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PM for urgent steps to check existing gap between imports, exports

ISLAMABAD - Prime Minister Imran Khan recently said with all economic indicators moving towards a positive trajectory, there was a need to take immediate measures to check the existing gap between imports and

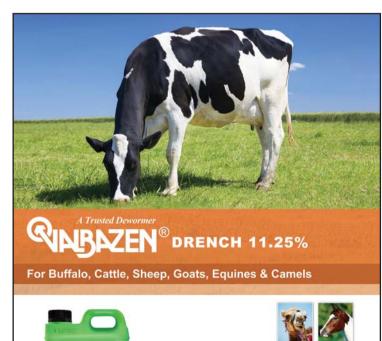
He directed the Commerce Division to present Strategic Exports Framework for approval within the next two weeks and set targets for the trade and investment officers posted

The prime minister was presiding over a meeting held here to review the various measures taken by the government for enhancing the volume of the country's exports. National Security Advisor Dr Moeed Yusuf, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister Dr Shehbaz Gill, Secretaries of the Commerce and Energy Divisions and senior officers were in attendance.

The meeting was told that with a focus on 19 products, including in the areas of information technology, textile, medicines, poultry, rice, vegetables, dry fruit, leather, salt, marble, ceramics, and surgical instruments, the country's current volume of exports could be increased by US\$ 30 billion.

The Commerce Division told the meeting that consultation with all the stakeholders, including

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PHC asks govt to fix prices of poultry, livestock products

AVN Report

PESHAWAR - Recently, the Peshawar High Court directed the provincial food secretary to fix reasonable prices of poultry and livestock products in consultation with stakeholders and produce a report within a week.

A bench consisting of Chief Justice Qaiser Rashid Khan and Justice Syed M Attique Shah ordered a ban on cattle and poultry products to Afghanistan until further orders.

It observed that the people had been facing challenging times due to a hike in the prices of essential commodities.

The bench fixed Sept 16 for the next hearing into two petitions filed by residents Hafeezur Rehman and Malik Sheharyar on high prices of dairy products and adulteration of milk. In May this year, the court had ordered the deputy commissioners to stop the transportation of poultry products and their smuggling to Afghanistan.

Orders continuation of the ban on their supply to Afghanistan

In early June, it again ordered the administrative officers of different districts to halt the smuggling of cattle to Afghanistan.

On the court's orders, several officials appeared before it. They included the provincial food secretary, who was earlier nominated by the court as the focal person on these issues and director-general of the livestock department, along with lawyers for the Pakistan Poultry Association and others.

Additional advocate general Syed Sikander Hayat Shah represented the provincial government.

Representatives of the poultry association requested the bench to export their products



as the poultry industry had been facing loss. They sought permission for the export of a day-old chick.

They said the production of a day-old chick in the country was 120 million per month, whereas the requirement was 50-60 million per month. They added that the production of chicks was in surplus, and due to the ban imposed by the high court, they had been facing losses. he association's representatives claimed that while the high court had banned poultry products from the province, those products had been exported through the Chaman border and other ways.

The bench observed that the court was only interested in getting poultry products at affordable rates.

It added that it didn't want to damage any business, but at the same time, priority should be first to provide relief to the local population. During the hearing, Justice Syed M Attique Shah asked the food secretary about the prevalent beef price.

The secretary replied that presently, beef was available at around Rs600 per kg.

The chief justice observed that earlier, the beef was sold for Rs300-Rs350 per kg, but the same was available at an excessive rate.

The bench observed that the government even could not control the price of bread, and costs of daily use commodities had been on the rise with each passing day, thus making the life of people miserable.

It directed the officials to ramp up efforts and provide relief to the people.

The bench added that the officials should hold meetings with the stakeholders to fix reasonable prices of these commodities.

'Ban on livestock exports causes loss of foreign markets'

AVN Report

ISLAMABAD - As there is a ban on the export of livestock reportedly to maintain the supply chain and prices in the country, the National Assembly's Standing Committee on Commerce believes that the ban is causing loss of foreign markets for the exporters. During the committee's meeting here on Thursday, the Committee discussed the ban on the export of livestock, especially the ban on poultry and its product. The Committee was informed that as per directives of the Committee, the Ministry of

of National Food Security &
Research are holding
sessions with all the
stakeholders to resolve the
issue. However, the matter of
ban on poultry and its product
is in the court of law.
Chairmanship of the
committee, Syed Naveed



Qamar, observed that this kind of action has failed to meet export orders by the exporters. It has caused considerable losses to exporters in particular and the industry as a whole. The Chair also observed that this action would provide the chance to

other countries to fill the gap. The committee directed the Ministry of Commerce to pursue the case as a top priority. The Committee considered "The Trade Organizations (Amendment) Act 2021", moved by Ms Sajida Begum MNA and referred by the National Assembly

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Potato powder can be cheaper energy source in animal feed: UAF

AVN Report

FAISALABAD - The University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) scientists found that dried potato powder can successfully be used as a cheaper energy source in animal feed formulation and can



be added up to 30% in ruminants concentrate without any adverse effect. They experimented with investigating the feeding potential of potato waste in 'Nili Ravi' buffalo bulls. Pakistan Science Foundation, Islamabad, funded the project.

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Commerce and Ministry

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BOVINE LAMENESS

An important information for dairy farmers

by Dr Abdul Mateen, Dr Syed Aun Muhammad, Dr Farah Ijaz,

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Jhang

Introduction

Lameness occurs when an animal has pain in the leg or foot which affects its movement. Foot and leg problems are a significant health concern for many dairy



farmers. Cow lameness results in poor performance and substantial economic loss. Nutrition and feeding, housing and environment, concurrent disease, genetic



influences, and management factors predispose a cow to problems. The most significant incidence (90 per cent) of lameness involves the foot, and 90 % involve the rear feet. The most frequent causes of lameness are laminitis, claw disease, digital dermatitis, and foot rot. Since individual cows often have more than one cause for lameness simultaneously, it is essential to understand the different types of lameness and the treatment and prevention protocols.

Tracking the Lameness Problems:

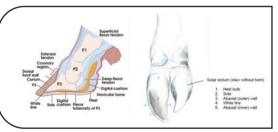
Early detection of lameness combined with a routine foot-trimming program is critical to minimize farm economics. Record all lameness problems of the dairy cows. Farm personnel should be trained for scoring lame animals. Use a form provided by a veterinarian for proper evaluation and problem determination of each case. This tool can enable farms to detect lameness early and intervene before the condition worsens when used regularly. Even in a previously lame cow, a case is considered new if it occurs 28 days after a similar occurrence. Although cows can be lame for various reasons, 90 per cent of the time, the cause can be found by examining the foot. The conditions affecting the foot can result from infectious and noninfectious causes

Economics: Economically, the results of foot disease are much greater than the treatment costs. Reduced milk yields, lower reproductive performance, increased involuntary cull rates, discarded milk, and the additional labour costs to manage these cows accounts for the most significant monetary losses.

Anatomy of the hoof: The hoof is described from the outside moving in, beginning with the hard outer covering of the hoof, known as the hoof wall or horn. The horn

is a hard surface, structurally similar to the human fingernail, but functionally like the skin's epidermis, most important for bearing weight. The cells that form the horn are produced by the tissue directly beneath the hoof wall, called the Laminar Corium, at the hoof head. The corium is a nutrient-rich tissue that contains many essential blood vessels and nerves inside the hoof. The corium is similar to the quickness of the fingernail in humans in that it continuously produces new cells that are then gradually pushed away from the guick. It is essential to tissue supporting the pedal bone within the hoof wall (the 'laminae'). The pedal bone is equivalent to the bone at the end of our fingertips; it is the prominent bone in the hoof and is triangular. Sole corium makes new solo horns; it is prone to damage, leading to bruising, sole ulcers and white line haemorrhage.

A coronary band is present at the hairline at the top of the hoof wall. The new horn grows down from here, taking about a year to reach the toe end and five months to heal. The white line is the junction between the wall horn and the sole horn, a weaker horn. The flexor tendon attaches to the pedal bone. Damage following deep infection can lead to toe distortion. A digital cushion is a dense fat pad under the heel. The heel is essential for absorbing and dissipating force and supporting the pedal bone when the animal walks.



General conditions of Hooves causing lameness are:

Non Infectious Claw Lesions: (Sole Hemorrhage, Sole Ulcer, White Line Disease) Infectious Claw Horn Lesions: (Digital Dermatitis, Heel Horn Erosion, Interdigital Hyperplasia)

Miscellaneous Causes: (Hoof Trimming, Nutrition, Housing and Environment)

Sole Hemorrhage: Sole bleeding, also known

as sole bruising, is characterised by red and sometimes yellow marks or areas on the sole and often occurs where the sole is skinny.

Sole Ulcer: Sole ulcers are an excruciating type of non-infectious hoof lesion - usually located where the sole and heel bulb meet - where infection forms between the sole and the

underlying tissues. They arise when the soft tissues inside the sole are damaged and regular horn cannot be produced for several reasons, but are often associated with trauma from stone bruises, for instance, and can cause severe mobility problems in dairy cattle.

Sole ulcers can also be related to bleeding associated with sole bruising.

White Line Disease: White line disease is a non-infectious condition that occurs when the sole separates from the sidewall of the

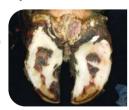
hoof, allowing foreign material to penetrate and infect the white line region. The white line is easily damaged and is often an entry point for infection; infection tracks



may cause a localized abscess or penetrate to form a deeper spot, and solid foreign bodies may lodge in the softened, widened area and push through to the sensitive corium beneath. Exposure to moisture softens the region further, and any rupture of the structure is worsened by the impact of movement, particularly among animals housed on concrete.

Digital Dermatitis: The earliest lesion detectable as digital dermatitis is a reddened circumscribed area typically on the bottom of

the pastern (just above the division of the toes around the heels) on the rear feet and may have hairs matted or erect around the edges to form a rim. This severe



disease can occasionally be seen in the front feet or on the front of the rear feet. Cows may stand on their 'tip toes' while trying to relieve the pain of weight on the heels. Purchased cattle (especially bulls) should be examined thoroughly, and if diagnosed, treatment should be immediate. Topical sprays are the least expensive treatment; they can be applied directly; have less contamination, and have less chance for residue but may be less effective than other treatments.

Foot Rot: Footrot, caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, is a contagious, infective disease seen most often in confinement cattle.

It is characterized by a necrotic lesion in the interdigital skin (between the claws), which may extend into the foot's soft tissues, causing swelling and lameness. Reducing



footrot can be accomplished by housing cattle in dry, manure-free pens that have no debris. Other preventive measures include footbaths, feed additives, and vaccines.

Heel Horn Erosion: Heel horn erosion, or 'slurry heel', is recognised by the damage to the surface of the bulb of the heel. Actual

evidence of mobility problems due to the condition may not be present unless it becomes severe. It is often linked to interdigital dermatitis in



that both Treatments with injectable antibiotics has been successful with or without topical treatment of the wound.

Continued on Page 15





PER DOSE CONCENTRATION

Infectious bronchitis virus (M41 strain).....≥105.8 EID50 Infectious bronchitis virus (KM91 strain).....≥106.1 EID50 Newcastle disease virus (LaSota strain).....≥108.4 EID50 Infectious bursal disease virus (CAG strain)...≥106.4 EID50



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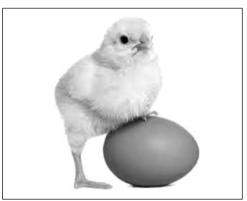


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Beneficial and toxic effects of selenium in poultry







by Dr Maria Jamil, Dr Muhammad Kashif Saleemi

Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

elenium was shown to be an essential mineral element in 1957. Selenium is revealed as a

vital element for poultry nutrition. Excessive information has been collected from the last 20 years representing that the dietary form of selenium is a primary element of its efficiency. Typically for poultry, two significant sources of selenium, i.e. organic selenium in the form of selenomethionine (SeMet: primarily as Se yeast), inorganic selenium such as selenate or selenite. Certain diseases of livestock are caused by deficiencies of vitamin E normalized by dietary supplements of

selenium. The metabolic role of selenium was found in 1973 when it was a constituent of the cell enzyme glutathione peroxidase. This enzyme

peroxides (free radicals) formed in the cell and protects against oxidative damage caused by peroxides. Thus there is a close relationship between selenium and glutathione peroxidase. Vitamin E is also an important antioxidant, and both vitamin E and glutathione peroxidase work. The adequate dietary level of

together to reduce oxidative

The connection between the biochemical roles of selenium and vitamin E was found that cell damage by lipid hydroperoxides could be prevented either from removing the already formed

selenium is 0.1 ppm for chicken up to 16 weeks of age. Sodium selenite is a compound that can supply selenium; 464 g to 1,023kg of ration will provide 0.1ppm. Selenium has a significant role in the conservation of semen quality. Selenium is considered an

reduces the production and function of glutathione peroxidase. This leads to lipid hydroperoxide production in oxygen loaded cells which then causes cell wall damage.

· In poultry, selenium deficiency leads to nutritional muscular

> dystrophy, exudative diathesis and encephalomalacia.

- Chicks severely deficient in selenium show poor growth and feathering and also poor fat digestion.
- The deficiency of selenium affects the immune status of the birds.

Toxicity of selenium:

• Selenium becomes toxic to birds at levels 5-20mg per kg dry matter. This is about 50 times higher than the requirement.

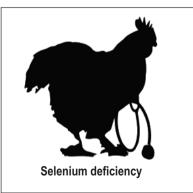
 Excess selenium interferes with sulfur

> metabolism. due to the formation of sulfur selenium complex. This reduces protein synthesis. The developing embryo (chick) is particularly affected by high selenium.

The toxicity of selenium is reduced by a high level of dietary methionine.

✓ The amount of selenium added to the diet is very small and the margin between the bird's requirement and the toxic level is narrow, so selenium supplementation must be done carefully.

Antioxidant, redox balance and signaling GSH-Px1, GSH-Px2, GSH-Px3, GSH-Px4, TrxR1, TrxR2, TrxR3 MsrB, Sel15, SelH, SelK, SelM, SelN, SelO, SelP, SelS, SelT, SelW Spermatozoa maturation and Thyroid hormone metabolism functions Dio1, Dio2, Dio3 GSH-Px1, GSH-Px4, TrxR3, SelP Se Ca regulation: Protein folding: SelM, SelN. SelT Sel15, SelM Lipid metabolism: Sell Se transport: SelP Unknown: SelU Sec synthesis: SPS2





peroxide by glutathione peroxide

or from the antioxidant activity of

functions are required when cells

hydroperoxide formation. Both

have a heavy load of oxygen-

vitamin D E preventing

derived free radicals or

unsaturated fatty acids.



essential element to ensure the fertility of breeding stock. From breeding, birds selenium status of the egg is of high significance for maintaining the antioxidant status of the developing embryo.

Role of selenium in poultry **Deficiency symptom:**

• The deficiency of selenium

An overview on blue tongue virus

by Zorain Abbas, Muhammad Kashif, Sarmad Rasheed

Department of Microbiology, University of Veterinary and Animal sciences, CVAS Jhang

luetongue (BT) was first revealed over 125 years prior when European types of sheep were brought into southern Africa. BT infections (BTV) have been distinguished in numerous tropical and calm spaces of the world. BT, the illness, is a marvel of ruminants in the temperate zones. There is a minimal clinical illness in the tropical and subtropical spaces of the world.



At any rate, 28 serotypes of BTV have been depicted. While the infections are grouped antigenically and systematically as BTV, each serotype is novel and may not cause BT, the sickness. The BtVS are communicated among ruminants by able vector types of the variety Culicoides, for example, gnawing gnats or then again midges. BTV serotypes with vector types of Culicoides are unsurprising; however, limited geographic, natural cycles or environments throughout the planet.

Notwithstanding the practically specific development of animals and Culicoides species between these biological systems, there is little proof that presented BTV serotypes have been set up in these natural systems. Maybe, occasional cyclic augmentations and reductions of these infection vector biological systems license the infections and the sickness to move into and subside from adjoining non-endemic regions in an example normal for some other known arthropod-borne infections (arboviruses). Bluetongue (BT) is an infectious non-contagious, vector born viral disease that affects primarily domestic ruminants such as sheep, goats, cattle. BT belongs to the genus Reoviridae. 28 serotypes of BTare present in the world. Serotype 8 is most effective. Blue tongue' because of its enlarged, cyanotic tongue trademark in contaminated creatures.

Monetary significance

Bluetongue infection disease immensely affects sheep creation in numerous nations on the African landmass and somewhere else. Misfortunes result principally from mortality, decreased yield during

extended healing, including helpless fleece development, decreased conceptive execution, and brief smash fruitlessness. Death rates can be high, with a normal of 5% in the 2006 BTV-8 flare-up in the Netherlands; however, more than 70% in specific herds.

Economic Importance Bluetongue has many economic losses.

- The mortality rate has significant importance.
- Reduce reproduction as the cause of infertility in males.
- · Poor wool production.

As domestic ruminants, sheep are mostly affected. Mainly mortality

rate varies as its vector dependency mostly vector can travel about 200km in geographic area.



component. Infection can likewise be moved through the placenta to the baby. The BT infection isn't sent through contact with creatures, fleece or utilization of milk. General well-being hazard There is no known well-being hazard related to BT.

Clinical signs

In contaminated sheep, clinical signs fluctuate and can include:

- Fever
- · Haemorrhages and ulcerations of the oral and nasal tissue
- Excessive salivation, and nasal release and expanding of lips, tongue, and jaw
- · Irritation of the coronary band (over the foot) and weakness
- Shortcoming, wretchedness, weight reduction, bluetongue, and its enlarged, cyanotic tongue trademark in tainted creatures.
- Clinical signs in dairy cattle will rely upon the strain of infection; other homegrown ruminants, for example, goats, for the most part, give not many or no clinical indications.

Different modes of BTV transmission

Transmission and spread

The creepy crawly vector is the way to the transmission of BT infection between creatures. Vectors are tainted with BT infection in the wake of ingesting blood from contaminated animals. Without the vector, the infection can't spread from one creature to another. BT infection transmission can happen consistently, especially during stormy periods. Tainted steers play an important job in keeping up with the infection in a locale. Cows may fill in as a wellspring of disease for half a month while showing practically no clinical indications of infection and are frequently the favoured host for creepy crawly vectors. The condition has been found in semen from contaminated bulls and slams. It can be sent to vulnerable cows and ewes, but this is not a critical transmission

Indicative BT might be suspected dependent on commonplace clinical signs. The pervasiveness of required bug vectors, especially in areas where the sickness is endemic, is needed to affirm the analysis.

Diagnosis of BT virus

Due to its many serotypes, diagnosis is challenging. Real-time PCR (rT-PCR) is a more effective serological test for its diagnosis and other seroconversion tests performed.

Control and anticipation

Control of bluetongue is undeniably challenging due to the enormous number of expected hosts and infection serotypes. While management is pointed toward getting vulnerable creatures far from the vector, this isn't generally viable. The midges can be controlled with pour-on insect

doesn't accomplish absolute independence from the midge. Development limitations on influenced creatures might assist with diminishing spread to illnessfree areas, yet given how far the midges can blow, confining stock developments is of restricted use in episodes. The primary anticipation for BTV is vaccination. The BTV-8 antibodies accessible in the UK are killed immunizations. Understand that there is no crosssecurity between serotypes; inoculation against BTV-8 won't secure against other serotypes of BTV. The antibodies likewise don't act quickly with dairy cattle requiring two dosages of immunization (and somewhere around a month and a half time from the central injection) to be secured. Bringing in unlicensed antibodies isn't exported. There have been a few flare-ups of illness because of the utilization of live infection antibodies imported unlawfully from South Africa into Northern Europe; these may likewise not be the right serotype. In numerous nations, the circumstance of inoculation will rely on neighbourhood factors, specifically the event of high-hazard challenge periods from contaminated midges. Huge scope immunization endeavours were significant in controlling the BTV-8 flare-up in 2006-8, the infection anyway most likely kept on flowing at low levels (in both homegrown and wild ruminants) and reappeared in 2016-17 when vast quantities of naive creatures were available again in European groups and runs. Ongoing examinations have shown that a vaccination exertion of >95% of all vulnerable animals for over five years would be essential to dispense with the infection by and large in Northern Europe. As this is probably not going to be accomplished, checking the momentum illness circumstance and deciding to inoculate ahead of high danger periods is the only reasonable answer for forestalling BTV.

sprays; however, this is costly and

Distribution of BT virus geographically

It has globally present as its insect vector (culicoides spp) is present including Africa, Asia, Australia, North America and Europe. The most cutting-edge data on Bluetongue in the UK and Europe can be found.

Public risk

Until now, no clinical signs have been seen in humans, so the BT virus does not spread in humans because humans are not reservoirs of insects.

Surge in crime rate during COVID-19 and its strategies during criminal case management

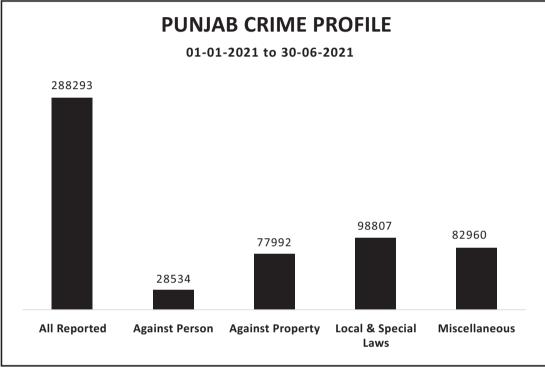
(A perspective needs more attention than usual)

by Afifa, Nazim Hussain

Centre For Applied Molecular Biology (CAMB), University of Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore

t's been more than 1.5 years since COVID-19 has emerged. Pandemics significantly affect the ways humans interact. The COVID-19 pandemic is no exceptional. For example, depending on business conditions has led to many people transitioning to remote work. Similarly, people have shifted their purchases to e-commerce rather than brick-and-mortar establishments. This pandemic has been proved far more disastrous than expected economically, morally, and ethically and has dramatically affected the education system. According to the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC), Global crime trends have also changed and show a clear drop during the COVID-19 epidemic. But Pakistan, on the other hand, has seen having a spike in crime rate, with the National Initiative Against Organized Crime (NIOC) reporting that crimes in Pakistan have continued unabated during

During the lockdown, there have been serious questions about an upsurge in domestic abuse and harassment, as there's been in other cities around the globe. Further, there have also been kidnapping, rape, extortion, domestic violence, cyber-harassment, and human trafficking. To combat COVID-19-related crimes, unique tactics, training, infrastructure, and preparedness are required due to issues in governance and security during the pandemic and a shifting pattern of crimes. Criminologists have also proven that the pandemic gives mafias and criminals new opportunities to commit the organised crime. When employed, the World Health Organization (WHO) created a checklist and underlined the significance of wearing personal protection equipment (PPE). The Pakistani government then implemented Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCrP) 1898, preventing law enforcement personnel from being employed without personal protection equipment (PPE). As a consequence, police officers have continued to do their work without taking any precautions. International statistics show that police officers have regular interaction with citizens who might have been symptomatic or asymptomatic transmitters of the COVID-19. By this exposure, police officers are at significant risk of catching the virus, and most police



departments poorly protect their officers completely. The cops in Pakistan are no exception to demographic parameters; they were not prepared or trained to confront the epidemic, but they have been summoned to assist the government as soon as the first COVID-19 case was confirmed in the country. In Pakistan, several active and traffic police officers, both junior and senior, have contracted COVID-19. At least 13 people in Punjab, roughly 15 in Sindh, and one in KPK have tested positive for COVID-19, and more have been evacuated on suspicion of getting the virus.

Even though the government has issued standard operational protocols for law enforcement agencies, COVID-19 has affected all sectors of society, including police, lawyers, forensic experts, and clinicians, making crime control, legal proceedings, and forensic casework analysis a considerable challenge. Even during a lockdown, forensic experts and police officers continued to do their tasks due to ongoing criminal actions, and many of them unhappily contracted COVID-19. Later on, organisations became more rigid in highlighting the significance of following safety procedures. Complete PPE kits, on the other hand, have remained scarce. A complete and accurate PPE set includes gloves, face shields, N95 masks, covered boots, goggles, and a fullsleeved gown. Most law enforcement officers are not equipped with complete PPE kits and

rely on essential surgical masks and sanitisers. So far, the literature has primarily emphasised the significance of PPE for healthcare workers, even though other professions, such as security and law enforcement personnel, are in comparable situations. Because of Pakistan's rising crime rate, forensic specialists are in danger of transmitting COVID-19 during death investigations, autopsies, and sample transport and storage. Victims' travel and medical histories are unknown to forensic practitioners. Almost half of the COVID-19positive people are asymptomatic carriers, and COVID-19 has been shown to remain active in deceased bodies for several hours. Forensic science is a critical component of the criminal justice system that has long been underestimated in Pakistan, However, over the previous decade, the government has achieved substantial and remarkable achievements in this area. The present spike in crime rates caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has posed severe legal difficulties because some workers have contracted COVID-19 due to excessive fieldwork. In assertion, COVID-19 and the surge in criminal activity are expected to cause setbacks in forensic casework analysis and legal issues. To help avoid the transmission of COVID-19 and other pandemic-related legal challenges, there is an immediate need to distribute complete PPE kits to law enforcement, security, and forensic scientists.

Ministry told to pursue case about ban on export of poultry products

AVN Report

ISLAMABAD - The National Assembly Standing Committee on Commerce has asked the Ministry of Commerce (MoC) to follow a case in a court of law for lifting ban on exports of poultry products from the country.



The standing committee meeting, chaired by MNA Naveed Qamar on Thursday, discussed the ban on the export of livestock, especially poultry and its products.

The committee was informed that as per directives of the committee, MoC and the Ministry of National Food Security & Research were holding sessions with all the stakeholders to resolve the issue. However, the matter of ban on poultry exports and their product was in the court of law.

The chairman observed that this action has failed to meet export orders by the exporters. The ban has caused considerable losses to exporters in particular and the industry as a whole. This action will provide the chance to other countries to fill the gap, he added. The committee directed the MoC to pursue the case on priority.

The restriction causes considerable losses to exporters, in particular, and the industry as a whole MoC Secretary

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بٹیرفارمنگ۔قدرت کاانمول شاہکار

ڈاکٹر محمد زاہد فاروق، ڈاکٹر جلیس احمد، ڈاکٹر محمد فیاض قمر کالج آف ویٹرنری اینڈ انیمل سائنسز جھنگ

بٹیروں کی نگہداشت

بیروں کے چوزے مرفیوں کے چوزوں سے زیادہ نازک ہوتے ہیں اس لیے کم
از کم دوہفتوں تک انتہا کی احتیاط کی خرورت ہوتی ہے۔ بروڈنگ دوم کو چوزوں کے آنے

ہیلی ہی تیار کروینا چاہیے، بچھال کی 2 سے 3 اپنی موٹی تہد بچھا کراس کے اوپر پیٹ بن

کی بوریاں بچھا دیٹی چاہیے کیونکہ بیروں کی ٹائٹس بچھال میں پھسل جانے سے کافی
افتصان کا اندیشہ ہوتا ہے فوراک اور پانی کے برتن بھی چوزوں کے سائز کے لحاظ سے
مناسب ہونے چاہیس تا کہوہ پانی میں ڈوب کر مرجانے سے نیچ سیس پہلے ہفتے میں ورجہ
مناسب ہونے چاہیس تا کہوہ پانی میں ڈوب کر مرجانے سے نیچ سیس پہلے ہفتے میں ورجہ
کہ 70 سے 57 فارن ہائیٹ پر تائی گھیں اور بھر ہر ہفتے 5 فارن ہائیٹ کم کرتے جا کی چوزے فی
مربع فٹ کے حساب سے رکھے جا تیے ہیں اور دس سے پندرہ دن تک فی مربع فٹ نیل پانچ بیٹر سے
مربع فٹ کے حساب سے رکھے جا تھے ہیں اور دس کے بعد ہر مربع فٹ میں پانچ بیٹر سے
مربع جا کیں پنچروں میں شختل کرنے سے پہلے چوزوں کو دو ہفتے تک فرش پر رکھنا چاہیے
درکھ جا کیں پنچروں میں شختل کرنے سے پہلے چوزوں کو دو ہفتے تک فرش پر رکھنا چاہیے

خوراك:

بٹیروں کو پہلے تین ہفتوں تک ایباراش مہیا کیا جائے جس میں 27 فصد پروٹین 2750 کلوکیوریاں توانائی فی کلوگرام خوراک موجود ہو۔اگر مارکیٹ ہے، مطلوبہ معیار کا راش نہ ل رہا ہے تو برائر چک شارٹر میں ایک کلوگرام فٹ سل ایک کلوگرام سویا بین ملاکر بٹیروں کے چوزوں کوکھلایا جاسکتا ہے۔ پہلے دوہفتوں تک ہرتم کے بٹیروں کوروثنی مہیا کی

بر هور ی کا دور:

تیسرے ہفتے سے انٹرے شروع ہونے تک کے دور کو بڑھوتری کا دور کہا جا تا ہے اس دور ان چوزوں کو جو راش مہیا کیا جائے اس میں 24 فیصد پروٹین اور 2750 کلو کیلوریاں توانائی فی کلوگرام خوراک موجود ہو۔ پانچویں ہفتے کے بعدراتن میں فتن سیل اور سویا بین ملانے کے ساتھ ساتھ لیے ہوئے چونے کا پھڑ بھی شامل کرنا چاہیے ایسے بٹیر جنبین کلوش مقتوں تک 20 گھٹے روشی کم پہنچائی جائے جبکہ ایسے بٹیر جن سے انڈے نکلوانے مقصود ہوں ان کے لیے روشی کا شیڈول بدل دینا چاہیں تیسرے ہفتے سے انڈے نکلوانے مقصود ہوں ان کے لیے روشی کا شیڈول بدل دینا چاہیں تیسرے ہفتے سے انڈے دینے تک 12 گھٹے روشی کا جائے۔ جبکہ پیداواری دور میں 16 سے 17 گھٹے روشی کیم پہنچائی جائے۔

پیداواری دور:

بریگردفلاک کوعموماً پنجروں میں ہی رکھا جاتا ہے اور فرش پررکھے جانے کی صورت
میں انہیں انڈے دینے کے لیے ڈر بے/نیٹ نہیں مہیا کیے جاتے بٹیروں کیلئے بہتر یہ ہی
ہے کہ انہیں انفرادی گروہوں کی صورت میں رکھا جائے یعنی ایک زیٹر 2 یا 3 ہادہ بٹیروں
کے ساتھ 12x12x8 معکب اپنی پنجرے میں آسانی سے رکھے جاسکتے ہیں بٹیرزیادہ تر
کے ساتھ 12x12x8 معکب اپنی پنجرے میں آسانی سے رکھے جاسکتے ہیں بٹیرزیادہ تر
(75%) سہ پہر 3 ہے سے شام بج تک انڈے دیتے ہیں اس لیے انڈے اکھھے کرنے
کی روشین اس طرح بنائی جائے کہ کوئی انڈہ وزیادہ دیر تک پنجرے میں پڑاندر ہے تا کہ وہ
ہر تم کے آلائش اور نقصان سے محفوظ رہ سکے، بٹیروں کے انڈے مرغیوں کی نبست زیادہ
برائے ہوتے ہیں اس لیے اسمھے کرتے وقت انتہائی توجہ سے کام لینا چاہیے اور ہرقم کے
داؤے احراز برتا چاہیے۔



تاریخی پس منظر

تاریخی شواہد بتاتے ہیں کہ کوئی پندرہ کروڑ سال پہلے پرندوں کی ایک قتم پائی جاتی تھی ہے۔ آر کیو یئر سسل کہا جاتا تھا بیا لیں گلوق تھی جو چیکلیوں کی شکل تھی اور اُن کے منہ میں وانت بھی سے پیٹلوق ارتقائی منازل طے کررہی تھی یوں ایک پرندے کی شکل افتیار کر گئ جو آجکل کے جنگلی پرندوں سے ماتا جاتا تھا جنوب مشرقی ایشیا میں بیر پہلا پرندہ 2000 قبل میں میں دیکھا گیا بچراہے پالنے کی طرف توجہ دی گئی۔ ٹیر کے اصل اسلاف کا تو علم مہیں لیکن تاریخ اتنا عند بیضرورد ہی ہے کہ گئے سوسال سے انسان بٹیر ہے کسی نہ کی طریقے مہیں لیک بی خاندان سے تعلق سے فائدہ حاصل کررہا ہے بیتو ناممکن ہے کہ بٹیر کی تمام شلیں ایک بی خاندان سے تعلق رکھتی ہوں اور اس کی تصدیق موجودہ تھتی تھے بھی ہوئی ہے۔

بٹیرفارمنگ:

ہوٹلوں اور ریستورانوں میں بیٹروں کی بڑھتی ہوئی مانگ کے بیش نظرا تکی کمرشل
پیانے پر فارمنگ ایک منافع بخش کاروبار ثابت ہوسکتا ہے۔ بیٹر مرغیوں ہے بھی زیادہ
تیزی سے بڑھتے ہیں اور صرف 6 ہفتوں کے بعد بی انڈے دینے کی عمر کو پہنچ جاتے ہیں
ایک جوان بیٹر کا اوسط وزن تقریباً 140 گرام ہوتا ہے جبکہ مادہ بیٹر انڈے دینے کی عمر کو
جہنچ تقریباً 165 گرام وزن حاصل کر لیتی ہے جو صرف 50 دنوں کی قلیل مدت میں
خینچ تقریباً 165 گرام وزن حاصل کر لیتی ہے جو صرف 50 دنوں کی قلیل مدت میں
زیادہ سے زیادہ شرح پیداوار کو پہنچ جاتی ہیں بیٹروں کے انڈے کھانے کے کام نہیں
سے 200 انڈے دینے کی صلاحیت رکھتی ہیں بیٹروں کے انڈے کھانے کے کام نہیں
آسکتے اس لیے صرف ہر یڈز بیٹر سے انڈے حاصل کیے جاتے ہیں جو کہ چوزے نگلوانے
کے کام آتے ہیں بیٹروں کے انڈ وں سے چوزے نگلوانے کے لیے صرف 17 دن درکار
ہوتے ہیں جبکہ انکو بیشن کی ضروریات مرغیوں کے انڈ وں کی ضروریات جیسی ہی ہیں بیش بیٹر
فارمنگ کا ایک فائدہ ہیہ ہے کہ انہیں دہنے کیلئے مرغیوں کے مقابلے میں کم جگد درکار ہوتی

بیٹروں کی کارکردگی مرغیوں ہے بھی بہتر پائی گئی کیونکہ ایک بیٹر صرف نو یادی روپے
میں تیار ہوکر کبنے کے قابل ہوجا تا ہے بیٹروں کو بہت کم تیاریاں گئی ہیں اس لیے اُن کو
بہت کم حفاظتی ٹیکہ جات کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے بیٹروں کی بہت کی اقسام دریافت ہو پکی
ہیں جن میں چینی ٹیٹر، بھی دم والے بیٹر، نیلے پروں والے بیٹر، سفیہ بیٹراور جاپانی ٹیٹر شامل
ہیں ۔ جاپانی ٹیٹر عواقا فارمنگ کے لحاظ ہے زیادہ سُو دمند پائے جاتے ہیں جو صرف چھ
ہفتوں تک تیار ہوکر انڈے دینا شروع کردیتے ہیں اور صرف دسویں ہفتے میں ہی
پیداواری شرح 80 ہے 85 فیصد تک بیٹی جاتی ہے۔ بیٹر 16 ہے 24 گھٹے بعدا کی دفعہ
پیداواری شرح 60 ہونے کے لئے انڈہ لینے کیلئے زیٹرانڈے شروع ہونے سے پہلے ہی مادہ
بیٹروں میں متعارف کروادیے جاتے ہیں۔ بیٹر کے انڈے کا اوسط وزن 10 گرام ہوتا
ہیڑوں میں متعارف کروادیے جاتے ہیں۔ بیٹر کے انڈے کا اوسط وزن 10 گرام ہوتا
ہے۔ جس سے تقریباً گھا 7 گرام کا چوزہ دکھتا ہے اچھے انظامی امور کی بدولت بیٹروں سے
ہوجان سے تقریباً گھا جاتے ہیں انڈے سے چوزے نگلے کی شرح کو

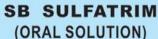
بٹیروں کے انڈے سینا:

بٹیروں کے انڈے دو تین مرتبہ اکٹھے کرنے چاہئیں دن میں۔ آئییں وہونی کے ذریعے کم از کم ہیں منٹ تک فارمیلڈی ہائیڈ گیس میں رکھیں اگر ذخیرہ کرنا مقصود ہوتو 15-16 سینٹی گریڈ دو برجہ حرارت اور 80 فیصدئی کے ماحول میں رکھیں اور کوشش کریں کہ ایک دو غفت سے زیادہ مدت کے لیے ذخیرہ نہ کریں بٹیروں کے انڈوں کو سینے کیلئے وہی انکو بیڑمشین استعمال کی جاتی ہے صرف اس طرح کی ٹرے میں رکھیں جس میں بٹیروں کے انگوں کو بحفظ طرح میں جس میں بٹیروں کے انگوں کو بحفظ طرح میں بٹیروں کے انگوں کو بخلات خری تین دن میں 90 فارن ہائیٹ اور 70 فیصدئی تناسب ہونا چا ہیے اور پہلے چودہ دن تک انڈوں کو کم از کم 6 مرتبہ ضرور گھمانا



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PM for urgent steps to ... Continued from front page

industrialists, exporters and relevant government institutions, was in progress.

With facilitation and ease of doing business for exporters, the prime minister said the government's priority in enhancing exports was the diversification of products and markets

He further said that as the Pakistani business community had many potentials, providing a business-friendly environment and policies was the government's foremost priority.

The prime minister followed the philosophy of formulating policies in consultation with the business community, and this system of public-private solid partnership would continue.

He said since the government was committed to providing all possible facilitation to the business community, it also expected them to benefit from this opportunity and fully support the government to strengthen the economy.

Ban on livestock ...

Continued from page 02

on Aug 10 2021. The Secretary of. Ministry of Commerce informed that the proposed Amendments in the Act, including an increase in the tenure of Chambers and other organisations, is under the consultative stage with the Ministry of Law and Justice. After a detailed discussion, the Committee decided to invite the relevant stakeholders to the next meeting, especially the current President FPCCI and former President FPCCI.

The Committee also considered the pension and gratuity for Pakistan Cotton Standard Institute (PCSI) employees and directed the Ministry to resolve the issue as soon as possible.

The Committee unanimously approved the minutes of its previous meeting. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Yaqoob Shaikh, Khurram Shehzad, Wajiha Qamar, Sajida Begum, Farukh Khan, Usman Ibrahim, Rana Iradat Sharif Khan, Rasheed Ahmed Khan, Tahira Aurangzeb, Shaista Pervaiz, Shaza Fatima Khawaja, and Syed Javed Ali Shah Jelani, MNAs. The meeting was also attended by the Secretary Ministry of Commerce with senior officers from the Ministry.

Potato powder can be ... Continued from page 02

While visiting the project at the university farms, UAF Vice Chancellor Prof Dr Iqrar Ahmad Khan said there was a significant gap between supply and demand of feed resources for livestock in Pakistan. It was necessary to increase the availability of feedstuffs to meet the maintenance and production requirements of the animals to get control for this shortage. He said that UAF took all possible measures to increase agricultural and livestock production to ensure food security. Giving a briefing, Dr Muhmamamd Sharif said non-conventional feed resources (NCFR) in the animal feeding system was one of the solutions. Feedstuffs such as citrus pulp, sugar beet pulp, poultry litter,

kitchen waste and cull potato can he used as NCFR

Many of these NCFR were high in protein, energy and minerals. That's why it can be used to fulfil the supply and demand gap. The global production of potatoes exceeds 374 million tons. In Pakistan, it was 4.6 million tons; he said some potatoes were not suitable for marketing due to small size, damage and not fit for marketing, known as culled potatoes. The potato culls or processing waste was available in bulk to be used in animal feed after drying. Washing, peeling, trimming, slicing, blanching, drying, frying, de-oiling, and packing were the Primary steps in potato processing. Around half of the potato solids, mainly the peel, was discarded during processing, accounting for

Prof Dr Qamar Bilal said dried potato concentrate was an economical energy source compared to other grains, and it can be added to substitute grains in a ruminant diet. Due to the high cost of vellow corn, dried potato concentrate has been identified as a low-cost alternative, and it can easily replace the maise. Dr Haroon Zaman also spoke on occasion.

15 to 40 per cent of total potato

waste.

Ministry told to pursue ... Continued from page 10

Saleh Farooqi said the proposed Amendments in the Trade Organisations (Amendment) Act 2021 - including an increase in the tenure of chambers and other organisations - were under the

consultative stage with the Ministry of Law & Justice. After a detailed discussion, the committee decided to invite the relevant stakeholders, especially the current and former presidents of the FPCCI, to the next meeting. MNA Sajida Begum had moved the amendments which the NA had referred to the committee on Aug 10.

The committee considered the pension and gratuity for Pakistan Cotton Standard Institute (PCSI) employees and directed the ministry to resolve the issue as soon as possible.

MNAs including Yaqoob Shaikh, Khurram Shehzad, Waiiha Qamar, Sajida Begum, Farrukh Khan, Usman Ibrahim, Iradat Sharif Khan, Rasheed Ahmed Khan, Tahira Aurangzeb, Shaista Pervaiz, Shaza Fatima Khawaja and Syed Javed Ali Shah Jillani attended the meeting.

"Animals are reliable, many full of love, true in their affections, predictable in their actions, grateful and loyal. Difficult standards for people to live up to." ~Alfred A. Montapert

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PHIBRO.AB.20 (TOXIN BINDER) The Unique selling proposition (USP) OF AB 20 is that: * It binds my cotoxins NOT Nutrients. * It does not depress animal growth. * It does not depress tibia mineral concentrations. * It does not interfere with the metabolism of nutrients in the animal degestive tract. * AB20 is a specially processed smecite or montmorillonite clay,an. aluminosilicate material with a 2:1 layered structure. * The only toxin binder in market which is characterized by alternating layers of tetrahedral silicon and octahedral aluminum layers coordinated with oxygen atoms. * The fineness of AB20 provides a large surface area accessible for binding to more my cotoxins.

PHIBRO ANIMAL HEALTH CORPORATION

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اونٹوں کی 20 حیرت انگیز خصوصیات جو آپ شاید نھیں جانتے ھوں گے

تحرير:عبدالكبير(پيانچ ڈی سکالر) جمدانیس خان (فائنل ائیرڈی وی ایم)،سندھا یگریکلچریو نیورٹی ٹنڈ وجام

ہزاروں سال پہلے تا جروں نے جنہوں نے جنو بی عرب ہے مشرق وسطی کے شالی علاقوں تک طویل اور مشکل سفر کرنے کے لیے کینکھی چیڈ چیور کی تربیت حاصل کی ،اونٹ صحرامیں رہنے والوں کے لیفقل وحمل ،سابیہ، دودھ کا بنیادی ذریعه بن گیا، گوشت،اون اور کھالیں ۔ان دنوں،اونٹوں کی نقل وحمل کے بنیادی مقام کی نسبت ماضی کی عمدہ رینگ جانوروں اور جذباتی تصاویر کے طور پرزیادہ قدر کی جاتی ہے۔ لیکن افریقہ اورایشیا کے بہت ہے حصوں میں آج بھی اونٹ ہل چلاتے ہیں، آئی پہنے کارخ کرتے ہیں اورلوگوں اور سامان کوریگستانی راستوں کے ساتھ مارکیٹ میں لے جاتے ہیں جو پہیوں والى كار يول سے كر زنبيں سكتے ہيں عرب اونث فے لوگوں اور صحرائى زمینوں کی تاریخ میں جومنفر دشراکت کی ہےاس کی تعریف کرنے کے لیے، اس جرت انگیز مخلوق کی خاص خصوصیات، جسمانی ساخت اور رویے کے نمونوں کے بارے میں ایک جامع فیکٹ پیک ہے، حقیقت میں، وہ اچھے مزاج، مریض اور ذبین ہوتے ہیں۔جب وہ بوجھل ہوتے ہیں اور اپنے یا وَل براٹھنا بڑتا ہےتو وہ کراہتی اور گونجی ہوئی آ واز کی طرح ہوتی ہے جیسے سکی وزن اٹھانے والے کی حرکت اور بھاری سانس لینا، پچھکا م کرنے پر ناراضگی کی علامت نہی ،جسمانی درجه حرارت _اونٹ ہانیتے نہیں ،اوروہ بہت کم پسینه کرتے ہیں۔انسانوں کو پسینہ آناشروع ہوتا ہے جب باہر کا درجہ حرارت جسم کے عام درجہ ترارت سے بڑھ جا تا ہے، کیکن اونٹ کے جسم کا ایک منفر د تقرموسٹیٹ ہوتا ہے لیفٹینٹ پسینہ آنے سے پہلے اس کے جسم کا درجة حرارت رواداري كي سطح تك برهاسكتا ب،اس طرح جسماني سيالول كو محفوظ رکھتا ہے اور پانی کے غیرضر وری نقصان سے بچتا ہے

﴾ كان: اونث ككان چيو في موت بين، كين اس كى ساعت شديد موتى ہے- یہاں تک کدا گر گدھے پایاسٹ ہاؤنڈ کی طرح ، پیکمانڈ دینے برکوئی توجہ نہ دینے کا انتخاب کرتا ہے! اونٹ کے کان کھال کے ساتھ کھڑے ہوتے ہیں تا کہ کان کی نہر میں ریت اور دھول اڑ جائے۔

﴾رنگ: بھورے کے ہرسامیہ میں اونٹ آتے ہیں، کریم سے لے کرتقریبا

گآ تکھیں: اونٹ کی کثررنگ کی آ تکھیں بڑی ہیں، زم، ڈونما ظہار کے ساتھے۔وہ کمبی گھوبگھرالی محرموں کی دوہری قطار سے محفوظ ہیں جوریت اور دهول کودورر کھنے میں بھی مدددیتی ہیں، جبکہ گھنی جھاڑی والی ابر وآئکھوں کوصحرا کے سورج سے بیاتی ہیں۔

﴾ پاؤل: اونٹول كےوسيع، فليك، چرے كے پيد ہوتے ہيں جن كے ہر یا وَل پردوانگلی ہوتے ہیں۔جباونٹ اپنایا وَل زمین پررکھتاہے تو پیڈیھیل جاتے ہیں، یا وَل کوریت میں ڈو بنے سےرو کتے ہیں۔ چلتے وفت،اونٹ اینے دونوں یا وَل کوایے جسم کے ایک طرف، پھر دونوں یا وَل دوسری طرف منتقل كرتا ہے۔ يہ حيال ايك تشتى كى گھو منے والى حركت كى تجويز كرتى ہے، جواونٹ کے اصحرا کا جہاز ' کے عرفی نام کی وضاحت کرتی ہے۔ کھکانا:اونٹ کم یا بغیرخوراک اور یانی کے5-7 دن تک جاسکتا ہے،اور ا پے معمول کے کاموں کومتاثر کیے بغیرا پے جسمانی وزن کا ایک چوتھائی وزن کھوسکتا ہے۔ان دنوں ،اونٹ کھجور، گھاس اور اناج جیسے گندم اور جنی کی اپی پندیده خوراک کے لیے انسان پرانحصار کرتے ہیں بیکن ایک کام

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کرنے والا اونٹ اس علاقے میں سفرکرتا ہے جہاں خوراک کی کمی ہوتی ہے وہ آسانی تے تھومی سکرب یا جو کچے بھی مل سکتا ہے زندہ رہ سکتا ہے۔ ہڈیاں،

﴾ بال: تمام اونث موسم بهار میں پکھل جاتے ہیں اور خزاں تک ایک نیا کوٹ ا گاتے ہیں۔اونٹ کے بال دنیا بحر میں اعلی معیار کے کوٹ، کیٹروں اور فنکاروں کے برش کے ساتھ ساتھ روایتی بیڈوئن قالین اور خیمے بنانے کے



ليے استعال ہوتے ہیں۔ ہراونٹ پراونٹ زیادہ سے زیادہ 2.25 کلو/ 5 بونڈ ہال گرسکتا ہے۔

﴾ بخت جلد: خشک جلد کے موٹے کالس نما ننگے دھے اونٹ کے سینے اور گھنے کے جوڑوں پر ظاہر ہوتے ہیں جب جانور پانچ ماہ کی عمر کو پہنچ جاتا ہے۔ چڑے کے بیہ جج جانوروں کے جسمانی وزن کو گھٹے ٹیکنے ، آرام کرنے اور المضغ ميں مددد يتے ہيں۔اونچی اونچائی ميں اونٹ۔ا کيسمل طور پر بالغ بالغ اونك كنده ير1.85 ميثر/ 6 فث اوركوبرُ ير2.15 ميثر/ 7 فث كفرُ ا

﴾ تاريخ: سائنسدانو سكاماننا ب كهجديداونث كآباؤاجدادكم ازكم 40 ملین سال پہلے ثالی امریکہ میں رہتے تھے،الاسکاکے 'زمینی ملی' کے پارایشیا اور بالآخرافريقه ميں گھومتے تھے۔ايشياميں، دوگروه عليحده ہوئے جواونث كى دواجم اقسام بن جاتے ہیں: ڈومیڈری اور دوکھوہ دار، چھوٹی ٹانگوں والا بیکٹر یاناونٹ۔

﴾ ہمپ: عام عقیدے کے برعکس، اونٹ اپنے کو برد میں پانی ذخیر و نہیں کرتا ہے۔ بددرحقیقت فیٹی ٹشو کا ایک ٹیلہ ہے جہاں سے جانور تو انائی کھنچتا ہے جب کھا ناملنامشکل ہوتا ہے۔ جب اونٹ اپنی کو بڑی چربی کورز ق کے لیے استعال کرتا ہے تو یہ ٹیلہ چکنا ہوجا تا ہے اور سکڑ جا تا ہے۔ اگر اونٹ بہت زیادہ چر بی تھینچتا ہے تو، چھوٹا بچاہوا گانٹھاس کی سیدھی پوزیشن سے فلاپ ہوجائے گا اور اونٹ کے پہلوکوائکا دےگا۔کھا نا اور پچھ دنوں کا آرام ہمپ کو اس کی معمول کی مضبوط حالت میں واپس لائے گا۔

﴾ ٹامگوں: اونٹ کی لمبی، تبلی ٹامگوں میں طاقتور پٹھے ہوتے ہیں جو جانور کو لمے فاصلے پر بھاری ہو جھا ٹھانے کی اجازت دیتے ہیں۔ایک اونٹ450 کلوگرام/990 پونڈ تک لے جاسکتا ہے، کین ایک عام اور زیادہ آرام دہ كارگووزن150 كلوگرام/330 پونڈ ہے۔اونٹ كاسال كے صرف چھ سے آٹھ مہینوں تک بوجھ کے جانور کے طور پر کام کرنامعمول ہے۔ باقی وقت اسے آرام اور صحت یاب ہونے کی ضرورت ہے۔

﴾ ہمواراونٹول کی عمر: 13 ماہ کے حمل کے بعد، اونٹ گائے عام طور پرایک مچھڑااور بھی بھار جڑواں بچے رکھتی ہے۔ پچھڑے پیدائش کے چند گھنٹوں میں چلتے ہیں، کیکن اپنی ماؤں کے قریب رہتے ہیں یہاں تک کدوہ پانچ سال

کی تمرمیں پٹٹنگی کو پہنچ جاتے ہیں۔اونٹ کی عام زندگی کا دورانیہ 40سال ہے،حالانکہ کام کرنے والااونك25سال كى عمر مين فعال ۋيوڭى سے ریٹائر ہوجا تاہے۔

ا وشت: اونث كابهترين كوشت جوان نراونۇل سے آتا ہے۔اسے عربی غذامين ايك لذت مجها جاتا ہے، اور بنجر زمينوں ميں مقبوليت حاصل كرر ہا ہے جہاں بھیڑوں مویشیوں اور بریوں کا چرواہا کرنامشکل ہے۔ اگرچہ بد سخت چبانے کے لیے بنا تاہے، ذا لَقَهُ گائے کے گوشت کے برعکس نہیں

😿 🇞 دودھ: اونٹ کا دودھ گائے ہے زیادہ غذائیت ہے بھر پور ہوتا ہے۔ یہ چر بی اورلیکیٹو زمیں کم ہوتا ہے،اور پوٹاشیم ،آئزن اوروٹامن میں زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔ بیعام طور پرتازہ پیاجا تا ہے،اورگرم پکھلا ہوامائع، بھاری اور پیٹھا، عام طور پرمغربی تالو کا حاصل شدہ ذا نقہ ہوتا ہے۔زیادہ ترسعودی عرب کے اونٹ عورتیں ہیں جنہیں دودھ کے دودھ کے لیے یالا جاتا ہے۔ ﴾ منه: اونٹ کاایک بڑا منہ ہوتا ہے جس کے 34 تیز دانت ہوتے ہیں۔وہ جانورکواس کے منہ کی برت کونقصان پہنچائے بغیر کا نٹے دار جھاڑیوں کو کھانے کے قابل بناتے ہیں اور ضرورت پڑنے پرشکاریوں کےخلاف کا ٹنے والے ہتھیاروں کے طور پراستعال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔اونٹ اپنے كهانے كو يہلے چبائے بغير نيچ كينج ليتا ہے، بعد ميں نہضم ہونے والے کھانے کودوبارہ متحرک کرتاہاورائے کڈ کی شکل میں چباتا ہے۔ ﴾ ناك: اونث كے ناك كے رائة بڑے بھوں كے نتھنوں ہے محفوظ ہوتے ہیں جواینی مرضی سے کھولے اور بند کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔جب اونٹ اپنی ناك كومرور تا بيتووه آنے والى مواكوشنداكرر باموتا باوراينى باہر جانے والی سانس ہے نمی کو گھٹا دیتا ہے۔

﴾ اونث كاروال كى رفار: اونث كے چلنے كے ليے عام رفار 5 كلوميٹرنى گھنٹہ ہے۔ایک کام کرنے والا اونٹ عام طور پرایک دن میں 40 کلومیٹر/25 میل کا فاصلہ طے کرتا ہے۔ دوڑنے والے اونٹ سریٹ پرتک ئى كتة بين ـ 12mph/20kph

﴾ دم: اونٹ کی رسی نمادم ہے۔ پیچاس سینٹی میٹر کمبی ہوتی ہے۔ ﴾ یا نی: اونٹوں کو بہت کم یانی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہےا گران کی با قاعدہ خوراک اچھی نمی ہے بھر پور چراگاہ پر شتل ہو۔اگر چہاونٹ شدیدیانی کی کمی کو برداشت كرسكتے ہيں،ايك براجانوردس منٹ ميں100 ليٹر/21 كيلن بي سکتا ہے۔اتنی مقدار کسی دوسرے ممالیہ جانور کو ہلاک کردیتی ہے،لیکن اونٹ کی منفر د تحول جانورکواس کے خون میں یانی ذخیرہ کرنے کے قابل بناتی ہے ﴾ وزن: ایک ممل طور پر بڑھا ہوا اونٹ 700 کلوگرام/1542 پونڈتک

اونٹ کی صلاحیتوں کوصدیوں ہے اچھی طرح سے دستاویز کیا گیاہے، اور بنی نوع انسان کی تاریخ میں اس کی جگہ یقینی ہے ۔لیکن جیسے جیسے آج اونٹ کی صحرائی زندگی میں شراکت کم ہورہی ہے جبیبا کمشینی دورآ گے بڑھ رہاہے، بیہم اورآنے والی نسلوں برمنحصر ہے کہ بیقینی بنائیں کہ بیشا ندار جانورکل کی دنیا کے دل میں ایک خاص مقام رکھتا ہے۔

Bovine Lameness

Continued from page 05

Interdigital hyperplasia: An interdigital growth, or 'interdigital hyperplasia', is a firm tumour-like mass of tissue that grows in the

space between the claws. It is believed to be caused by continual exposure to the slurry, chronic irritations or dermatitis in the skin between the claws. These growths can



cause varying degrees of lameness; more significant developments tend to be more painful and may become infected with other diseases such as foul-in-the-foot.

Hoof Trimming: Routine trimming is a critical component of lameness prevention. Hooves should be trimmed or evaluated once or twice a year to improve comfort and performance. One of the trimmings should be scheduled early in the dry period. Corrective trimming removes excess horn growth and returns the claw to its standard shape, ensuring that weight is distributed evenly across the claw's load-bearing structures. An overgrown toe places excessive pressure on the tendons, and load is put onto the softer midsole region, leading to bruising, with a potential for ulceration. Proper weight bearing on the hoof wall of the inside claw of the front feet and the outside claw of the back feet is significant. Lameness can result when the foot trimmer uses an incorrect technique, trims too frequently, or trims just before moving cows to an area with abrasive flooring.



Select a professional foot trimmer with proper training, experience, and demonstrated knowledge of foot care and lameness prevention. A foot trimmer should arrive with clean equipment, clothing, and tools. The optimal frequency of trimming varies by farm and depends on the rates of horn growth and wear. Most cows benefit from at least two trims per lactation-but cows should be individually assessed for the need for trimming. It is a good practice to inspect the feet of bred heifers and to cut if needed; those housed on bedded packs and in free-stall barns may be especially prone to overgrown claws.

Nutrition: Proper nutrition management can lower the number of foot problems. Most lameness problems occur within the first 100 days postpartum. Furthermore, laminitis and other causes of lameness can depress feed intake and predispose cows to ketosis, abomasal displacement, and other metabolic disorders. Laminitis often results from many factors, including metabolic and digestive disorders; stress associated with parturition; mastitis; metritis; complex or poorly bedded stalls; too little exercise; excessive bodyweight;

and poor nutritional management. Further preventive measures to be adopted

- · High energy rations should include a buffer (especially in early lactation).
- Allow 2 feet per cow at the feedline.
- Provide a continuous supply of fresh feed to prevent slug feeding.
- Provide a comfortable environment to encourage cows to lie down a minimum of 10 to 12 hours per day.
- Limit the time cows spend standing in holding pens to three hours or less per day. Housing and Environment:

Dairy cattle confined to concrete may have more feet and leg problems. Adequately designed and bedded accessible stalls will encourage cows to lay down, and curb height over 6 inches should be avoided. Cows lying down ten or more hours are more content with their environment and have fewer claw

Conclusion: Foot problems are a significant concern for dairies, and care should be taken to avoid promoting these problems. With the aid of a veterinarian, preventive measures must be followed if the problem is expected to be controlled. Feet should be trimmed or at least examined one to two times per year. High concentrate diets should be fed carefully to avoid acidosis. Cows should have limited time standing on concrete and should not be rushed when walking on abrasive surfaces. Cows need a clean, comfortable environment to lay down in. Lame cows need to be treated early, and records should be kept on all cases.





VAVETo-15



GASTRO-INTESTINAL NEMATODES:

- Trichostrongylus spp
- ✓ Bunostomum spp
- ✓ Oesophagostomum spp



Dictyocaulus viviparus

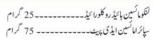












خصوصات

لِنَكَاسِيرِ ائتِيْدُر دُى يَادُوْر وسَبِيعَ الانْرَا يَنْيُ بِائيو مُكْس كا مرکب ہے جوای کولائی، نمونیا، مائیکو بلازما، سی آر ڈی، گر دوں کی سوزش ،جوڑوں کے درد اور نظام تنفس کے جراثیموں کے خلاف نہایت موثر ہے۔



ليے واضح طور پر بيدرج ہو"صرف جانوروں کے استعال کے لئے" نسخه پرادویات کیخوراک/مقدارواضح طور پرلکھ دینی جا ہے،اسطرح دوادیئے کے طریقے اور استعال کے پیانے بھی نسخ پرموجود ہونے چاہئیں۔ اس کےعلاوہ نسخہ پریہ بات بھی کھنی حاہیے کہ دوا کودن میں کتنی بار دینا ہے اور

کتنے دن استعال کرنی ہتا کہ مالک کوکسی

فتم کاشک وشبه ندر ہے۔

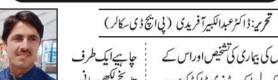
مکمل دستخط/ یامختصر دستخط کرتے ہیں ذیل میںایک نسخہ بطور مثال پیش کیا جار ہاہے۔ كلورل ہائيٹريث كوجاراونس ياني ميں حل کریںاس کو linseed oil میں الچھی طرح حل کر کے تمام آمیزے کو Turpentine oil بیں ملاکر

نسخذويي كے متعلق چنداحتياطي تدابير نسخه يرواضح طور يردرج كرناحايء كهبيه انسان کے لیے ہے پاجانور کے لیےاس

ما لک کو ہدایات دی جاتی ہیں کہ دوائی کس طریق براستعال کرائی جائے ہمارے ڈاکٹرصاحبان آج کل پہیدایات اردو میں لکھتے ہیں تا کہاس کا سمجھنا آ سان ہو۔ نسخةتم كرنے كے بعد ڈاكٹر صاحب اپنے

3 year male Sex Flatulant colic Chloral hydrate 15_30mg Turpentine oil 60 ml 600ml Linseed oil

نسخه نویسی **Prescription Writing**



حابيا أيك طرف تاریخی کھی جانی

جاہیےاور دوسری طرف ایک علیحدہ خانہ میں مریض کی *جنس/عمر/نوع اور ما* لک کا نام لکھاجا تاہے۔بعض ڈاکٹراس میں

> مرض کا نام بھی لکھتے ہیں۔ نسخ کے بھی جار جھے ہوتے الم يبلاحصه

> > superscription

كهلا تابهه نسخ كانشان موتا ہےاورانگریزی کے حرف کے دائيں ٹانگ براس طرح (/R)نشان دیاجا تابهاس کا مطلب بيہوتاہے كە" بيدوائي حاصل کر کےاستعال کریں"۔ ☆ ننخ كادوسراحصه Inscription كہلاتا ہے۔اس میں درج بالاطریق یران ادویات کے نام بمعہ خوراک مقدار لکھے جاتے ہیں جومريض كوديني مقصود ہوتی

☆ نسخ کے تیسرے حصے میں ہدایت ہوتی ہیں کہاس دوائی کوکس طرح بنانا ہے۔ آیااس کا سفوف بناناہے کمبیحر بناناہے يااس کو گوليوں کی شکل ميں دیناہے۔اسے subscription کتے 🖈 نسخے کا آخری حصدوہ ہوتا

ہےجس میں مریض یااس کے

جانوروں کی بیاری کی شخیص اوراس کے علاج کے لیےایک وٹرنری ڈاکٹر کو بہت زیادہ وقت کا سامنا کرنایڑ تاہے کیونکہ ایک میڈیکل ڈاکٹر کی نسبت اس کا مریض (جانور)خوداس قابل نہیں ہوتا کہ زبان ہے کچھ بیان کر سکے۔ وٹرنری ڈاکٹر کے لیےامراض کی تشخیص اور علاج اس ليےمشكل ہوتاہے كہ جانور اینے منہ ہے کچھنیں بتاسکتااس کیے وٹرنری ڈاکٹر کو جانور کی علامت حرکت وسكنات اوركوا ئف جوجا نوركاما لك بتاتا ہے پرہی اکتفا کر کے مرض کا اندازہ لگانا اس مشاہدے کے بعد ڈاکٹر جانور کے

ما لک ہےاس کے گزشتہ Behaviour کے بارے میں معلوم کرتاہے۔اور مالک سے سوالات کرکے جانور کے متعلق تمام تر تفصیل حاصل کرتا ہےاوراس طرح وہ مالک کی بتائی ہوئی معلومات اورمریض کی حالت میں یائے جانے والے اختلا فات کودور کرتا ہے۔اس طرح عمل کوہسٹری معلوم کرنا

ایک نسخه میںعموماً جارا دویات ہوتی ہیں ☆ پہلی دوائی مرض کےاصل کے لیے 🖈 دوسری دوائی اصل دوائی کے اثر کوتیز کرنے کے لیے ہوتی ہے۔ 🖈 تیسری دوائی ان پہلی ادویات کے مصر اثرات کوختم کرتی ہے۔ 🖈 چوتھی دوائی پہلی دوائیوں کے ذائیے کوبہتر بنانے کیلئے ہوتی ہے۔

نسخه يرمعالج كانام اوريبة درج ہونا



Ampiclox[™] Lactating Cow

75 mg ampicillin + 200 mg cloxacillin Intramammary suspension







دنیا کی واحد ٹیوےجسکوآ سانی سے استعال کرنے کیلئے گائے اور بھینس کے تھن کی ساخت کو مدِنظرر کھتے ہوئے بنایا گیاہے۔

- Bactericidal Action
- Non-irritant to Udder Tissues
- High Efficacy



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