5. A case report: Pseudocowpox suspected as FMD in dairy farm

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It is called also paravaccinia. It is not related to vaccinia or cowpox viruses. Closely related to contagious ovine ecthyma. The lesions are limited to teats and udders of milking cows.

Grossly, they appear as red papules and vesicles. microscopically, there is a proliferation of the subepithelial capillaries network, vesicular degeneration of the epithelial capillaries and eosinophilic cytoplasmic inclusion bodies.

Infection does not confer immunity, transmissible to humans as milkers' nodules and oral lesion may develop in suckling calves which help to transmit the infection by cross-sucking.

Twenty out of 36 Holstein cows from a dary farm in Yong-kwang county, Chonnam province were reported to the provincial authority, Chonnam Institute of Livestock Science(CILS), as suspected FMD at 10:00 AM on the 6th April, 1999. Cows showed scab and vesicle-like formation on their udders and digitals with fever and slightly to moderately degree of salivation, At 11:00 AM, the task force team of CILS arrived at the farm, and at noon, made a decision of the necessity of further test for diagnosing FMD to the National Veterinary Research and Quarantine Service(NVRQS), Anyang, MAF. Around 20:00, the TF team from the NVRQS came at the outbreak's place and sampled some materials from cows with lesions and at 23:00, sent all of them to the NVRQS. At the night, the CILS made the monitoring zone around the farm. During 6th-9th, April, the provincial authority was immediately forced the scheme of general biosecurity including disinfection and seperation into the herd. At 9th April, the NVRQS was finally confirmed that the outbreak was not related to FMD. Histopathological lesions were finally diagnosed as pseudocowpox virus due to typical viral inclusions in their skin.

6. A study on determination of residual macrolide antibiotics in livestock products by LC/MS

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LC/MS를 이용하여 축산물중 잔류 마크로라이드계 항생물질을 분석하는 방법을 연구하여 다음 과 같은 결과를 얻었다.

- 1. 이동상 용매로는 0.1% TFA(trifluroacetic acid) 및 100% Methanol을 gradient로 사용하고 칼람으로는 XTerra C₁₈ 칼람(5μm, 3.9×150mm)을 사용하였으며, MS는 PCI(Positive chemical ionization) 및 SIM(selective ion monitoring) mode로 50-1000 Mass 범위에서 분석 하였다.
- 2. 전처리 방법으로는 아세토니트릴로 추출하여 Sep-pak C₁₈ cartridge를 사용하여 clean-up 하 였으며 0.1M methanolic ammonium acetate로 용출 하였다
- 3. 본 시험으로 우육에 대한 분석결과 검출한계는 spiramycin, tylosin, erythromycin 각각 50μg/kg 이었다.

7. 소와 돼지 도체육 표면에서의 미생물 오염도 및 병원성 미생물 검사

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서울시 관내 2개 도축장에서 생산된 소 225두와 돼지 215두의 도체표면에 대하여 미생물 오염도를 소 630두, 돼지 625두의 도체표면에 대해 병원성미생물을 조사하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

- 1. 소 도체표면의 일반세균수(cfu/cm)는 1000이하 도체가 72%, 1,001-10,000의 범위가 17.8%, 10,001-100,000이 10.2% 로서 농림부의 도축장 권장기준을 초과한 경우는 없었다.
- 2. 돼지 도체표면의 일반세균수(cfu/cm)는 1000이하 도체가 68.8%, 1,001-10,000의 범위가 21.9%, 10,001-100,000이 9.3%로서 농림부의 도축장 권장기준을 초과한 경우는 없었다.
- 3. 소 도체표면의 대장균수(cfu/cm)는 농림부 권장기준 100이하가 98.2%이며 권장기준 초과는 1.8%이었다.
- 4. 돼지 도체표면의 대장균수(cfu/cm)는 농림부 권장기준 10,000이하가 99.5%이며 권장기준 초과 는 0.5%이었다.
- 5. 병원성 미생물은 E coli O157:H7은 2건 Staphylococcus aureus는 12건, Cl perfringens는 25 건이 검출되었다.

8. 북한산 국립공원 주변지역 사육견의 광견병 항체 분포조사

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