



Antibiotic Treatment Used in Veterinary Biologics

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INTRODUCTION

Veterinary medicine is often used in intensive livestock and there is growing interest in their fate in the environment. However, studies rarely assess the impact of pig manure properties on the fate of veterinary drugs, but such an understanding is essential for a more robust environmental risk assessment. Changes in fertilizer degradation rates can change the concentration of antibiotics applied to the land and the outcome of risk assessment.

DESCRIPTION

We describe the development of a new methodology for inducing immunological chimeric phenomena after allogeneic hematopoietic cell (HC) transplantation in rhesus monkey models. Chimeric status is achieved using a non myeloablative helical tomotherapy based conditioning regimen with total lymphocyte irradiation followed by donor HC infusion between donor recipient pairs with a matching 1-haplotype. I did. This technique was tested as a proof of concept in an experimental group of seven rhesus monkeys that underwent a new TomoTLI resistance protocol and HC allogeneic transplantation.

The main route for animal antibiotics to enter the environment is to spray liquid fertilizer on agricultural land. Along with liquid fertilizers, they can penetrate the soil and enter the groundwater. Comprehensive knowledge of their sorption behaviour is key to a reliable risk assessment, as the environmental fate of veterinary antibiotics is strongly influenced by the harbouring process. However, although the flow patterns of field experiments are affected by some indistinguishable factors, most sorption studies of veterinary antibiotics were designed as fertilizer-free or batch experiments. That is, the effect of fertilizer on the transport behaviour of antibiotics is not taken into account. Column experiments were conducted to study the effects of fertilizers on the transport of sulfamethazine, sulfa-

diazine, tetracycline, and lincomycin in soil to understand the results of previous field experiments and at the same time to fill the identified knowledge gap. I did. The results show that sulfamethazine and sulfadiazine are highly mobile in both the presence and absence of fertilizer, but tetracycline did not appear at the exit of any column.

Dog fear and aggression in veterinary clinics can lead to dog welfare concerns and pose a safety risk to veterinary staff. However, few studies have investigated the possible root causes of this fear and aggression. We used an online cross-sectional survey of current dog owners to investigate risk factors associated with anxiety and aggression in veterinary clinics.

Bisphosphonates (BPs) are characterized by their ability to bind tightly to bone minerals and inhibit bone resorption. However, in addition to inhibiting bone resorption, BP exerts a wide range of pharmacological activities, including inhibition of cancer cell metastasis and angiogenesis, as well as inhibition of in vitro proliferation and apoptosis. In addition, inhibition of matrix metalloproteinase activity, altered expression of cytokines and growth factors, and decreased pain parameters have been reported. In humans, clinical use of BP has changed the treatment of rare bone diseases such as postmenopausal osteoporosis and osteogenesis imperfecta, multiple myeloma, metastatic breast cancer and prostate cancer, but rarely but seriously. There are side effects.

CONCLUSION

Antibacterial peptides (AMPs) are molecules with a wide range of activity against bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses. In fact, they are important molecules of the innate immune system with outstanding antibacterial and immunomodulatory activity. In addition, these peptides also show regulatory activity in the gut microbiota and are considered to be growth capacity inducers.

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