

sity is the only state institution in Lebanon.

Lebanese university was built on 17 April, 1951 and has several branches. One of them is Al Dekwaneh branch where there is the faculty of Agriculture which is divided into two departments: Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. The Department of Veterinary Medicine trains approximately 200 students. The duration of study is 6 years, and the language of instruction is English or French. In the 6<sup>th</sup> year students write a final thesis. Every academic year is divided into two 2 semesters with specific credits.

1<sup>st</sup> year students take a course of Cytology, Philosophy, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Zoology, Animals Histology, Physics, Lakes and Dams etc., 2<sup>nd</sup> year students take a course of Genetics, Biography, Anatomy, Field Training, Analytical Chemistry and History of Veterinary Medicine etc., 3<sup>rd</sup> year students take a course of Veterinary Parasitology, Human Rights, Aqua Culture and Clinical Biochemistry etc., 4<sup>th</sup> year students take a course of Principals of Animal Nutrition, Epidemiology, Patanatomy, Hematology and Diagnostic Techniques etc., 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> years students take a course of Surgery, Toxicology, Meat Quality etc., and they begin to study their specialty which is one of this three specialization: Large Animals, Pets and Meat Quality. During the study students start practicing on a farm called Ghazir which is cooperated with university, or every student has practice with a veterinarian who has already his own clinic. After graduation every student can open his own clinic and start work in it. In Lebanon they have colleges to study veterinary medicine but after graduation students cannot work alone, they must work with another veterinarian as an assistant.

Lebanon has very developed agriculture and agritourism; therefore, veterinary education is essential and important for the country. The job of a veterinarian is very interesting and prestigious.

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### **APPLICATION OF «XILAFARM» MEDICINE FOR DOGS SEDATION IN ULTRASONIC CLEANING OF TEETH**

Ultrasonic cleaning of teeth, in particular the removal of tartar in pets is increasingly carried out in clinics based on the requests of the owners. This procedure is unpleasant for dogs and when it is carried out the dogs are restless and often even aggressive. This, in turn, makes it difficult to carry out the procedure with high quality, and the risk to be bitten by the dog increases. In veterinary practice there is a number of medicines used for general anesthesia (e.g. Ketamine or "Zoletil 50; 100"), however the use of these substances will increase the cost of the operation and not all vet clinics have a permission to use them. Based on these data in the clinic of the Department of Surgery at EE VSAVM we have tested the medicine "XILAFARM"

for sedation and immobilizing of dogs in ultrasonic teeth cleaning.

With this purpose we created 2 groups of dogs having 5 animals in each group. The groups have been filled in with the animals based on admission into the clinic. In the experimental group, "XILAFARM" was administered intramuscularly at a dose of 0.5-1.5 ml per 10 kg of animal weight. In the controlled group, the medicine "XILAVET" was administered intramuscularly at a dose of 0.5-1.5 ml per 10 kg. If it was necessary the dogs in both experimental and controlled groups received a local anesthetic - 2% solution of Novocain. All animals before the administration of medicines were kept on a hunger diet regime. After the administration of the medicine the clinical examination was done for them and the procedure of ultrasound cleaning of the teeth was carried out simultaneously. As a result of our studies we established the following facts: in the experimental group after administration for dogs of xylopharm after 5-6 minutes a slight vomiting reflex was observed, then the animals calmed down; the breathing became deeper and less frequent; the body temperature was at the lower limit; the muscle relaxation was expressed. During the procedure the dogs of the experimental group showed no anxiety and the immobilization lasted depending on the breed of the dogs in the interval from 30 to 40 minutes. In the controlled group after administration of xylivet in all animals an obvious vomiting reflex was observed after 5 to 6 minutes post injection; the breathing became deeper and less frequent; the body temperature was at the lower limit; the muscle relaxation was weakly expressed. During the cleaning teeth procedure 3 animals had anxiety and 1 animal had repeated vomiting reflex. Additionally for 2 animals of this group xylivet was also injected to finalize the procedure. Immobilization of the animals in the controlled group lasted on average 25 - 30 minutes.

Our researches have established that during the ultrasonic cleaning of teeth in dogs, in order to immobilize the animals it is better to apply the medicine "KSILAFARM", as it showed better muscle relaxant properties with obvious calming.

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## **HEPATITIS E VIRUSIS**

Hepatitis E virus is endemic in developing countries. Several outbreaks have been reported from South Asia, Middle East, northern Africa, and Central Asia. Outbreaks usually occur after rainy seasons, flooding and recession of floodwaters. They have also been associated with poor hygiene and unsafe water supplies. An epidemic of hepatitis E infecting 3.827 people occurred in Islamabad after a water treatment plant broke down. Young to middle aged individuals between 15 and 40 years of age have the