

DETECTION OF SARCOCYSTIS IN RUMINANTS BY HISTOPATHOLOGY

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Abstract

The parasites of genus *Sarcocystis* are among the most commonly found in ruminants and some species of *Sarcocystis* can bring significant economic losses due to clinical and subclinical disease. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *Sarcocystis* histologically in samples received by the Veterinary Research Institute. A total of 250 Disease Investigation cases of ruminants (142 cattle, 96 goat and 12 sheep respectively) were received in 2012. The prevalence of *Sarcocystis* spp. were detected in 33.8% cases of cattle, 24.0% in goat, 22.2% in sheep and no positive cases in buffaloes. All of the positive cases were from the heart muscle.

PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE QUALITY AND SAFETY OF BEEF FROM A CATTLE-OIL PALM INTEGRATION PLANTATION IN MUADZAM SHAH, PAHANG

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Abstract

This study evaluated the quality and safety of beef from one of the cattle-oil palm integration plantation in Muadzam Shah, Pahang, Malaysia. The quality parameters of beef studied were proximate composition, cholesterol and mineral contents, whereas the safety parameters included the pesticide, veterinary drug (antibiotic) residues and heavy metal levels. The proximate composition analyses were that of moisture, ash, protein and fat, have been carried out by conventional oven drying, high temperature ashing, Kjehdal and Soxhlet method, respectively. Cholesterol content was determined by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), pesticide residues by gas chromatography-electron capture detector (GC-ECD) and antibiotic residues by six-plate test. Mineral contents and heavy metal levels were screened by inductively coupled plasma- mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Results showed that the moisture content of beef