

eases of livestock which are prevalent in the area were recorded with the help of aboriginal people, traditional healers and village medicine men of the area. The collection of data was done regarding common veterinary ailments of the locality with their causes, symptoms and traditional methods of treatment, plants or plant parts used for preparation of the traditional medicines, methods of drug administration, etc. with a fixed interval; the same persons were contacted for collection of concurrent data following the standard method. Plant samples were collected and identified at the Bangladesh National Herbarium. These plants included *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Delile, *Acorus calamus* L., *Allium sativum* L., *Annona squamosa* L., *Apium graveolens* L., *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss, *Brassica napus* L., *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub., *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand., *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad., *Coriandrum sativum* L., *Curcuma longa* L., *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb., *Euphorbia tirucalli* L., *Ferula assafoetida* L., *Gossypium herbaceum* L., *Launaea procumbens* (Roxb.) Ramayya & Rajagopal, *Mangifera indica* L., *Musa balbisiana* Colla, *Nicotiana tabacum* L., *Opuntia elatior* Mill., *Piper longum* L., *Piper nigrum* L., *Ricinus communis* L., *Solanum americanum* Mill., *Trachyspermum ammi* (L.) Sprague, *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. and *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe. The studies clearly indicate that the Mundas of the area have their own treatment system for most of the diseases of their livestock. Further, their poor economic condition does not allow them to afford costly modern veterinary medicines. However, the physiochemical and pharmacological screening and biological assays of the drugs or preparations must be carried out to demonstrate the active principles present in these plants.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eujim.2012.07.689>

OP-195

Veterinary dermatology and homeopathy

Cipollone Bruno

This presentation will deal with the skin of pets, livestock with special reference to diseases transmissible to humans, where close cohabitation may be an issue. To account for the different expression of the individuality of animals, both domestic and livestock, it is necessary to differentiate the appropriate choice of remedy. Evaluation of the remedy is the pathological point of view, that from the mental point of view is in the context of animal species and individuals within its ecosystem. For conditions such as oozing dermatitis, Dulcamara, Carbo vegetabilis, Graphites, Rhus toxicodendrum, and Sepia are recommended; for scaly dermatitis, Ammonium carbonicum, Calcarea sulphurica, Arsenicum album, Kali sulphuricum, Laedum palustre, Oleander and phosphorus; for demodectic mange and sarcoptic, sulphur, Psorinum, Causticum, Sepia, Kali arsenicosum; and for Solar dermatitis, Urtica urens (1st degree burns), Causticum, Rhus toxicodendrum (2nd degree burns), Carbonicum acidum, Carbo vegetabilis and Cantharis (3rd degree burns)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eujim.2012.07.690>

OP-196

Integrated pest management strategies against *Varroa destructor*: the use of oxalic acid combined with innovative cages to obtain the absence of brood

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Background: *Varroa destructor* is the mite responsible for the most serious disease of honey bees: varroaosis. Considering the difficulty of eradicating this ectoparasite, the only way to permit bee colonies' survival is to contain its population. Replacing the traditional use of synthetic acaricides, nowadays it is preferred to adopt management strategies involving the use of natural compounds combined with beekeeping techniques in order to increase the overall acaricide efficacy of the treatments. This control strategy is called Integrated Pest Management or IPM.

Aim and method: This poster shows the acaricide efficacy results obtained from a specific application of IPM: the use of a trickled sucrose solution of oxalic acid combined with three different types of Italian queen cages: 'API.MO.BRU®', 'Bigabbia Cassian' and 'ET'. The last, in fact, can be used to obtain an interruption of egg laying that allows a higher varroa mortality after the acaricide treatments.

Results and conclusion: Our field trials reported that while a single treatment with oxalic acid allows to obtain an acaricide efficacy of 89%, the matching with queen caging permits to gain further 6.4 percentage points. Moreover, in cages where the queen segregation is practised directly inside the nest comb it is possible to verify, in addition to the increased therapeutic efficacy, less stress for the queen, a better queen acceptance rate and a lower level of infestation, before the oxalic acid treatment, on adult bees. All these conditions will guarantee a better and healthier colonies.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eujim.2012.07.691>

OP-197

Homeopathy in daily practice: veterinary clinical cases approached by alternative or complementary use of classic homeopathic paradigm

Rigamonti Barbara

Background: Homeopathy allows a safe, effective approach to different clinic scenarios—the expert homeopathic therapist is able to choose an alternative or complementary use of his or her tools according to different situations; various considerations lead to this choice.