HAL open science

IMPORTANCE OF NEPHROPATHIES IN THE RABBIT

J. Vaissaire, Cl. Maire, L. Renault, J. P. Labadie, E. Le Bourhis, M. Auvray, C. Pianel

To cite this version:

J. Vaissaire, Cl. Maire, L. Renault, J. P. Labadie, E. Le Bourhis, et al.. IMPORTANCE OF NEPHROPATHIES IN THE RABBIT. Annales de zootechnie, 1975, 24 (1), pp.146-146. hal-00887410

HAL Id: hal-00887410

https://hal.science/hal-00887410v1

Submitted on 11 May 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

thogenic power on the rabbit, that colibacillosis enteritis exits in this species. Enteropathogenic strains belong to 02, 08, 020, 039 and 0106 groups in the newborn rabbit and to 02, 049, 085, 0103 and 0132 groups in the fattening rabbit.

IMPORTANCE OF NEPHROPATHIES IN THE RABBIT

J. VAISSAIRE, Cl. MAIRE, L. RENAULT et J. P. LABADIE
avec la collaboration technique d'E. Le Bourhis, M. Auvray et C. Pianel

Laboratoires vétérinaires Sanders,
17, Quai de l'Industrie,
91260 Juvisy sur Orge

Among 669 rabbits received at the laboratory during 1972 about 56 p. 100 exhibited nephritis lesions and 60 suffered from « uremic syndrome ». Primary kidney lesions were caused either by microbic or parasitic diseases, or poor management conditions bringing about serious digestive troubles, or, at last, uncontrolled use of medications. Epithelial nephritis bringing about an important mortality by « uremic syndrome », high levels of urea, reaching in certain cases 4.5 g per liter of serum, was associated with hyperkaliemia reaching 23 mEq per liter and causing rapid death by heart stopping. To cope with severe nephropathy that may kill up to 50 p. 100 of flocks, farmers should take into consideration the importance of good management practises and good sanitary conditions of their animals.

III. — Physiology

COMPARISON OF THE REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR OF DOES MATED AT DIFFERENT TIME INTERVALS AFTER PARTURITION

Maryse SELME et M. PRUD'HON

Station de Physiologie animale, I. N. R. A.,
E. N. S. A., Place Viala,
34060 Montpellier Cedex

The effect on ovulation, implantation and embryo survival of the time interval between parturition and mating was studied in 182 primiparous rabbits. The rabbits were mated either on day 1 (lot 1) or on day 10 (lot 10) and killed on day 10, 16, 20, 24 or 28 post-coitus. The frequencies of ovulation and implantation were determined, the numbers of corpora lutea (C. L.)