

RESUME

L'auteur repasse brièvement l'histoire et la biologie de la grande douve hépatique d'Amérique, son rôle pathogène et le diagnostic de l'infection. Les résultats d'une étude poursuivie en 1948 sur la fréquence du parasite chez les ruminants domestiques, le chevreuil, le caribou et l'original en Ontario sont rapportés. Des moyens de contrôle de l'infection sont aussi recommandés.

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REPORT ON ALGAE POISONING

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DURING 1948 and 1949, a number of cattle in the area around the shores of Sturgeon Lake, Ontario, was affected by a condition of unknown origin. Within the two-year period, about 20 of these animals died and approximately 18 were treated by the writer.

The condition was characterized by stupor and in other instances unconsciousness. The patient usually would not eat or drink for four or five days. During that time, it remained comatose. The head and neck were extended and in some cases retracted.

Sixty cc. of Thio-nitrite, Stronger (Pitman Moore preparation for the treatment of prussic acid poisoning) were given intravenously to each cow. In addition. Thio-nitrite tablets (Pitman Moore — sodium nitrite 10 grs.; sodium thiosulphate 50 grs.) were given every four hours. Each animal was also given one-half gallon of mineral oil and a gastric sedative.

The 18 animals to which this treatment was administered responded favourably and recovered.

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