

Summaries of Reports in Veterinary Medicine

Induction of Estrous Cycle in Barren Breeding Mares

H. Enbergs, D.V.M., C. Gronbach

Biologische Tiermedizin (1997 Jan): 4-19

This study focused on the efficacy of Hormeel to induce the estrous cycle of barren stud mares. In all, 61 trotting horses, barren for an average of 1.6 years, were divided randomly into one control and one verum group. The medicinal application was either Hormeel (3 times weekly, 5 ml s.c.) or placebo, NaCl, (once a week.) The test was designed as a double-blind study in which progesterone levels in the blood were measured both before and following medicinal administration. Gynecological examinations were performed on both groups.

Based on the findings of the gynecological examinations, the mares were divided into three groups with provisional diagnoses: acycilia, retained corpus luteum, and prolonged ovarian follicle. These diagnoses were verified by means of a parallel progesterone profile.

The clinical and endocrinological outcomes corresponded with 93.3% in mares with persistent ovarian follicle, 87.5% in acyclic mares, and 64.6% in mares with a retained corpus luteum.

The results of the Hormeel treatment were as follows:

- * in mares with acycilia, a significant inducing effect on estrus and ovarian cycle was seen

- * in mares with retained corpus luteum, the induction of estrus and ovarian cycle was better than in the control group

- * in the smaller group of mares with persistent ovarian follicle, Hormeel was less effective

- * in the mares which reacted positively to Hormeel, the time interval until estrus was shortened

- * conception was positively influenced with Hormeel

Field Study of the Prophylactic Treatment of Piglets against Coli-enterotoxemia

E. Reinhart, D.V.M., T. May

Biologische Tiermedizin (1997 Jan): 20-27

The aim of this study in a piglet producing unit was to determine whether homeopathic preparations could reduce the number of animal losses to coli-enterotoxemia after weaning. With different schedules, the preparations Nux vomica-Homaccord[®], Veratrum-Homaccord[®], and Atropinum compositum were applied via the drinking water. The most effective regimen in this study was found to be the application of Nux vomica-Homaccord[®] from day 8 until day 13 after weaning. Also useful were Veratrum-Homaccord[®] and Atropinum compositum from day 10 until day 15. The total losses to coli-enterotoxemia among the 700 piglets amounted to less than 1.5%.

Lyme Disease in Dogs

J. Baselga

Biomedicina Veterinaria (1995 April):48.

This article describes certain aspects of therapy of canine Lyme disease, an illness produced by the same spirochete as among humans, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, which is associated with the tick *Ixodes ricinus*. It has been demonstrated that many species of the genus *Borrelia* are responsible for Lyme disease and therefore, a multitude of symptoms are observed.

Canine Lyme disease has been described in Barcelona, specifically in the province of Soria.¹ Through tick bites, the infection passes into the host's saliva. Soon after, typical symptoms appear: anorexia, increased temperature, and usually, lameness. Antibiotic therapy (tetracycline, amoxicillin, cephalexin, and doxycycline) brings effective short term therapy.

The author reported that the therapeutic duration can be reduced to 15 days by using immunologically stimulating homeopathic dilutions of Echinacea. The best method of prevention is avoiding tick bites with a treated collar, although such collars typically contain harmful insecticides.

No evidence has been presented concerning the usefulness of vaccination in the prevention of canine Lyme disease.

Reference:

- 1) Serrano Barrón, JL. *Patologías*. 1995 (1): 28-29.