in the Treatment of Dictyocaulosis in Sheep  
**ORIG. PUB.** : Tr. Yerovansk. zootekhn.-vet. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 22, 351-352  
**ABSTRACT** : The good results of the application of a 10-15% naphthalene-turpentine mixture introduced intratracheally in a dose of 0.2-0.3 mg/kg with a therapeutic and prophylactic purpose are reported. According to the author's data, in its anthelmintic action this mixture surpasses other preparations employed against dictyocaulosis.

| COUNTRY | HUNGARY  
| CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths  
| ABS. JOUR.**: RzhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26020  
| AUTHOR : Kassai, T.  
| INST. :  
| TITLE : Treatment of Lung Helminthiases in Sheep with Ditrazino Phosphate  
| ORIG. PUB. : Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1958, 13, No 1, 9-13  
| ABSTRACT : The twofold subcutaneous administration of ditrazino phosphate in 1:3 aqueous solution in a dose of 0.2 g/kg with an interval of 24 hours showed good effectiveness in dictyocaulosis of sheep. Extent of effectiveness of the preparation, according to data obtained by larvscopy and autopsies, was higher than 80%, and intensity effectiveness fluctuated within 90-100%. The  
| CARD: 1/2 |
ABSTRACT cont'd. Introduction of piperazine adipate in a dose of 0.5 g/kg internally along with feed, and of GCIH in a dose of 1 ml/10 kg with an equal amount of paraffin oil injected intramuscularly did not have a destructive effect upon lungworms in sheep.

CARD: 2/2

ABSTRACT : Extensiveness of Dictyocaulosis and Other Lung Helminthiases of Sheep in Tadzhikistan

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<td>AUTHOR</td>
<td>Shkodin, N. Ye.</td>
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<td>INST.</td>
<td>Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute of Animal Health</td>
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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Experiment in the Treatment of Sheep in Trichocephalosis</td>
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<td>Tr. Kirg. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, vyp. 13, 22-26</td>
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<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>The anthelminthic properties of osarsol /acetarsone/, CCl₄, copper sulfate, phenothiazine, hexachloroethane and hexylresorcinol were tested on spontaneously and experimentally infected sheep. The first five preparations proved ineffective. Hexylresorcinol in a dose of 0.04 g/kg produced an effect equaling 96.4%. -- N. V. Demidov.</td>
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<td>RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26024</td>
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<td>AUTHOR</td>
<td>Yermolova, Ye. N.</td>
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<td>INST.</td>
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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Effect of Phenothiazine upon Helminths Belonging to Different Genera of Strongylata</td>
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<td>ORIG. PUB.</td>
<td>Sb. rabot po gel'mintol. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1958, 191-200</td>
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<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>It was shown that a prolonged and liberal feeding of phenothiazine (I) along with concentrated feeds exerts a destructive action on the parasites of the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract. Daily feeding of I leads to a more rapid freeing of the sheep's organism from parasites than feeding it on alternate days. The combination of single doses of I with its liberal</td>
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feeding produces more rapid liberation of parasites than liberal feeding alone without single doses. The trial of various combinations of the application of I demonstrated their high anthelminthic and economical effectiveness. The most effective method was found to be imaginal dehelminthization associated with daily feeding of I. -- L. S. Kirichenko.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26025
AUTHOR : Kolomakin, G. A.; Sarsenov, U. S.
INST. : Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Kazakh Affi- #
TITLE : Certain New Data on the Employment of Phenothiazine-Salt Mixture in Helminthiases of Sheep
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta vet. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKhNIL, 1957, 8, 438-442
ABSTRACT : The analysis of the results of experiments in several years' standing use of phenothiazine-salt mixture (1:9) on sheep in kolkhozes of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast is given. It is noted that liberal feeding of the above mixture has

#liate of All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin

CARD: 1/2
taken a firm hold in the veterinary practice of the Oblast for the prophylaxis of haemonchosis, dictyocaulosis and other strongylatoses of sheep. Due to this method, the loss of sheep from the above-mentioned helminthiases was sharply reduced and their productiveness increased.— N.V. Demidov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26026

AUTHOR : Mukhametalin, K. D.
INST. : Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
TITLE : Comparative Effectiveness of Feeding Phenothiazine-Salt Mixture to Sheep in Autumn and Autumn-Winter-Spring Periods in Gastrointestinal

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 436-455

ABSTRACT : As a result of two experiments carried out on 3,747 sheep, it was shown that in order to prevent springtime dissemination of the ova of Strongylata on the pasture it is better to feed the phenothiazine-salt mixture (I) during the autumn-winter-spring period. In both variants

*Strongylatoses

CARD: 1/3

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of the experiment the shedding of the ova of the Strongylata in the wintertime was at an equally low level. The author therefore recommends, in order to prevent springtime infection of sheep with haemonchosis, the feeding of I only in autumn and spring and not in winter. No essential changes in the dynamics of the live weight of ewes receiving I were noted. With the feeding of I from autumn to the middle of spring, the wool yield of the spring wool of ewes increased (as

against the control) by 120 g, on the average, per head. The author is of the opinion that in order to prevent the vernal outbreak of haemonchosis it is sufficient to feed I in autumn and spring, and for the prophylaxis of ostertagiasis and trichostrongylosis to feed I during the winter-spring period.—K. V. Demidov.
The anthelminthic action of tin arsenate (I) was tested in monieziasis of sheep. 1-5 months old lambs were administered I perorally after 16-18 hours of fasting; water and laxative were not given. With doses of 0.3 and 0.4 g the extensity and intensity of the preparation equalled 100%. Excretion of Moniezia started within the first 24 hours and terminated by the end of 48 hours. I is also a good anthelminthic agent in thysanieziasis of sheep, ascaridiasis and oestodosis.

of poultry, monieziasis and bunostomosis of calves, and drepanidoteniasis of geese. The effectiveness of I in dehelminthization depends on observance of the periods of fasting. -- L. S. Kirichenko.
COUNTRY: USSR  
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths  
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26028

AUTHOR: Sarkan, I. L.  
INST.: -  
TITLE: Experiments for the Study of the Toxicity of Lead Arsenite for Sheep  

ABSTRACT: Lead arsenite was tried on 1,923 sheep in a dose of 1 g, and showed a high effectiveness (90-100%) in nematoziosis. It was also found that a toxic dose of the preparation for lambs weighing 16-20 kg is a dose of 0.24 g/kg, and the minimal lethal dose is 0.27 g/kg.

CARD: 1/1

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COUNTRY: USSR  
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths  
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26029

AUTHOR: Dikov, I. I.  
INST.: Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Kazakh Affil.  
TITLE: Chabertiosis of Sheep in Kazakhstan  
ORIG. PUB.: Tr. In-ta vet. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKhNIL, 1957, 8, 417-424

ABSTRACT: Chabertiosis is encountered everywhere in Kazakhstan, and the loss of sheep from it constitutes 1.09% of all helminthiases. The greatest incidence of chabertiosis, in a form of enzooty, occurs in the early spring period. For an early

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CARD: 1/2

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diagnosis of chabertiasis it is recommended to effect incomplete helminthological autopsies of sheep which had died from it or were killed when sick. The best therapeutic effect in this helminthiasis was obtained from the application of phenothiazine in a dose of 0.5 g/kg twice with an interval of one day.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26032
AUTHOR : Sarymsakov, F. S.
INST. : AS UzSSR
TITLE : On the Problem of Epizootology of Bunostomosis of Sheep and Goats in Uzbekistan
ORIG. PUB. : UzSSR Faklar Akad. dokladlari, Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957, No 12, 51-55
ABSTRACT : Large-scale incidence of this helminthiasis in the foothill zone of Uzbekistan was pointed out, as was its absence in the steppe zone. The first imaginal forms of Bunostoma appear in lambs in July, and a sharp rise of the extensiveness and intensiveness of infestation is witnessed in September and October. In adult sheep, extensiveness and intensiveness of bunostomosis is
abstract cont'd.: almost equally high in autumn, winter and spring, and a drop in the infestation may be observed in summer. The infection of sheep occurs all year round, but mostly in the summer and autumn; goats are infested with Bunostomum to a lesser degree than sheep. The author thinks that Bunostomum live in the organism of sheep for over one year under natural conditions. -- N. V. Demidov.

CARD: 2/2

abstract: In the treatment of swine affected with strongyloidosis by gentian violet, which was administered perorally in a dose of 0.05 g/kg twice daily during 3 days, 100% extensity effectiveness was achieved. It was shown that the above-mentioned dose of gentian violet can be also used for group dehelminthization (3-5 heads at a time); side effects were not noted. The same result was
ABSTRACT: obtained by the use of blue pyoctanin which was employed in the same way as gentian violet.—From the author's summary.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26038

AUTHOR: Pustovoi, I. P.
INST.: Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry
TITLE: Trial of the Anticestode Action of Carbocholine and Acrichine [Quinacrine]

ORIG. PUB.: Tr. N.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, TajzhSSR, 1957, 1, 168-173

ABSTRACT: Both preparations, when employed perorally (the first in doses of 1-2 mg/kg and the second in doses of 0.15-0.3 g/kg), proved to be ineffective in cestodiasis of dogs.—From the author's summary.

*bandry and Veterinary Medicine, TajzhSSR

CARD: 1/1
COUNTRY: USSR  
CATEGORY: Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26039
AUTHOR: Dutkus, J.
INST.: Lithuanian Veterinary Academy
TITLE: On the Problem of Anthelminthic Properties of Oxygen

ABSTRACT: Silvery-black foxes (164 heads) affected with toxocarosis were treated with oxygen which was introduced from an "oxygen pillow" under a pressure of 10-15 mm of mercury. It was shown that a single and threefold infusion of O₂ without the administration of a laxative was ineffective. With a single infusion of O₂ and simultaneous administration of a laxative, an extensity effectiveness of 45.4% was obtained. With threefold infusion of O₂ for 3 days, and administra-

CARD: 1/2

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CATEGORY:
ABS. JOUR.: RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26039
AUTHOR:
INST.:
TITLE:

ORIG. PUB.:
ABSTRACT: cont'd. tion of a laxative during the last day 3 hours after the introduction of O₂, the anthelminthic effectiveness of O₂ increased to 72.7%. With the employment of tetrachloroethylene, an extensity effectiveness equaling 85.7% was achieved. — L. S. Kirichenko.

CARD: 2/2

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An Experiment in Dehelminthization of Arctic Foxes

ABSTRACT: A good anthelmintic effectiveness of arecoline hydrobromide against the broad tapeworm, Toxocara, and Toxascaris in Arctic foxes is reported. The preparation was introduced in the form of a 2% solution in a dose of 2 ml., which equals about 10 mg/kg.