Results: Six dogs received 4% of red ginseng marc and 1% of streaming ginseng powder for 8 weeks showed normal CBC, serum chemistry, and electrolyte profiles. Also, mitogen stimulated PBMCs derived from them showed increased proliferation ability compared with those derived from control dogs. Meanwhile, serum immunoglobulin G and percentage of B/T lymphocytes from 9 dogs were not significantly changed.

Conclusions: In conclusion, feeding dogs 4% of red ginseng marc and 1% of streaming ginseng powder from KGC for 8 weeks did not show any abnormalities in blood analysis. Also, they might enhance immunity.

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Prevalence of disorders in dogs attending primary-care veterinary clinics at Jeonju, Korea

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Introduction: Dogs are popular companion animal in the modern family. According to the survey of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs in South Korea in 2015, 21.8% of households have one or more companion animal. Based on previous reports in USA, between 1996 and 2012, the expense for pet health care was increasing faster than that for human's with an rate over 60% for pet while only 49% for human The companion animal health problems associated with breeds, age and gender have been studied by many researchers. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of the most common medical disorders among dogs examined at small animal veterinary clinics in Jeonju, South Korea.

Materials and Methods: A proprietary computer-based practice management system (Into Vet., Inc, IntoCNS) was used for data collection. The data collected includes animal identification number, species, data of birth, breed, gender, neuter status, and clinical information (clinical note and diagnosis terms). Participants were randomly selected based from initial interview. Before the medical information collecting, we was used with a written consent form the veterinary practitioners. The data were analyzed based on International Classification of Disease (ICD) of World Health Organization (WHO).

Results: A total 1,615 medical records of canine patients were collected from five veterinary clinics in Jeonju using the IntoVet database from 1st January 2016 to 31st August 2017. The most common health problems were disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue with 14.55%, follow by eye diseases with 13.25%, the digestive system diseases with 12.26% and infectious disease with 11.08% prevalence. The breeds which most frequently visited the clinics were Maltese 26.13%, Shih Tzu 13.31%, Poodle 12.45%, Yorkshire terrier 9.97%, and Pomeranian 6.50%. %. For Maltese, the most common disorders were found in the skin and subcutaneous tissue 12.74%, follow by digestive system 11.37% and the ear 10.43%. For Shi Tzu, the highest medical problem was disease of the eye 21.40% and then the skin and subcutaneous tissue 17.67%. For Poodle, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue were major medical problem.

Conclusions: This study determined the primary clinical disorders of dogs at the Jeonju area. It also provides valuable information on the health risks per breed, which is important in addressing the disease. Therefore, various studies utilizing medical data records can be made to maximize the information available, to eventually predict which is very important for animal welfare

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Prevalence of dog erythrocyte antigen 1 for the small breeds in South Korea

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Introduction: Blood typing is an important factor for transfusion medicine in small animal clinics. There is an international standardization of canine blood type Dog Erythrocyte Antigen (DEA) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. DEA 1 is the most important blood type with its high degree of antigenicity for acute transfusion reaction. Previous studies have described the prevalence of DEA 1 and its frequencies depending on breeds. The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of Dog Erythrocyte Antigens (DEA) 1 in small breed dogs.

Materials and Methods: A total of 142 blood samples were collected from six different small breed dogs provided by the Small Animal Clinic in Jeonju and Busan, and the Chonbuk Animal Medical Center of Chonbuk National University from May until September 2017. Blood was collected from the cephalic or jugular vein and placed in a 0.5ml tube containing ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) as anticoagulant and shipped to the National Institute of Animal Science. Blood tubes were stored at 4℃ for less than six days before analysis. The DEA 1 was determined using a commercial immunochromatography device (Quick Test DEA 1.1, Alvedia, Lyon, France) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Results: The 142 blood samples of small breed dogs were from 42 Malteses, 27 Poodles, 24 Shih Tzus, 19 Mongrels,