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Redakčná rada KVLSR v zastúpení MVDr Marcela Kovalika v spolupráci s Wiley-Blackwell vám opäť prináša v tretej edícii Informačného spravodajcu výber abstraktov z rôznych karentových časopisov Wiley-Blackwell, relevantných pre klinickú verejnosť veterinárnych lekárov.



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Selected Veterinary Clinical Abstracts

Evidence for Unapparent *Brucella canis* Infections among Adults with Occupational Exposure to Dogs

Krueger, W. S., Lucero, N. E., Brower, A., Heil, G. L. and Gray, G. C. (2014) *Zoonoses and Public Health*, 61: 509–518

12

Brucella canis is a zoonotic infection of dogs that can cause signs of orchitis in male dogs and endometritis and abortions in females. Infection in humans has been previously thought to be rare, but there are concerns that unapparent human infections may occur. This American study used a commercial canine serological assay to investigate occupational exposure to *B. canis*. 306 adults with occupational exposure to dogs were compared with 101 non-matched, non-canine exposed subjects. Seroprevalence in the canine exposed subjects was 10.8% or 3.6% depending on which test was used.

Kennel employees were at the highest risk of seropositivity. Two seropositive subjects reported they had experienced symptoms consistent with brucellosis. The authors conclude that *Brucella canis* should be considered as an occupational risk for workers with dogs.

Bottom line: *Brucella canis* is a zoonotic disease that may be under-reported in workers with dogs.



Aloe vera: an in vitro study of effects on corneal wound closure and collagenase activity

Curto, E. M., Labelle, A. and Chandler, H. L. (2014) *Veterinary Ophthalmology*, 17: 403–410

Aloe vera is a succulent plant that has

been recommended for some time as a herbal remedy for various conditions. However, evidence for efficacy has generally been limited. This study aimed to evaluate the in vitro effects of an aloe vera solution on the viability and wound healing response of corneal cells, and whether the solution has an effect on collagenase and gelatinase activities. Cultures of corneal epithelial cells and fibroblasts were prepared from normal canine eyes and were treated with aloe solution at varying concentrations. None of the concentrations were found to significantly affect the viability of the cells. Higher concentrations of aloe were found to slow the rate of corneal fibroblast wound closure. Aloe solution was also found to increase the ability of collagenase to degrade type IV collagen. A slight acceleration of corneal epithelial wound healing with low concentrations did not reach significance.