

## Symposium on Tropical Veterinary Medicine, Liblice, 1970

The Symposium on Tropical Veterinary Medicine was organized by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, by the Institute of Tropical Agriculture (Agricultural College, Prague) and by the Institute of Tropical Veterinary Medicine (Veterinary Colleges, Brno and Košice). It was held in the House of Scientific Workers at Liblice near Mělník from 8th–9th October 1970. The W.H.O. was represented in the proceedings by Dr. M. Abdussalam (Veterinary Public Health Division of Communicable Diseases) and F.A.O. by Dr. F. Nieto (Animal Production and Health Division). A total of 50 experts from Czechoslovakia and 11 experts from abroad took part in the dealings.

Parasitological subjects constituted a substantial part of the introductory papers both of the Czechoslovak and of the foreign participants. M. Abdussalam (W.H.O., H.Q. Geneva) referred to the importance of parasitoses in Pakistan; A. Robertson (Centro for Tropical Veterinary Medicine, Edinburgh) summarized the existing results of laboratory and field studies of haemosporidiases and of the African pathogenic trypanosomiases that had been achieved by the English experts in different localities in Africa as well as in England. J. Mortelmans (Institut de médecine tropicale, Antwerp) gave a very interesting lecture on the cultivation of pathogenic trypanosomes in chicken embryos. The achieved results facilitate theoretical study of flagellates with the aid of contemporary laboratory technique. Haemosporidiases, their incidence, clinics, vectors and practical preventive measures were dealt with by J. Borkovec and D. Zajíček. The former acted as veterinary practitioner in Algeria, the latter studied these problems in various Cuban provinces.

As regards helminthoses, muscular cysticercosis in feral herbivores in Eastern Africa was discussed by R. Sachs (Tropeninstitut, Hamburg) who identified *C. bovis* in hunting game only

once within seven years, though statistical data from Africa in general give a relatively high percentage of findings. A most welcome information was that concerning cysticercosis located in the sacral region surrounding the furcation of vessels, veins and nerve rings. Although cysticercosis was very frequent, Dr. Sachs did not register clinical symptoms of stability disturbance or muscular atrophy in respective parts. B. Ryšavý contributed with knowledge on the development of *Müllerius capillaris* in Cuba. He found out that larval development occurred in 7 terrestrial snail species and was 3–13 days shorter than under European conditions. M. Breza and J. Švarc focussed their attention on the invasion cycle and the dynamics of ovine haemonchosis in Cuba. It has a course similar to that in Central Europe but better conditions for the development of larvae. Owing to very frequent reinvasions, medical treatment has either been ineffective or its effectiveness is very short. O. Dobšinský dealt with the questions of the distribution of cattle helminthoses and exemplified the results of his three-year investigation. With most helminthoses maximum increase of invasions occurred at the beginning of the rain season (May) and its maximal intensity was retained all over its duration (until the end of August). V. Baruš illustrated the development of *Subulura suatoria* in intermediate hosts at experimental and natural invasions. This nematode has the most relevant share in big poultry-farming losses in Cuba. J. Minář gave an account of the incidence of gad-fly species in Mongolia and mentioned therapeutic results achieved by means of the Czechoslovak insecticide Hypocid.

Detailed discussions during the symposium gave proof of the fact that tropical veterinary medicine had still been a topic for experts and that its research had had a considerable significance for the economy of the developing countries.

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