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::İçindekiler::

Sayfa

- 01** Yüksek Düzeyde Konsantr Yemle Beslenen Kuzularda Yeme Maya (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) veya Malik Asit İlavesinin Performans Üzerine Etkisi
İnci Nathalie ERDOĞMUŞ SÜER Neşe KOCABAĞLI
- 05** Ratlarda Pars Timpani Perforasyonunda Nar Ekstratının Mast Hücre Sayısına Etkisi
Tuğrul ERTUĞRUL Şerife TÜTÜNCÜ
- 09** Köpeklerde Sevofluran'ın Farklı Anestezik Kombinasyonlarının Klinik ve Hematolojik Parametreler Yönünden Değerlendirmesi
Sema ÇAKIR İbrahim CANPOLAT Beşir ZÖNGÜR
- 16** The Independent Spirit of Turkey: Wild Horse
Özlem HACAN Serdar KOÇAK Koray ÇELİKELOĞLU Zehra BOZKURT Metin ERDOĞAN Mustafa TEKERLİ
- 19** Koyunculuk İşletmelerinde Çiftçi Eğitim İhtiyaçlarının Analizi: Hayvan Refahı Yönetimi
Zehra BOZKURT Serdar KOÇAK Özlem GÜCÜYENER HACAN Koray ÇELİKELOĞLU Mustafa TEKERLİ Metin ERDOĞAN
- 23** Perikarditis Travmatikal Sığırlarda Venöz Kan Gaz Ve Asid- Baz Analizlerin Önemi
Ramazan YILDIZ
- 26** In-Situ Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Urinary Bladder in a Cat
Hazal ÖZTÜRK Evrim EGEDEN Özlem EGEDEN Aydin GÜREL
- 30** The Investigation of The Effects of Topiramate Treatment on The Role of Zinc Ions in Experimental Epilepsy
Fusun AK SONAT Behzat NOYAN
- 34** Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) levels in Calves Naturally infected with *Mycoplasma bovis*
Süleyman KOZAT Cumali ÖZKAN
- 38** A Case of Meningocele in an Akkaraman Lamb
Murat TANRISEVER Emine UNSALDI
- 41** Microbiological Attributes of Vacuum Packed Frankfurters Obtained From Local Markets in İzmir
Abdullah DİKİCİ S. Betül BOZATLI
- 44** The Effect Of A-Tocopherol On Ram Semen Freezability In Non-Breeding Season
Ayhan ATA Muhammed Enes INANC Sukru GUNGOR
- 47** Possibilities Of Estimating Body Weight From Different Body Measurements In Hair Goat Using Different Regression Models
Yasin DEMIRASLAN Iftar GURBUZ Omer Gurkan DILEK Sukru OZUDOGRU Ozcan OZGEL
- 51** Survival and Acid Tolerance of Shigatoxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC) During Frankfurter Sausage Storage
S. Betül BOZATLI Abdullah DIKICI

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Yüksek Düzeyde Konsantre Yemle Beslenen Kuzularda Yeme Maya (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) veya Malik Asit İlavesinin Performans Üzerine Etkisi

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Özet

Bu çalışmada, yüksek düzeyde konsantre yemle beslenen Kızırcık kuzularda yeme maya (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*-Levabon Rumen E; Biomin, Avusturya) veya malik asit (Rumalato®; Norel & Nature S.A., Barselona, İspanya; disodyum malat ve kalsiyum malat içermektedir (0,16:0,84, w/w)) ilavesinin performans üzerine etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada 3 aylık yaşta 45 baş Kızırcık ırkı erkek kuzu kullanılmıştır. Hayvanlar ağırlıkları göz önünde bulundurularak, gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak bir fark olmayacak şekilde biri kontrol, diğer ikisi deneme olmak üzere 3 gruba ayrılmıştır. Kontrol grubunun konsantre yemlerine hiçbir katkı maddesi eklenmemiş, deneme gruplarından birine 1,5 g/kg KM düzeyinde canlı maya kültürü, diğerine ise 5,0 g/kg KM malik asit tuzu ilave edilmiştir. Hayvanlar 60 gün süre ile besiye alınmıştır. Bu süre boyunca hayvanların sürekli olarak temiz içme suyuna erişimleri olmasına dikkat edilmiş ve ad libitum olarak (%80: %20) konsantre yem:kuru ot karışımı ile beslenmişlerdir. Besi süresince kuzuların canlı ağırlıkları denemenin 0, 15, 30, 45 ve 60. günlerinde sabah aç karnına yapılan tartımlarla saptanmış, verilen yemler her gün, artan yemler ise haftalık olarak tartılmıştır. Deneme sonunda her gruptan 7 baş kuzu kesilerek sıcak ve soğuk karkas ağırlıkları ile karkas randımanları saptanmıştır. Yem tüketimi ve yemden yararlanma oranları grup beslemesi yapıldığı için istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilmemiştir. Canlı ağırlık ve günlük canlı ağırlık artışlarında gruplar arasında önemli bir fark gözlenmemiştir ($p > 0,05$). Sıcak ve soğuk karkas ağırlıkları ve karkas randımanları gruplar arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı fark göstermemiştir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışmada kuzularda yeme maya veya malik asit ilavesi performans üzerine istatistiksel olarak önemli bir etki göstermemiştir.

Anahtar Kelime: Kızırcık kuzu, Maya, Malik Asit, Performans

Effects of Yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) or Malic Acid Salts on Fattening Performance of Lambs Fed a High Concentrate Diet

Abstract

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of dietary supplementation with yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*-Levabon Rumen E; Biomin, Austria) or malic acid salts (Rumalato®; Norel & Nature S.A., Barcelona, Spain; composed of disodium malate-calcium malate (0.16:0.84, w/w)) on fattening performance of lambs fed a high concentrate diet. Forty-Five Kızırcık lambs (3 months age) were distributed in a completely randomized design to feeding trial consisting of three dietary treatments. Diet treatments were: Control (without additive); yeast (1.5 g/kg DM of yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), malic acid salts (5.0 g/kg DM). The experiment lasted 60 days. During the trial, all groups had access to water and were fed ad libitum with high concentrate and hay diet (80:20%, concentrate: hay). Live weight was determined before feeding on day 0, 15, 30, 45 and 60. Amounts of feed offered and refused were recorded weekly. At the end of the trial, 7 lambs from each group were slaughtered and hot and cold carcass weights and dressing percentages were determined. Feed consumption and feed conversion ratio were not statistically evaluated because lambs were fed as a group. No differences between the dietary treatments were observed in average live weights and daily live weight gains ($p > 0.05$). Furthermore, hot and cold carcass weights and yields were not statistically significant between groups. In conclusion, addition of yeast or malic acid salts had no significant effects on fattening performance of weaned lambs in this study.

Keywords: Kızırcık Lambs, Yeast, Malic Acid, Fattening Performance

GİRİŞ

Ruminant beslemede besi performansını artırmak ve sağlığı korumak amacı ile yem katkı maddesi olarak kullanılan antibiyotik, hormon ve hormon benzeri maddelerin yerini toplum sağlığı kaygısı ile günümüzde probiyotikler, prebiyotikler, enzimler, organik asit ve aromatik bitkiler almıştır [13, 27].

Probiyotikler bağırsağın mikrobiyal dengesini geliştirecek konakçı hayvanda yararlı etkiler oluşturan, canlı mikrobiyal yem katkı maddeleridir. Probiyotik olarak en yaygın

kullanılan mikroorganizmalar *Lactobacillus sp*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* ve *Aspergillus oryzae* olup [12] mayalardan özellikle *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, ruminantlarda rumen fermantasyonunu düzenlemek ve performansı geliştirmek üzere daha fazla kullanılmaktadır [10]. Süten kesilen kuzuların yemlerine probiyotik ilavesi ile canlı ağırlık ve yem tüketiminde sayısal olarak artış sağlanırken [2]; süten kesilen oğlaklarda besi başı ve besi sonu canlı ağırlıklar, besi boyunca günlük ortalama canlı ağırlık arasındaki farklılıklar ile günlük ortalama konsantre yem tüketimi etkilememiştir [1]. Yoğun yem ağırlıklı rasyonlarla beslemede canlı maya

kültürlerinin rumen pH'sını artırarak rumendeki fermantasyon için uygun şartları sağladığı bildirilmiştir [16].

Organik asitler; yemlerin asitliğini artırarak yemin bozulmasını önlemek, sindirim sistemindeki patojen ve yararlı mikroorganizmalar arasında dengeyi koruyarak alınan besin maddelerinin sindirimini ve emilimini iyileştirmek, büyümeyi uyarmak ve sağlığı korumak amacıyla kullanılan maddelerdir [7]. Bunlardan özellikle malik asit, fumarik asit ve tuzları ruminant rasyonlarında kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalarla malik asit ilavesinin sığırarda ortalama günlük canlı ağırlık artışını artırdığı bildirilmiştir [25]. Kuzularda ise malik asitin yem katkı maddesi olarak kullanılabilceği, rumen pH'sı ve propiyonik asit düzeyini artırıp metan üretimini azalttığı bildirilmiş [5] ancak aynı araştırmacıların bir başka çalışmasında ise yüksek düzeyde konsantr yem içeren kuzu besisinde yem tüketimi, yemden yararlanma ve sindirilebilirlik (HP, OM, ADF, NDF sindirilebilirliği) üzerinde önemli bir etki yaratmadığı [6] saptanmıştır.

Malekkhahi ve ark. [18] yüksek düzeyde konsantr yemle beslenen Baluchi kuzularında yem katkı maddesi olarak aromatik yağı karması, malik asit ve maya kültürünü kulamış ve yem katkı maddesi olarak maya kültürünü önermişlerdir.

Antibiyotiklerin yem katkı maddesi olarak kullanılması, et ve süt ürünlerinde meydana gelen kalıntıların insan ve hayvan sağlığı üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerinden dolayı 1 Ocak 2006 tarihinden itibaren Avrupa Birliği'nde yasaklanmıştır. Antibiyotiklerle ilgili bu yasal gelişmelerden dolayı oluşan boşluğun doldurulması için probiyotikler, prebiyotikler, enzimler, organik asit ve aromatik bitkiler gibi yem katkı maddelerinin hayvan beslemeye kullanımı gündeme gelmiştir.

Türkiye'de koyun yetiştirciliği tarımsal üretimde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ancak antibiyotiklere alternatif olabilecek büyümeye ilerletici yem katkılarının koyun beslemeye kullanımlarına ilişkin çalışmalar sınırlı sayıdadır. Ayrıca bu konuda yapılan çalışmalarla alınan sonuçlar da çelişkildir. Bu nedenlerle, bu çalışmada yüksek düzeyde konsantr yemle beslenen Kırıçık kuzularda yeme maya (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) veya malik asit ilavesinin performans üzerinde etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

MATERYAL VE YÖNTEM

Araştırma için, İstanbul Üniversitesi- Hayvan Deneyleri Yerel Etik Kurulu'ndan 12/04/2017 tarih ve 141206 sayılı etik kurul kararı alınmıştır.

Araştırmada hayvan materyali olarak 3 aylık yaşta 45 baş Kırıçık ırkı erkek kuzu kullanılmıştır. Hayvanlar ağırlıkları göz önünde bulundurularak, gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak bir fark olmayacak şekilde bire kontrol, diğer ikisi deneme olmak üzere 3 gruba ayrılmıştır.

Kuzuların beslenmesinde NRC (Nutrient requirements of small ruminants: Sheep, Goats) [20] gereksinimlerini karşılayacak şekilde oluşturulan konsantr yem ve kuru ot kullanılmıştır. Kontrol grubunun konsantr yemlerine hiçbir katkı maddesi eklenmemiş, deneme gruplarından bir tanesine 1,5 g/kg KM düzeyinde canlı maya kültürü *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Levabon Rumen E; Biomin, AVUSTURYA), diğerine ise 5,0 g/kg malik asit tuzu (Rumalato, Norel Animal Nutrition, Madrid, İSPANYA) ilave edilmiştir. Konsantr yem, özel bir fabrikada her grup için tüm deneme süresince yetecek şekilde özel olarak üretilmiştir. Deneme yemlerinin kuru madde, ham kül, ham protein ve ham yağ analizleri Weende Analiz Sistemi'nde belirtilen yöntemle göre yapılmıştır. Ca düzeyleri kolorimetrik, P düzeyleri spektrofotometrik olarak belirlenmiştir [21]. Hücre duvarı bileşenlerini oluşturan nötr deterjan lif (NDF) ve asit deterjan lif (ADF) analizi ise Van Soest ve ark. [28] tarafından

bildirilen yöntemlere göre ANKOM 220 Fiber Analyzer cihazında analiz edilmiştir.

Denemeye başlamadan önce bir haftalık alıştırma döneni uygulanmış olsa bu sürede hayvanlara iç ve dış parazitlere yönelik ilaç uygulaması yapılmıştır. Bu süre sonunda ise hayvanlar bir haftalık adaptasyon periyodu sonrasında 60 gün süre ile besye alınmıştır. Kuzular sabah ve akşam yememesi ile günde iki kez beslenmiş ve önlerinde sürekli taze içme suyu bulundurulmuştur. Besi süresince kuzuların canlı ağırlıkları 15 günde bir yapılan tartımlarla saptanmış, her gün verilen yemler ve her haftanın sonunda artan yemler tartılarak yem tüketimleri belirlenmiştir. Besi başlangıç ve diğer kontrol tartıları aç karına yapılmıştır.

Deneme sonunda her gruptan 7 baş kuzu Veteriner Fakültesi mezbahasında kesilerek, hayvanların sıcak ve soğuk karkas ağırlıkları ile karkas randımanları saptanmıştır.

Araştırma kapsamında grupların istatistiksel olarak karşılaştırılması amacıyla SPSS 16.0 Program paketinde "Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi"; gruplar arası farklılıkların önem kontrolü için "Duncan" testi uygulanmıştır.

BULGULAR VE TARTIŞMA

Çalışmada, kuzuların başlangıç ile 2., 4., 6. ve 8. haftalarda yapılan bireysel tartım sonuçlarına göre, canlı ağırlık ortalamalarında gruplar arasında istatistik önemde bir fark bulunmuştur (Tablo 2; Şekil 1). Tartım dönemleri temel alınarak hesaplanan canlı ağırlık artışlarında da gruplar arasında istatistik önemde bir fark saptanmamıştır (Tablo 2).

Yem katkı maddesi olarak kuzularda maya kullanımına ilişkin çalışmalar diğer ruminant türlerine göre daha azdır. Yapılan araştırmaların önemli bir kısmında yeme katılan maya kültürünün kuzu ve keçilerde besi performansında istatistik olarak önemli bir etki oluşturmadığı bildirilmiştir [1, 11, 14, 17, 18, 26]. Buna karşın bazı araştırmacılar [4, 8, 19, 22, 23] yem katkısı olarak kuzularda ve keçilerde maya kullanımının performansı olumlu yönde etkilediğini bildirmiştir. Bu çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar maya kültürünün performansı etkilemediğini bildiren ilk grup araştırmacılarla uyumlu, performansın olumlu etkilendiğini bildiren ikinci grup araştırmacılarla farklıdır.

Bilimsel çalışmalarla elde edilen bu farklı sonuçların nedenleri ile ilgili değişik yorumlar yapılmıştır. Maya kullanımının performansı farklı etkiler göstermesinde birçok değişkenin rolü olabilir. Hayvanların beslenmesinde kullanılan rasyonun yapısı, kültür içerisindeki mayaların konsantrasyonu, hayvan tarafından alınan maya düzeyi, tüketilen kaba yemini niteliği ve oranı bu konuda etkili olabilir [14, 24]. Bazı araştırmacılar özellikle canlı maya kültürünün yem katkı maddesi olarak etkili olmasında rasyon protein düzeyinin düşük olması gerektiğini belirtmişler, aksi takdirde beklenen etkinin gözlenmediğini bildirmiştir [14, 17]. Bu çalışmada da rasyon protein düzeyi kontrol grubundan farklı olmadığı için performans da olumlu bir farklılık gözlenmemiştir (Tablo 1).

Enerji içeriği yüksek rasyonlarla beslemeye canlı maya kültürlerinin rumen pH'sını artırarak rumen fermantasyonu için uygun şartları sağladığı bildirilmiştir [9, 16]. Yine ruminanltarda yüksek konsantr yem içeren rasyonların kullanımından kaynaklanan sindirim bozuklıklarının canlı maya kültürünü kullanımıyla engellenebilecegi vurgulanmıştır [16]. Ancak, bu konuda yapılan farklı çalışmalar sonuçları bu görüşü desteklememektedir. Konsantr yem ağırlıklı rasyonlarla beslemenin maya katısının performans üzerindeki olumlu etkilerini azalttığı şeklinde bildirimler de bulunmaktadır [3, 14]. Bu deneme de kuzuların beslenmesinde yüksek düzeyde konsantr yem kullanılmış olup, bu durumun mayanın performans üzerine olumlu etkisini engellemiştir olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Kuzuların performansı üzerine malik asidi tuzlarının etkilerinin araştırıldığı çalışmalarla da farklı bulgular söz konusudur. Rossi ve Vandoni, [25] sığır-

larda malik asidin etkisini araştırdıkları çalışmalarında performans üzerine olumlu etkiler saptarken, Carro ve ark. [6] yüksek düzeyde konsantre yem ile beslenen kuzularda performansta istatistik yönünden önemli bir fark olmadığını rapor etmişlerdir. Bu çalışmada da malik asit ilavesi canlı ağırlık ve canlı ağırlık artışı konusunda istatistiksel bir fark yaratmamıştır. Grup yemlemesi yapıldığından istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilememeyen yem tüketimi de rakamsal olarak farklı bulunmamıştır (Tablo 2).

Bu çalışmada, sıcak ve soğuk karkas ağırlıkları ve sıcak, soğuk karkas randımanları kuzuların diyetine maya ya da malik asit ilavesinden etkilenmemiştir (Tablo 3). Gerek maya gerekse malik asitin yem katkısı olarak kullanımının kuzularda karkas özelliklerine etkisi ile ilgili çok az yayılanmış çalışma bulunmaktadır. Kawas ve ark. [15] yüksek düzeyde konsantre yemle beslenen kuzularda maya ilavesinin sıcak ve soğuk karkas ağırlıkları ya da randımanlarını etkilemediğini saptamışlardır. Bu sonuç, çalışma bulguları ile uyumludur.

Tablo 1. Denemede kullanılan kaba ve konsantre yemlerin besin maddeleri kompozisyonu (Kuru maddede)

Besin Maddeleri, %	Kuru Ot	Kuzu Büyüütme Yemi		Malik Asit
		Kontrol	Maya	
Kuru madde	92,41	88,44	88,00	88,51
Ham Protein	10,20	16,11	16,00	16,10
Ham Yağ	1,65	4,56	4,15	4,40
Ham Selüloz	27,02	7,22	7,36	7,31
Ham Kül	12,05	7,14	7,05	7,40
NDF	45,71	25,25	24,80	25,08
ADF	29,38	9,16	9,29	9,13
Kalsiyum	1,40	1,13	1,05	1,18
Fosfor	0,22	0,58	0,60	0,59

Tablo 2. Yemlerine maya ya da malik asit eklenen Kızırcık kuzuların canlı ağırlık ve yem tüketimleri, n= 15

	Grup						Önemlilik*	
	Kontrol		Maya		Malik Asit			
	x	Sx	x	Sx	x	Sx		
0. Gün Canlı Ağırlık, kg	27,30	0,70	27,34	0,96	27,03	0,99	Ö.D.	
60. Gün Canlı Ağırlık, kg	36,18	1,44	35,51	1,37	35,81	1,26	Ö.D.	
Toplam Canlı Ağırlık Artışı, kg	8,88	1,41	8,24	1,09	8,77	1,04	Ö.D.	
Ortalama Günlük Canlı Ağırlık Artışı, g	148,04	23,45	137,48	18,27	146,22	17,33	Ö.D.	
Ortalama Günlük Yem Tüketimi, g**	1251,44	20,08	1212,44	21,55	1242,33	20,43	-	

* Ö.D.: Ortalama değerler arasındaki fark istatistik anlamda önemli değildir ($p > 0,05$).

**Verilen değerler, her grup için hesaplanan ortalama bireysel günlük yem tüketimleridir. Grup beslemesi yapıldığından istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilememiştir.

Tablo 3. Yemlerine maya ya da malik asit eklenen Kızırcık kuzuların karkas ağırlıkları ve karkas randımanları, n=7

	Grup						Önemlilik*	
	Kontrol		Maya		Malik Asit			
	x	Sx	x	Sx	x	Sx		
Sıcak Karkas Ağırlığı, kg	17,80	0,70	16,94	0,75	17,45	0,78	Ö.D.	
Sıcak Karkas Randımanı, %	44,83	1,44	46,13	0,84	44,44	0,73	Ö.D.	
Soğuk Karkas Ağırlığı, kg	16,54	0,83	15,94	0,75	16,97	0,77	Ö.D.	
Soğuk Karkas Randımanı, %	41,49	1,08	43,37	0,73	43,20	0,70	Ö.D.	

* Ö.D.: Ortalama değerler arasındaki fark istatistik anlamda önemli değildir ($p > 0,05$).

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Sonuç olarak, yeme maya (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) veya malik asit ilavesinin performans üzerine etkisinin araştırıldığı bu çalışmada, bu katkıların yüksek düzeyde konsantr yemle beslenen Kivircik kuzuların büyümeye performansı üzerine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark oluşturmadığı saptanmıştır. Bu tür katkıların kuzu performansına etkilerini açığa kavuşturmak için farklı beslenme koşulları altında ve daha uzun besi dönemlerinde yeni çalışmalar gereklidir.

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Ratlarda Pars Timpani Perforasyonunda Nar Ekstratının Mast Hücre Sayısına Etkisi

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Özet

Kulak zarının temel fonksiyonu ses titreşimlerini dış ortamdan alarak kulak kemikçiklerine iletmektir. Yara iyileşmesinde mast hücrelerinin sayılarının arttığı bildirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, deneysel pars tensa perforasyonunda mast hücrelerinin sayı ve heterojenitesi incelenmiştir. Pars tensa %10 formol'de tespit edilip yıkandıktan sonra rutin histolojik doku takibi prosedürlerinden geçirilerek parafinde bloklandı. Alınan kesitler toluidin blue ve alcian blue/safranin O kombine boyama metodu ile boyandı. Tüm gruptarda, pars tensada mast hücreleri metakromatik, alcian blue (+) ve safranin O (+) boyandı. İyileşme sürecinde en fazla sayıda mast hücresi nar ekstratı rastlandı.

Anahtar Kelime: Pars tensa, perforasyon, nar ekstratı, mast hücresi.

Effect Of Pomegranate Extract On Number Of Mast Cells İn Pars Tympani Perforation In Rats

Abstract

Main function of tympanic membrane is to take sounds vibrations from the outer air and convey them to auditory ossicles. Mast cells numbers have been reported to increase and play an important role in wound healing. The aim of this study was to assess the density and heterogeneity of mast cell in rat pars tensa tympanic membrane in experimental perforation. Pars tensa were fixed in 10% formaldehyde, then, after routine tissue follow-up, samples blocked. Cross-sections were stained with the toluidine blue and alcian blue/safranin O. In all groups pars tensa, mast cell metachromatic stained and stained as alcian blue (+) and safranin O (+). Highest amount of mast cells in pars tensa were found in given pomegranate extract in process of healing.

Keywords: Pars tensa, Perforation, Pomegranate extract, Mast cell.

GİRİŞ

Temel fonksiyonu ses titreşimlerini dış ortamdan alarak kulak kemikçiklerine iletmek olan kulak zarı dış kulak yolunu orta kulak boşluğundan ayırır [1, 2]. Kulak zarının, dış kulak yolundan orta kulağa geçebilecek tahrış edici ve enfeksiyon ajanlara karşı koruyucu rol oynadığı bilinmektedir [2, 3]. Timpanik membran, pars flaccida ve pars tensa olmak üzere iki parça içerir [4, 5]. Pars tensa, dıştan içeri doğru beş katmandan oluşmaktadır. Dıştan içeri doğru bu katmanlar, keratinize epidermal katmanı, ince bağ doku katmanı, sıkı bağ doku katmanı, ince bağ doku katmanı ve tek katlı yassı epitel hücrelerinin oluşturduğu katmandır [5, 6].

Mast hücreleri, antijenlerin vücuda girebileceği dış ortamla ilişkide bulunan sistemlerde yerleşmişlerdir [7]. Bu yerleşim mast hücrelerinin savunma mekanizmasında bulunan ilk hücre grupları arasında yer almalarını sağlar [8]. Histokimyasal farklılıklar, içerdikleri mediyatörler, salgılaticı ajanlara verdikleri yanıtlar gibi unsurlar göz önüne alındığında mast hücreleri [9], mukozal mast hücresi (MMC) ve bağdoku mast hücresi (CTMC) olmak üzere iki alt gruba ayrılmaktadır [9, 10].

Pars tensada mast hücreleri ya çok az sayıda bulunur ya da hiç bulunmaz [11]. Yapılan çalışmalarda yara bölgesinde iyileşme esnasında mast hücrelerinin sayısında artış olduğu bildirilmektedir [12].

Bu çalışmanın amacı, pars tensa perforasyonunun iyileşme sürecinde mast hücrelerinin sayı ve heterojenitesini inclemek, ayrıca nar ekstratının mast hücre sayısı üzerinde etkisi olup olmadığını araştırmaktır.

MATERIAL VE YÖNTEM

Çalışmada; erkek, yetişkin, dış kulak yolu ve timpanik membranları sağlam 15 rat kullanıldı. Rattar 2 çalışma ve 1 negatif kontrol olmak üzere rastgele 3 gruba ayrıldı.

1. Negatif kontrol grubu: Hiçbir müdahale yapılmayan grup.
2. Pozitif kontrol grubu: Miringotomi yapılan fakat nar ekstraktı verilmeyen grup.
3. GNE verilen grup: Miringotomi yapılan ve gavaj ile geleneksel yöntemle elde edilen nar ekstraktı verilen grup.

GNE grubundaki ratlara miringotomiden 1 gün önce 100µl/gün nar ekstraktı gavaj yoluyla verildi. Pozitif kontrol ve GNE gruplarındaki ratlara intraperitoneal 50 mg/kg ketamin hidroklorür ve 5 mg/kg ksilazin hidroklorid enjeksiyonuyla anestezi yapılarak çapı 1 mm olan koterle sağ kulak zarında 1 mm uzunluğunda miringotomi yapıldı. Negatif kontrol grubuna herhangi cerrahi işlem uygulanmadı. GNE gruplarındaki ratlara miringotomiden sonra, 24 saat ve 48 saat sonra da 100µl/gün nar ekstraktı verildi. 14 günlük iyileşme periyodu sonrası tüm gruptaki ratlar sakrifiye edildi.

Timpanik membranlar %10 formol'de tespit edilip yıkandıktan sonra rutin histolojik doku takibi prosedürlerinden geçirilerek parafinde bloklandı. Normal histolojik yapısını incelemek amacıyla parafin bloklardan alınan 5 µ'luk kesitlere Crossmon'ın üçlü boyama tekniği uygulandı [13].

Hazırlanan bloklardan 30'lu arayla 5'ü kalınlığında 10'ar adet seri kesitler alınarak toluidin blue ile boyandı. Mast hücrelerinin alt tiplerini belirlemek amacıyla alcian blue/safranin O (AB/SO) kombine boyama metodu yapıldı [14].

Mast hücrelerinin sayısal dağılımını belirlemek amacıyla

la hazırlanan seri kesitlerde hücre sayımları 100 kare oküler mikrometre ile yapıldı. Objektifin 40'lık büyütmesi ile oküler mikrometrenin 100 kare birim alanındaki mast hücreleri sayılıdı. Pars tensada alınan kesitlerde rastgele seçilen 5'er değişik bölgede hücre sayımı yapıldı. Seri kesitlerin sayılması sonucu bu rakamların aritmetik ortalaması alındı. Elde edilen tüm veriler, 1 mm²'lik birim alandaki mast hücre sayısına dönüştürüldü [15]. Gruplar arasındaki mast hücre sayılarının karşılaştırılmasında SPSS paket programı kullanılarak [16], sonuçlar minimum %5 hata payı ile değerlendirildi.

BULGULAR VE TARTIŞMA

Mast hücreleri, farklı büyüklüklerde yuvarlak, oval ya da mekik şeklinde gözlemlendi. Merkezi veya ekzantrik konumda yerleşmiş olan çekirdeğin, çoğu hücrelerde granüller tarafından örtülümsüz olduğu görüldü. Toluidin blue ile mast hücre granülleri ve sitoplazmasının homojen metakromatik olarak boyandığı saptandı (Şekil 1). Mast hücrelerinin pars tensada keratinize epidermal katmanı altındaki ince bağ doku ve sıkı bağ doku katmanında yerleşmiş olduğu gözlemdi (Şekil 2). Pars tensada, pozitif kontrol grubu ve nar ekstratı verilmiş grupta mast hücrelerinin sayısının belirgin şekilde arttuğu görüldü. Yapılan ışık mikroskopik incelemede en fazla mast hücre sayısına nar ekstratı verilmiş grupta en az sayıda mast hücresin ise negatif kontrol grubunda rastlandı.

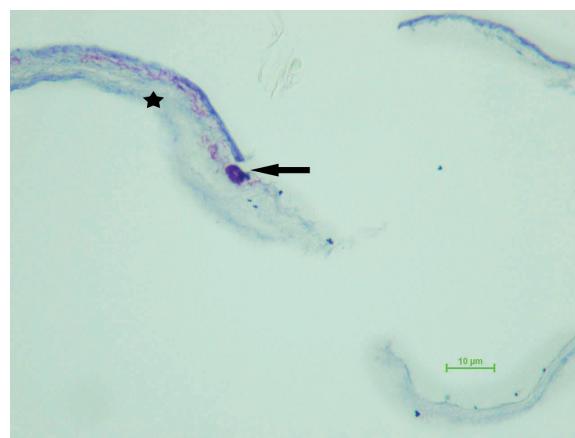
Negatif kontrol, pozitif kontrol ve nar ekstratı verilmiş grupların rastgele seçilen her bir bölgesindeki 100 kare birim alanda mast hücreleri sayılır 1 mm²'lik birim alandaki hücre sayısına dönüştürülecek tablo 1'de verildi. Mast hücre sayıları karşılaştırıldığında, mast hücrelerinin mm² 'deki ortalama sayıları arasında istatistiksel olarak bir fark olduğu saptandı ($P<0.001$). (Tablo 1).

Tablo 1: Pars tensada mast hücrelerinin sayısal dağılımı (mm²).

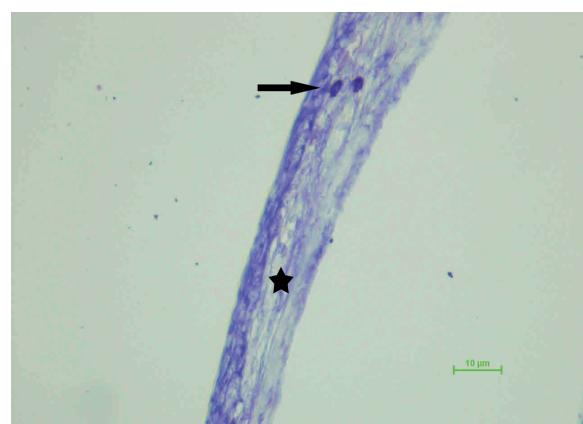
Gruplar	n	$\bar{X} \pm S\bar{X}$	Minimum	Maksimum
Negatif kontrol grubu	5	0.23±0.01 ^a	0.20	0.28
Pozitif kontrol grubu	5	2.09±0.04 ^b	2.00	2.24
Nar ekstratı verilmiş grup	5	2.27±0.10 ^b	2.00	2.56
P		***		

***: $P<0.001$

a,b: Aynı sütundada farklı harfler taşıyan grup ortalamaları arasındaki fark istatistiksel açıdan önemlidir

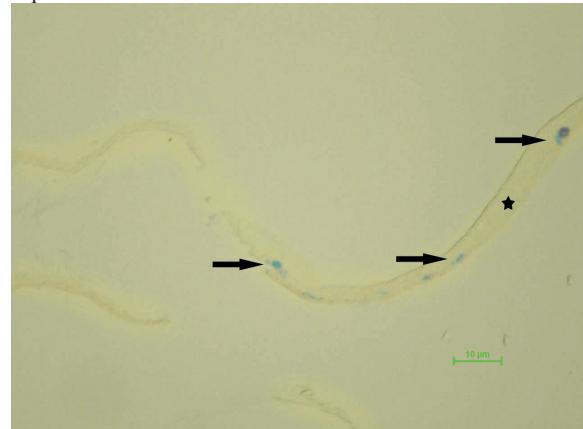


Şekil 1. Pozitif kontrol grubu, (yıldız) parsa tensa, (ok) metakromatik mast hücresi, toluidin blue, 40x.

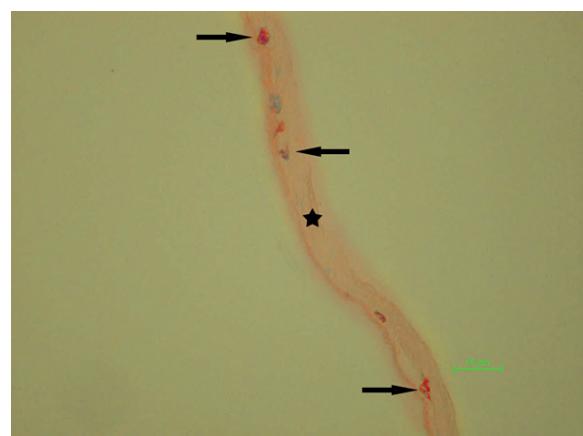


Şekil 2. Negatif kontrol grubu, (yıldız) parsa tensa, (ok) metakromatik mast hücresi, toluidin blue, 40x.

Alcian blue/safranin O kombine boyamasında, mavi renkte AB(+) (Şekil 3) kırmızı renkte SO(+) ve kırmızı-mavi renkte AB/SO(+) (mikst) (Şekil 4) mast hücreleri gözlemdi. Üç gruptaki pars tensa dokuları incelemendiğinde sayıca en fazla SO(+) ve en az sayıda AB/SO(+) (mikst) mast hücreleri saptandı.



Şekil 3. Pozitif kontrol grubu, (yıldız) parsa tensa, (ok) AB(+) mast hücresi, alcian blue/safranin O (AB/SO) kombine boyama metodu, 20x.



Şekil 4. Nar ekstratı verilmiş grup, (yıldız) parsa tensa, (ok) SO(+) ve AB/SO(+) mast hücreleri, alcian blue/safranin O (AB/SO) kombine boyama metodu, 20x.

Cekirdeklerin merkezi veya ekzantrik konumda yerlestiği mast hücrelerinin [17], farklı büyülüklerde yuvarlak, oval ya da mekik şekilli, toluidin blue ile belirgin şekilde metakromazik boyanlığı bildirilmiştir [18]. Çalışmaya ait bulgular literatür bilgileriyle uyum göstermektedir.

Ratlarda deneysel olarak yapılmış miringotomi [19], otitis medya gelişimi [20] ve timpanik membran perforasyonunun [21] incelendiği çalışmalarında, mast hücrelerinin pars tensanın dış tarafa bakan keratinize katmanın hemen altındaki bağ dokuda yerleşmiş olduğu gözlenmiştir. Yaptığımız çalışmada mast hücrelerinin pars tensadaki yerleşim yeri yapılan çalışmalarla paralellik göstermektedir.

Kulak zarında topikal askorbik asit etkisinin incelendiği [21], akut otitis medyanın kulak zarı perforasyonu iyileşmesi üzerinde [22] ve deneysel timpanik membran perforasyonunun [23] araştırıldığı çalışmalarla ratlarda pars tensada mast hücreleri görülmüştür. Çalışmamızda pars tensada mast hücre görülmesi daha önce yapılan çalışmalarla uyumludur.

Schmidt ve ark. lokal anestezinin rat timpanik membranı üzerine etkisini araştırdıkları [24], Hellström ve ark. hidrokortizonun timpanik membran iyileşmesi üzerine etkisini inceledikleri [25], Thomasen ve ark. otitis medyanın perforasyonun iyileşme sürecinde pars tensaya etkisini araştırdıkları [26] çalışmalarında pars tensada mast hücrelerinde sayıca artış saptamışlardır. Deneyel olarak miringotomi ile oluşturduğumuz timpanik membran perforasyonunda, pars tensada mast hücre sayısında artış gözlemlememiz araştıracıların bulguları ile paralellik göstermektedir.

Sunulan bu çalışmada, alcian blue/safranin O kombine boyamasında, kırmızı renkte SO(+), mavi renkte AB(+) ve kırmızı-mavi renkte AB/SO(+) (mikst) mast hücreleri tespit edilmiştir. Kobay kulak zarında yapılan çalışmada SO(+) mast hücreleri [27], deride mast hücrelerinin yara iyileşmesine etkisinin araştırıldığı çalışmada kırmızı renkte SO(+), mavi renkte AB(+) mast hücreleri [28] ve rat akciğerlerinde sigara dumanı etkisinin araştırıldığı çalışmada SO(+), AB(+) ve kırmızı-mavi renkte AB/SO(+) (mikst) mast hücreleri gözleendiği [29] bildirilmektedir.

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Sonuç olarak pars tensanın iyileşme sürecinde mast hücre sayısında belirgin bir artış olduğu gözlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada elde edilen bulguların, pars tensada bulunan mast hücrelerinin, boyanma özellikleri ve dağılımı üzerine kaynak oluşturabileceği ayrıca bu konuda yapılacak diğer çalışmalarla katkıda bulunacağı düşünülmektedir.

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Köpeklerde Sevofluran'ın Farklı Anestezik Kombinasyonlarının Klinik ve Hematolojik Parametreler Yönünden Değerlendirmesi

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Özet

Klinik ve deneysel incelemelerde, inhalasyon anestezisi olan sevofluran ile kombinasyon halinde, lidokain, deksmedetomidin ve propofol ile birlikte istenen zamanda ve kalitede genel anestezi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, kısırlaştırma ve kırık operasyonları gibi tedavi amacıyla hayvan hastanesinde getirilen 30 yetişkin köpek kullanılmıştır. Çalışma materyali her grupta 6 denek olmak üzere 5 gruba olarak oluşturuldu. Anestezi öncesi denekler klinik ve hematolojik (tam kan sayımı) parametreler değerlendirildi. Tüm denekler 6 mg / kg propofol ile induksiyondan sonra, denekler entübe ve ventilasyon cihazına bağlandı. Anestezinin devamı için ilk grup sevofluran (1,5 MAC), ikinci grup sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidokain (iv 3 mg / kg / saat), üçüncü grup sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidokain (iv 6 mg / kg / saat,) dördüncü grup sevofluran (1 MAC) + deksmedetomidin (iv 1.5 µg / kg / saat), beşinci grup sevofluran (1 MAC) + deksmedetomidin (iv 3 µg / kg / saat) anestezisine alındı. Anestezik madde konsantrasyonu yüzdesi, SpO2 ve ETCO2, venöz kan pH, PO2, PCO2 düzeyleri entübasyon sonrası periyodik olarak değerlendirildi. Anestezi öncesi ve anastezi sonrası 10, 30 ve 60. dakikalarda ve 24. saatte klinik ve hematolojik parametreler değerlendirildi. Genel olarak anestezi grupları değerlendirildiğinde yalnız sevofluran verilen gruba göre idame ilaç verilen gruplarda hematolojik verilerin daha iyi olduğu saptanmıştır. Solunum, kardiyolojik veriler ve uyanma dönemi değerlendirildiğinde yine en iyi verilerin idame ilaç verilen gruplarda olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sevofluran, anestezik, kombinasyon, köpek

Evaluation of Clinical and Haematological Parameters of Different Anaesthetic Combinations of Sevoflurane in Dogs

Abstract

In clinical and experimental investigations, it is aimed to use general anaesthesia in the desired time and quality in combination with increasing lidocaine, dexmedetomidine, and propofol in combination with sevoflurane, an inhalation anaesthesia. In the study, 30 adult dogs used in the animal hospital for the purpose of treatment such as castration and fracture. In each group, 6 subjects were applied on 5 groups. Subjects before anaesthesia evaluated for clinical and hematologic (complete blood count) parameters. All subjects received induction with 6 mg/kg propofol. After induction, the subjects enthralled and connected to the ventilation device. For the continuation of the anaesthesia, the first group was sevoflurane (1,5 MAC), the second group sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidocaine (iv 3 mg/kg / h), the third group sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidocaine (iv 6 mg/kg / h), fourth group sevoflurane (1 MAC) + dexmedetomidine (iv 1.5 µg/kg / h), fifth group sevoflurane (1 MAC) + dexmedetomidine (iv 3 µg/kg / h) anaesthesia were taken. Percentage of anaesthetic agent concentration, SpO2 and ETCO2, venous blood pH, PO2, PCO2 levels evaluated periodically after intubation. Clinical and haematological parameters determined prior to anaesthesia assessed at the 10th, 30th and 60th minutes of the anaesthesia, immediately after the anesthetized and 24th hours. In general, when anaesthesia groups were evaluated, it was determined that haematological data were better in groups given additional medication than sevoflurane alone. When the respiration, cardiological data and the waking period were evaluated, it was determined that the best data were in the groups given additional medication.

Keywords: Sevoflurane, Anaesthetic, Combination, Dog

GİRİŞ

Genel anestezi, hayatı fonksiyonlarda önemli bir değişiklik olmaksızın, ağrı hissinin ortadan kalkması, bilinçsizlik, refleks cevapların azalması ile karakterize kontrollü ve geri dönüşümlü bir merkezi sinir sistemi baskısıdır [1, 2]. Propofol beşeride ve veteriner hekimlikte yaygın olarak kullanılan çabuk bir bilinc kaybı ile hızlı ve düzenli bir uyanma sağlayan hipnotik özellikte bir anestezik ajandır [3]. Propofol ve sevofluranın, diastolik disfonksiyon olan bireylerde yalnız veya birlikte denge anestezisi olarak kullanıldığı bir çalışmada aralarında bir farkın olmadığı saptanmıştır [4, 5]. Solunum ve dolaşımında depresyon neden olabilir [6]. Sevofluran, isofluran, ve halotan üzerinde yapılmış rat ve domuz çalışmalarında, propofol ve propofol-ketamin üzerine yapılmış sırasıyla domuz ve köpek çalışmalarında bu ajanların ventriküler disfonksiyon üzerine olumlu etkilerinin olduğu belirlenmiştir [7- 9]. Propofol

infüzyon tarzında opioidler, benzodiazepinler ve diğer sedatif hipnotiklerle birlikte uygulanmak suretiyle idame genel anestezik olarak ve uzun süreli sedasyon sağlamak için de kullanılmaktadır [10, 11]. Lidokain insanlarda ve köpeklerde analjezi sağlamak için kullanılan bir ilaçtır [12], son yıllarda i.v. infüzyon şeklinde diğer anestaziklerle birlikte kullanılarak dengeli bir anestezi sağlanmaktadır [13]. Lidokain opioidlerle birlikte kullanıldığında inhalasyon anesteziklerinin MAC değerini düşürmektedir [14]. Deksmedetomidin; α_2 -adrenalin reseptörlerle özel bir afinitesi olan [15], norepinefrinin salinimini engelleyerek sedasyon, analjezi ve kas gevşemesi sağlayan, son yıllarda beşeride, deneysel çalışmalarda ve küçük hayvan pratığında preanestezik olarak yaygın kullanım alanı bulan bir ajandır [16]. Sürekli infüzyon şeklinde 0,2-0,7 µg/kg/saat dozunda yoğun bakımda ventilasyon cihazına bağlı yatan hastalara uygulandığında etkili bir sedasyon ve analjezi

sağladığı bildirilmiştir [17]. İnhalasyon anestezikleri ile premedikan şekilde kombine olarak kullanıldığında ise kalp atım sayısında ve kan basıncında düşmeye, solunum sayısında ise artışa neden olduğu bildirilmiştir [18]. Bu ajanın köpeklerde $3\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{saat}$ şeklinde isofluran anestezisi ile birlikte uygulandığında kalp atım sayısında azalma, sistolik, diastolik ve ortalama kan basıncında artış, arteriyel kan pH, PaCO₂, PaO₂ ve bikarbonat konsantrasyonunda ise bir değişiklik yapmadığı gözlemlenmiştir [19]. Sevofluranın düşük çözünürlük katsayısından dolayı indüksiyonun hızlı, cerrahi stimülasyonunun derecesine göre anestezi derinliğinin arttırılması veya azaltılması kolay, akciğerlerdeki eliminasyonu ise çabuk ve rahat olduğu belirtilmiştir [20]. Propofolla karşılaşıldığında daha çok öngörelebilir bir ekstubasyon zamanı sunmaktadır. Sevofluran doza bağlı olarak iyi kas gevşemesi, tatmin edici bir kan basıncı düşüşü ve periferal kan akımı sağlar. Sevofluranın düşük çözünürlük katsayısından dolayı indüksiyonun hızlı, cerrahi stimülasyonunun derecesine göre anestezi derinliğinin artırılması veya azaltılması kolay, akciğerlerdeki eliminasyonu ise çabuk ve rahat olduğu belirtilmiştir [21]. Solunum, kardiovasküler ve merkezi sinir sistemi üzerine isofluranda olduğu gibi doza bağlı depresyon oluşturur. Karaciğer ve böbrek üzerine diğer inhalasyon anesteziklerinden daha az toksik, miyokard kasılması üzerine ise daha fazla depresif etkiye sahiptir. Metabolitlerinin böbrekler üzerine toksik etki oluşturduğu ancak normal bir anestezide olacak miktarının toksik sınırın altında kaldığı belirtilmiştir.

Modern anestezik uygulamalarında amnezi, analjezi, hipnoz ve kas gevşemesinin temini anestezide aranan temel özelliklerdir [22]. Bu özelliklerin tek bir ajan tarafından sağlanması mümkün olmadıkından anestezinin sağlanması ve sürdürülmesinde genellikle birden fazla ajanın karma edildiği denge anestezileri kullanılmaktadır [23]. Denge genel anestezileri enjektabl veya inhalasyon anesteziklerinin birlikte uygulanması ile gerçekleştiriliyor. Enjektabl anestezikler olarak daha çok ketamin ve propofol, inhalasyon anestezikleri olarak ise isofluran, sevofluran ve desfluran kullanılmaktadır [24]. Çalışmada inhalasyon anesteziği olan sevofluran, lidokain ve deksametomidin ile birlikte kullanılarak değişik idame dozlarının karşılaşdırılması planlanmaktadır.

Uzun süreli anestezilerde anestezinin süresi kombinasyonun ilave dozlarıyla uzatılmakta ancak bu durum sağlıklı olmayan hastalar (şiddetli dehidre, kaşektik, febril, solunum, kalp ve böbrek problemi olanlar) ile çok genç ve yaşlı bireylerde önemli riskler oluşturabilemektedir [25]. Deksametomidin ve lidokainin denge anestezisinde kullanılmasının hipnotik ve inhalasyon anesteziklerinin dozlarını düşürmektedir [26-27].

Bu çalışmanın amacını; klinik ve deneysel araştırmalarda kullanımı artan deksametomidin, lidokain ve propofolun, inhalasyon anesteziği olan sevofluran ile kombine bir şekilde kullanılarak istenilen sürede ve kalitede denge anestezisi oluşturup başta köpekler olmak üzere küçük ve büyük hayvanlarda cerrahi girişimlerinin daha rahat gerçekleştirilemesi sağlamak oluşturmaktadır.

Anesteziyle ilgili araştırmalarda amaç daha güvenli ve yan etkisi en az olan ilaç ve yöntemi bulmaktır. Klinik ve deneysel araştırmalarda kullanımı artan deksametomidin, lidokain ve propofolun inhalasyon anesteziklerinden sevofluran ile kombine bir şekilde kullanılarak istenilen sürede ve kalitede denge anestezisi oluşturup köpeklerde cerrahi girişimlerin daha rahat gerçekleştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma ile deksametomidinin ve lidokainin sevofluranla birlikte sürekli infüzyon şeklinde verilmesinin bu anestezi kalitesi ve derinliğini ne ölçüde

etkileyeceği belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

MATERIAL VE YÖNTEM

Çalışmada Fırat Üniversitesi Hayvan Hastanesi Cerrahi Anabilim dalına kısırlaştırma talebi ve kırık gibi nedenlerle operasyon kararı verilen 30 adet ergin köpekte gerçekleştirildi. Gruplar altışarlı olarak rastgele 5 gruba ayrıldı. Hastalara anestezi uygulamasından 8 saat önce yem ve su kısıtlaması uygulandı. Çalışmada kullanılan tüm deneklere, 6 mg/kg i.v. propofol verilerek indüksiyon sağlandı. İndüksiyon sonrası denekler entübe edilip anestezi cihazına bağlandı. Anestezinin devamı için birinci gruba sadece sevofluran (1,5 MAC) uygulandı. İkinci gruba sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidokain (i.v. 3 mg/kg/saat), üçüncü gruba sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidocaine (i.v. 6 mg/kg/saat), dördüncü gruba sevofluran (1 MAC) + deksametomidin (i.v. 1,5 µg/kg/saat), beşinci gruba sevofluran (1 MAC) + deksametomidin (i.v. 3 µg/kg/saat), uygulanıp tüm grup denekler 1 saat boyunca idame anesteziye alındı.

Entübasyon sonrası inhalasyon havasındaki anestezik madde konsantrasyonu yüzdesi, SpO₂ ve ETCO₂ değerleri, venöz kandaki pH, PO₂, PCO₂ düzeyleri belli aralıklarla değerlendirildi. Anestezi öncesi belirlenen klinik ve hematolojik parametreler idame anestezisinin 10., 30. ve 60. dakikalarda, anesteziden uyandıktan hemen sonra ve 24. saatte değerlendirildi. Hayvanların anesteziye giriş ve sırasında ürinasyon, defekasyon, anestezik derinlik, kas gevşemesi, ağrıya tepki, göz hareketleri gibi durumlar tespit edildi. Uyanma sırasında yutkunmanın başlaması, trakeal tüpün çıkarılması, ilk hareket/sesi algılama ve başını kaldırma, yataş pozisyonunu alma ve ayağa kalkma, inkoordinasyonsuz şekilde yürüme, bilincin tam yerine gelmesi gibi belirtiler düzenli şekilde takip edilerek kaydedildi.

Lidokain ve deksametomidin'in iki değişik dozda sürekli infüzyon şeklinde uygulanmasıyla sağlanacak idame anestezi kalitesinin sevofluran anestezisile karşılaştırması yapıldı. Lidokain ve deksametomidinin denge anestezisinde kullanılmasının hipnotik ve inhalasyon anesteziklerinin dozlarını düşürdüğü tespit edildi. Deksametomidinin ve lidokainin sevofluranla birlikte sürekli infüzyon şeklinde verilmesinin klinik ve hematolojik verilere etkisi belirlendi.

Elde edilen veriler istatistiksel olarak değerlendirildi.

BULGULAR VE TARTIŞMA

Uyanma dönemi değerlendirildiğinde; yutkunmanın başlaması en erken 2. grupta gerçekleşmiştir. İlk hareketin başlaması, sesi algılama ve başını kaldırma yine en erken 2. grupta (sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidokain (i.v. 3 mg/kg/saat)) gerçekleşmiştir. Oturma pozisyonu alma ve ayağa kalkma yine en erken 2. grupta gerçekleşmiştir. İnkordinasyonsuz şekilde yürüme yine en erken 2. grupta gerçekleşmiştir. Bu sonuçlarla uyanma döneminde en iyi sonucun 2. grupta gerçekleştiği belirlenmiştir. Uyanma dönemine ilişkin veriler Tablo 1'de sunulmuştur.

Hematolojik verilerden WBC tüm grplarda belirgin olarak azaldı ($P \leq 0.05$). Lenfosit yüzdesi 1. grup hariç, diğer grplarda değişmedi. MID% tüm grplarda değişmedi. GRAN% 2. Grup hariç, diğer grplarda değişmedi. LYM% tüm grplarda belirgin olarak azaldı ($P \leq 0.05$). MID% tüm grplarda belirgin olarak azaldı ($P \leq 0.05$). GRAN% tüm grplarda belirgin olarak azaldı ($P \leq 0.05$). RBC 1. Grupta azaldı, diğer grplarda değişmedi. HGB 1 ve 3. Grupta azaldı, diğer grplarda değişmedi. HCT 1 ve 3. grup hariç diğer grplarda değişmedi. MCV ve MCH değeri tüm grplarda değişmedi. MCHC 1. grup hariç, diğer grplarda değişmedi. RDW-SD ve RDW-CV değeri tüm grplarda değişmedi. PLT tüm grplarda belirgin değişmedi. MPV ve PDW değeri tüm grplarda değişmedi. PCT 4. grup hariç, diğer

gruplarda değişmedi. P-LCR 4. grup hariç, diğer gruplarda değişmedi. Deneklere ait hematolojik değerler Tablo 2-6 da belirtilmiştir.

Kan gazları incelemesinde; kan pH'ında tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. pCO₂ tüm gruplarda belirgin olarak artmıştır ($P \geq 0.05$). pO₂ tüm gruplarda belirgin olarak artmıştır ($P \geq 0.05$). Na⁺ düzeyinde tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. Cl⁻ düzeyinde tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. Hct 1, 2 ve 5. gruplarda azalmıştır. tHb (est) 1,2 ve 3. gruplarda azalmıştır. ch+ 3. ve 4. gruplarda artmıştır. HCO₃-act'de tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. HCO₃-std'de anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır.

lik olmamıştır. BE (hcf) düzeyinde tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. BE (B) düzeyinde tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. BB (B) düzeyinde tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. ctCO₂ düzeyinde tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. sO₂ (est) pCO₂ tüm gruplarda belirgin olarak artmıştır ($P \geq 0.05$). cH+(T) 3. ve 4. gruplarda artmıştır. pH (T) düzeyinde tüm gruplarda anlamlı bir değişiklik olmamıştır. pCO₂ (T) tüm gruplarda artmıştır. pO₂ (T) tüm gruplarda belirgin olarak artmıştır ($P \geq 0.05$). Deneklere ait kan gazi değerleri Tablo 7-11'de belirtilmiştir.

	1. grup	2. grup	3. grup	4. grup	5 grup
Yutkunmanın başlaması	5.2±1.30	3.83±0.75	5±2	7.6±3.20	8±2.51
İlk hareket/sezi algılama başı kaldırma	6.75±1.25	6.5±1.37	8±2.54	10.4±2.30	10.66±3.01
Yatış pozisyonu alma ve ayağa kalkma	10.2±1.30	8.75±2.25	9.66±1.52	14.5±3.87	15.2±4.14
İnkordinasyonsuz şekilde yürüme	15±1.86	13.2±1.55	18.9±2.10	22.12±2.11	23.21±2.59

Tablo 1. Uyanma döneminin değerlendirilmesi

	A. öncesi	10. dk	30. dk	60. dk	A. sonra	24. saat
WBC	19.48±5.99	13.4±7.08	13.85±4.55	12.16±3.29	14.5±5.45	13.15±23
LYM%	38.3±12.38	36.43±12.59	35.11±3.03	33.32±12.51	27.78±5.67	29.97±1.32
MID%	26.36±16.64	27±15.76	30.55±14.13	28.92±20.02	29±18.54	26±21.41
GRAN%	35.33±13.02	36.56±14.74	34.18±13.90	37.76±17.28	44.52±18.03	33.52±13.5
LYM*	7.31±2.71	4.36±2.24	4.78±2.08	4.92±2.52	3.77±1.20	4.77±2.24
MID*	5.6±4.66	4.18±4.34	4.4±3.06	4.02±3.54	4.82±4.14	4.12±3.11
GRAN*	6.61±2.09	4.85±2.82	4.66±2.01	4.22±1.18	5.9±1.57	4.9±2.47
RBC	5.53±0.66	4.30±0.81	4.45±0.45	4.33±0.51	5.65±1.48	4.15±0.41
HGB	12.83±1.44	9.8±2.01	10.1±0.79	9.64±1.64	13.15±4.36	9.71±2.26
HCT	41.75±4.29	32.55±5.47	34.25±4.04	33.34±3.21	42.02±10.65	39.12±5.67
MCV	75.7±2.82	75.98±3.24	76.96±1.72	77.12±2.07	74.5±0.67	75.5±2.17
MCH	23.2±1.37	22.7±1.41	22.71±1.32	22.14±1.27	22.92±1.82	23.12±1.32
MCHC	30.25±3.06	29.95±2.46	29.61±2.23	28.84±2.12	28.35±3.65	30.35±2.05
RDW-SD	44.9±6.38	43.96±6.48	43.35±5.07	44.62±7.07	47.87±7.92	45.07±4.98
RDW-CV	15.2±2.7	14.83±2.6	14.45±1.75	14.86±2.58	16.35±2.71	15.15±2.71
PLT	346.8±155.38	311.8±188.67	276.5±114.91	330±107.13	406.6±42.12	341.6±92.52
MPV	11.7±0.35	11.9±0.85	12.05±0.58	11.84±0.83	12.26±1.06	11.2±0.53
PDW	17.83±2.02	17.3±4.39	18.5±0.96	18.04±2.17	18.36±0.28	17.33±1.03
PCT	0.4±0.18	0.37±0.23	0.33±0.14	0.38±0.12	0.49±0.04	0.4±0.14
P-LCR	33.68±2.81	33.55±6.39	34.4±4.78	32.4±6.41	34.86±9.18	33.76±3.61

Tablo 2. Birinci grubun (Sevofluran (1,5 MAC)) hematolojik değerler

	A. öncesi	10. dk	30. dk	60. dk	A. sonra	24. saat
WBC	15.38±10.62	12.71±10.15	10.6±7.14	9.5±5.63	12.34±5.60	21.46±6.20
LYM%	42.16±10.97	43.4±12.41	43.3±15.57	45.7±15.16	44.02±17.52	42.3±13.92
MID%	29.5±17.07	32.91±19.44	31.83±17.51	41.55±5.01	24.25±16.57	25.42±1731
GRAN%	28.48±14.17	21.58±7.05	25.46±19.17	18.93±7.20	19.74±9.14	35.1±23.52
LYM*	5.78±2.49	4.7±2.03	3.93±1.52	3.81±1.22	4.9±1.51	7.93±3
MID*	5.16±5.82	5.06±5.39	3.88±4.47	3.76±3.35	4.82±3.72	6.6±4.34
GRAN*	4.43±3.68	2.95±3.13	2.78±2.55	1.91±1.81	2.62±2.13	6.93±3.58
RBC	5.83±0.80	5.30±1.72	5.55±1.27	5.28±1.02	5.92±0.97	5.94±0.32
HGB	14.83±2.19	13.25±3.37	14.01±3.92	13.3±3.23	15.12±2.62	15.46±1.80
HCT	43.53±5.33	39.33±8.14	41.28±9.34	39.26±7.68	43.88±6.41	43.8±3.17
MCV	74.58±4.07	74.45±4.38	74.46±3.75	74.35±3.99	74.26±3.22	73.9±5.21
MCH	22.5±1.15	24.8±1.61	25±1.81	24.9±1.63	25.4±1.38	25.9±2.36
MCHC	33.91±1.11	33.46±1.87	33.68±2.2	33.65±1.98	34.32±1.35	35.16±1.88
RDW-SD	49.55±3.64	48±4.44	48.91±5.59	47.7±4.78	49.06±4.48	45.83±5.99
RDW-CV	17±1.32	16.51±1.73	16.8±2.15	16.4±1.68	16.88±1.81	15.8±2.5
PLT	361.4±79.50	332.2±88.12	305.8±82.17	313.4±97.15	358±97.57	391.6±16.92
MPV	11.31±0.72	11.4±1.31	11.38±1.05	11.28±0.61	11.52±1.19	11.63±0.20
PDW	16.66±1.50	17.1±2.45	17.18±2.99	17.46±3.97	16.86±1.93	17.86±1.70
PCT	0.53±0.34	0.51±0.37	0.46±0.32	0.44±0.24	0.59±0.44	0.45±0.02
P-LCR	30.76	30.45±7.10	30.98±5.18	29.85±3.61	31.92±5.55	32.36±0.61

Tablo 3. İkinci grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC) +lidokain (i.v. 3 mg/kg/saat)) hematolojik değerleri

	A. öncesi	10. dk	30. dk	60. dk	A. sonra	24. saat
WBC	15.5±10.58	10.5±5.52	12.95±12.20	10.46±6.24	17.1±14.38	19.5±7.55
LYM%	28.73±3.52	27.46±3.18	28.41±5.22	28.68±3.70	33.87±7.37	26.82±8.50
MID%	29.5±17.07	32.91±19.44	31.83±17.51	41.55±5.01	24.25±16.57	25.42±17.31
GRAN%	41.76±17.43	41.28±18.93	39.75±15.82	29.76±4.69	41.87±10.92	47.76±20.52
LYM*	4.55±3.42	2.78±1.18	4.08±4.87	3.01±2.03	6.52±6.45	5.14±2.02
MID*	4.55±4.43	3.43±2.61	2.68±1.18	4.2±2.22	3.2±2.73	4.9±4.17
GRAN*	6.4±4.53	4.23±3.18	6.18±7.50	3.25±2.35	7.37±7.12	9.46±5.66
RBC	5.74±0.24	4.93±0.87	5.05±0.55	4.28±0.60	5.51±0.57	5.14±0.83
HGB	18.08±1.42	15.66±3.48	16.1±2.09	13.51±2.50	18.95±3.71	18.86±3.43
HCT	48.86±4.13	42.58±8.77	43.5±4.58	36.63±6.09	49.92±6.93	44.04±8.28
MCV	85.01±4.45	86.05±4.04	86.21±2.96	85.43±2.46	84.05±1	85.65±3.84
MCH	31.4±1.54	31.4±2.00	33.4±2.83	31.3±1.85	32.6±3.41	32.5±3.35
MCHC	35.31±4.76	36.6±1.13	36.9±1.49	36.76±1.95	37.65±2.23	38.22±3.71
RDW-SD	52.06±3.28	52.65±2.56	53.9±3.92	52±3.61	55.77±4.55	53.16±7.02
RDW-CV	15.93±0.91	15.95±0.6	16.35±1.36	23.06±16.94	16.67±1.33	16.28±1.9
PLT	423±92.50	479.4±102.19	403±85.27	442.83±82.54	360±108.89	423.25±91.68
MPV	12.65±0.05	12.6±0.44	12.56±0.49	12.63±0.35	12.35±0.49	12.42±0.59
PDW	21.6±3.42	21.5±2.48	23.3±1.51	22.35±1.83	22.5±2.06	19.3±1.25
PCT	0.53±0.11	0.59±0.13	0.5±0.11	0.55±0.11	0.43±0.12	0.52±0.12
P-LCR	38.25±1.28	37.48±3.33	37.83±2.31	37.86±2.74	36.25±1.90	36.62±4.15

Tablo 4. Üçüncü grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidocaine(i.v. 6 mg/kg/saat)) hematolojik değerleri

	A. öncesi	10. dk	30. dk	60. dk	A. sonra	24. saat
WBC	21.93±8.06	17.13±7.28	15.66±8.69	16.5±9.04	15.56±7.60	20.26±8.08
LYM%	38.7±17.89	40.2±19.90	38.4±19.29	40.65±20.11	42.31±20.11	38.7±22.58
MID%	26.66±11.45	21.95±10.07	23.55±10.96	21.65±10.86	27.33±12.52	21.3±7.80
GRAN%	39.88±21.65	42.88±25.50	43.21±27.13	42.76±26.31	33.66±22.44	40±30.16
LYM*	9.11±6.49	7.76±5.51	6.56±5.51	7.61±5.91	7.41±5.14	8.26±5.37
MID*	4.38±2.06	3.11±2.24	2.9±2.54	3.08±2.59	3.65±2.01	4.56±2.75
GRAN*	8.43±4.99	6.25±2.84	6.2±4.48	5.35±2.47	4.5±2.68	7.43±4.44
RBC	5.64±1.77	5.45±1.35	5.28±2.16	5.78±1.86	6.02±1.39	7.02±3.18
HGB	16.18±5.06	15.66±3.87	15.3±6.08	16.95±6	17.58±4.80	19.32±8.16
HCT	41.44±8.06	40.56±4.85	38.08±11.92	41.52±9.07	44.46±5.79	42.16±11.60
MCV	82.86±8.42	82.6±8.06	83.71±8.54	81.75±7.30	81.5±6.60	79.4±5.35
MCH	28.9±2.77	28.9±3.64	29.45±3.41	29.18±3.43	29.08±3.49	29.6±1.7
MCHC	35.01±1.62	35.06±1.62	35.18±1.35	35.71±1.81	35.66±2.06	37.36±1.42
RDW-SD	53.58±9.63	53.28±7.01	55.13±8.46	52.36±8.29	53.91±7.96	49.53±4.63
RDW-CV	17±4.38	16.86±3.13	17.28±3.9	16.73±3.61	17.28±3.44	16.1±0.96
PLT	520.8±90.27	345.2±81.57	373.4±206.96	401±103.05	405.75±151.47	481±115.96
MPV	12.76±0.54	11.36±1.44	11.32±1.59	12.16±0.23	11.95±0.33	11.7±0.56
PDW	19.7±2.93	17.02±4.25	17.02±5.37	19.22±3.01	18.77±3.58	17.05±1.62
PCT	0.66±0.13	0.39±0.12	0.43±0.28	0.48±0.12	0.48±0.19	0.55±0.10
P-LCR	39.34±4.44	28.82±12.62	28.86±11.74	35.76±2.29	35.35±2.03	34±7.63

Tablo 5. Dördüncü grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC)+ deksametomidin (i.v. 1,5 µg/kg/saat)) hematolojik değerleri

	A. öncesi	10. dk	30. dk	60. dk	A. sonra	24. saat
WBC	15.58±5.88	12.73±5.05	12.46±6.15	12.32±5.38	10.45±4.94	11.45±5.14
LYM%	46.6±9.13	46.88±11.06	45.2±11.99	47.82±11.99	42.88±10.24	32.65±3.70
MID%	30.48±13.61	31.41±15.49	31.3±15.45	28.14±15.33	28.21±17.69	35.5±18.83
GRAN%	22.91±9.88	21.7±8.25	23.5±8.61	24.04±11.81	28.9±18.56	33.85±20.85
LYM*	7.46±3.90	6.28±3.77	6.05±4.07	6.28±3.75	4.85±3.15	3.75±1.55
MID*	4.13±	3.38±1.33	3.16±1.23	2.92±1.92	2.76±1.76	4.4±3.12
GRAN*	3.98±3.14	3.06±2.24	3.25±2.54	3.12±2.40	2.83±2.31	3.3±1.19
RBC	6.02±1.14	5.12±1.36	5.71±1.11	6.31±1.29	6.37±0.91	6.42±1.16
HGB	15.1±3.29	13±3.68	14.76±2.93	16.78±3.68	16.55±2.90	16.92±5.47
HCT	44.28±8.29	37.76±8.64	41.51±6.47	46.86±7.75	45.81±6	45.27±13.44
MCV	73.71±4.81	74.45±4.74	73.36±4.95	74.86±3.83	72.1±4.07	70.02±3.49
MCH	24.9±1.22	25.28±1.01	25.78±0.93	26.45±0.80	25.81±1.28	25.87±2.21
MCHC	33.91±1.71	34.06±1.7	35.31±1.85	35.5±2.1	35.91±1.92	36.95±2.06
RDW-SD	49.23±4.82	48.65±2.44	48.31±4.4	49.08±5.36	50.18±3.08	49.25±6.55
RDW-CV	17.03±1.69	16.66±0.96	16.8±1.78	16.76±2.06	17.65±0.64	17.7±1.63
PLT	360.83±216.8	360.3±191.6	286±197.84	325.5±151.1	436.75±239.6	
MPV	10.61±1.82	11.58±0.62	11±1.26	10.08±2.03	10.2±1.98	10.92±0.34
PDW	16.18±4.55	16.83±3.01	17±3.86	14.96±4.56	15.11±3.74	15.67±1.55
PCT	0.40±0.34	0.41±0.25	0.41±0.25	0.31±0.26	0.35±0.20	0.47±0.26
P-LCR	27.13±8.88	33.03±3.64	30.53±4.4	24.32±10	23.66±11.36	28.2±4.37

Tablo 6. Beşinci grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC) + deksametomidin (i.v. 3 µg/kg/saat)) hematolojik değerleri

	A.öncesi	10. Dk	30.dk	60. Dk	A. Sonra	24. Saat
pH	7.235±0.05	7.203±0.06	7.244±0.02	7.236±0.05	7.236±0.03	7.235±0.05
pCO2	51.8±5.30	71.98±20.89	77.82±27.50	87.18±32.02	68.55±21.40	61.8±12.44
pO2	59.2±4.55	75±21.51	93.28±37	77.42±25.21	60.9±2	60.2±6.54
Na+	135.66±4.88	136.2±3.89	36.8±2.86	136±3.39	133±2.64	135.12±3.86
Cl-	117±3.52	117.8±1.92	119.8±2.94	120.2±1.09	119.66±4.72	117.1±1.23
Hct	32.83±6.76	27.2±2.86	24±1.58	21.5±2.08	23.33±2.08	27.55±3.93
tHb(est)	11.16±2.34	9.26±0.93	8.08±0.57	8.25±1.34	7.86±0.68	8.76±5.94
cH+	58.45±6.95	63.24±10.77	59.98±2.60	57.35±8.13	58.2±5.08	58.15±4.05
HCO3-act	23.71±2.32	23.14±357	25.88±1.94	26.8±3.79	23.8±3.45	23.06±3.02
HCO3-std	20.61±2.29	20.26±3.29	23.06±1.59	23.68±3.79	21.3±3.10	21.11±0.93
BE(hcf)	-3.71±2.90	-4.86±4.31	-1.46±2.04	-0.65±4.61	-3.63±4.10	-3.67±3.92
BE(B)	-4.18±2.84	-5.02±3.92	-1.68±1.85	-1.06±4.37	-3.66±3.70	-3.88±3.46
BB(B)	42.21±2.62	40.56±4.05	43.4±1.80	43.88±4.32	41.36±3.70	41.61±3.72
ctCO2	25.5±2.50	25±3.53	27.8±2.16	29.4±5.02	25.33±3.51	25.15±3.65
sO2(est)	80±6.95	91.4±8.70	96±4	93.4±7.40	87.66±1.52	86.35±7.05
cH+(T)	56.63±6.75	61.34±10.53	55.2±2.57	57.96±7.81	56.4±4.98	56.51±3.95
pH(T)	7.249±0.05	7.217±0.06	7.258±0.02	7.240±0.06	7.249±0.03	7.247±0.06
pCO2(T)	54.7±5.06	57.18±8.26	58.5±4.76	61.5±5.19	54.53±3.33	56.3±3.16
pO2(T)	50.16±6.43	81.6±18.68	104.2±27.50	99±26.70	57.66±2.30	55.45±7.86

Tablo 7. Birinci grubun (Sevofluran (1,5 MAC)) kan gazı değerleri

	A.öncesi	10. Dk	30.dk	60. Dk	A. Sonra	24. Saat
pH	7.219±0.04	7.195±0.02	7.190±0.03	7.212±0.08	7.238±0.04	7.228±0.01
pCO2	59.76±7.48	68.36±8.16	71.95±10.77	68.76±10.23	64.7±7.55	61.73±3.25
pO2	57.33±8.11	129.83±55.63	138.16±48.13	137.16±91.19	58.6±11.82	48±11.13
Na+	137.16±2.48	135.5±2.88	135±3.16	136±4	132.6±3.78	136±2.64
Cl-	118±3.63	117.33±5.81	116.5±3.44	114.66±3.44	114.8±6.26	111±8.66
Hct	35.66±6.21	27.66±6.88	27.5±5.24	28.33±7.42	27.8±3.03	45.66±15.94
tHb(est)	12.18±2.06	9.41±2.32	9.4±1.80	9.63±2.57	9.46±1.09	15.43±5.45
cH+	60.58±6.34	63.9±4.45	64.76±5.81	61.65±12.59	58.08±6.22	59.2±2.02
HCO3-act	23.8±2.03	25.96±4.23	26.85±3.95	27.11±3.94	27.08±4.36	25.13±0.46
HCO3-std	20.41±1.46	22.25±3.46	22.76±2.89	23.55±3.93	23.48±3.8	20.8±0.62
BE(hcf)	-3.91±2.27	-2.15±4.58	-1.36±4.16	-0.5±4.68	-0.32±4.87	-2.46±0.20
BE(B)	-4.56±1.87	-2.71±4.17	-2.08±3.44	-1.23±4.55	-1±4.38	-3.7±0.62
BB(B)	42.23±2.48	42.95±4.05	43.55±379	44.53±4.23	44.68±4.35	44.46±2.81
ctCO2	25.66±2.06	28±4.64	28.83±4.16	28.33±4.71	29±4.58	26.66±0.57
sO2(est)	81.66±5.78	95.33±5.50	96.66±3.98	94.66±4.92	82.2±7.79	72±13
cH+(T)	58.71±6.19	61.92±4.84	62.8±5.66	59.75±12.29	56.26±6.07	57.36±2
pH(T)	7.233±0.04	7.209±0.03	7.203±0.04	7.230±0.08	7.251±0.04	7.241±0.01
pCO2(T)	57.2±7.14	66.78±7.92	68.86±10.29	65.83±9.80	61.94±724	59.1±3.14
pO2(T)	53.33±7.73	120±53.65	132.66±48.05	132±91.24	54.6±11.39	48.25±11.23

Tablo 8. İkinci grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidokain (i.v. 3 mg/kg/saat)) kan gazı değerleri

	A.öncesi	10. Dk	30.dk	60. Dk	A. Sonra	24. Saat
pH	7.225±0.123	7.175±0.126	7.168±0.97	7.157±0.14	7.132±0.14	7.210±0.09
pCO2	54.56±6.14	63.71±11.19	64.6±8.41	68.67±10.30	55.73±6.65	60.3±18.87
pO2	58.83±12.28	143.16±46.76	157.5±43.67	167.66±65.21	71±24.63	58.4±13.46
Na+	136±12.01	137.5±7.89	139±5.17	138.83±6.67	138±9.53	132.8±8.92
Cl-	117.66±10.55	118.8±4.76	119.16±9.28	120.5±10.27	125.66±14.36	111.6±10.26
Hct	39±12.03	29.16±7.11	28.5±7.25	31.16±4.40	26±11.53	42.6±16.14
tHb(est)	13.03±4.11	9.91±2.48	9.66±2.50	10.58±2.20	8.83±4.04	14.34±5.45
cH+	61.76±19.69	69.43±22.86	69.28±16.31	72.71±24.43	76.23±22.61	62.72±12.30
HCO3-act	23.23±7.32	24.48±8.64	23.68±6.53	25.11±8.45	20.36±8.69	23.42±5.74
HCO3-std	20.45±6.65	21.06±7.4	20.3±5.70	21.3±7.59	17.8±8.57	19.76±4.41
BE(hcf)	-4.41±9.3	-3.96±10.68	-4.86±8.06	-3.75±10.54	8.76±11.01	-4.44±6.38
BE(B)	-5.03±8.76	-4.5±9.53	-5.26±7.17	-4.41±9.87	-8.6±10.70	-5.56±5.79
BB(B)	42.23±8.45	41.35±10.15	40.51±7.69	41.7±9.88	36.83±9.26	42.18±5.49
ctCO2	25±7.48	26.66±9.20	25.66±6.65	27.16±8.76	22.33±8.73	25.4±6.26
sO2(est)	81.5±11.27	96.66±3.66	98.33±1.36	97.33±3.66	81±16.70	79.6±13
cH+(T)	60.8±18.63	67.33±22.35	67.21±15.93	70.58±23.89	74.03±22.08	56.8±17.97
pH(T)	7.238±0.12	7.188±0.12	7.182±0.09	7.170±0.14	7.145±0.14	7.224±0.09
pCO2(T)	52.21±5.89	57.65±9.68	60.33±8.25	65.73±9.89	56.53±6.37	57.72±18.02
pO2(T)	55±1167	137.83±46.67	152±44.46	162.33±64.99	66.33±23.18	54.4±12.58

Tablo 9. Üçüncü grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC) + lidocaine (i.v. 6 mg/kg/saat)) kan gazı değerleri

	A.öncesi	10. Dk	30.dk	60. Dk	A. Sonra	24. Saat
pH	7.205±0.04	7.180±0.06	7.126±0.065	7.145±0.056	7.198±0.056	7.207±0.08
pCO2	58.20±10.88	67.7±11.41	71.76±1163	75.31±13.13	66±6.09	55.96±7.21
pO2	70±14.68	121.33±45.80	115.83±22.24	93±17.06	63±12.83	48±2
Na+	134.16±7.27	135.5±4.46	138.33±3.26	140.66±3.07	139±2.68	137.33±2.88
Cl-	119.83±4.07	121.16±4.87	123±5.47	120.66±4.41	121.5±5.54	118.66±4.16
Hct	26.66±2.94	26.16±9.34	26.5±8.24	28.83±6.91	28.5±7.58	37.66±19.13
tHb(est)	9.15±0.97	8.9±3.14	8.95±2.77	9.86±2.35	9.71±2.58	12.8±6.65
cH+	62.61±6.71	66.65±9.60	75.45±11.73	72±9.73	63.83±8.90	58.9±6.10
HCO3-act	22.3±3.76	24±2.50	22.82±3.63	25.7±2.97	25.68±3.21	21.66±187
HCO3-std	19.68±2.54	21.03±1.88	19.23±2.97	20.73±2.18	21.48±2.72	19.86±0.90
BE(hcf)	-5.46±3.53	-5.46±3.53	-6.11±3.98	-3.68±3.01	-2.91±3.82	-4.66±1.94
BE(B)	-5.61±3.04	-4.08±2.27	-6.35±3.63	-4.41±2.56	-3.36±3.28	-5.03±1.26
BB(B)	39.93±3.20	41.36±3.29	39.13±3.77	41.43±3.06	42.41±3.88	42.06±3.98
ctCO2	24.16±3.60	26.5±2.58	25.5±3.39	27.5±3.14	27±3.34	24.33±2.08
sO2(est)	87±8.19	95.83±2.99	95.66±2.94	92.66±4.17	83±12.18	75±4.35
cH+(T)	60.7±6.54	64.65±9.38	73.28±11.46	69.91±9.46	61.91±8.70	57.1±5.90
pH(T)	7.218±0.04	7.193±0.06	7.139±0.06	7.158±0.05	7.211±0.05	7.245±0.04
pCO2(T)	55.75±10.42	64.83±10.93	68.7±11.14	72.11±12.59	63.16±5.84	53.53±6.89
pO2(T)	65.33±13.95	116.16±45.90	110±21.89	87.33±16.63	56.16±11.68	45±2

Tablo 10. Dördüncü grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC)+ deksmedetomidin (i.v. 1,5 µg/kg/saat) kan gazi değerleri

	A.öncesi	10. Dk	30.dk	60. Dk	A. Sonra	24. Saat
pH	7.195±0.05	7.202±0.03	7.184±0.08	7.183±0.02	7.194±0.06	7.207±0.05
pCO2	56.71±7.87	65.36±11.33	65.26±18.65	66.9±5.95	63.56±5.05	54.36±11.22
pO2	75.33±15.40	113±36.03	119.16±52.27	107±36.76	80.66±9.77	64±6
Na+	137.66±4.08	139.16±2.63	133.66±11.48	136.33±10.28	137±4.04	138.33±3.05
Cl-	119.5±4.84	117.66±5.16	121.33±9.70	118.5±7.28	118.33±7.14	120.66±2.08
Hct	33.66±13.75	27.66±4.08	26.6±3.36	23±8.51	28.83±10.38	41±6.08
tHb(est)	11.41±4.6	9.36±1.45	9.04±1.13	10.28±2.91	9.78±3.76	14±2.10
cH+	64.2±7.79	62.83±4.78	66.4±12.17	65.68±4.51	64.43±9.83	62.36±8.25
HCO3-act	21.55±3.98	25.13±4.19	23.7±6.15	24.68±3.19	24.2±3.76	21.33±3.90
HCO3-std	19.06±3.30	21.75±3.19	20.61±4.38	21.23±2.85	20.9±3.34	18.63±3.42
BE(hcf)	-6.58±4.56	-2.85±4.29	-4.55±6.24	-3.63±3.54	-3.91±4.63	-6.6±4.76
BE(B)	-6.65±4.24	-3.28±3.90	-4.8±5.38	-3.9±3.49	-4.26±4.09	-7.06±4.38
BB(B)	39.83±3.47	42.35±3.65	41.13±5.38	41.58±2.94	41.55±4.59	40.53±4.28
ctCO2	23.5±4.08	27±4.47	25.83±6.64	26.66±3.38	26±3.84	23±4.35
sO2(est)	88.5±8.96	95.16±4.66	94.33±6.02	94.66±3.26	91.5±3.56	86±4.35
cH+(T)	62.26±7.58	60.93±4.66	64.41±11.86	63.7±4.40	62.48±9.60	60.46±8.05
pH(T)	7.208±0.05	7.216±0.03	7.197±0.08	7.196±0.03	7.207±0.06	7.221±0.05
pCO2(T)	54.28±7.54	62.58±10.84	62.46±17.83	64.01±5.72	60.81±4.82	52.03±3.20
pO2(T)	70.5±14.50	107.5±35.33	113±52.12	101.66±36.31	75.66±9.77	59.33±5.50

Tablo 11. Beşinci grubun (Sevofluran (1 MAC) + deksmedetomidin (i.v. 3 µg/kg/saat)) kan gazi değerleri

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Genel olarak anestezi grupları değerlendirildiğinde yalnız sevofluran verilen gruba göre idame ilaç verilen gruplarda hematolojik verilerin daha iyi olduğu saptanmıştır. Solunum, kardiyolojik veriler ve uyanma dönemi değerlendirildiğinde yine en iyi verilerin idame ilaç verilen gruplarda olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Teşekkür

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The Independent Spirit of Turkey: Wild Horse

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Abstract

In the past, horses were used for pulling and riding at agriculture and transportation services. As a result of the increase in mechanization they have lost their own importance in these areas, and then they were released into the nature by owners. These wild horses named Yıldız were spending the winter in nature during their first years and then were captured in the spring for using in farm activities. Due to they have not been used for this purpose today, the Yıldız population increased. Today, wild horses are living in mainly Karaman (Karadağ), Kayseri (Erciyes Mountain), Manisa (Spil and Yunt Mountains), Afyon (Akdağ, Kumalar Mountain, Emirdede Plateau), Samsun (Kızılırmak Basin), Izmir (Gediz Basin), Antalya (Eynif Plain and Beydağları) provinces, Kaz Mountains and in different regions of Turkey in groups of 15-20 heads. By adapting to wildlife and increasing their number, these wild horses began to pose a threat to other wild animals and agricultural land in the region due to the food shortage during the heavy winter months. Due to this reason, the studies are being carried out for recording wild horses, making their care and treatments, and reducing the number of horses to the level of capacity of living area. This paper has focused on wild horses, their regions and some methods used to be kept their numbers under the control.

Keywords: Horse, Wild horse, Wildlife

INTRODUCTION

In the past, horses were used for pulling and riding at agriculture and transportation services. The widespread use of mechanization has led to a gradual decline in the number of horses in agriculture and transport. On the other hand, horses, which are unused, have been released into the wild and have begun to live freely in some areas then the numbers of them in the nature increased by reproduction (14, 15). These horses have acquired many names associated with them such as; wild horses, mustangs, feral horses, free roaming horses and yıldız (20).

Yıldız are living in mainly Karaman (Karadağ), Kayseri (Erciyes Mountain), Manisa (Spil and Yunt Mountains), Afyon (Akdağ, Kumalar Mountain, Emirdede Plateau), Samsun (Kızılırmak Delta), Izmir (Gediz Delta), Antalya (Eynif Plain and Beydağları) provinces, Kaz Mountains and in different regions of Turkey in groups of 15-20 heads. The number of yıldız in some regions in Turkey exceeded the carrying capacity of the region and began to cause some problems (14, 15).

Many researchers report that the population of wild horses growth rate is 15-20% per year, which means that the population doubles after 5 years. The extreme increase in the annual population can pose threats to pastureland, water resources, other wild animals in the region, people in nearby settlements, domestic animals and fields. If the increase in populations of wild horses is 5% or more, human intervention may be necessary (4, 5, 10, 12, 16, 20).

The questions that come to mind in this case are;

- How many wild horses can be hosted without causing a damage?
- What are the methods to be used in capturing horses?
- What can be done to keep the population stable?
- What are the recommended solutions for the many horses caught?

Wild horse home ranges vary in size from 0.9 to 48 square kilometers. It depends on; population size, water and forage availability, another wild species in the region and seasonal conditions. These criteria should be taken into account when determining the number of horses in the region (5, 10).

CAPTURE METHODS

The capture methods are trapping, immobilisation, mustering (helicopter or ground) and roping .

Trapping

Trapping involves setting up temporary yards and luring horses into them with a bait, usually salt, molasses or fodder. A trigger is set that will entrap the animals or a one way gate used to keep the animals in the yards until transported. This technique requires knowledge of wild horse movement patterns and social structure. This method have less stress on horses and better for horse welfare than other techniques but have risk of interference with the trap yards by other grazing stock, native and feral animals (1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 18, 19).

Immobilisation

Immobilisation is a technique used in a limited number of situations where precious horses are to be captured or controlled. A dart containing a tranquilliser is injected into a horse, which can then be approached and relocated to holding yards or euthanised. Cost of the chemical used can be higher and a qualified vet is required to administer dosage. Also dart guns being generally only 40-60 metres. The chemical immobilisation method is an impractical, expensive and labour-intensive option. The method may well be considered for the capture of specific horses but it is not suitable as an option for the removal of large numbers of horses (1, 2, 3, 8, 19).

Mustering

Helicopters mustering

Helicopters are used at the large areas to muster wild horses into a holding paddock. This is considered one of the most humane capture methods but it is more stressful on horses than trapping. Large numbers of horses can be captured at one time with this method. This technique is difficult in management programs due to the availability of a helicopter and skilled pilots. The cost of an experienced pilot and helicopter is significant. It is likely to be economic only when horse densities are relatively high. Also mustering can be time consuming and may require a large number of people to bring horses in (1, 2, 3, 8, 19).

Ground mustering

Horses and motorbikes are commonly used to muster and direct wild horses into winged yards attached to holding paddocks. It requires the use of highly skilled riders and has considerable risk due to the need to pursue horses at speed over often rugged terrain. It can be stressful for horses and there is a risk of injury. This technique is generally used to separate a small group of animals from the herd. (1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 19).

Roping

This method involves chasing and roping a wild horse on horseback and leading it to where it can be loaded and removed. This method requires highly skilled riders to chase and rope the horses. Technique removes a small number of horses, is labour-intensive and creates risks for wild horses and horse riders. It is stressful on the horse and there is a risk of injury to the horse. It can mainly used as a method of maintaining numbers to certain level (1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 13, 19).

YILKI MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Wild horse management techniques include fertility control, lowering the proportion of females to below 50%, fencing and shooting (aerial or ground). Different horse management techniques are required depending on issues such as band size, sex and age structure, access, geography and season. A variety or combination of different techniques may give the most effective results.

Fertility control

Current methods include surgically desexing males and females, contraceptive implants for mares, immunocontraception where males and females are immunised against their own sperm or eggs. All three techniques currently require horses to be captured and handled so the method has practical and financial limitations. It has the advantage of being a non-lethal form of population control. This method is a long-term management option because horses are long-lived and reduction numbers is over a long time period (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 17, 19).

Lowering the proportion of females to below 50%

In this method to reduce population growth rates and prolong the gathering cycle, the number of females in wild horses must be reduced to 50% or less (5).

Fencing

Fencing horses out of sensitive areas is a technique employed where significant values in small areas can be protected by excluding horses. Strategically placed fences direct horses into areas where they are more easily controlled. On the other hand fences need to inspected and maintained regularly. Also the welfare of horses at risk because of limiting water points and making them travel to alternatives. This technique is not commonly used to control animals on public land because it restricts public access and affects the

movement of native species. Fencing may be considered in isolated areas of particular concern (1, 3, 6, 8, 19).

Shooting

Aerial shooting

Aerial shooting is considered a viable method of controlling wild horse populations in large-scale programs over inaccessible terrain. In this method trained shooters must be used but they availability limited and costly. Inexperienced shooters may only wound horses and not kill. The main advantage of aerial shooting is that shooters can locate and get close to the animal and any wounded animals can be followed up and killed. On the other hand there is concern about large-scale shooting programs' humane and welfare (1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 19).

Ground shooting

Ground shooting is commonly used to remove horses that cannot be mustered or trapped as a follow-up to removal programs. The shooting of injured or sick animals is sometimes done for humane reasons or when the horse cannot be transported for welfare reasons. It is generally effective in flat and readily accessible country. A major problem with ground shooting compared to helicopter shooting is that it's difficult to follow up and ensure mobile wounded animals are killed quickly (1, 3, 6, 8, 19).

METHODS APPLIED TO CAPTURED HORSES

The most important problem is what will happen to the horses being caught. Some methods can be applied to captured horses are sterilization and back release, hosting around the area where they are surrounded by fences or wire braids, creating and hosting national parks, domestication and rehoming (3).

CONCLUSIONS

As a conclusion, using a combination of techniques is most likely to improve chances of success. Use a cost-effective approach is desirable. The removal process must provide for the humane capture, handling, and removal of horses, not have significant impacts on the natural and cultural values (3).

On the other hand wild horses should not be used as scapegoats for range degradation. Wild horses have many utility in their inhabit. Horses have both upper and lower incisors and graze by clipping the grass, allowing the grass to easily grow back. In addition, the horse's digestive system does not thoroughly degrade the vegetation it eats. It tends to replant its own forage with the diverse seeds that pass through its system undegraded (9).

Horses have useful to other species they share the range with: in winter months, they have the instinct to break through even deep crusted snow where the grass cannot be seen. They also open up frozen ponds with their powerful hooves, making it possible for smaller animals to drink (9).

Wild horses have positive effect of on biodiversity. If they are all removed from a land, wild horse predators, compensate the loss of one of their prey species by increasing their predation on other species (9).

Horses have been admired by people for thousands of years as symbol of power, elegance and freedom. Wild horses are an integral part of the natural system and must be protected and managed in they inhabit. Wild horses must be maintained as a source of native gene. If a proper management system is used so that the land does not exceed the carrying capacity, they can be protected without harming the environment.

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Koyunculuk İşletmelerinde Çiftçi Eğitim İhtiyaçlarının Analizi: Hayvan Refahı Yönetimi

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Özet

Eğitim ihtiyaçlarının analizi ile ihtiyaç duyulan bilgilerin tespit edilmesi hem çiftçilerin ihtiyaç duydukları bilgilerin belirlenmesi hem de daha gerçekçi bir eğitim programının yapılabilmesi için çok önemlidir. Afyonkarahisar'da koyunculuk önemli bir hayvansal üretim kolu olup koyunculuk işletmeleri açıkkıla orta ve küçük ölçekli işletmelerden oluşmaktadır. Türkiye'de 2014 yılından beri Çiftlik Hayvanlarının Refahına ilişkin Genel Hükümler Hakkındaki Yönetmelik ile çiftliklerde sağlanması zorunlu olan ulusal hayvan refahı standartları tanımlanmıştır. Koyunculuk işletmelerinin de ulusal hayvan refahı standartlarına uyumu bakımından çiftçilerin hayvan refahı konusundaki eğitim ihtiyaçlarının belirlenmesi çok önem taşımaktadır. Bu teblidle çiftçilerin hayvan refahı yönetimi konusundaki eğitim ihtiyaçlarına ilişkin bulgular sunulmuştur. Bu bulgular, Afyonkarahisar İli Emirdağ İlçesi'nde bulunan küçük ve orta ölçekli koyunculuk işletmelerinin sahiplerinin hayvan sağlığı ve refahı konularındaki eğitim ihtiyaçlarının analiz edilmesi amacıyla yürütülen bir araştırma projemizden elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca, elde edilen sonuçlar çiftlik düzeyinde koyun refahının sağlanabilmesi için minimum gerekliliklerin yerine getirilmesi bakımından fırsatlar ve dezavantajların yönetimi yönünden de tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim ihtiyacı, Hayvan refahı yönetimi, Çiftçi, Koyunculuk işletmeleri

Analysis of Farmer Training Needs in Sheep Enterprises:Animal Welfare Management

Abstract

Analysis of training needs and identification of the information needed is crucial for both the detection of the information that farmers need and a more practical training program. Sheep breeding is an important animal production branch in Afyonkarahisar and the sheep farm operations mainly consist of medium and small scale enterprises. In Turkey since 2014, The Regulation on General Provisions Related to the Welfare of Farm Animals are defined the national animal welfare standards that are mandatory in farms. In point of compliance with the national animal welfare standards of sheep breeding enterprises, it is very important to determine the training needs of the farmers related to animal welfare. The findings about the training needs of the farmers on animal welfare management are presented in this paper. This findings has been obtained from our research project conducted to analyze the training needs of owners of sheep enterprises on animal health and welfare issues in small and medium-sized enterprises located in the Emirdag District of Afyonkarahisar.In addition, the results obtained are discussed in the management perspective of opportunities and disadvantages in terms of meeting minimum requirements for sheep welfare at the farm level.

Keywords: Training needs, Animal welfare management, Farmer, Sheep enterprises

GİRİŞ

Türkiye'de 2017 yılı itibarıyle 33 677 636 baş koyun bulunmaktadır [27]. Koyun varlığı Afyonkarahisar'da 712 bin ve Emirdağ ilçesinde ise 122 bin baş olup, bölge halkı için önemli bir geçim kaynağını oluşturmaktadır [7]. Koyunculuk işletmeleri özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkemizin sosyo-economik ve kültürel yaşamında hayatı bir rol oynamakta ve genellikle düşük sosyo-ekonomik profilli bölgelerde daha fazla yapılmaktadır [22]. Bu nedenle koyunculuk işletmeleri küçük ölçekli ve aile tipi işletmeler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu işletmelerde aile bireyleri de çiftlik faaliyetlerinin ayrılmaz bir parçası olarak yetiştircilik işlerinde yer almaktadır [23]. Emirdağ'daki koyunculuk işletmelerinin de benzer yapıda olduğu ve ekstansif yetiştircilik yaptığı görülmektedir [19].

Koyunlar genellikle gündüzleri merada olatılmakta, geceleri de bir miktar konsantr ve kaba yem takviyesi yapılarak ağıllarda barındırılmakta olup, havaların ısısmasıyla da gece olatmasına geçilmektedir. Merada su bulunma durumu veya ot kapasitesi gibi faktörler koyunların refahını etkilemektedir [11]. Mera uzaklığı ve zemin yapısı hayvanların

ayak ve tırnak sağlığını olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Ayrıca bu koyunculuk işletmelerinde barındırma olanakları ve hayvan bakım ve idaresine ilişkin bazı özelliklerin de hayvan sağlığı ve refahını olumsuz etkilediği bildirilmiştir [19]. Özellikle insan-hayvan etkileşimlerinin çiftlik hayvanlarının sağlık, verim ve refah üzerinde önemli etkileri bulunmakta olup hayvan ile doğrudan temas halinde bulunan ve koyunların bakım, besleme ve idarelerini yürüten çiftçilerin hayvan refahı algısının ve hayvanlara yönelik davranışlarının hayvanlara karşı hissettikleri merhamet ve empatileri ile etkilendiği bildirilmiştir [13,16].

Avrupa Birliği'nde olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de çiftlik hayvanları için refah standartları tanımlanmış olup, yayınlanan yönetmelikler ile işletmelerin minimum standartları sağlaması gerekmektedir [2]. Bu yönetmelik hayvan refahı standartları yönünden koyunculuk işletmelerinde hali hazırda bulunan şartlardan daha yüksek konfor ve daha iyi yetişirme uygulamalarını gerektirmektedir [5].

Küçükbaş hayvan yetiştirciliğinde verimlerin yüksek olmasında çiftçilerin eğitilmesi en etkili yöntemlerden birisi olarak kabul edilmektedir [9]. Afyonkarahisar'daki koyun-

culuk işletmelerinde yürütülen bir çalışmada çalışanlarının hayvan refahına ilişkin daha önce herhangi bir eğitim almaları belirlenmiştir. Bir eğitim programının başarısı çiftçinin ilgisi ve eğitimin veriliş şekline bağlanabilir. Eğitim ihtiyacının isabeti ve doğru değerlendirilmesi, yöntem ve eğitim süresi gibi bazı önemli faktörler eğitimin başarısını etkilemektedir [22, 26].

Koyunculuk işletmelerinde çiftçilerin eğitim ihtiyacı işletmenin teknik ve iktisadi gelişimini ve sürekliliğini sağlamak üzere problemleri tespit etme ve çözümler geliştirmeye bakımından bilgi ve becerileri ifade etmektedir. Eğitim, yeni becerilerin ve bilginin edinilmesi sürecidir ve eğitim ihtiyaçlarının analizi, eğitimimin başarısını artırır. Eğitim ihtiyacının yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu ve tecrübe ile değiştiği bildirilmiştir [17, 20, 22, 24]. Kellert ve Berry [17] eğitim düzeyi ile hayvanlara yönelik tutum arasında pozitif bir ilişki olduğunu bildirmiştir. Lioutas ve ark. [20] çiftçilerin algıladıkları eğitim ihtiyacını yaşı ve tecrübenin etkilediğini tespit etmelerdir. Ayrıca erkek ve kadın çiftçilerin bildirdikleri eğitim ihtiyaçları önemli derecede farklılık göstermektedir. Kadın çiftçilerin koyun yetiştirciliğinin her alanında katkı sağladığı bildirilmektedir [22]. Özellikle koyunların yönetimi, koyunların temizlenmesi, koyun sağlığının izlenmesi, yem hazırlama ve hayvan beslenmesi ile ağıl temizliği gibi alanlarda kadınların daha fazla çalıştığı görülmektedir. Rani ve Subhadra [23] özellikle kadın çiftçilerin eğitimi için kendi ihtiyaçlarına göre yapılandırılmış eğitim programı ve içeriği kullanılmasının bilgileri ve kendilerine güveni artıracığını vurgulamıştır. Pagaria [22] kadınların eğitim programlarına katılabilmesi için yeterli zamanı bulmasının da sorun oluşturabileceğini kaydetmiştir.

Bu araştırmada, Afyonkarahisar ili, Emirdağ ilçesinde bulunan koyunculuk işletmelerinde koyun refah seviyesinin artırılması için hayvan refahı yönetimi konusunda çiftçilerin eğitim ihtiyaçlarının analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

MATERIAL VE YÖNTEM

Afyonkarahisar ili, Emirdağ ilçesi koyun varlığı itibarı ile ilde en yüksek değere sahip olup, işletmeler genellikle aile tipi küçük ölçeklidir. Bu nedenle araştırmmanın yapılacağı köy ve mahalleler ile işletmeler basit rastgele örnekleme metodu ile belirlenmiş ve bu işletmelerde koyun bakım ve idaresinde görev alan işletme sahibi ve aile bireylerinden toplam 69 çiftçi ile araştırma yürütülmüştür.

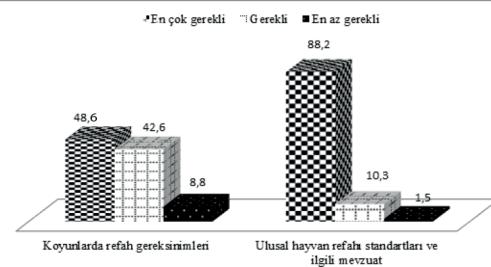
Çiftçilerin hayvan refahı yönetimi konusundaki eğitim ihtiyaçlarını değerlendirmek için bir form geliştirilmiştir. Bu form hazırlanırken, hayvan refahı yönetimi bilgi ve becerisini değerlendirmek üzere hayvan refahı mevzuatı ve koyun ırklarına ilişkin bilgi düzeyi ile kuzu bakımı, predator kontrolü, acil kesim, ayıklama ve ötenazi gibi koyunculuktaki pratik işlemler ve doğal afetlerde acil eylem planı hazırlama ve uygulayabilme bilgi ve beceri düzeyleri dikkate alınmıştır. Bu kapsamında, koyun refahı ile ilgili olan mevzuat [2, 5], özel ve kamu kurumlarına ait koyun refahı önerileri [6, 8, 12, 25] ve konuya ilişkin yapılmış araştırmaların sonuçlarından yararlanılmıştır [1, 4, 6, 13, 15, 21]. Bu araştırma Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Yerel Hayvan Etik Kurulu tarafından onaylanmıştır (AKUHADYEK-142-16).

Araştırma kapsamında koyunculuk işletmeleri ile iletişime geçilmiş ve kabul eden işletmelere ziyaret gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu ziyaret sırasında çiftçiler ile yüz yüze görüşülererek araştırmmanın amacı anlatılmıştır. Görüşülen çiftçilerden koyunlarda refahın yönetimi konusunda eğitim ihtiyacının değerlendirilmesi amacıyla hazırlanan soruların her birisine üç şıktan (en çok gereklı, gereklı ve en az gereklı) birisi ile yanıt vermesi istenmiştir [24]. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde SPSS 14.01 programından yararlanılmış olup hayvan refahı yönetimine ilişkin algılanan eğitim ihtiyaclarının ortaya

konulması için tanımlayıcı istatistikler verilmiştir.

BÜLGÜRLER VE TARTIŞMA

Araştırmada çiftçilerin ulusal hayvan refahı standartları ve ilgili mevzuat konusundaki eğitim ihtiyacılarına ilişkin bulgular Şekil 1'de verilmiştir. Avrupa Birliği'nde olduğu gibi tam üyelik müzakereleri yürüten Türkiye'de de çiftlik hayvanlarının refah standartları mevzuat ile tanımlanmıştır [2]. Gıda üretimi amacıyla yetiştirilen hayvanların çiftlik koşullarındaki refah standartları Çiftlik Hayvanlarının Refahına İlişkin Genel Hükümler Hakkında Yönetmelik maddeleri ile nakil sırasında refah standartları ise Hayvanların Nakilleri Sırasında Refahı ve Korunması Yönetmeliği ile hükme bağlanmıştır [3, 5]. Araştırmada çiftçilerin hayvan refahı mevzuatı konusunda yüksek eğitim ihtiyacı bildirdiği görülmüştür. Bu durumun çiftçilerin eğitim düzeylerinin düşük olması ve orta ve ileri yaşta bulunmalarıyla da ilgili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Çünkü araştırmada görüşülen çiftçilerin yaklaşık %60'ının kırk yaş üzerinde olduğu görülmüştür. Bu sonuçlar Balaraju ve ark. [9] ve Bidemi ve ark. [10]'ın bildirimlerine benzerdir. Bununla birlikte çiftçiler koyun refah gereksimleri konusunda nispeten daha düşük eğitim ihtiyacı bildirmiştir. Bu sonucun, çiftçilerin koyun refahını önemlili ölçüde etkileyen besleme ve sağlık ile ilgili deneyimlerine dayandığı değerlendirilmiştir.



Şekil 1. Çiftçilerin koyunlarda refah gereksinimleri, ulusal hayvan refahı standartları ve ilgili mevzuata ilişkin eğitim ihtiyaçları %

Çiftçiler kuzu bakım konusunda en düşük eğitim ihtiyacını bildirmiştir. Her yıl onlarca kuzu elde eden bu çiftçilerin yüksek ekonomik değeri nedeniyle kuzu bakımına daha fazla özen gösterdiği ve kuzu bakım konusunda elde ettiği tecrübeye dayanarak daha düşük eğitim ihtiyacı tanımladığı düşünülmektedir. Bu bulgular Kılıç ve Bozkurt [18]'ın bildirimleri ile uyumludur. Benzer şekilde koyun ırklarını tanıma ve ayırt etme konusunda da çiftçiler nispeten daha düşük eğitim ihtiyacı bildirmiştir. Bununla birlikte çiftçilerin işletmelerinde yetiştirdikleri ve bölgede yoğun olarak bulunan bazı koyun ırklarını (Pırlak, Dağlıç, Ramlıç, Merinos) tanıyalılığı anlaşılmaktadır (Şekil 2).

Merada olatılma sırasında koyunların predatorlardan (doğal yırtıcı) korunması konusunda eğitim ihtiyacının fazla olduğunu belirten çiftçi oranının yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Aslında bu konuda belirtilen eğitim ihtiyacının yüksek olmasının kadın çiftçi oranının fazla olması ile ilişkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Çünkü kadın çiftçilerin büyük bir bölümü koyun olatmadığını bildirmiştir. Araştırmadaki koyunculuk işletmeleri küçük ölçekli ve aile tipi işletmeler olup, canlı hayvan nakilleri sadece işletmeye getirilen anaç koyunlar ile pazara sevk edilen kuzu ve koyunlar için yapılmaktadır. İşletmelerde gerçekleştirilen canlı hayvan nakillerinin sayısının az olması ve dolayısı ile bu konudaki deneyimlerinin de düşük olması nedeniyle çiftçilerin eğitim ihtiyacını yüksek olarak algıladığı değerlendirilmiştir. Nakıl, özellikle yükleme ve boşaltma işlemleri ile uzun süreli taşınma gibi özellikler ile

hayvan refahını oldukça fazla etkileyen bir işlemidir [14].

Araştırmada çiftçilerin acil hayvan kesimi ve bu karkasların insan tüketiminde kullanımı ile ayıklama ve ötenazi konularında belirlenen eğitim ihtiyaçlarına ilişkin sonuçlar Şekil 3'de verilmiştir. Çiftçiler acil kesim ve karkasın insan tüketimi için kullanılması ile ilgili olarak daha düşük eğitim ihtiyacı bildirmiştirlerdir. Bu tablonun aksine aşırı zayıf, yaralı veya hasta hayvanların sürüden ayıklanması ve insancıl yöntemler ile itlaf edilmesi konusunda ise çiftçilerin eğitim ihtiyacını daha yüksek algıladıkları görülmektedir. Bu farklılığın sebebi, karkasının insan tüketimine uygun olduğu düşünülen durumlarda acil kesim işleminin geleneksel şekilde yapılıyor olması olabilir. Bu sonuçlar aynı zamanda bu işletmelerde hayvanların enfeksiyöz hastalıklar veya zehirlenmeleri gibi durumlarda hayvanın akut refah kaybını ve ızdırabını bir an önce durdurmak için yapılması çok önemli olan ötenazi işleminin sık uygulanmamış olabileceğiğini düşündürmüştür. Dolayısı ile çiftçilerin ayıklama ve ötenazi konusunda bilgisinin ve deneyiminin yetersiz olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

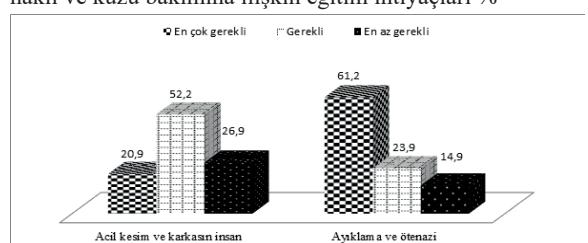
Ziyaret edilen koyunculuk işletmelerinde çiftçilerin doğal afetler ile doğal afetlerde acil eylem planı hazırlama ve uygulama konusundaki eğitim ihtiyaçlarına ilişkin sonuçlar Şekil 4'de verilmiştir. Çiftçilerin yangın, sel, deprem ve yem kitliği gibi doğal afetler durumunda hayvan sağlığı ve refahının yönetimi konusunda eğitim ihtiyacını yüksek olarak tanımladığı görülmektedir. Özellikle ikinci derece deprem bölgesinde bulunan ve küresel iklim değişikliği ile yanım, sel ve özellikle yem kitliği risklerinin de arttığı bu bölgede çiftçi eğitiminin önemi oldukça fazladır.

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

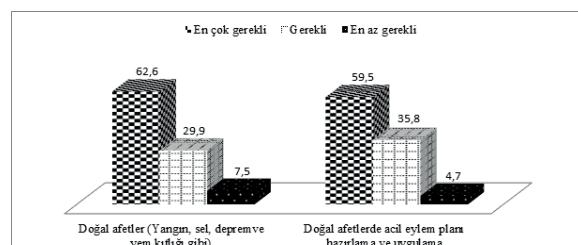
Afyonkarahisar ili, Emirdağ ilçeside yürütülen araştırmada küçük ölçekli koyunculuk işletmelerinin aile tipi işletmeler olduğu ve aile bireylerinin koyun yetiştirmede birlikte görev aldığı belirlenmiştir. Genel olarak, çiftçilerin ulusal hayvan refahı standartları ve hayvan refahı mevzuatı, doğal afetler ve doğal afetlerde acil eylem planları hazırlama ve uygulaması konularında eğitim ihtiyacının en fazla olduğu belirlenmiştir. Daha az düzeyde ise koyun irkları, kuzu bakımı, nakil ve acil kesim konularında eğitim ihtiyacı belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, küçük ölçekli koyunculuk işletmelerinde yönetici olan çiftçilerin geleneksel koyunculuk ile ilgili bazı deneyimlere dayalı bilgileri olsa da hayvan refahının yönetimi konusunda bilgilerinin yetersiz olduğu görülmüşdür.



Şekil 2. Çiftçilerin predator kontrolü, koyun ırkları, hayvan nakli ve kuzu bakımına ilişkin eğitim ihtiyaçları %



Şekil 3. Çiftçilerin acil hayvan kesimi ve bu karkasların insan tüketiminde kullanımı ile ayıklama ve ötenazi konularına ilişkin eğitim ihtiyaçları %



Şekil 4. Doğal afetler ile doğal afetlerde acil eylem planı hazırlama ve uygulama konusundaki eğitim ihtiyaçları %

Teşekkür

Bu araştırmayı 16.KARIYER.129 numaralı proje ile destekleyen Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi'ne ve ayrıca araştırmanın uygulaması sırasında yardımları için Emirdağ İlçe Tarım ve Orman Müdürlüğü'ne teşekkür ederiz.

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Perikarditis Travmatikahı Sığırlarda Venöz Kan Gaz Ve Asid- Baz Analizlerin Önemi¹Ramazan YILDIZ¹Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, 15030, Burdur, Turkey***Sorumlu Yazar**

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Özet

Yapılan çalışma Perikarditis Travmatika (PT) olan sığırların rutin klinik muayeneleri esnasında alınan venöz kan gazlarının incelenmesi sonucu oluşturuldu. Bu çalışmanın amacı kan gazı analizinin Perikarditis Travmatikahı sığırlarda önemini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada Perikarditis Travmatika tanısı koyulan 22 adet 2-4 yaş aralığında olan sığır kullanıldı. Kan gaz analizleri için V. Jugularisten 2,5 ml kan alınarak 15 dk. içinde kan gazı cihazında analiz edildi. Yirmi sığırın kan pH'sı normal (7.35-7.50) sınırlarında iken, bir hayvanda hafif asidemi (7.20-7.35), 1 hayvanda ise metabolik alkaloz (> 7.50) tespit edildi. Kan pCO₂ değeri bir hayvan ($> 50 \text{ mmHg}$) haricinde normal referans (30-40 mmHg) alarlığında olduğu görüldü. Kan pO₂ değeri 11 hayvanda $< 30 \text{ mmHg}$ seviyesinin altında olduğu tespit edildi. Laktat seviyesi 8 hayvanda normal sınırlarda ($< 2 \text{ mmol/L}$) iken, 5 hayvanda klinik uyarı (2-4 mmol/L) seviyesinde, 9 hayvanda kritik seviyenin ($> 4 \text{ mmol/L}$) üzerinde olduğu görüldü. Potasyum seviyesinin 17 hayvanda normal sınırların ($< 3.8 \text{ mmol/L}$) altındaydı. HCO₃ değeri 7 hayvanda normal (20-30 mEq/L) sınırların üzerinde, 2 hayvanın ise normal sınırların altında olduğu ve bu iki hayvanda hiperlaktatemi olduğu görüldü. Yüksek laktat laktat ile düşük SatO₂ ve pO₂ parametreleri PT'li sığırlarda doku hipoksisi şekillendirdiğini göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak kan gazı ölçümünün hastanın tedavi seçenekleri ve prognostik takip için kullanılmasının anlamlı olabileceği kanısına varıldı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sığır, Kan gazı, Perikarditis travmatika**The importance of venous blood gas and acid-base analyzes in cattle with pericarditis traumatica****Abstract**

The aim of this study is to evaluate of the changes of blood gas parameters in cattle with pericarditis traumatica. Twenty-two cattle with 2-4 years of age who were diagnosed with pericarditis traumatica were used in the study. The study was designed with the venous blood gases of cattle with pericarditis traumatica which are taken during the routine clinical examination. For blood gas analysis 2.5 ml blood is taken from V. Jugularisten and was analyzed in the blood gas device in 15 minutes. The blood pH of twenty cows was within the normal range (7.35-7.50) but in one animal had mild acidemia (7.20-7.35) and one animal had metabolic alkalosis (> 7.50). Blood pCO₂ was found to be within the normal reference range (30-40 mmHg) except for an animal ($> 50 \text{ mmHg}$). Blood pO₂ level was found to be below $< 30 \text{ mmHg}$ in 11 animal. Lactate levels were found to be above the critical level in 9 animals ($> 4 \text{ mmol / L}$), in 5 animals at the level of clinically critic level (2-4 mmol / L) while in 8 animals at normal reference value ($< 2 \text{ mmol / L}$). Potassium level was below the normal reference value in 17 animals ($< 3.8 \text{ mmol / L}$). The HCO₃ value was found to be above normal (20-30 mEq / L) in 7 animals and below the normal limits in 2 animals and also these two animals had hyperlactatemia. High lactate and low SatO₂ and pO₂ parameters indicate that tissue hypoxia is formed in cattle with PT. It was concluded that blood gas measurement may be useful for the treatment options and prognostic follow-up to cattle with PT.

Keywords: Cattle; Blood gas; Pericarditis traumatica**GİRİŞ**

Sindirim sisteminin önemli problemlerinden biri olan ve keskin delici yabancı cisimler tarafından oluşturulan retikuloperikarditis travmatika hala oldukça yaygın ve ekonomik öneme sahip bir hastalıktır. Perikarditis, perikard kesesinin viseral ve parietal yapraklarının yanığıdır. Yemlerle birlikte alınan metalik yabancı cisimler alındıktan sonra rumene ve oradan da retikulumu geçmektedir. Abdominal basıncı artıran gebelik ve timpani gibi nedenlerle veya retikulumun güçlü kontraksiyonları nedeni ile retikulum duvarına batmaktadır. Yabancı metalik cisim özelliğine bağlı olarak retikulum duvarında lokal bir inflamasyon oluşmaktadır ya da bölgenin perforasyonuna bağlı olarak kalp gibi çevre organ ve dokularda lokal veya diffuz inflamasyonlar gelişmektedir. Bu hayvanlarda perikarditis, peritonitis ve pleuritis gibi komplikasyonlar oluşabilmektedir (Braun 2009, Bozukluhan ve Gökçe 2007). Kalbe batan yabancı cisimlere bağlı oluşan perikarditis travmatika (PT) hayvanlarda yüksek oranda ölümne neden olmaktadır (Radostits ve ark. 2007, Braun 2009). Hastalık

görülen hayvanlarda, anoreksi, inleme, zayıflama, süt veriminde ani düşüş, yemden kesilme, ön bacakları vücuttan uzak tutma, kamburluk ve vücut ısısında yükselme gibi klinik bulgular ortaya çıkmaktadır. Fiziksel muayenede jugular venlerde dolgunluk, pozitif pulzasyon, kalpte çalkantı ve sürtünme sesi, skleral damarlarda hiperemi, yüksek ateş, solunum sayısında artma, mandibular ve ventral ödem dikkat çeker. Hastalığın teşhisinde klinik bulgular, görüntüleme (ultrasongrafik ve radyografik muayeneler), ferroskopik muayeneler kullanılmaktadır (Misk ve Semieka 2001, Braun 2009, Imran ve ark. 2011). Sağ konjestif kalp yetmezliği bulgularından yaygın ödemler, pozitif ven nabzının görülmesi, oskultasyonda sürtünme ve çalkantı seslerinin duyulması hastalığın tanısını kolaylaştırır. Toraks ve kraniyal abdomen radyografisinde perikardiyal kesede gaz ve sıvı birikimi görülebilir. Kalp büyümüş ve yuvarlak bir görünüm almıştır. Bazen yabancı metalik cisim retikulumun kraniyalinde belirlenebilir (Bozukluhan ve Gökçe 2007, Braun 2009).

Genellikle travmatik perikarditisin sığırlarda tedavi-

si yapılmaz ve ölüm oranı yüksektir. Özellikle gebeliğin son dönemindeki sığirların doğuma kadar yaşatılması için semptomatik tedavi yapılır. RPT'nin teşhis ve прогнозunda şekillenen yangının derecesinin bilinmesi, erken teşhis ve prognostik olarak uygulanabilir belirteçlerin ortaya koyması önem arz etmektedir.

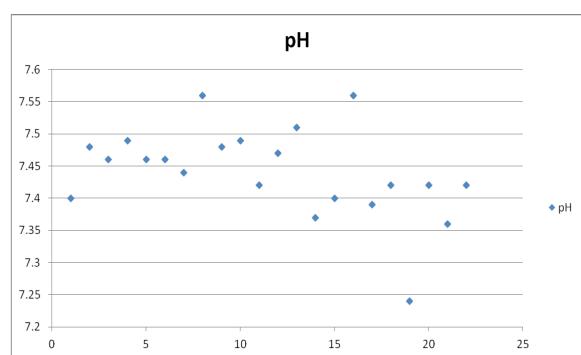
MATERIAL VE YÖNTEM

Yapılan çalışmada Perikarditis Travmatika (PT) olan sığirların rutin klinik muayeneleri esnasında alınan venöz kan gazlarının incelenmesi sonucu oluşturuldu. Çalışmada Perikarditis Travmatika tanısı koyulan 22 adet 2-4 yaş aralığında olan sığırın kan gazi kullanıldı. Rutin muayene için V. Jugularisten alınan kan örnekleri 15 dk. içinde kan gazi cihazında analiz edildi. Venöz Kan Gaz Ölçümü, Venöz heparinli kan örneklerinden pH, pCO_2 , pO_2 , HCO_3 , BE, O_2 SAT, laktat, Na ve K parametreler GEM Primier Plus 3000 (74351, Blood Gas/ Electrolyte Analyser, Model 5700. Instrumentation Laboratories. USA) kan gaz cihazında ölçüldü. Bireysel değerler arasındaki değişimlerin belirlenmesi ve dağılım grafiklerinin oluşturulmasında Microsoft Excell 2010 kullanıldı.

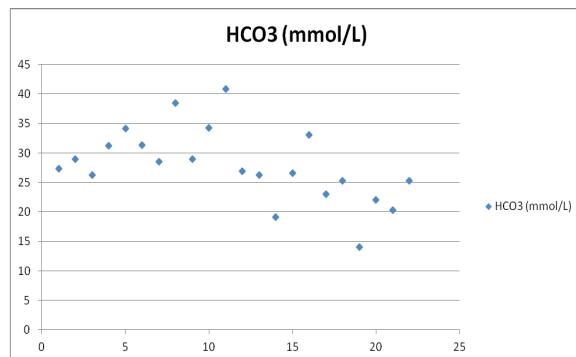
BÜLGÜLAR VE TARTIŞMA

Yirmi sığırın kan pH'sı normal (7.35-7.50) sınırlarında iken, bir hayvanda hafif asidemi (7.20-7.35), 1 hayvanda ise metabolik alkaloz (> 7.50) tespit edildi. Kan pCO_2 değeri bir hayvan (> 50 mmHg) haricinde normal referans (30-40 mmHg) alarıngında olduğu görüldü. Kan pO_2 değeri 11 hayvanda < 30 mmHg seviyesinin altında olduğu tespit edildi. Laktat seviyesi 8 hayvanda normal sınırlarda (< 2 mmol/L) iken, 5 hayvanda klinik uyarı (2-4 mmol/L) seviyesinde, 9 hayvanda kritik seviyenin (> 4 mmol/L) üzerinde olduğu görüldü. Potasyum seviyesinin 17 hayvanda normal sınırların (< 3.8 mmol/L) altındaydı. HCO_3 değeri 7 hayvana normal (20-30 mEq/L) sınırların üzerinde, 2 hayvanın ise normal sınırların altında olduğu ve bu iki hayvana hipolaktatemi olduğu görüldü. Kan pH, HCO_3 , pCO_2 , pO_2 ve Laktat değerleri sırasıyla Şekil 1, Şekil 2, Şekil 3 ve Şekil 4'te verildi.

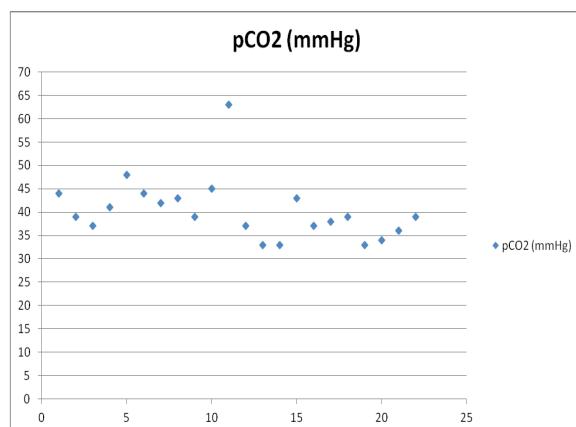
Kardiyogenik pulmoner ödem şekillenen akut kalp yetmezliği hastalarında bozulmuş gaz değişimi (hipoksemi, hiperkapni) ve düşük kardiyak output'a bağlı düşük doku perfüzyon metabolik asidoza neden olabilmektedir (Gehlbach ve ark. 2004) Bu nedenle kan gazi ölçümünün kapsamlı bir belirteç olarak kullanılabileceği ve yüksek riskli akut kalp yetmezliği hastalarında kalp fonksiyonunun genel durumunu değerlendirmek için asit-baz dengesi kullanılabileceği bildirilmiştir (Park ve ark. 2005). Yüksek laktat laktat ile düşük Sat O_2 ve pO_2 parametreleri PT'li sığırlarda doku hipoksisi şekillendigini göstermektedir.



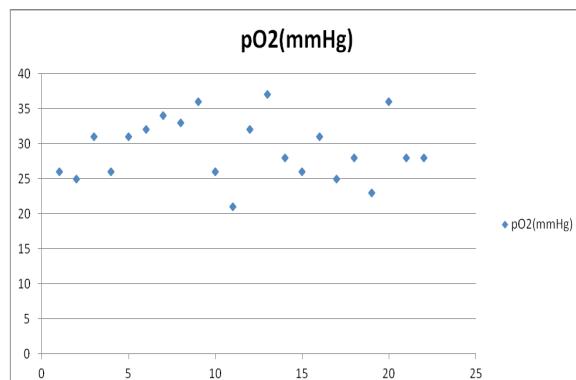
Şekil 1. Perikarditis travmatikali sığirların venöz pH dağılımı.



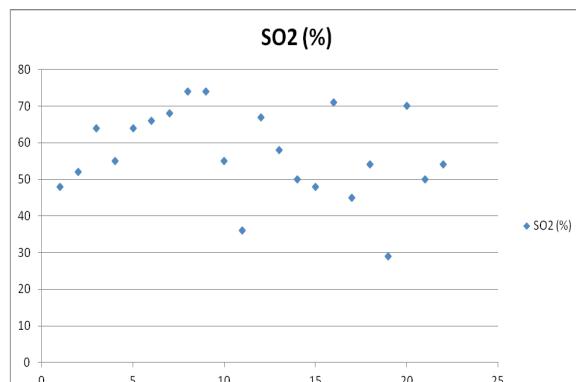
Şekil 2. Perikarditis travmatikali sığirların venöz HCO_3 dağılımı.



Şekil 3. Perikarditis travmatikali sığirların venöz pCO_2 dağılımı.



Şekil 4. Perikarditis travmatikali sığirların venöz pO_2 dağılımı.



SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Sonuç olarak, düşük SatO₂ ve pO₂ ile yüksek laktat seviyesi PT'li sığırarda doku hipoksisi şekillenebileceği ni gösterdi. Kan gazı ölçümünün hastanın tedavi seçenekleri ve prognostik takip için kullanılmasının anlamlı olabilecegi kanısına varıldı.

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In-Situ Transitional Cell Carcinoma of Urinary Bladder in a Cat

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Abstract

Urinary bladder tumors in cats, unlike in dogs, usually appear outside of the trigonal region as localization. These tumors are confused with urinary tract infections associated with hematuria in a clinical sense. Cytological examination and ultrasound (USG) imaging techniques are very valuable, but histopathological approach is the golden key. In this case neutered male, mixed, 17-year-old cat was brought to the clinic with non-obstructive hematuria attacks. A superficial hypoechoic mass located at the apex of the urinary bladder was detected in the USG imaging technique. No discernible findings were found by cytological examination. After removal of the suspected area, the biopsy specimen was presented to the pathology department for histopathological examination. Histopathological examination revealed transitional cells covering entire surface of the mucosal epithelium and showing growth into the lumen, and they were characterized by mild anisocytosis and anisokaryosis. The patient was diagnosed as in-situ non-papillary, non-infiltrating type of transitional cell carcinoma (in-situ carcinoma). These tumors are quite rare and have better prognosis. The condition of the patient was completely resolved without medical treatment in the postoperative period. When this case report was prepared, 6 months after the operation, there was no recurrence in the patient. Contrary to infiltrative urinary bladder tumors, in-situ carcinoma could be completely cured by surgically, therefore the case was found worthy to be presented.

Keywords: In-situ carcinoma, bladder tumor, cytology, histopathology

INTRODUCTION

Tumors of the urinary bladder is commonly seen in dogs, cats and cattle. Bovine tumors are generally found in association with enzootic hematuria, and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) is generally presented as the one of the main causative carcinogens for the occurrence of these tumors. In dogs, these tumors represent 1% of all canine neoplasms and they are even less frequent in cats (1). Epithelial tumors are most commonly seen in cats and dogs and are composed of papilloma, adenoma and carcinoma, in which transitional cell carcinomas (TCC) are most commonly diagnosed in dogs, and occur less frequently in cats (2). On the other hand, TCC has also been reported in some captive fishing cats (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) (3, 4).

TCC is usually seen in old dogs with the average of age between 9 to 11 years (2). Adult cats are found more frequently affected and the frequency increase with age (5). Although there is no significant differences between female and male TCC, females, especially neutered females, are have high risk than males (6). The reason for that is supposed to be decreased frequency of urination in females which results in longer exposure of the causative carcinogens with the bladder epithelium (2). In a study neutered males cats are presented as more commonly affected, and they are classified as high grade according to canine classification system (7). Other risks factors for developing TCC in dogs are can be multifactorial. Between them exposure to insecticides for flea and tick control, exposure to marshes sprayed with insecticides for mosquito control, obesity, as mentioned above female sex, cyclophosphamide administration (8) and some breeds (such as Scottish, West Highland White, and Fox Terriers, Shetland Sheepdogs, and Beagles) can be mentioned ordered (2).

Almost all cases show clinical problems (9), such as hematuria, pollakiuria, cystitis, or dysuria, but none of them can be seen as a significant feature for bladder tumors (6). In cats TCC tumors are usually missed until the occurrence of lower urinary tract symptoms of geriatric cats (2). Definitive

diagnosis can be done by the cytological, histopathological demonstration of the neoplastic cells from the bladder mass or by imaging techniques using radiography or ultrasonography, or visualization of the mass by contrast cystography or laparotomy (10). Between these methods, contrast cystography is found useful for the visualization of the bladder tumors (6). USG (11) and cytological examination (12) can rapidly lead to detect the primary tumors of the urinary bladder. But grading schemes of the tumor can only be performed by histopathological examination (2). In addition cytological examination may not give reliable results, because TCC is commonly composed of inflammation and it can be not possible to differentiate the neoplastic transitional cells from inflammatory cells (10).

Transitional cell carcinomas in dogs are usually located in the trigone areas of the bladder wall, because urine is pooled in this area that leads to longer exposure of the epithelium with the toxins in urine. However, the localization can be found outside of the trigone (7). Histopathological features of the TCC show various variants, which characterized by various degree of changes in transitional epithelium. Most of the TCCs are found anaplastic, invasive and tend to metastases, thus they can be classified as high grade and are accepted as one of the most malignant tumors (2). Metastasis can be detectable radiographically or by gross examination at necropsy (6, 13). Metastasis have been reported in lungs, lymph nodes, bones (13) and rarely in joints (14) and many organs will have metastasis if they are searched for thorough gross inspection. The features of metastatic potential can be ordered as: nonpapillary (flat, sessile), infiltrating, vascular invasion, desmoplasia, minimal lymphoid inflammation and urethral involvement (15). Tumor grading scheme is depended on growth patterns, cell type, degree of differentiation, depth of invasion, and a strong peri-tumoral lymphocytes infiltration (16). The staging of the bladder carcinoma is performed by TNM system. In a review study, staging of the tumor is considered useful to determine the prognosis and to provide better treatment plan. Median survival time for dogs

with different stages has also been emphasized that for cases with T3 tumors have 118 days median survival, and 218 days for T1 or T2 tumors. N0 tumors have median survival time of 234 days, but N1 tumors have median survival time of 70 days. While dogs with distant metastasis have median survival time of 105 day, it is 203 days for dogs without distant metastasis (10). On the other hand in-situ carcinomas do not metastasize, they represent the most well-differentiated variant. The tumor cells proliferate in basal membrane and remain there, do not tend to breach the basal membrane. Therefore, in-situ carcinomas can be found as an incidental lesion at autopsy (2).

In this report, the case was classified according to the World Health Organization (15) system of canine transitional cell carcinomas that are classified into four groups: a. Papillary and infiltrative, b. Papillary and non-infiltrative, c. Non-papillary and infiltrative, d. Non-papillary and non-infiltrative (in-situ carcinoma).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A neutered male, mixed, 17-year-old cat with the complaints of hematuria and a recurrent chronic cystitis was brought to the clinic for examination. Ultrasonographic (USG) examination was performed to observe if there is any obstruction in this region. A mass suspected of neoplasia was detected. Regarding to the findings of USG examination, a smear was prepared from the urine and stained with May Grünwald-Giemsa to distinguish the lesion from neoplasia. Afterwards, the suspicious mass on the wall of urinary bladder of the patient was totally extirpated and sent to the pathology department for histopathological examination. After the 24h fixation, the specimen was routinely processed, embedded into paraffin blocks. Sections of 4 µm thickness were cut from the blocks, stained by Hematoxylin-Eosin (H&E) and examined by light microscopy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Clinical findings

The patient had already prolonged cystitis problems. In the detailed clinical examination, the cat was found to be slightly tense on abdominal palpation, with a moderately sized, hard bladder and had moderate to severe, intermittent and painless hematuria, dysuria and mild constipation. Besides these findings the patient had loss of appetite.

After histopathological evaluations, cat was re-examined for the clinic staging and revealed neither lymph node involvement (N:0) nor distant metastasis (M:0).

Ultrasonographic Findings

The patient was examined by USG and revealed no obstructive mass at the entrance of the urethra; however a superficial mass of 1.22 x 2.60 cm was detected on the wall of the urinary bladder far from the trigonal region. The mass was characterized by increased echogenicity located in the distal portion of the urinary bladder (Fig. 1, 2).

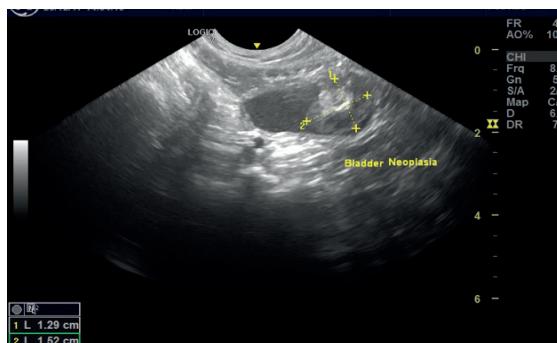


Fig. 1. Urinary -bladder, cat, a superficial mass on the bladder wall.



Fig. 2. Urinary -bladder, cat, a superficial mass on the bladder wall.

Cytological Findings

Cytological examination of the urine smear revealed dense erythrocytes (Fig. 3, 4), moderate number of neutrophiles (Fig. 4) and very small numbers of desquamative transitional cells (Fig. 3) and debris. But transitional cells showed no significant atypia.

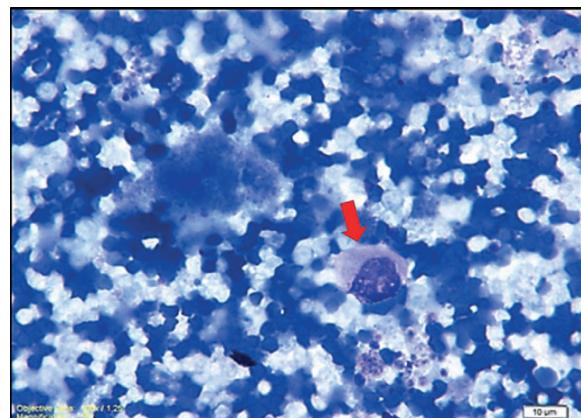


Fig. 3. Urinary Bladder, cat, background compose of dense erythrocytes, debris material and a transitional epithelium (arrow).

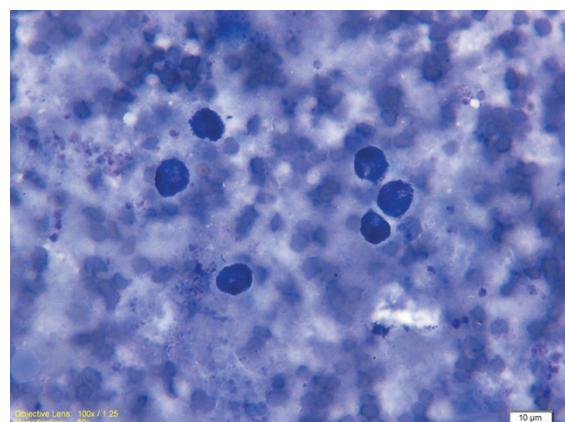


Fig. 4. Urinary Bladder, cat, background compose of dense erythrocytes, a few numbers degenerated inflammatory cells and debris material.

Histopathological Findings

The tissue specimen of the urinary bladder showed prominent proliferation in transitional cells (Fig. 5) through the lumen. Neoplastic transitional cells covered the entire mucosal surface, but remained only in the lamina propria and did not breach the basement membrane. Neoplastic cells were found in ovoid morphology and had eosinophilic cytoplasm. There was mild anisokaryosis and a small amount of mitosis (Fig. 6, 7). No vascular or lymphatic invasion was found. There were multiple foci of hemorrhages in mucosa. Multiple hematomas, lymphocytic and neutrophilic infiltration, large necrotic areas (Fig. 5, star) and calcification foci (Fig. 5, arrow) were observed in submucosa and muscular layers.

According to clinical, USG and histopathological findings, the case was diagnosed as non-infiltrative transitional cell carcinoma (in-situ carcinoma).

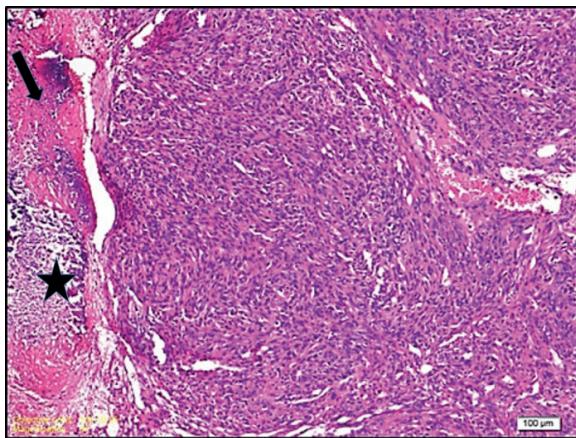


Fig. 5. Urinary bladder, cat, in-situ carcinoma representing thickened of the transitional epithelium. Necrotic areas (arrow) and foci of calcification (star) are seen in the submucosal and muscular layer. H&E.

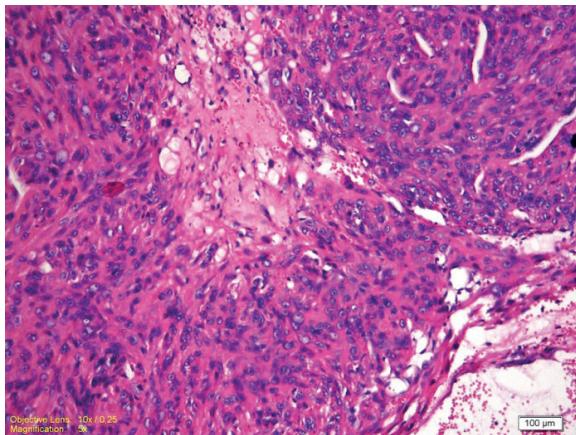


Fig. 6. Urinary bladder, cat, neoplastic cells show mild anisokaryosis and mitosis. H&E.

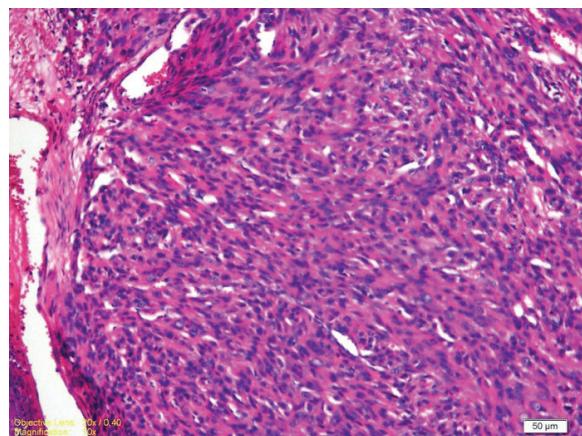


Fig. 7. Urinary bladder, cat, neoplastic cells show mild anisokaryosis and mitosis. H&E.

Transitional cell carcinoma has previously been reported in geriatric cats (5) with symptoms of chronic lower urinary tract disease (7). With old age and prolonged clinic, this condition resembled to the patient observed in this case.

In this case report, the neoplastic mass was also found outside the trigonal region. It has already been reported that in contrast to the dogs, bladder tumors can also be located outside of the trigonal region in cats (7), because of their anatomical features (17).

As a diagnosis methods, several imaging techniques, such as radiography, USG or cystography have been used in other studies (6, 16, 7). In the present case report, the mass was detected by USG, and then cytological examination from the urine sample was performed to detect the neoplastic cells. Unfortunately, the cytological examination failed to detect the neoplastic cells. It has already been mentioned that cytological examination can be effective only in %20 -%30 cases, in case the tumor cells are found in the urine sample. However, negative results cannot be interpreted as the absence of neoplasia, if there is no neoplastic cells in the smear (2). Therefore, in this case the confirmation of the diagnosis was performed by further histopathological examination. Our histopathological findings revealed that the tumor had severe proliferation of the neoplastic transitional cells within the surface of the epithelium. No deep infiltration or vascular or lymphatic invasion was determined. According to WHO classification system the case, based on these histopathological findings, was diagnosed as non-infiltrative transitional cell carcinoma (in-situ carcinoma), which one of the rarest variant of the TCC in cats and likely attributed as an early neoplastic transformation of the bladder epithelium (2). In contrast to this case, other variants of TCC are more anaplastic (15). Between the other variants of TCC, the most common type of the bladder tumors is assumed as papillary and infiltrating TCC in domestic animals. They are very aggressive and have poor prognosis. Indeed, the classification system of WHO is available for dogs, but there was no validated system for cats in use, therefore, we also applied the canine classification system to this case report as in another study by WILSON et al. (7). Using the classification system described above, the prognosis of the was better interpreted. After the operation the patient showed very good prognosis. Although no medical treatment has been used for the patient in the post-operative period and no recurrence was observed during the period from operation until today.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the case showed that the clinic symptoms of lower urinary tract in geriatric cats should be reconsider for the possibility of bladder tumors. USG, cytology and histopathology have been performed as diagnostic tools in this case report and revealed that one should also give more attention that negative results revealed by cytological examination always does not mean the absence of tumor, so in this condition the case should be confirmed by histopathology. Moreover histopathology is required to determine the classification of the tumor to interpret the prognosis of the patient.

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The Investigation of The Effects of Topiramate Treatment on The Role of Zinc Ions in Experimental Epilepsy

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Abstract

The acute effect of topiramate (TPM) treatment on zinc ion translocation in hippocampus and antiepileptic effect on behaviour in SE has been researched in this study. It has also been tried to explain, whether TPM has a role on antiepileptic effect by affecting the zinc ions on the hippocampus. Forty-nine male Sprague-Dawley rats, 3 months old, were randomly divided into seven equal groups (n=7 per group). The first group was the naive, the second group was the seizure-control, the third group was seizure+TPM (60 mg/kg, i.p.) treatment, the fourth group was seizure+TPM60+CaEDTA (100 mM,i.c.v.), the fifth group was seizure+TPM60+ZnCl₂ (35 mg/kg, i.p.), the sixth group was seizure+CaEDTA, the seventh group was seizure+ZnCl₂. Behavioral changes of rats were observed throughout the experiment. End of the study, rats were decapitated under anesthesia to rapidly remove their brains. Hippocampal staining was performed to investigate zinc translocation. Our results show that, there was not significant differences in the SE incidence, SE latency, 24-hour survival, and seizure score among the groups. Also it was observed that TPM is not effective for the zinc histochemistry in the brain when administered at the dose of 60 mg/kg. On the other hand, TPM can be effective for zinc translocation when it is administered in high doses. For this reason we need to work more.

Key Words:Zinc, Topiramate, Hippocampus, Epilepsy, TSQ

1. INTRODUCTION

Epilepsy, a common neurological disorder characterized by recurrent spontaneous seizures, is a major health problem that affects ~1-2% of the population worldwide[1]. SE in a neurologic condition with higher morbidity and mortality characterized by seizures that recur in short periods and continue for longer durations [2, 3]. At the same time SE causes serious neuron damage. Using different types of animals and models, acute and chronic SE can be induced experimentally. The degree of excitotoxic neuron damage that occur during SE is related to seizure activity and duration [3].

Drugs used for controlling seizure activity (i.e. anticonvulsants or antiepileptics) have been available for many years. Anticonvulsants are used to suppress epileptic seizures without damaging the central nervous system and without causing respiratory depression. TPM [2,3;4,5,-bis-0-(1-methylethylidene)- β-D-fuructopyranose sulfamate], (C₁₂H₂₁NO₈S) one of the newer antiepileptic drugs, has shown in experiments [4,5] and clinical studies [6] to have broad spectrum antiepileptic activity and neuroprotective effect. Topiramate contains D-fructose sulfamate, natural monosaccharide meaning it is a carbohydrate derivative and because of this it has a different structure than the other antiepileptic drugs and shows wide pharmacodynamic effects and wide spectrum receptor affinity compared to other anticonvulsants drugs [7,8]. It has been said that topiramate shows its effects through; blocking voltage sensitive Na⁺ channels [7,9] activating GABA receptors, increasing chloride entrance [9] and blocking AMPA receptors. By blocking L-type Ca⁺⁺ channels which are activated by high voltage, it reduces Ca⁺⁺ entrance and has been shown to have an activating effect on K⁺ channels [9]. On the other hand by inhibiting the production glutamate and aspartate it is been said to be neuroprotective [7].

Zinc is highly concentrated in the hippocampus, particularly in the mossy fibers. Most zinc ions in the mammalian brain are tightly bound to metalloenzymes, but more loosely bound zinc ions (about 8%) are found in synaptic vesicles

in a subset of the glutamatergic neurons in cerebrum[10]. Although the vesicular zinc is a small fraction of total zinc in the brain, it is the only fraction of zinc that can be traced histochemically. The N-(6-methoxy-8-quinolyl)-para-toluenesulfonamide (TSQ) detectable zinc is present as free or loosely bound zinc ions exist in the synaptic vesicles of some glutamatergic neurons. Vesicular zinc ions are believed to be released during normal synaptic transmission [11,12]. It is suggested that the release of zinc ions stored in synaptic vesicles and the translocation of these ions to the postsynaptic compartment may trigger a degeneration of nerve cells following brain insults such as epilepsy [13], ischemia [14] and traumatic brain injury [15]. In addition, prevention of this zinc translocation has been shown to be neuroprotective in both ischemia and seizures [15].

The hypothetical link between mechanisms of TPM and the release of zinc ions after seizures induced by pilocarpine have not been previously investigated. Thus, we planned our study on the basis of assessing the effects of acutely administered, single dose of topiramate on behaviour and zinc translocation as a result of high dose pilocarpine HCl induced SE. Detecting whether TPM would show antiepileptic effect via new path, especially by influencing the brain's zinc ions makes our study important and original. Therefore, we have examined whether or not TPM treatment would modulate the pilocarpine-induced seizures and/or change the histochemical distribution of zinc ions in hippocampus, basing on the outcome that receptor types of topiramate and the zinc ions are identical.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Animals

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (n=70), about three month old, weighting 250 g., (Uludag University, Experimental Animals Breeding and Research Center, Bursa, TURKEY) were used throughout the experiments. The study was approved by the Animal Ethical Committee of Uludag University (permit number:08062005/3). The animals were kept in

plastic cages in a room (12/12 hour light/dark schedule and at a temperature of 20-22° C, 50% humidity). All experimental procedures were conducted accordingly to NIH and EU guidelines for care and use of animals.

2.2.Surgical procedure

The rats were anesthetized with thiopental sodium (40 mg/kg; i.p., Pentothal Sodium-Abott). For intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) administration of CaEDTA, a burr hole was drilled through the skull 1.5 mm lateral to midline and 1.0 mm posterior to bregma and lowered 4.2 mm below. (Figure 1) A 22-gauge stainless steel cannula was directed in the hole towards the lateral ventricle using stereotaxic equipment (Figure 2). The cannula was fixed to skull with dental cement (ADHESOR®, CARBOFINE, SpofaDental). Local antibiotic (Furacin®, ECZACIBASI) and analgesics (Xylocaine® Pump Spray, AstraZeneca) applied and the skin was closed.

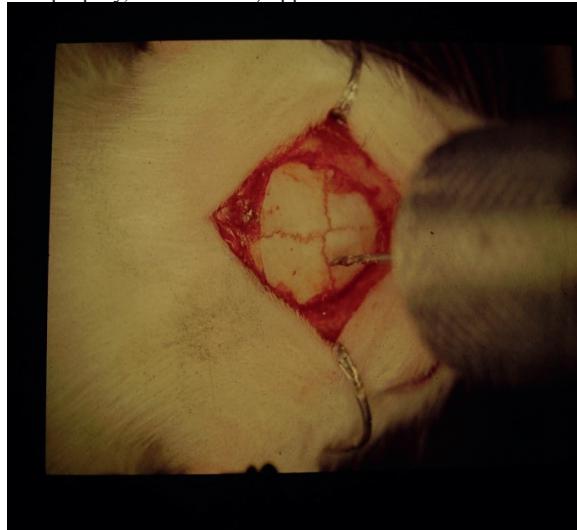


Figure 1: For intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) administration of CaEDTA, a hole is drilled in the skull

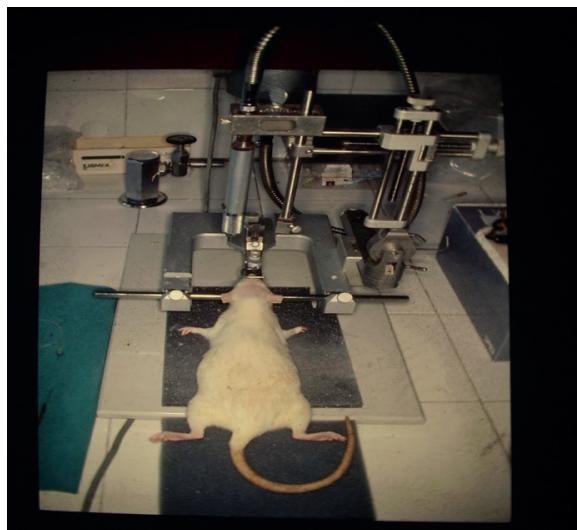


Figure 2: The placement of rat to stereotaxic equipment

2.3. Seizure induction and treatment groups

Naive group of rats ($n=7$) that were received vehicle (2 ml NaCl, 0.9% i.p.), control group of rats ($n=7$) that were received vehicle (2 ml NaCl, 0.9% i.p.) and then pilocarpine HCl (380 mg/kg i.p.) was injected 30 minutes later in order to induce SE. TPM groups ($n=21$) that were received (60 mg/kg i.p.) TPM. In these groups, TPM was

given 30 minutes before the injection of pilocarpine HCl. In the CaEDTA groups (100 mM i.c.v.), CaEDTA (with or without TPM) was given 30 minutes before the injection of pilocarpine HCl. In the ZnCl₂ groups (35 mg/kg, i.p.), ZnCl₂ (with or without TPM) was given 30 minutes before the injection of pilocarpine HCl. Peripheral cholinergic side effects were reduced by a methylscopolamine (1 mg/kg, s.c.) injected forty minutes before the injection of pilocarpine HCl. Topiramate, pilocarpine HCl and methyl-scopolamine were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO).

2.4. Behavioral evaluation of SE activity

The effects of TPM on pilocarpine-induced SE were assessed on the basis of SE incidence, latency to SE and 24-hour survival. The behavior of the animals was observed for 24 hours and the intensity of their seizures was scored. The Racine scale [16] was used to evaluate the intensity of the seizures. Scoring was made according to the most intense seizure that was witnessed during 24 hours observation time. The scores given to the behavioral signs of limbic motor seizures were as follow:

- 0 point: Immobility, no seizures
- 1 point: Facial automatisms
- 2 point: Head nodding
- 3 point: Unilateral or bilateral forelimb clonus
- 4 point: Bilateral forelimb clonus and rearing
- 5 point: Rearing, falling and generalized convulsions,

SE

2.5. Tissue preparation and zinc-specific fluorescence staining

Rats were anaesthetized with thiopental sodium (40 mg/kg, i.p., Pentothal sodium, Abbott) and decapitated 24h after the pilocarpine HCl injection. The brains were removed rapidly, frozen in CO₂ snow then stored at -80 °C. Coronal sections (10 µm thick) of hippocampus were cut using a cryostat and mounted on poly-L-lysine coated glass slides. For the fluorescence visualization of loosely bound synaptic (vesicular) and free zinc ions, the sections were thawed and stained with TSQ (Invitrogen Co., USA), by immersing the sections in a solution of TSQ (4.5 µM) and 140 mM sodium acetate and 140 mM sodium barbital buffer for 60 s, rinsed for 1 min, in normal saline (NaCl, 0.9 %), then viewed and imaged using a compound (Nikon Eclipses E600) fluorescence microscope (UV filter: excitation, 330-385 nm; barrier, 420 nm) [17]. The photos of hippocampus taken by a camera connected to the microscope have been saved to the computer.

2.6. Statistical analysis

All observations are given as means ± SEM. Statistical differences of the results were performed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) to compare the latency to SE. The post-hoc test didn't make since there is no significance in analysis of variance. Kruskal-Wallis variance analysis was performed to seizure scores. The SPSS program (SPSS 15.0 for windows) was used to perform these tests. Statistical differences of the results were performed using Fischer's Exact Test with Instat (GraphPad Instat software V2.02) for comparing the percentage of SE and the 24-hour survival because there are five animals in some groups.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1.Behavioral evaluation of seizure activity

In all groups, approximately 5 minutes after pilocarpine was administered, cholinergic stimulation signs; salivation, piloerection, diuresis, tremor, automatic limbic movements like chewing was formed. After 15-20 minutes

head shaking, rearing and forelimb clonus was seen and then SE was formed some animals 39-41 minutes (average) after pilocarpine injection. There was not significant differences in incidence of SE, SE latency, 24-hour survival, seizure score among the groups (table 1).

Table 1. Mean values (mean \pm SEM) and comparison of percentage of status epilepticus (SE), latency to SE, 24-hour survival and seizure scores between at the control group (380 mg/kg pilocarpine HCl injected group) and experimental groups.

	SE (%)	Latency to SE (min)	24-hour Survival(%)	Seizure Scores (point)
Naive Group (n=7)	-	-	100	-
Seizure-control (n=7)	90	40.7 \pm 1.8	80	4.5 \pm 0.2
S+TPM 60 mg/kg (n=7)	50	45.0 \pm 1.6	90	3.8 \pm 0.4
S+TPM60+CaEDTA (n=7)	60	44.5 \pm 2.1	90	3.9 \pm 0.3
S+TPM60+ZnCl2 (n=7)	90	42.1 \pm 2.6	80	4.3 \pm 0.3
S+CaEDTA (n=7)	70	44.7 \pm 3.3	90	4.2 \pm 0.2
S+ZnCl2 (n=7)	90	44.5 \pm 2.1	70	4.6 \pm 0.2

ANOVA, $p>0.05$, not significant differences among the groups compare to seizure-control group

3.2. Evaluation of zinc-specific fluorescence staining

In order to evaluate a possible seizure induced postsynaptic accumulation of free zinc ions in the hippocampal pyramidal cells, we used TSQ staining, furthermore, microscopic pictures of the TSQ fluorescence intensities in area CA3 was compared between groups. In our study a meaningful result hadn't been achieved in the means of distribution and amount of zinc ions. As expected, it is observed that in the naive group, the zinc ions that are in the CA3 area, hanging on the presynaptic ends of the mossy fibers kept being fluorescent in the normal levels. (Figure 3). When TPM administered at the dose of 60 mg/kg and control group it is observed that zinc could pass to the postsynaptic neuron from the presynaptic neuron (Figure 5 and 4). When 60 mg/kg was applied, TPM was not effective on the zinc translocation. Only the images of the three groups were used because of the images of the other groups are similar.

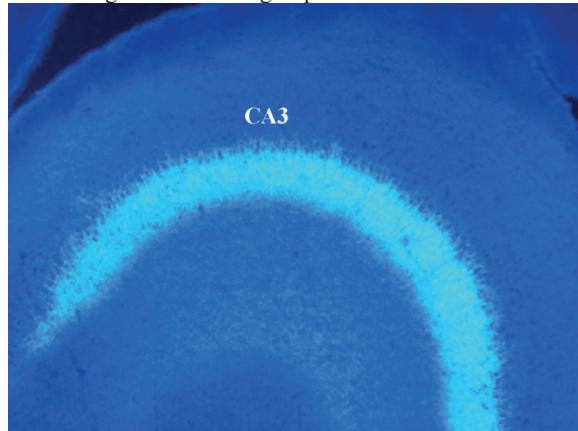


Figure 3: TSQ staining. Samples of TSQ staining from mossy fibers and Cornu Ammonis (CA3) area of naive group. It is observed that in the naive group, the zinc ions that are in the CA3 area, hanging on the presynaptic ends of the mossy fibers kept being fluorescent in the normal levels.

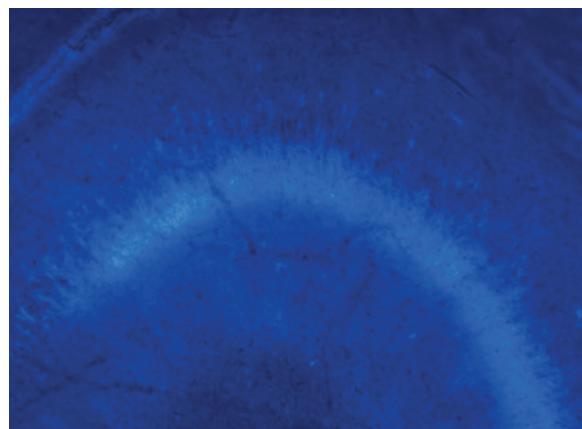


Figure 4: TSQ staining. Samples of TSQ staining from mossy fibers and Cornu Ammonis (CA3) area of seizure-control group. The zinc ions could pass to the postsynaptic neuron from the presynaptic neuron in this group.

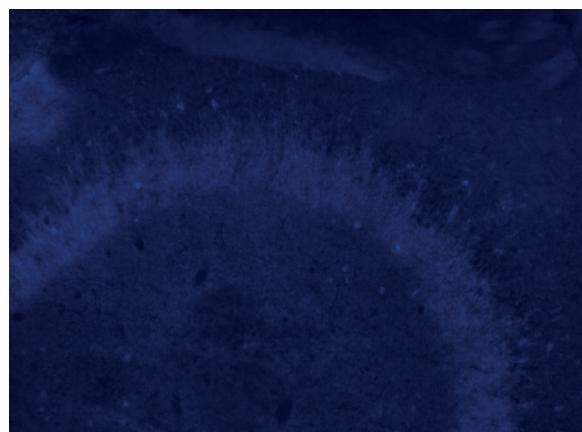


Figure 5: TSQ staining. Samples of TSQ staining from mossy fibers and Cornu Ammonis (CA3) area of TPM60 group. The zinc ions could pass to the postsynaptic neuron from the presynaptic neuron when TPM administered at the dose of 60 mg/kg in this group.

The fact that Niebauer and Gruenthal [18] do not find a difference between the animals that given and not given TPM in terms of behavior supports our findings. Fisher et al. [19] found that any dose of TPM (20-320 mg / kg) did not terminate the SE. Rigoulot et al. [20] found that TPM was not effective on behavior. The findings of these researchers support us. In a study of post-ischemic epilepsy in rats, TPM prevented tonic and clonic seizures [21]. In another study of mice with seizures with pentylenetetrazole, TPM increased to seizure threshold [22,23]. The tonic phase of generalized seizures was found to be suppressed by topiramate in young and adult rats [24]. Sills et al. [25] have suggested that TPM is not effective on GABA levels in a study with mice. Rigoulot et al. [20] claimed that GABA and glutamate levels could be altered by TPM injection in GAERS rats. In a study with humans, it has been reported that TPM has an antiepileptic effect by increasing GABA level in healthy subjects [26] and epileptic patients [27]. The fact that these findings do not support us may be due to differences between species and the difference in use of the seizure methods. Placidi et al. [28] found that TPM significantly reduced both partial and generalized tonic-clonic seizures ($\geq 50\%$) in humans. But the treatment in this study is a chronic treatment in humans. The difference in our findings may be due to our study is acute. A study by Kudin et al. [29] found that TPM did not terminate SE at doses of 100 mg / kg or less. In recent years studies, SE

was controlled in 68.6% of patients receiving TPM in human [30]. In Acon-Chen et al work, results suggest that treatment with TPM is not effective at reducing soman-induced seizure activity and neuropathology in rats [31]. In another study in human, TPM was not a predictor of successful SE termination in neither the overall cohort, nor in the subgroup of complex-partial RSE [32].

Also, there was no literature which supports us either positively or negatively about TPM and zinc histochemistry. The hypothetical link between mechanisms of TPM and the release of zinc ions after seizures induced by pilocarpine have not been previously investigated. On the other hand when TPM is administered in higher doses, it can be seen, in addition to its known antiepileptic mechanisms, has an other antiepileptic effect via a possible pathway by blocking brain's zinc translocation. also higher doses of topiramate may be effective on SE behaviours. As a result of insufficient studies investigating TPM and zinc ions in the brain and not knowing much about their relation, we considered this issue worth to research.

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Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) levels in Calves Naturally infected with *Mycoplasma bovis*

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Abstract

Mycoplasma bovis is one of the most important pathogens causing pneumonia worldwide. In this study, it was aimed to determine intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels in calves infected with *Mycoplasma bovis*. The animal material of the study consisted of 30 calves including 20 simmental calves with pneumonia due to *Mycoplasma bovis* at 2-4 months of age and 10 healthy calves at the same age and the race. Serum levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were determined in calves infected *M. bovis* and control group. Serum levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were found to be statistically higher in the calves with pneumonia than in the control group ($P<0.01$). A positive correlation between serum ICAM-1 concentrations and *Mycoplasma bovis* titers (increases in coefficient ratios) were statistically significant ($r=0.664$), indicating a positive correlation between serum ICAM-1 and CRP levels and titers of *Mycoplasma bovis* in the calves with pneumonia. As a result, it was observed that serum intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) concentrations were increased in infected pneumonia with *Mycoplasma bovis*. It is considered useful to consider these parameters in evaluating the prognosis of pneumonia cases of *Mycoplasma bovis* origin and the efficacy of applied treatment.

Keywords: Calf, *Mycoplasma bovis*, C-Reactive Protein, Intercellular adhesion molecule-1

INTRODUCTION

Mycoplasma bovis is a common reason of acute respiratory disease mostly affecting young calves (Abdeen et al., 2017). Bovine respiratory disease (BRD) continues to be the most economically significant disease in feedlots and one of the most important causes of morbidity and mortality in dairy calves and veal calves in veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, and animal welfare (Abdallah et al., 2016). *Mycoplasma bovis*-associated pneumonia occurs in cattle, including dairy and beef calves, beef cattle after arrival at a feedlot, and adults at any age (Hayman and Hirst 2003). *Mycoplasma bovis* is a particularly important cause of calf pneumonias (Nicholas,2004). Especially young calves under 4 months of age are at increased risk for pneumonia caused by *M. bovis* (Soehnlen et al., 2012). Mycoplasma infection is characterized by clinical symptoms of pleuritis and pneumonitis, mastitis, arthritis, keratoconjunctivitis, otitis, fever, asphyxia, depression and pathological symptoms (Hale et al., 1962; Pfutzner and Sachse, 1996; Sun et al., 2014). *Mycoplasma bovis* infection causes significant economic losses in calves such as body weight loss, medical treatment expenses and death in European countries and America. In Europe, it is reported that about 25-33% of pneumonic calf cases are stem from *Mycoplasma bovis*. Likewise, in the USA, it is stated that the rate of *Mycoplasma bovis* origin is increased up to 70% and the annual loss of *Mycoplasma bovis* is 140 million dollars (Tschoop et al., 2001; Nicholas and Ayling 2003; Caswel and Arehambauh, 2007).

The Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 (ICAM-1) has a central role in the regulation of cellular inflammatory responses. ICAM-1, which is expressed in endothelial cells, is one of the major cell surface glycoproteins that contribute to cell adhesion processes (Bevilacqua, 1993).

Acute phase proteins (APPs) play major roles in several aspects of the systemic reaction to inflammation, including the opsonization of several pathogens, the scavenging of potentially toxic substances and the overall regulation of diffe-

rent stages of inflammation (Petersen et al., 2004; Ceciliani et al., 2012). APPs are already used as markers of disease in veterinary clinical chemistry (Petersen et al., 2004). The first acute phase protein to be recognised, over fifty years ago (Tillett and Francis,1930), was C-reactive protein (CRP), which in man has become the most important analyte providing diagnostic information on the presence of inflammatory lesions, on the prognosis of the condition and on the response to treatment (Pepys and Baltz, 1983, Gabay and Kushner, 1999). CRP in man is a major APP, with its concentration increasing over 200 times from a low, virtually negligible, normal level (Eckersall, 2000).

The aim of this study was, therefore, to perform a systematic review/meta-analysis concerning selected ICAM-1 and CRP as diagnostic tools for calves infected naturally with *Mycoplasma bovis* when compared with the reference standard used to prognosis and treatment of *Mycoplasma bovis*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The animal material of this study; a total of 30 calves, including 10 simmental calves with pneumonia, 1-6 months of age and a control group of 10 healthy calves of the same age and descent, who were brought to the clinic of Van Yuzuncu Yil University Veterinary Medicine Internal Medicine clinic with respiratory system complaint. General clinical examinations of the study and control group of the animals were performed and the body temperature, respiration and heart frequency of the animals were determined. At the same time, the history of the animals were obtained whether they received any antibiotic treatment had been administered in the past. As a result of the anamnesis, antibiotic-applied calves were treated earlier and were not included in the study. In order to perform biochemical analyses, blood samples from vena jugularis were taken to anticoagulant free tubes from all the calves.

Biochemical analyses

For the analysis of the biochemical parameters, obtained blood samples were centrifuged (Rotofix32®-Hettich) at 3000 rpm. The resulting sera were stored at -20 °C until measurements were made. Serum Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1 levels and serum C-reactive Protein (CRP) levels were determined by ELISA reader (DAS, Italy) according to the method described in commercial test kits.

As commercial test kits; Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1 levels [ICAM-1 ELISA Kit, Catalog No. CK-E91670] and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) levels [C-Reactive Protein (CRP), ELISA Kit, Catalog No. CK-E91671] test kits were measured in an ELISA instrument as described in the procedure.

Mycoplasma bovis detection: It is determined by ELISA device (ELISA reader ®-DAS) in the obtained sera in accordance with the method described in the commercial test kits [Bio-X Diagnostics Mannheimia haemolytica® ELISA, Catalog No: BIO K 260/2]. From the obtained data according to the test kit, the coefficient of each sample was calculated with the given method. The coefficient values higher than 37% were regarded as positive and the coefficient values below 37% were regarded as negative.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics for the studied variables (characteristics) were presented as median, mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values. Mann-Whitney U test was performed to compare the groups for the variables. In addition, Spearman correlation coefficient was also calculated to determine between the variables. Statistical significance level was considered as 5% and SPSS (ver: 13) statistical program was used for all statistical computations.

RESULT

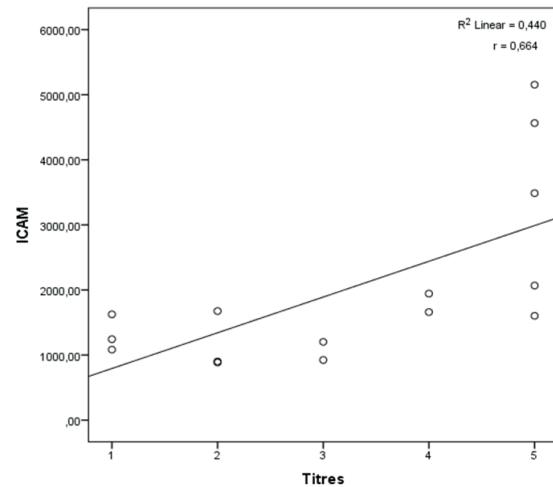
In calves infected with *Mycoplasma bovis* had high fever (40.5-41°C), anorexia, dullness, respiratory distress according to clinical examination. It was determined that some patients extended their necks forward and that their nostrils were enlarged and their mouth was open.

In some patients, mucopurulent nasal discharge, breathing and wheezing sounds were detected and the pulse rate was determined as 100-120 beats/min. In some cases, rubbing sounds were detected, while in others, noises were heard by the stethoscope. In the lung percussion, pain in the thorax (especially the intercostal space) and pain and swelling in the joints were detected.

In the statistical analysis; ICAM-1 and CRP levels in *Mycoplasma bovis* infected calves were significantly higher than the same parameters of the control group.

Table1. ICAM-1 and CRP levels on control and *Mycoplasma bovis*-infected calf

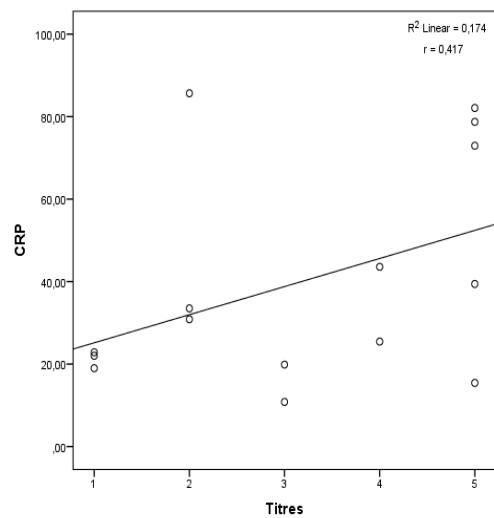
Parameters	Control	<i>Mycoplasma bovis</i>	P
ICAM -1 (ng/L)	611.37±320.99	2001.40±1334.21	0.001
CRP (ng/L)	22.99±18.71	40.16±26.34	0.046



Graphic 1. Correlation between ICAM-1 and Sample Coefficient in calves infected with *Mycoplasma bovis*

As a result of the analyses, when the coefficient value was between 45 and 55% the group was numbered as 1, between 65 and 75% was numbered as 2, between 75 and 85 as 3, between 85 and 90% was numbered as 4, and between 90 and 95% was numbered as 5 according to *Mycoplasma bovis* test kit.

Correlation analysis between ICAM-1 and CRP levels of the *Mycoplasma bovis*-infected calves and the factor titers (coefficient ratios) revealed a positive correlation between increases in ICAM-1 and CRP concentrations and titer increases in *Mycoplasma bovis* agent (increases in coefficient ratios). However, a statistically significant positive correlation ($r=0.664$) was found between increases in ICAM-1 concentrations of *Mycoplasma bovis*-infected calves and titers of *Mycoplasma bovis* agents (increases in coefficient ratios).



Graphic 2. Correlation between CRP and Sample Coefficient (Titers of the agents) in *Mycoplasma bovis*-infected Calves

DISCUSSION

It is assumed that one third of the losses caused by respiratory system diseases in the bovine industry are caused by *M. bovis* (Abdeen et al., 2017). *M. bovis* is capable of applying pathogenic effects on many organ systems, common clinical presentations contain arthritis, mastitis and otitis in calves (Horwood et al., 2014). Laboratory diagnosis is of great significance to the prevention and treatment of *M. bo-*

vis infection. Because *M. bovis* infection is often latent and the bacterium is rarely shed from healthy cattle, serological detection of *M. bovis* antibody, which can last for several months and can be detected at high levels by ELISA, is considered a more reliable method of diagnosis of *M. bovis* infection (Sun et al., 2014; Nicholas and Ayling, 2003).

The current study aimed at investigating the relationship between respiratory disorders in calves observed at ICAM-1 and CRP levels and titers of *Mycoplasma bovis* recorded at laboratory. C-reactive protein (CRP) in humans, dogs, pigs and horses is a major APP, revealing a rapid and pronounced increase in its serum concentration in response to infection or tissue injury (Ulutas et al., 2006). It is not clear whether CRP is an acute-phase reactant in ruminants or not; however, Schrodil and colleagues (1995) showed that CRP concentrations in cattle with bovine mastitis were 10 times greater than in healthy dairy cows. Similarly, Lee and colleagues (2003) reported that serum CRP levels had a correlation with the health condition of the dairy herd. Vojtic and Krajne (2000) suggested that CRP was helpful in distinguishing the normal and pathological conditions in sheep. Likewise, in this study, the mean serum CRP level was significantly increased in calves with *Mycoplasma bovis*.

Ruminants are significantly different to other species in their acute phase response in that Hp is a major APP. In healthy cattle the serum Hp concentration is lower than 20 mg/L, but can pass the concentrations of 2 g/L within 2 days of infection. In cattle, Hp is effective in the diagnosis and prognosis of mastitis, enteritis, peritonitis, pneumonia, endocarditis, and endometritis (Petersen et al., 2004). Measurements of acute-phase proteins during infectious or inflammatory conditions are useful for diagnosis, prognosis and assessing the response to treatment (Eckersall, 2000).

The Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 has a central role in the regulation of cellular inflammatory responses (Bevilacqua, 1993). It is stated that in the patients with acute lung injury, levels of soluble intercellular adhesion molecule-1 were significantly higher in both edema fluid and plasma (median 938 and 545 ng/ml, respectively) from acute lung injury patients compared to hydrostatic edema patients (median 384 and 177 ng/ml, P<0.03 for both comparisons) (Calfee et al., 2009). In our study, serum ICAM-1 levels in calves infected with *Mycoplasma bovis* were significantly higher than in the control group. In addition, a positive correlation ($r=0.664$) was found between increased levels of ICAM-1 in *Mycoplasma bovis*-infected calves and titers of *Mycoplasma bovis* agents (increases in coefficient ratios).

As a result, *M. bovis* has an important role in influenza pneumonia and it was found that there is a positive correlation between titers of *M. bovis* agent and ICAM-1 and CRP concentrations. Changes in ICAM-1 and CRP concentrations (increases or decreases) are considered to be a consideration for these parameters in assessing the prognosis of *M. bovis*-associated pneumonia.

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A Case of Meningocele in an Akkaraman Lamb

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Abstract

A meningocele case has been observed on a one-day-old male Akkaraman lamb, brought to the Surgery Clinic, Animal Hospital and University of Fırat. When we examined the animal, there was a fluctuating mass about 15 cm diameter size in the occipital area. We decided to surgical operating to this case of meningocele which is rare and usually does not respond favorably to treatment. Under a general anesthesia firstly liquid was drained out from the mass by using cannula. Then the excess skin piece was removed with the incision in a controlled manner. Approximately 2 mm diameter hole was closed which opened into the medullary canal by using sutures. At the same time, processus spinosus of first cervical vertebrae was seen that the 2 cm longer than normal. After cutting the excess bone part, the head skin was sutured with using 2-0 suture. The patient received parenteral antibiotics for 5 days. After 2 months the operation, it was observed that he continued his life in a very healthy. This case was thought to report because it is a rarely seen type of anomaly in lamb and respond favorably to the operation in this case.

Keywords: Meningocele, Lamb, Surgery

INTRODUCTION

Structural and functional disorders that develop in the offspring due to various causes in the fetal and embryonic period are called birth anomalies (1). Although the causes of congenital anomalies seen in ruminants cannot be determined precisely, it has been reported that these anomalies are caused by genetic factors, mutations, chromosome anomalies, infectious agents, environmental factors and mineral salts and vitamin (A, D, E) deficiency, hormonal factors and physical reasons or combinations of these factors (2-4). Although congenital anomalies are few in number, they are of great importance because they lead to significant economic losses and are genetically transferred to new generations (5).

Meningocele is the protrusion of fluidfilled meninges through a defect in the cranium (crania bifida) (6,7). Also the herniation of cranium meninges if it contains brain tissue together, it is called meningoencephalocele(8-10). Meningocele is a rare case of central nervous system anomalies are rarely found in cattle and cows, but pigs and cat are so rarely encountered (11).

Most of the defects in animals are under the control of autosomal recessive genes (12, 13). Recessive genes are transmitted from generation to generation through normal-looking parents (14). So that reason, even if they live, congenital anomaly animals and their parents should not be used as for breeding and must remove from the herd (15).



Figure 2. Side view of the case

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study material was a one-day-old male Akkaraman lamb, brought to the Surgery Clinic, Animal Hospital, and University of Fırat. In the general examination, the vital parameters of the lamb were normal. The lamb could not hold the head in the normal position but there was no any standing problem in the lamb.



Figure 1. Front view of the case

When we examined the animal, there was a fluctuating mass about 15 cm diameter size in the occipital area and we decided to take the operation with the approval of the patient's owner. The lamb's physical examination was suitable for the operation. The general anesthesia of the lamb was given by injections of xylazine HCl (0.1 mg / kg, im) and ketamine HCl (4 mg / kg, im). After the shaving of the mass it was sterilized with 10% povidone iodine before the operation. The lamb was placed in lateral recumbency and the needle was inserted through the skin into the fluctuating mass. The fluid was drained slowly and intermittently for prevent to the sudden decline of the increased cerebrospinal fluid pressure.

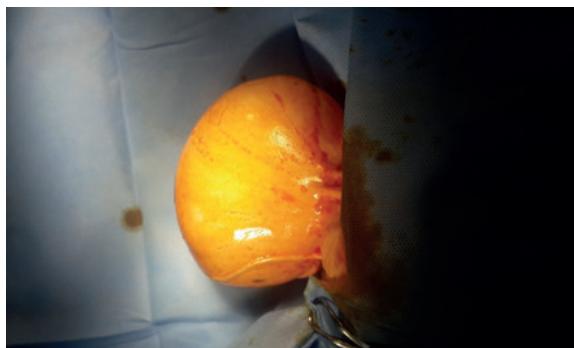


Figure 3. Pre-operative appearance of the mass

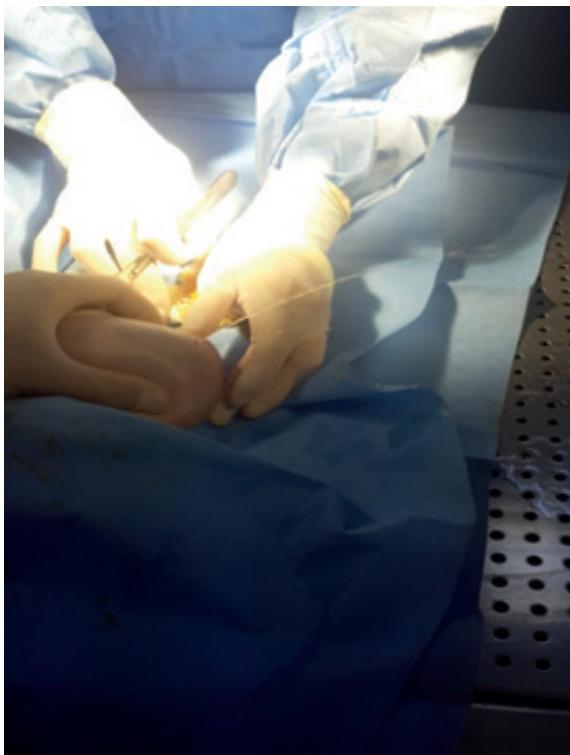


Figure 4. Drainage of the cerebrospinal fluid

After the draining of the fluid the sac was removed from the skull by using incision. And then there was an approximately 2 mm diameter hole was seen which is opened into the medullary canal. This hole was closed with sutures using polyglactin 2/0 suture material.

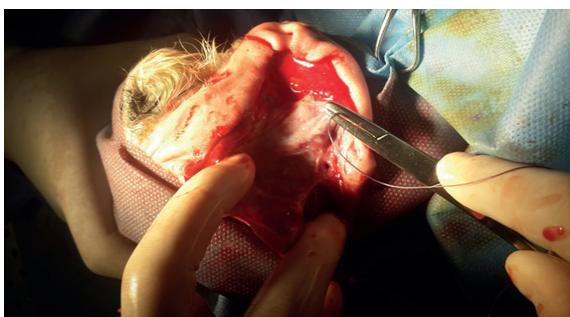


Figure 5. Closure of the hole which is opened into the medullary canal by using suture

At the same time, processus spinosus of first cervical vertebrae was seen that the 2 cm longer than normal. After cutting the excess bone part, the head skin was sutured with using 2-0 suture. The patient received parenteral antibiotics for 5 days. After 2 months the operation, it was observed that he continued his life in a very healthy. This case was report because it is a rarely seen type of anomaly in lamb and respond positive to the operation in this case.



Figure 6. The excess skin and bone part

DISCUSSION

Yedegari and friends (7) reported that meningocele case a three days old male lamb was brought to their clinic with a large fluid-filled swelling at mid-parietal region having cyst-like consistency. And the size of the swelling was approximately 6cm×8cm and the overlying skin was normal. But they reported that they didn't treat this animal due to the lack of an expert surgeon, surgical treatment applied to the lamb failed.

Özaydin and friends (15) reported that meningocele case one day old male Morkaraman lamb brought to their clinic with 14 cm height sac that covered by hairs on the cranium. And they reported that they operated this case and lamb has no operative or postoperative complication.

In our case we decided to surgical operating to this meningocele and the patient respond positive to the operation in this case.



Figure 7. Photo taken 1 month after surgery, sucking his mother



Figure 8. Two month after surgery from the back and front sides

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

There were no complications observed in both operative and postoperative periods, it was concluded that positive results could be obtained from operatively treated meningocele cases.

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Microbiological Attributes of Vacuum Packed Frankfurters Obtained From Local Markets in İzmir

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Abstract

In this study microbiological changes of cattle sausages that are sold in the local markets of Izmir were monitored during storage at 4°C. Aerobic Mesophilic Bacteria (AMB), Total Yeast and Mold (TYM), Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) and Psychrophilic Bacteria (PB) counts of frankfurters were monitored on day 0, 15, 30, 45, 60 of storage. Four different brand of cattle sausage were analyzed for this study. Total Yeast and Mold count didn't change significantly whereas Aerobic Mesophilic Bacteria and Psychrophilic Bacteria count increased approximately 2 log. Lactic acid bacteria count was increased about 1-3 log. Bad smell and slimy surface occurred on day 60 (end of the storage) implicating the spoilage of frankfurters. Results showed that the production process of the frankfurters analyzed for this study was insufficient to ensure low microbial load of the product and the counts might grow higher during storage.

Keywords: Microbial load, frankfurter, storage, vacuum packed, quality.

INTRODUCTION

Emulsion sausage is a cooked meat product that is widely consumed in Turkey. Because of its high pH and a_w the product is susceptible to spoilage during storage [1]. Even though the cooking process kills many vegetative cells [2], some might survive or post-cooking recontamination might occur [3].

In food industry it is important to evaluate the microbial loads of the end products and rearrange production steps accordingly. The aim of this study was to determine the microbial load of emulsion-type sausages sold in the markets in Izmir.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sausages were purchased from grocery stores on their arrival days and brought to the laboratory at 4°C. Four different brand of cattle sausage were analyzed for this study and duplicate results were obtained.

Microbiological analyses were conducted on the first day of their purchase and on day 15, 30, 45 and 60 of the storage. For microbiological analysis 25 g of samples was mixed with 225ml of sterile peptone water (0.1%) with a stomacher for 2 minutes. Serial dilutions were prepared from that dilution. Plate Count Agar (PCA) was used for AMB and PB counts. Petri dishes were incubated at 35°C for 48h for AMB and at 7°C for 7 days for PB. TYM count was made by plating on Dichloran Rose Bengal Chloramphenicol Agar (DRBC) followed by incubation at 25°C for 3-5 days. Man-Rogosa Sharpe Agar (MRS) was used for LAB count. Double layered petri dishes were incubated at 35°C for 72 h.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Aerobic mesophilic bacteria (AMB) count of the sausages in the beginning of the storage ranged from 3.15 to 6.09 log (log10 cfu/g) (Figure 1, Table 1). At the end of the storage AMB counts of brands A,C,D were approximately 2 log higher than in the beginning of the storage whereas AMB count didn't change significantly in the brand B during storage. AMB count of the sausages increased significantly in the first half of the storage days (except for brand B). The effect of storage time and brand-based differences were statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Table 1: Aerobic Mesophilic Bacteria Count of The Sausages (4 different brands; A, B, C, D) During 60 Days Of Storage (log cfu/g \pm SD)

	A	B	C	D
Days	4.48 \pm 0.17 ^{by}	3.15 \pm 0.21 ^{az}	6.09 \pm 0.12 ^{bx}	5.09 \pm 0.12 ^{dy}
	4.44 \pm 0.2 ^{bz}	2 \pm 0.0 ^{bt}	7.70 \pm 0.03 ^{ax}	5.83 \pm 0.19 ^{odly}
	6.92 \pm 0.0 ^{axy}	3.57 \pm 0.11 ^{az}	7.34 \pm 0.62 ^{ax}	6.28 \pm 0.03 ^{bey}
	6.89 \pm 0.02 ^{av}	3.81 \pm 0.07 ^{az}	7.90 \pm 0.03 ^{ax}	6.90 \pm 0.01 ^{aby}
	6.93 \pm 0.03 ^{az}	3.63 \pm 0.44 ^{at}	8.18 \pm 0.1 ^{ax}	7.26 \pm 0.03 ^{ay}

*Same letters in the columns (a,b,c,d) and in the rows (x,y,z,t) indicate no statistically significant difference was observed ($p<0.05$)

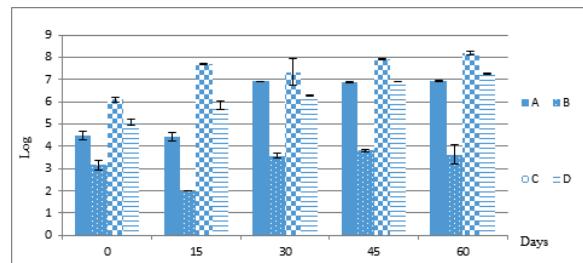


Figure 1: Aerobic Mesophilic Bacteria Change During Storage

Elmalı et.al. [4], reported lower AMB counts than the present results for both vacuum packed and non-packed emulsion-type sausages sold in Kars. They reported that AMB counts of vacuum packed sausages was under the detection limit (< 2 log) and the mean value of AMB count of unpacked sausages was 1.3×10^4 cfu/g. Elbazid et.al. [5] also found lower counts than our results that they reported the AMB count of emulsion-type sausages produced in eight different plants within the range of <2-1.55 log. Afshin et.al. [1] published more similar results to ours that within 5 weeks of storage, AMB count of hot smoked sausages changed from 3.23 log to 5.13 log. Bingöl&Bostan [6] reported the control group of experimentally produced sausages had 3.23 log AMB count on the 1st day of storage and increased to 5.13 log on the 60th day. Assaye&Ashenafi [7], investigated microbial load of emulsion-type dry veal sausage in Ethiopia. They reported the mean value of AMB count 5.18 log

(min 3.27 log, max 7.79 log). Sachindra et.al. [2] reported the AMB count of experimentally produced sausages was 4.09 log on the 1st day of storage and 6.38 log on the last day (day 32). Balpetek [8], conducted a study to determine microbiological load of meat products collected from retail markets and local butchers in Konya. They reported that the mean value of AMB count of sausages was 5.75 log. There is reports show that the AMB count of sausages is greatly reduced by the cooking process. Güngör and Gökoğlu [9], reported that cooking process of sausages decreased AMB count from 7.02 log to 3.93 log. Sachindra et.al. [2], reported that 5.41 log AMB count of raw sausages decreased to 3.75 log of after cooking. In our study the high counts of AMB might be the result of mishandling after cooking process. AMB load shows great relevance to shelf-life of a food product. Although in our study some brands had high initial counts, the spoilage indicators (off odor, surface slime) were not observed until the last days of storage.

Table 2: Total Yeast and Mold Count of The Sausages (4 different brands; A, B, C, D) During 60 Days Of Storage (log cfu/g \pm SD)

	A	B	C	D
Days	0	15	30	45
0	4.79 \pm 0.45 ^{axy}	5.07 \pm 0.11 ^{bx}	<1	3.85 \pm 0.1 ^{ay}
15	3.47 \pm 0.0 ^{bx}	5.47 \pm 0.03 ^{ay}	<1	3.89 \pm 0.15 ^{ax}
30	4.79 \pm 0.05 ^{axy}	5.53 \pm 0.1 ^{ax}	<1	3.97 \pm 0.1 ^{ay}
45	3.64 \pm 0.08 ^{by}	5.45 \pm 0.16 ^{ax}	<1	3.93 \pm 0.04 ^{ay}
60	3.45 \pm 0.21 ^{by}	5.35 \pm 0.49 ^{ax}	4.38 \pm 0.52 ^{ay}	4.02 \pm 0.09 ^{ay}

*Same letters in the columns (a,b,c,d) and in the rows (x,y,z,t) indicate no statistically significant difference was observed ($p<0.05$)

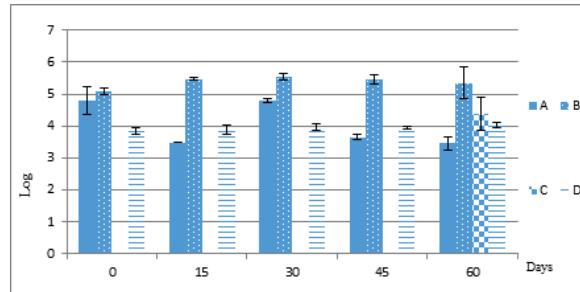


Figure 2: Total Yeast and Mold Change During Storage

Total Yeast and Mold count of the sausages were in the range of <1-5.07 log in the beginning of the storage. The brands B and D showed no significant increase in the TYM count during storage. On the other hand brand A showed a decrease. Total yeast and mold count was observed below the detection limit for brand C until the last day of storage. Since sausages were vacuum packed, these results can be expected. But in the case of brand C we think variation between samples caused the observed results (Figure2, Table 2).

Assaye &Ashenafi [7], analyzed veal sausages and reported the mean value of TYM count as 3.30 log. Sachindra et.al. [2], reported TYM count of raw sausages 2.29 log and 0.72 log of cooked sausages (pH of 5.98–6.12 cooked). They suggested the presence of TYM could be attributed to recontamination during handling of cooked sausage. TYM counts were higher than the acceptable limit according to old Microbiological Criteria of Turkish Food Codex [10]. Recent Microbiological Criteria of Turkish Food Codex has no limit set for TYM counts of emulsion sausages [11].

Table 3: Lactic Acid Bacteria Count of The Sausages (4 different brands; A, B, C, D) During 60 Days Of Storage (log cfu/g \pm SD)

	A	B	C	D
Days	0	15	30	45
0	<1	3.32 \pm 0.16 ^{ax}	5.99 \pm 0.0 ^{bcy}	<1
15	2.56 \pm 0.12 ^{bz}	3.03 \pm 0.11 ^{ay}	5.76 \pm 0.09 ^{cx}	1.89 \pm 0.16 ^{bz}
30	3.46 \pm 0.04 ^{ay}	2.94 \pm 0.14 ^{ayz}	6.70 \pm 0.15 ^{bx}	2.44 \pm 0.05 ^{bz}
45	3.10 \pm 0.46 ^{abv}	3.17 \pm 0.12 ^{ay}	6.88 \pm 0.04 ^{abx}	2.49 \pm 0.27 ^{bv}
60	3.44 \pm 0.07 ^{ay}	3.29 \pm 0.3 ^{ay}	7.59 \pm 0.54 ^{ax}	3.77 \pm 0.03 ^{av}

*Same letters in the columns (a,b,c,d) and in the rows (x,y,z,t) indicate no statistically significant difference was observed ($p<0.05$)

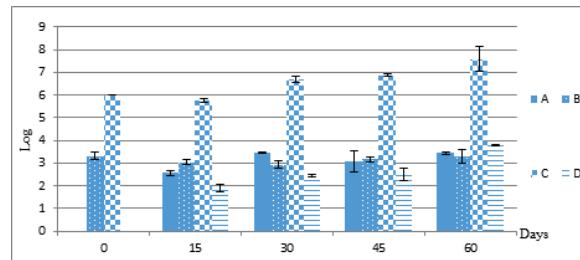


Figure 3: Lactic Acid Bacteria Change During Storage

Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) counts of the sausages ranged from <1-5.99 log in the beginning of the storage. The changes of the LAB counts throughout storage were not very significant except for brand D. LAB count of brand C were significantly higher than other brands (Figure 3, Table 3).

Lücke et.al. [12] reported an approximately 2 log increase within 9 days from 50-5600 cfu/g to 5x106 cfu/g, in emulsion-type sausages from organic meat.

Assaye&Ashenafi [7] also reported higher results of LAB count (mean value 5.31 log). Sachindra et.al. [2], found LAB count of buffalo sausage reached 5.2 log on day 32 of the storage. The authors also concluded that LAB contributes very less to the initial flora of raw sausages. Even though LAB is considered to be the main cause of spoilage of sausages, there are also studies show that LAB is not dominant in the microflora of some sausages [13].

Table 4: Psychrophilic Bacteria Count of The Sausages (4 different brands; A, B, C, D) During 60 Days Of Storage (log cfu/g \pm SD)

	A	B	C	D
Days	0	15	30	45
0	5.16 \pm 0.03 ^{ct}	5.75 \pm 0.07 ^{bz}	6.25 \pm 0.1 ^{cy}	6.94 \pm 0.08 ^{bx}
15	7.34 \pm 0.0 ^{bv}	5.8 \pm 0.04 ^{bt}	6.3 \pm 0.07 ^{cz}	7.94 \pm 0.07 ^{ax}
30	7.41 \pm 0.05 ^{bv}	5.8 \pm 0.14 ^{bt}	6.51 \pm 0.02 ^{bcz}	7.92 \pm 0.01 ^{ax}
45	7.46 \pm 0.22 ^{bv}	5.99 \pm 0.06 ^{abt}	6.90 \pm 0.03 ^{bz}	7.90 \pm 0.01 ^{ax}
60	7.94 \pm 0.06 ^{ax}	6.35 \pm 0.01 ^{ay}	7.98 \pm 0.18 ^{ax}	7.83 \pm 0.22 ^{ax}

*Same letters in the columns (a,b,c,d) and in the rows (x,y,z,t) indicate no statistically significant difference was observed ($p<0.05$)

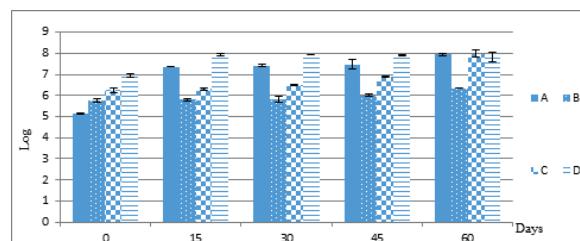


Figure 4: Psychrophilic Bacteria Change During Storage

Psychrophilic bacteria (PB) count of the sausages ranged from 5.16 log to 6.94 log on the 1st day of the storage. The counts were in range of 6.35 -7.97 log at the end of the storage. Even though PB counts seemed to gradually increase in all of brands during storage the increase was not very significant for brand B and D (Figure 4, Table 4).

Elbazidy et.al. [5], reported PB count of sausages between 0.77 log and 3.33 log. Sachindra et.al. [2] also reported lower values of PB count as ND- 3.72 log (ND:not detected).

There is little information on PB count of cooked sausages in the literature. Results of the present study show PB is dominant in the microbial flora of emulsion sausages which is expected considering the storage conditions of sausages.

The PB load of the sausages was similar at the end of the storage except for brand B. This brand of sausages showed no significant increase in the AMB, TYM and LAB load. We suspect that this brand of sausages might have had some kind of an antimicrobial additive that suppressed these microorganisms. But no analyses were conducted to confirm this idea. Also the less significant PB change of brand D might be due to the already high numbers observed at the beginning of the storage.

CONCLUSION

Emulsion-type sausages have considerably low microbial loads after cooking process. If they are handled properly after cooking process those microbial loads remain low. There is variation in the results obtained from the studies. It is most likely due to the specific post-process handling and storage conditions. Recontamination of microorganisms occurs during slicing, packaging steps and shortens the shelf-life of the product. Results of this study show there is a mishandling of these products after cooking or inadequate cooking was applied. Even though no analysis was conducted for food-borne pathogens in this study, it might be speculated that these products are also susceptible for pathogen contamination. Therefore precautions should be taken.

Acknowledgements

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The Effect Of A-Tocopherol On Ram Semen Freezability In Non-Breeding Season

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, sezon dışı dönemde değişik oranlardaki α -tokoferolun koç spermasının dondurulabilirliğine etkisini incelemektir. Çalışmada 4 adet Merinos koçu (2-3 yaşlarında ve Bademli/Burdur'da özel bir işletmede) kullanıldı. Elektroejakülatör kullanılarak koçlardan alınan ejakulatlardan $> 80\%$ motilite ve 1.5×10^9 spermatozoa/ml üzerinde yoğunluğu bulunan ejakulatlar birleştirildi. Birleştirilen ejakulat beş eşit gruba ayrılarak 0 mg (kontrol), 100 μ M, 200 μ M, 400 μ M or 800 μ M α -tokoferol içeren tris ile sulandırıldı, 4 $^{\circ}$ C'de ekibrilasyon yapılarak mini payetlerde donduruldu ve sıvı azotta depo edildi. Payetler daha sonra spermatojik analizler için 37 $^{\circ}$ C'de 30 s çözdürüldü.

Kontrol grubuna (37.50 ± 7.90 ; 26.85 ± 3.17) göre sırası ile en yüksek motilite ve membran bütünlüğü 100 μ M grupta (47.77 ± 4.40 ; 34.83 ± 2.64) tespit edildi ($p < 0.05$). Ayrıca gruplar arası anormal sperma muayene sonuçlarında istatistiksel bir farklılık bulunmadı ($p > 0.05$). Sonuç olarak, 100 μ M α -tokoferol koç sperma dondurma sulandırıcılarına kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında sezon dışında motilite ve membran bütünlüğünü iyileştirdiği için eklenmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: α -tokoferol, koç sperma dondurulabilirliği, sezon dışı, motilite, membran bütünlüğü, anormal spermatozoa oranı.

The Effect Of A-Tocopherol On Ram Semen Freezability In Non-Breeding Season

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigated the effect of different rate of α -tocopherol on ram semen freezability in non-breeding season. In this study, four Merino rams (2-3 ages were used and belonging to the special sheep farm in Bademli, Burdur/Turkey. Ejaculates were collected from the rams using an electro ejaculator, the ejaculates containing spermatozoa with $>80\%$ motility and concentrations higher than 1.5×10^9 spermatozoa/ml were mixed and used in the study. The mixed ejaculates were divided into five equal aliquots and samples were extended with tris containing 0 mM (control), 100 μ M, 200 μ M, 400 μ M or 800 μ M α -tocopherol and they were equilibrated to 4 $^{\circ}$ C and frozen in mini straws then stored in liquid nitrogen. Straws were thawed at 37 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 s in water bath for spermatojological examination. The 100 μ M group had the highest motility (47.77 ± 4.40) and membrane integrity than control (37.50 ± 7.90 ; 26.85 ± 3.17) respectively ($p < 0.05$). Also, there were no significant differences between the groups on total abnormal spermatozoa rate ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, α -tocopherol 100 μ M should addition to ram semen freezing medium on non-breeding season for improvement of motility and membrane integrity compared to control.

Keywords: α -tocopherol, ram semen freezability, non-breeding season, motility, membrane integrity, abnormal spermatozoa rate.

GİRİŞ

Türkiye'de koyun yetiştiriciliği, tarımsal amaçla kullanılmayan mera ve ottlaklardaki bitki örtüsünü et, süt, yapağı gibi ürünlere dönüştüren önemli bir etkinliktir. Bu yolla ekonomiye ve insan beslenmesine katkıda bulunan bir endüstri koludur. İnsan beslenmesinin temelini oluşturan ve ülkemizin tarımsal anlamda en önemli geçim kaynaklarından olan koyun yetiştiriciliğinde üretimin hızlandırılması, ortam etkilerinin geliştirilmesinin yanı sıra, gen kaynaklarının İslahı da gereklidir. İslahın temelini hayvanların döl verimleri ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalar oluşturmaktadır. Döl verimleri ile ilgili çalışmalarla öne çıkan en önemli araç ise spermatojik araştırmalar ve bunların önderliğinde yapılacak olan suni tohumlama çalışmalarıdır. Suni tohumlamanın faydalardan yararlanılmak istediğiinde uzun süre saklanabilen sperma gereklidir. Spermatozoa'nın metabolik faaliyetleri bazal düzeye indirilerek fertilitasyonda önemli bir kayba yol açmadan süresiz bir şekilde saklanması ancak spermanın dondurulması ile mümkün değildir (1). Spermanın saklanması sırasında yapılacak uygulamalar sonucunda oluşacak reaktif oksijen türevleri (ROT) antioksidan savunma sistemini bozarak oksidatif stresse yol açar (2). Bunun sonucunda ise

fertilite kayıpları oluşmaktadır (3). Oksidatif stres, antioksidan savunma sisteminde azalma ve/veya serbest oksijen radikallerinin aşırı üretimi sonucu olarak protein, lipid ve DNA'nın yapısını bozarak motilite ve mitokondrial aktivitede azalma ve paternal genomlarda hasar oluşturmaktadır (4). Anti-oksidanlar ise, serbest radikallerin etkilediği oksidatif stresse karşı spermatozoanın savunmasında görev alır. Antioksidan mekanizması, pek çok hücrenin sekresyonunda ve dokusunda bulunmaktadır. Bunnardan bir kısmı ROT üretimini önleyerek, bir kısmı da mevcut ROT'u yok ederek görevini gerçekleştirmektedir. Antioksidan orak görev alan vitamin E (α -tokoferol), ratlarda (5), domuzlarda (6), koçlarda (7) ve beşeri hekimlikte (8) oksidatif stresi azaltarak spermatojik parametreleri iyileştirdiği belirlenmiştir.

Buradan hareket ederek, bu çalışmanın amacı, değişik oranlardaki α -tokoferolun sezon dışında koç spermasının dondurulabilirliğine etkisini incelemektir.

MATERIAL VE YÖNTEM

Hayvan Materyali

Araştırmada, 2-3 yaşlarında ve Bademli/Burdur'da özel bir işletmede bulunan 4 adet Merinos koçu kullanıldı.

Çalışma Planı

Elektroejakülatör kullanılarak koçlardan sperma alındı. Alınan ejakulatlardan > %80 motilite ve 1.5 x10⁹ spermatozoa/ml üzerinde yoğunluğu bulunan ejakulatlar birleştirildi.

Tris bazlı sulandırıcı (3.63 g Tris, 1.82 g sitrik asit, 0.5 gr glikoz, %20 yumurta sarısı, %6 gliserol, 100 ml distile su, pH 6.8) temel sulandırıcı olarak kullanıldı. α -tokoferol (800 μ M) 1 ml etanolde çözüldü ve böylece stok solüsyon oluşturuldu.

Birleştirilen ejakulat beş eşit gruba ayrılarak 0 mM (Kontrol), 100 μ M, 200 μ M, 400 μ M or 800 μ M α -tokoferol içeren tris ile ml'de 500x10⁶ spermatozoa/ml olacak şekilde sulandırıldı, 4 °C'de ekiparasyon yapılarak mini payetlerde donduruldu ve sıvı azotta depo edildi.

Spermatojik Muayeneleler

Motilite subjektif yöntemle, 37°C ayarlanan ısıtma tablasına sahip faz-kontrast mikroskop kullanılarak 5 farklı mikroskop sahasının ortalamaları motilite değeri (%) belirlendi. Anormal spermatozoa oranı Hancock solüsyonu (62.5 ml formalin (37%), 150 ml salin solüsyonu, 150ml buffer solüsyonu ve 500ml bidistile su) ile faz-kontrast mikroskop bunda x1000 lik büyütmede toplam 200 adet spermatozoa incelenerek (%) belirlendi. Numunelerdeki spermatozoon membran fonksiyonel bütünlüğün belirlenmesi amacıyla Hipo osmotik Swelling (HOS) test uygulandı. Su banyosunda 37 °C'deki 100mOsm'lük HOS test sıvısından 100 μ l alınarak üzerine sperma numunesinden 10 μ l eklendi. Bu karışımın 37 °C'ta 60 dakika inkübasyonu sonrası, lam üzerine bir damla alınıp lamel kapatıldı ve ısıtma tablası üzerine fiksé edildi. Hazırlanan preparatlar mikroskop altında (x400) incelenerek 200 hücre sayılıp ve kuyruktaki kıvrımlar dikate alınarak HOS teste yanıt veren spermatozoonlar (%) belirlendi. Kuyruğu kıvrık olan spermatozoonlar membran bütünlüğü sağlam olarak değerlendirildi (9).

BULGULAR VE TARTIŞMA

Çalışmadan elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesinde normal dağılan değişkenler arası farklılığın istatistiksel açıdan kontrolü tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ile yapıldı. Gruplar arası farklılığın anlamlı çıktıığı değişkenler için ileri aşama (post-hoc) testi olarak Tukey testi'nden yararlanıldı. Tüm istatistiksel analizler minimum %5 hata payı ile incelendi. SPSS 22.0 paket programından yararlanıldı. P<0.05 düzeyi anlamlı olarak kabul edildi. Sonuçlar ortalama \pm standart hata olarak verildi.

Çalışmada elde edilen morfolojik bütünlük (anormal spermatozoa oranı, %), motilite (%) ve membran bütünlüğü (HOS test, %) sırasıyla Tablo 1, 2'de verildi.

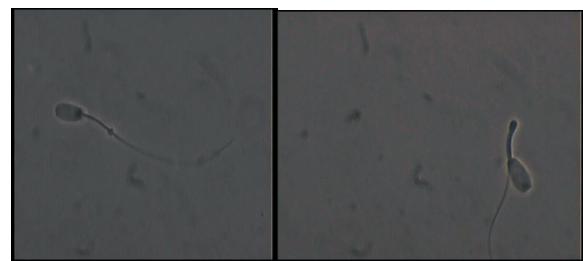
Tablo 1: Çözüm sonu anormal spermatozoa oranları

Gruplar	Anormal Spermatozoa Oranı (%)			
	Baş	Orta	Kuyruk	Toplam
Kontrol	0.50 \pm 0.1 ^b	1.51 \pm 0.72	14.96 \pm 4.28 ^{ab}	16.98 \pm 4.95
100 μ M	2.29 \pm 0.3 ^a	2.23 \pm 0.99	9.52 \pm 1.63 ^a	14.05 \pm 3.21
200 μ M	1.07 \pm 0.31 ^b	2.30 \pm 1.70	12.92 \pm 3.51 ^{ab}	16.30 \pm 4.08
400 μ M	1.29 \pm 0.30 ^b	1.55 \pm 0.50	13.39 \pm 5.47 ^{ab}	16.23 \pm 5.73
800 μ M	2.24 \pm 0.35 ^a	1.16 \pm 0.22	13.15 \pm 5.14 ^{ab}	16.56 \pm 5.47
P	***		***	

***Aynı sütunda farklı harf taşıyan değerler istatistiksel açıdan farklıdır (P<0.05).

Tablo 2: Çözüm sonu motilite ve Membran bütünlüğü (HOS test) oranları

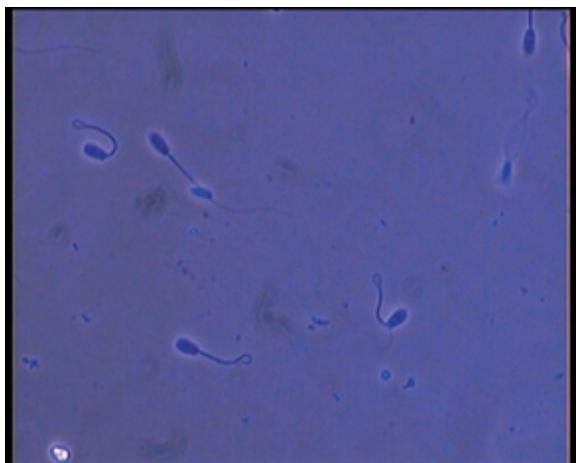
Gruplar	Motilite (%)	Hos Test (%)
Kontrol	37.50 \pm 7.90 ^b	26.85 \pm 3.17 ^b
100 μ M	47.77 \pm 4.40 ^a	34.83 \pm 2.64 ^a
200 μ M	14.50 \pm 4.37 ^c	26.14 \pm 2.20 ^b
400 μ M	1.50 \pm 0.73 ^d	14.49 \pm 4.18 ^c
800 μ M	-	10.63 \pm 2.35 ^d
P	***	***



Şekil 1: Anormal spermatozoa oranının değerlendirilmesi

Farklı konsantrasyonlarda α -tokoferol içeren koç spermasının çözüm sonu spermatojik parametreleri incelendiğinde, kontrol grubuna (37.50 \pm 7.90; 26.85 \pm 3.17) göre sırası ile en yüksek motilite ve membran bütünlüğü 100 μ M grupta (47.77 \pm 4.40; 34.83 \pm 2.64) tespit edildi ($p<0.05$). Anormal spermatozoa oranı incelendiğinde total morfolojik bütünlük açısından gruplar arasında bir farklılık bulunmadı ($p>0.05$). Domuz spermasının dondurulmasında farklı konsantrasyonlarda (0, 100, 200, 400, 600 ve 800 μ m) α -tokoferol içeren sulandırıcı kullanarak çözüm sonunda motilite ve VCL, VSL, VAP gibi kinetik parametreler yanında canlı spermatozoa, akrozom bütünlüğü, apoptozis oranı gibi spermatojik parametreler incelenmiştir (10). Çalışmanın sonucunda 100 ve 200 μ m konsantrasyonda ilave edilen α -tokoferolun, çözüm sonu spermatozoa canlılığı ve total motilite üzerinde olumlu etkisi olduğunu tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada kullanılan en düşük dozun diğer dozlara göre canlılık ve motilite açısından daha iyi sonuç vermesi yönünden bizim çalışmamızda benzerlik gösterdiği görülmektedir. Çünkü çalışmamızda en yüksek motilite ve membran bütünlüğü 100 μ M grubunda tespit edilmiştir. Daramola ve ark. (11) çalışmalarında Batı Afrika tekelerin yemlerine vitamin E takviyesi yaparak sperma ve oksidatif stres parametreleri üzerine etkisini incelediği çalışmada 0 mg, 15 mg, 30 mg ve 45 mg vitamin E'den oluşan 4 grup oluşturarak bir ay süresince spermatojik ve oksidatif stres parametreleri yönünden incelediği çalışmada E vitamininin spermatojik parametreleri iyileştirdiği ve oksidatif stres parametrelerini engellediği tespit edildi. Yapılan diğer çalışmalarla, Vitamin E (α -Tocopherol), C vitamini, ko-enzim (Q10), glutatyon gibi birçok anti-oksidanların erkek infertilitesinin tedavisine olumlu cevaplar verdiği bilinmektedir. (12). Yapılan bu çalışmada da kontrol grubuna göre 100 μ M grubun en iyi sonunu vermesi bu çalışmanın sonuçları ile benzer olduğunu göstermektedir. Vitamin C'nin glutatyon ve vitamin E ile kombin tedavisi sonrasında, spermatozoa hidroksi-guanin seviyesi düşüp, spermatozoa konsantrasyonunda artışlar sağladığı tespit edilmiştir (13). Vitamin C'nin Vitamin E ile birlikte kullanıldığına ise, DNA kırılmalarını azalttığı bildirilmiştir (14). Burdan hareket ederek, soğuk şokuna ve dondurma hasarına karşı α -tokoferolun uygun dozlarının spermatozoa membranlarını, fosfolipit/kolesterol oranını ve antioksidan

seviyesini koruduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca beşeri hekimlikte sperm motilite düşüklüğü şikayeti olan erkeklerde, vitamin E (α -tokoferol) tedavisi sonrası lipit peroksidasyonun azaldığı, motilite ve gebelik oranlarının arttığı bildirilmektedir (8).



Şekil 2: HOS Testin Değerlendirilmesi

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER

Sonuç olarak, $100 \mu\text{M}$ α -tokoferol koç sperma dondurma sulandırıcılarına kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında sezon dışında motilite ve membran bütünlüğünü iyileştirme için eklenmelidir. Ayrıca, yapılan bu çalışmanın sezon içinde de tekrarlanması önerilmektedir. Çünkü kullanılan diğer dozların çalışmanın yapıldığı sezondan etkilenip etkilenmediğinin belirlenmesi sayesinde, bu çalışmaya farklı bir yönden baktamızı sağlayacaktır.

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Possibilities Of Estimating Body Weight From Different Body Measurements In Hair Goat Using Different Regression Models

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Abstract

In the study, the data obtained to describe the body characteristics of the Hairpin were utilized in the businesses that were registered with Karaman Province Breeding Sheep Goat Breeders Association. Body weights of 130 goats, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years old and 50 goats, 2, 3 and 4 years old, selected by simple random sampling method were used in the data of total 900. In the study, Pearson correlation coefficient for variables providing parametric test prerequisites, and Spearman correlation analysis for variables not providing parametric test prerequisites. In the regression analysis, "live weight" dependent variable and other variables were determined as independent variables and parametric and nonparametric regression methods were applied. Univariate and multivariable regression models were applied for the whole data set. When all analyzes are evaluated, univariate regression models give lower determination coefficients (R^2) than multivariate models. In this case, it has been deemed appropriate to use a multivariate regression model instead of a univariate model in order to make a correct prediction. However, in practice, univariate Quadratic or Cubic regression methods can be used for researchers.

Keywords: Regression, Semi-parametric regression models, Parametric regression models, Live weight in the goats, Body measurements

INTRODUCTION

Regression analysis assumes that when the mean relation between the dependent variable and the independent variable is expressed by a mathematical function, the independent variable and the dependent variable are in a linear relationship.

Regression models are regression models known as parametric, nonparametric and semi-parametric regression methods.

All of the approaches available for the semi-parametric regression model are based on different non-parametric regression methods. Semi-parametric regression models summarize complex data sets in a way that we can understand and maintain important properties while ignoring the insignificant details of the data in practice, thus allowing robust decisions to be made [1].

Semi-parametric regression method is widely used in the analysis of time-dependent data. Generally, longitudinal data obtained from experiments in the fields of agriculture, medicine and biostatistics are measured with a continuous scale depending on the time, and measurements taken at different times from the same trial unit (individual) take different values. But the recipients are related to each other. This is the result of applying multiple behaviors to the same test units to follow each other [2].

In the majority of longitudinal studies, the effects of time and continuous independent variables on the resulting outcome variance are included in the model. Correlation (autocorrelation) between error variables occurs when more than one observation is made on the same individual depending on location and time. In such cases, some assumptions do not apply. Therefore, making time-related assessments is a common problem for parametric methods. Non-parametric methods can be used in such cases. However, when nonparametric methods are used to analyze the number of independent variables, it is difficult to make analyzes and to interpret the graphs. As an alternative method, semi-

parametric models can be used. In semiparametric models, the effects of chance and time are affected by nonparametric methods, while the effects of continuous independent variables are included by methods that are parametric.

The semi-parametric regression model is also called the "partial linear model" by the fact that it consists of a combination of parametric and non-parametric regression functions. In the study, the live body weight was estimated from different body measurements in the hair follicle by the multivariate, univariate parametric and nonparametric regression methods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In regression analysis, there are two types of linearity in variables and coefficients (linearity in parameters). The state of linearity in variables means that the value of each variable in the model is one; indicates a linear functional relationship between dependent and independent variables. Similarly, in coefficients, linearity is the exponent of all coefficient values in the model and the existence of a linear functional relationship between the dependent variable and the coefficient values.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + e_i \quad (1)$$

An example of a model is that both the coefficients and the variables are linear.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i^2 + e_i \quad (2)$$

The coefficients are also linear, but the variables are examples of nonlinear models.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \sqrt{\beta_1} X_i + e_i \quad (3)$$

Variables are linear, while coefficients are examples of nonlinear models.

Simple Linear Regression Model

The regression model examines the causality relations-

hip between a single independent variable and a dependent variable.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + e_i \quad (4)$$

Multiple Regression Model

Models developed for multiple regression analysis resemble simple linear regression models, with the exception of more terms, and can be used to examine straightforward, more complex relationships. For example, suppose that the average time $E(y)$ needed to fulfill the data-processing task increases as the use of computers increases and we think that the relationship is curve-linear.

To model the deterministic component, the following quadratic model can be used instead of the straight-line model.

$$E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_1^2 \quad (5)$$

For example, the first-order model

$$E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 \quad (6)$$

(x_1, x_2) -plane. For our example (and for many real-life applications), we expect a slope on the response surface and use a second-order model to model the relationship.

$$E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1 X_2 + \beta_4 X_1^2 + \beta_5 X_2^2 \quad (7)$$

All the models written up to now are called generic linear models, because $E(y)$ is a linear function of unknown parameters. The following model is not linear.

$$E(y) = \beta_0 e^{-\beta_1 x} \quad (8)$$

Because $E(y)$ is not a linear function of unknown model parameters.

Semi-parametric Regression Models

Semi-parametric regression models are models in which the dependent variable can be parameterized in relation to some explanatory variables, but not easily related to some other explanatory variable or variables. In the semi-parametric model, linear parametric components form the parametric part of the model whereas both parametric and non-linear components form the non-parametric part of the model. This model is a special case of additive regression models [3], which allows easier interpretation of the effect of each variable and generalizes standard regression methods. In addition, the semi-parametric model is a model in which the dependent variable is linear with some explanatory variables but not linear with other specific independent variables.

Parametric Methods

$$\text{Linear: } Y = b_0 + b_1 X \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Inverse: } Y = b_0 + (b_1 / t) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Quadratic: } Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_{11} X^2 \quad (11)$$

$$\text{Cubic: } Y = b_0 + b_1 X + b_{11} X^2 + b_{111} X^3 \quad (12)$$

Semi-Parametric Methods

$$\text{Logarithmic: } Y = b_0 + (b_1 * \ln(t)) \quad (13)$$

$$\text{Power: } Y = b_0 + b_1 X \text{ veya } \ln(Y) = \ln(b_0) + (b_1 * \ln(t)) \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Compound: } Y = b_0 * (b_{11}^2) \text{ veya } \ln(Y) = \ln(b_0) + ((b_1) * \ln(t)) \quad (15)$$

$$\text{S-curve: } Y = e^{(b_0 + (b_1 * t))} \text{ veya } \ln(Y) = b_0 + (b_1 / t) \quad (16)$$

$$\text{Growth: } Y = e^{(b_0 + (b_1 * t))} \text{ veya } \ln(Y) = b_0 + (b_1 * t) \quad (17)$$

$$\text{Exponential: } Y = b_0 * (e^{(b_1 * t)}) \text{ veya } \ln(Y) = \ln(b_0) + (b_1 * t) \quad (18)$$

Y = dependent variable

b_0 = Regression equation constant

b_1 = Regression coefficient

t = numeric value of the independent variable

Multivariate Regression Models

Variable Selection Methods

(ForwardSelection)

(BackwardElimination)

(Stepwise Regression)

$$E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k \quad (19)$$

[4,5,6]

In the survey, the data obtained for the purpose of describing the body characteristics of the Hairpin were utilized within the scope of "Project for the development of subspecies of the hairpin race", "Project code: Tagem / K12013-02", in the enterprises that have registered the Karpil breed sheep goat breeders association in Karaman province. The body measurements of 130 goat selected by simple random sampling method of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 aged females were used in this study and a total of 50 teens data selected by simple random sampling method of 2, 3 and 4 elderly monopolies were used for monopolies.

The live weights of the goats and body measurements were taken at the end of the forties in June. Body measurements were made in the cage or on the flat surface of the cave.

The body measurements measured by goats in 2012, the measurements made and their anatomical definitions are given below.

Height at withers (CY)

Height at rump (SY)

Body length(VU)

Rump Width(SG)

Chest width (GG)

Chest depth(GD)

Chest girth (GC)

Pearl Circle (IC)

The data to be used in the study were randomly selected from the general data with the MINITAB program. Statistical package program Syntax Function SPSS 20 (IBM Corp. Released 2011. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 20.0, Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.) was used to evaluate the data. The level of significance is shown as $\alpha = 0,05$.

FINDINGS

Figure 1. Univariate parametric and semi-parametric regression model graphs

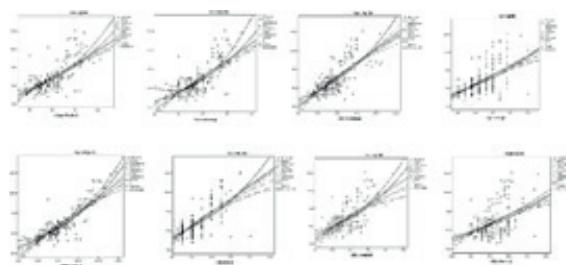


Table 1. Results of univariate parametric and semi-parametric regression models

	Methods	Summary Model					Estimation of parameters				
		R ² , %	F	SD	SD	p	Sabit	b1	b2	b3	
Height at withers	Quadratic	49,8	87,6	2	177	0,001	246,8	-6,4	0,051		$Y = 454,5 - 12,1X + 0,09X^2$
Height at rump	Quadratic	60,4	135,2	2	177	0,001	454,5	-12,1	0,09		$Y = 454,5 - 12,1X + 0,09X^2$
B o d y length	Linear	54	209	1	178	0,001	-89,88	1,93			$Y = -31,78 + 5,001X$
R u m p Width	Cubic	31,3	40,2	2	177	0,001	4,79	0	0,22	-0,003	$Y = 37,28 + 0,001X + 0,028X^2 - 0,002X^3$
C h e s t width	Cubic	46,6	76,8	2	177	0,001	37,28	0,001	0,028	0,002	$Y = 37,28 + 0,001X + 0,028X^2 - 0,002X^3$
C h e s t depth	Logarithmic	24,9	50	1	178	0,001	-247,5	86,06			$Y = -247,50 + (86,06 * \ln(t))$
C h e s t girth	Quadratic	79,8	349,2	2	177	0,001	235,56	-5,48	0,039		$Y = 235,56 - 5,48X + 0,039X^2$
P e a r l Circle	Linear	51,1	186,1	1	178	0,001	-30,6	8,7			$Y = -30,6 + 8,7X$

Table 2. Result of multivariate regression model (Stepwise method)

Model	Coefficients		t	p	95,0% Confidence Interval		R ² , %	P	
	B	S. Error			Ü s t Sinir	Alt Sinir			
1	(Constant)	-106,2	7,19	-14,8	0,001	-120,4	-92,0	75,3	0,001
	Chest girth	1,8	0,08	23,3	0,001	1,7	2,0		
2	(Constant)	-122,7	7,58	-16,2	0,001	-137,7	-107,7	78,2	0,001
	Chest girth	1,5	0,11	14,0	0,001	1,3	1,7		
3	Body length	0,6	0,13	4,8	0,001	0,4	0,9	79,7	0,001
	(Constant)	-118,4	7,45	-15,9	0,001	-133,1	-103,7		
4	Chest girth	1,3	0,11	11,5	0,001	1,1	1,5	80,1	0,001
	Body length	0,5	0,13	3,7	0,001	0,2	0,8		
	Pearl Circle	2,1	0,60	3,5	0,001	0,9	3,3		
	(Constant)	-114,0	7,69	-14,8	0,001	-129,1	-98,8		
	Chest girth	1,2	0,13	9,3	0,001	0,9	1,4		
	Body length	0,5	0,13	3,6	0,001	0,2	0,7		
	Pearl Circle	2,0	0,59	3,5	0,001	0,9	3,2		
	Chest width	0,5	0,23	2,1	0,041	0,02	0,9		

When the estimation equations for univariate methods are examined, Quadratic or Cubic models give higher R² value, unlike the use of continuous linear models (Table 1 and Figure 1).

As a result of the multivariable regression methods, it is possible to estimate body weight by 80% with the regression equations generated by independent variables of Chest Environment, Body Length, Hip Circumference and Chest Width. As a result of univariate regression methods, Quadratic or Cubic models predict body weight by about 75% with independent breast circumference variation. Multivariate regression methods result in an increase of 5% when the Body Length, Thigh Circumference, and Chest Width arguments are added (Table 2) [7,8].

DISCUSSION and SUGGESTIONS

Some criteria are relevant to determine which statistics are applicable to the data obtained in a study. Analyzing the research with appropriate statistical methods also improves the reliability of the research and provides a consistent interpretation of the results. For this reason, variable structures, measurement scales, and consistency of assumptions are important considerations in statistical studies.

Using inappropriate regression methods can lead to incorrect and misleading results. The relationship between variables must be examined with functional regression models. The regression model that needs to be used differs according to the structure of the data, and using the wrong model can lead to incorrect results. In this case, it is suggested to establish the most meaningful model suitable for data structure.

In the study, differences in the mean of the best model were observed among the results of the different body regimens included in the model as the univariate independent variable versus the live weight dependent variable, in the different regression models applied. In all body dimensions, all linear and non-linear models were found to give

statistically significant results. It has been seen that most of the body measurements give more favorable results in the sense of both R² and Cubic models. Only in the chest depth variable the logarithmic model gave the highest R² value. It is understood that the Quadratic or Cubic model can be preferred to the Linear model because all variables except this give the equal R² value of the body length and width of the rider which can be preferred to the Quadratic model.

It is predicted that multivariable regression equations generated by independent variables of Chest Environment, Body Length, Thigh Circumference and Chest Width can be preferred as a result of multivariate stepwise and best subset regression analyzes in the study.

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Survival and Acid Tolerance of Shigatoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (STEC) During Frankfurter Sausage Storage

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Abstract

This study was carried out to understand how sausage matrices affect the survival and acid tolerance of STEC O157 and O26. STEC O157 and O26 were inoculated on sausage surface approximately 5 log. After inoculation sausages were vacuum packed and stored at 4°C. Pathogen counts and synthetic gastric fluid (pH 1,5) experiments were conducted on day 0, 15 and 30 of the storage. Three trials were conducted for each pathogen separately. Both serogroups had viable counts on sausage during storage, STEC O26 count decreased about 1log and O157 about 3log during storage. At the end of the storage both O26 and O157 were viable on the sausage surface 4.59 log and 2.54 log respectively. For acid survival experiments pathogen counts were obtained on 30th, 60th and 90th minute of synthetic gastric fluid (SGF) exposure. Our results show that O26 endured acid stress longer than O157 during SGF experiments throughout storage of frankfurters. The results of this study may support the idea that some non-O157 STEC strains might be more resistant to acid stress than O157 STEC but further studies should be conducted before drawing a conclusion.

Keywords: Frankfurter, STEC, survival, acid tolerance, synthetic gastric fluid.

INTRODUCTION

Shigatoxigenic *E.coli* (STEC), are important food-borne pathogens that are linked to serious human diseases such as haemorrhagic colitis and haemolytic uraemic syndrome [1]. These pathogens produce shiga-like toxin also known as verotoxin. Most known member of this pathogenic group is *E.coli* O157. Shiga-toxin producing other *E.coli* are commonly referred as non-O157 STECs [2]. The main contamination sources of these pathogens are ruminants, particularly cattle and its products [3]. STEC O157 has been an important pathogen for the food industry.

Non-O157 STECs are more difficult to isolate and most of the laboratories do not conduct analysis to identify them [2]. Due to those reasons there is less information on the prevalence of non-O157 STECs. In regards of virulence some non-O157 STECs; for example outbreak strain O104:H4 in Germany (2011); can be just as dangerous as O157. Non-O157 serotype O26 is the second most prevalent serotype of STEC. Most of the data on these pathogens were obtained from the studies on agar / broth mediums. Since many variables in the food matrices can influence the behavior of these pathogens, there is need for the studies that monitor these pathogens on specific food matrices.

Taking into account that the main source of these bacteria is meat and its products, it is of high importance that the risky meat products are put under the scope. When examining the disease mechanism of *E.coli* strains acid survival is one thing that stands out the most. Acid survival gives these pathogens the ability to easily survive the stomach acidity and cause diseases. The low infectious dose of these pathogens is associated with this ability. The acid tolerance responses of these organisms are triggered in mildly acidic pH (4.0-5.5) [4].

Frankfurter type sausages are meat products that people of all ages and especially children and young population like to eat. Even though cooking process greatly reduces the microbial load of frankfurter sausages, recontamination might occur usually after cooking. In Turkey, Frankfurter sausages are usually consumed without any additional cooking in cold salads. This eating habit contributes to

infection risk associated from this product. Food-borne pathogens that can survive low pH of the stomach such as *E.coli*, might cause infection via sausages.

In the light of this information, this study aimed to assess the survival ability of O157 and O26 STEC during storage and during synthetic gastric fluid (SGF) exposure of emulsion sausage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SBacterial cultures were prepared from agar slants (previously activated from frozen cultures) and passaged three times before use. O157 culture was prepared as mix of two strains (ATCC 43895 and ATCC 35150). Equal amounts of these strains were mixed for O157 inoculum. O26 serogroup was obtained from Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS) (Italy).

On the first day of experiments, 18h culture of each pathogen was centrifuged and washed twice. Then the pellet was resuspended in 300ml sterile saline solution. Sausages were dipped in the mixture and stirred gently for 2 minutes to allow the bacteria to attach on the surface (Figure 1). After that the sausages were immediately vacuum packed and stored at 4°C until analysis. Sausages used for this study were provided from local markets on the first day of their arrival and brought to laboratory at 4°C.

On days 0, 15 and 30 of storage microbiological analyses were conducted. For this, 25 g of the sausage samples were added to 225ml of peptone water and macerated for 2 minutes in a Stomacher. The homogenate was serially diluted and 0.1 ml of dilutions was plated onto Sorbitol MacConkey Agar then incubated at 37°C for 24h (start of SGF exposure, minute 0).

SGF was prepared according to Beumer,et.al. [5], briefly; proteose peptone (8.3 g/liter; Difco), d-glucose (3.5 g/liter) NaCl (2.05 g/liter), KH₂PO₄ (0.6 g/liter), CaCl₂ (0.11 g/liter) and KCl (0.37 g/liter) were mixed in deionized water and autoclaved. Ox bile (0.05 g/liter), lysozyme (0.10 g/liter), and pepsin (0.0133 g/liter) was filter sterilized and aseptically mixed. pH of SGF was adjusted to 1.5 with HCl.

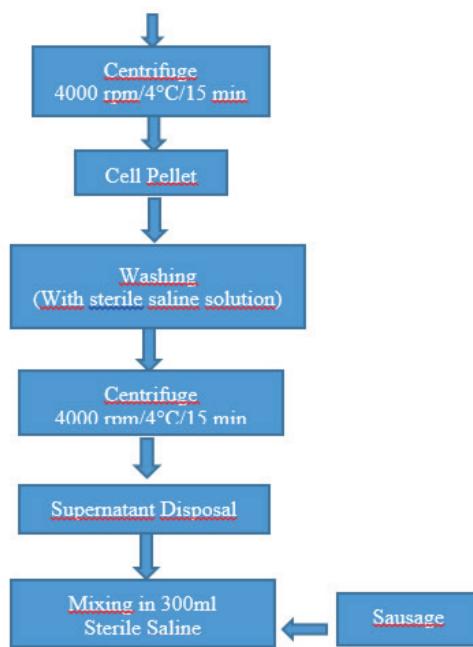


Figure 1: Culture preparation and Inoculation

On each SGF exposure trial 20g of sausage was mixed with 120ml of SGF with a stomacher for 2 minutes that after 30, 60 and 90 minutes of exposure the microbial analyses were conducted. The amount of SGF was determined by preliminary experiments in order to keep the pH below 2.5 after 90 minutes of exposure. For synthetic gastric fluid (SGF) exposure experiments 0.1 ml inoculum was plated on SMAC at 30, 60 and 90 minutes of exposure and the plates were incubated at 37°C for 24h. Three trials were conducted for each pathogen and duplicate results were obtained from each plating.

Statistical Analysis

The numbers of bacteria are converted to log₁₀ cfu/g. Then the data were subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The means were separated by Fisher's least Square Differences method according to the General Linear Models (GLM) for a significance level of 0.05 [6].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Viability of STEC O26 decreased about 1 log during storage (Table 1, Figure 2). On days 0 and 30 of the storage, viable counts decreased significantly in the first 30 minutes of SGF exposure but a tailing effect was observed after 30 minutes. On day 15, viable counts after 60 and 90 minutes of exposure was below the detection limit (Table 2, Figure 3,4,5). But the pathogen seems to recover on day 30, surviving synthetic gastric fluid exposure after 60 and 90 minutes of exposure. STEC O157 showed approximately 3log decrease during storage (Table 1, Figure 2). Viable counts decreased on day 15 but no significant decrease was observed on day 30 (Table 3, Figure 2,3,4).

Table 1: Viability of STEC O26 and O157 during 30 days of storage (log cfu/g ±SD)

Days	O26	O157
0	5.54±0.19 ^a	5.36±0.29 ^a
15	4.89±0.34 ^{ab}	3.49±1.04 ^b
30	4.59±0.38 ^b	2.54±1.93 ^b

* Same letters in the columns indicate no statistically significant difference was observed

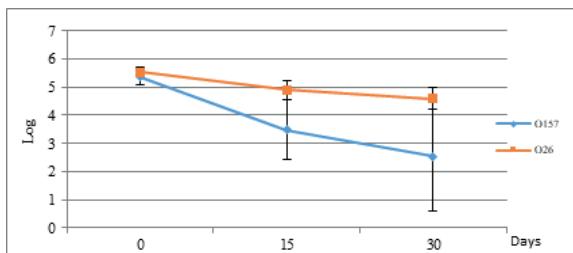


Figure 2: Viability of STEC O26 and O157 During Storage

On the first day of storage STEC O157 could be recovered after 60 minutes of SGF exposure but the count decreased below the detection limit at 90 minutes of exposure. On the 15th day of storage the pathogen showed no viability after SGF exposure. However on the 30th day, O157 survived 30 minutes of SGF exposure but could not be recovered at 60 minutes of exposure.

Table 2: Viability of STEC O26 during SGF Exposure During 30 Days of Storage (log cfu/g ±SD)

	0Min	30 Min	60 Min	90 Min
0	5.54±0.19 ^{ax}	3.34±0.1 ^{bx}	2.95±0.68 ^{bcd}	2.12±1.26 ^{cx}
15	4.89±0.34 ^{axy}	1.38±0.94 ^{by}	<0.84	<0.84
30	4.59±0.38 ^{ay}	1.51±1.14 ^{by}	1.30±0.82 ^{by}	1.35±0.89 ^{by}

*Same letters in the columns (x,y,z,t) and in the rows (a,b,c,d) indicate no statistically significant difference was observed

Table 3: Viability of STEC O157 during SGF Exposure During 30 Days of Storage (log cfu/g ±SD)

	0 Min	30 Min	60 Min	90 Min
0	5.36±0.29 ^{ax}	1.92±1.77 ^{bx}	1.26±1.08 ^b	<0.84
15	3.49±1.04 ^y	<0.84	<0.84	<0.84
30	2.54±1.93 ^{ay}	1.06±0.63 ^{ax}	<0.84	<0.84

* Same letters in the columns (x,y,z,t) and in the rows (a,b,c,d) indicate no statistically significant difference was observed

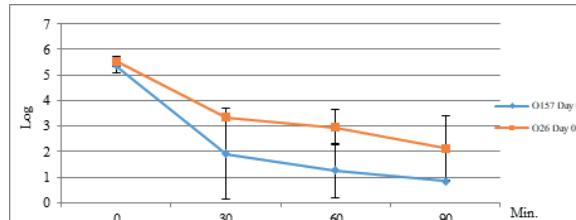


Figure 3: Viability of STEC O157 and O26 during SGF Exposure Day 0 of the Storage

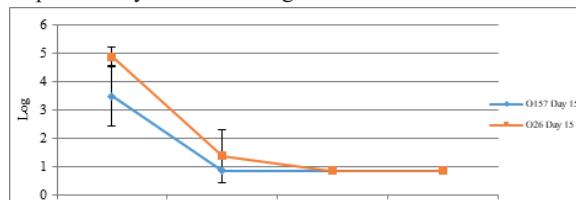


Figure 4: Viability of STEC O157 and O26 during SGF Exposure Day 15 of the Storage

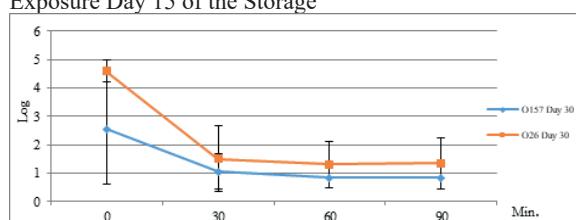


Figure 5: Viability of STEC O157 and O26 during SGF Exposure Day 30 of the Storage

The viability of STEC O26 was higher than O157 during both sausage storage and SGF experiments. O26 survived about 1-2 log after 90 minutes of SGF exposure (except on day 15), while O157 couldn't survive after 90 minutes of exposure on each storage day. The ability to survive SGF of both pathogens decreased on day 15 and then increased again on day 30.

Bergholz&Whittam [7], compared acid resistance of O26:H11, O111:H8 and O157:H7 serotype strains and concluded that O157:H7 had superior ability to survive simulated gastric acidity. They mixed SGF with baby food and inoculated this mixture with stationary phase cultures. Berry et.al. [8], compared acid resistance (AR) of O157 and non-O157 isolates. At the end of 6 hours in Brain Heart Infusion broth (pH 2.5), even though they didn't find any significant difference of survival rates; they reported O157 strains had higher percentage of injured cells than non-O157 strains.

In other respects, Miszczycha et.al. [9], reported E.coli O26:H11 had significantly higher survival rate than O157:H7 when experimentally contaminated cheese subjected to artificial digestion. Elhadidy& Mohammed [10], also reported that O26:H11 had better ability to survive acidic pH than O157:H7 at pH values tested (4.5 and 6.5).

CONCLUSION

Comparing the results of acid survival studies is problematic. Researchers use different methods and mediums to obtain results. In general researchers make medium (minimal versus complex), growth phase (stationary phase cells versus log phase cells) and various temperature or pH comparisons in their research. STEC has various acid resistance systems that are induced under different conditions. Also there is strain-based difference on the acid survival rates of STEC. In addition to that

acid resistance systems of STEC O157 and non-O157 might differ. Therefore it is important to also report results on actual specific food systems that might affect the acid survival systems induced by these bacteria.

Results of this study showed STEC O26 preserved its acid resistance ability longer than STEC O157 during SGF experiments. Therefore it can be speculated that STEC O26 might have better acid survival ability than STEC O157, on sausage surface. But further studies should be conducted to be able to draw a conclusion like that.

Emulsion sausages can be consumed without any additional cooking (e.g. in cold salads) therefore the food safety risk associated with these products increases. Especially since the infectious dose of STEC can be very low. Further studies need to be conducted in order to better understand the behavior of these pathogens on certain food matrices and the factors affecting their acid survival ability.

Acknowledgements

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