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A REVIEW OF OCCURRENCES OF GASTRIC DILATATION AND VOLVULUS INVOLVING MORTALITY IN MILITARY WORKING DOGS

Leong Y. F., Rageswary and Susan Wan, Malaysia

Recently, there has been a noticeable increase in the incidences of gastric dilatation and volvulus (GDV) resulting in mortality for 1992 (2 cases), 1993 (1 case), 1997 (1 case), 2003 (2 cases) and 2004 (4 cases). This study of GDV cases ranges from 1990 to 2004. A total of 128 military working dogs (MWDs) of various ages, breeds, sexes and utility were involved. The review is intended to look into the possible local etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment for the control, management and total eradication of these occurrences.

Keywords: military working dogs, mortality, gastric dilatation and volvulus.

MILITARY VETERINARY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA. HISTORY AND PRESENT-DAY STATE

Kolesnichenko. I.S, Russia

Special Veterinary Education for the need of the Army was initiated by Peter the Great (Senate edict issued on March, 31, 1715). Veterinary education was further developed in the period of the advancement of cavalry in the army. In 1753 in Khoroshevskoe village near Moscow a boarding-school holding 50 students was opened for preliminary studies. In addition to this school others started to appear since the third decade of the XVII century on the basis of other royal stables. The necessity of the presence in the army of skilled “horse-doctors” required further development of veterinary education. In 1808 in St.Petersburg and Moscow veterinary departments were opened at the Medical Surgery Academy. Apart from this some other institutions provided education for veterinary specialists (e.g. Kharkov practical school attached to the University in Warsaw, Veterinary College of Derpt, Kazan Veterinary Institute).

In 1925 a Military Department was opened at Kazan Veterinary Institute. In 1930 it was expanded into a Military Veterinary Department attached to Moscow Zoological Veterinary Institute. In 1935 the department was expanded into the Military Veterinary Institute, and subsequently in 1938 it was transformed into Military Veterinary Academy of the Red Army (MVARA). MVARA held the leading position among veterinary schools of the country.

After WW II due to the decrease in demand for veterinary specialists the Academy was transformed into a Military-Veterinary Department attached to Moscow Veterinary Academy, which subsequently was converted into Advanced Training Courses for the Officers of Veterinary Service (ATCOVS, OCVS N43). On July, 1, 1978 on the basis of OCVS N43 Military Veterinary Department attached to Moscow Veterinary Academy named after K.I.Skryabin was restored (brought back).

In 2002 Military Veterinary Institute was opened on its basis. The transformation of the department onto a Veterinary Institute has paramount importance. The structure of the Institute seems most appropriate to further the achievement of its goals.

MILITARY VETERINARY MEDICINE IN HISTORY PRESENT-DAY MILITARY VETERINARY SERVICE IN RUSSIA

Boyev U.G., Russia

The main goal in the activities of the Military Veterinary Service in the new millennium is the prevention of situations capable of adversely affecting combat readiness and fighting efficiency of the Army and the Navy. These activities lie in the sphere of competence of the Service and amount to taking veterinary sanitary, prophylactic, anti-epidemic and other special measures. The main efforts of all the structures of the service are concentrated on:

- ensuring the readiness of all the structures of the service to carry out actions it is meant for;
- ensuring epizootic welfare of military units and Defense Ministry structures;
- health care and prevention of diseases, common to people and animals in Armed Forces;
- inspecting and supervising food products, their safety and quality;
- monitoring observance of procedures and rules, stipulated by Russian Federation, concerning veterinary norms, production, storage, transportation and consuming of food product, provision and fodder, maintenance of the animals and putting them down;
- carrying out research on new technologies and creation of means of prophylaxis and defense of the animals;
- training and post-graduate training of the officers of the Service.

It’s important to provide the Service with modern devices, appliances and technical means. In order to enhance the efficiency of anti-epizootic and prophylaxis measures it’s essential to create a united system of Veterinary Service for all military units and structures of the armed forces on the basis of reasonable integration with regard to specific character of the Service and the problems it deals with.
RENAL WEDGE BIOPSY: THE TECHNIQUE AND ITS PLACE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RENAL DISEASE IN WORK-ING DOGS

Col Robert Short, UK

Renal disease is a common problem in working dogs. While a good history, clinical examination, urine analysis, haematology and blood chemistry are useful in the demonstration of renal disease, they are of relatively little value in describing the nature of the disease that is present. In order to establish a diagnosis and a rational therapeutic approach, microscopic evaluation of renal tissue is considered to be essential.

A number of techniques have described for the collection of renal tissue, including material collected from nephrotomy during laparotomy, or by the use of a variety of biopsy needles. This paper will describe an approach to renal wedge biopsy using a paracostal approach, which provides a better sample than the use of biopsy needles, and reduces the trauma and risks associated with laparotomy. The technique will be illustrated, and the indications for and danger of renal wedge biopsy discussed.

Renal wedge biopsy is an extremely useful diagnostic technique that aids the veterinary clinician in arriving at a definitive diagnosis, and provides the basis for sound prognostication, therapy and monitoring.

Key Words: dog, kidney, biopsy, renal wedge biopsy.