

Актуальні питання ветеринарної медицини: реалії та перспективи – 2026

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Збірник містить матеріали виступів учасників Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції науковців, викладачів та аспірантів «Актуальні питання ветеринарної медицини: реалії та перспективи – 2026», що присвячені висвітленню актуальних питань ветеринарної медицини.

Матеріали друкуються в авторській редакції мовою оригіналу. Відповідальність за зміст матеріалів несуть автори.

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The development of advanced reproductive biotechnologies in the goat sector remains limited in several European countries, including the Netherlands. At the same time, increasing emphasis is placed on sustainable livestock systems, improved resource efficiency, and reduced reliance on live-animal transport. In vitro embryo production (IVP) offers opportunities to support these goals, particularly when combined with circular use of biological materials. This study describes the establishment of the first dedicated caprine IVP team in the Netherlands and evaluates a production model based on the recovery of ovarian material from Saanen goats at the end of their productive lifespan. The approach aims to simultaneously support national breeding capacity and promote welfare-oriented genetic dissemination through embryo cryopreservation.

From October 2024 to November 2025, ovaries were collected from 12 Saanen goats aged 9–11 years at a certified slaughterhouse operating under Article 148 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2625 and Regulation (EU) 2016/429. Cumulus–oocyte complexes were retrieved and matured in vitro. Fertilization was performed using cryopreserved semen, followed by embryo culture to Day 8 under standardized laboratory conditions. All resulting embryos were cryopreserved for future non-surgical transfer.

A total of 354 oocytes were obtained (30 ± 7.6 per goat), yielding 308 zygotes (26 ± 6.3 per goat). In total, 41 blastocysts were produced (3 ± 1.9 per goat), including 24 on Day 6, 12 on Day 7, and 5 on Day 8. The overall blastocyst rate achieved with cryopreserved semen was 10.7%. All embryos were successfully vitrified.

This study demonstrates the successful establishment of caprine IVP capacity in the Netherlands and highlights the potential of integrating circular resource use into reproductive biotechnology. The model enables the preservation and distribution of genetics without live-animal transport, supporting more sustainable and welfare-conscious goat breeding systems.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AS A CHALLENGE TO THE “ONE HEALTH” CONCEPT AND THE ROLE OF THE VETERINARIAN

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Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is one of the most serious global threats to human, animal, and environmental health and is currently recognized as a key problem for healthcare systems worldwide. According to estimates by international organizations, the spread of resistant microorganisms leads to increased morbidity, mortality, and significant economic losses in the fields of medicine and animal husbandry. In this context, the “One Health” concept takes on particular relevance; it is based on an interdisciplinary approach and the integration of efforts by specialists from various fields to ensure the sustainable health of ecosystems.

AMR develops as a result of natural evolutionary mechanisms of microbial adaptation; however, human activity significantly accelerates this process. The main factors include the irrational use of antimicrobial agents, particularly their use without proper diagnosis, incorrect dosing, and inappropriate treatment duration, as well as the use of antibiotics as growth promoters in animal husbandry. As a result, resistant bacterial strains are selected that are capable of transmitting resistance genes both vertically and horizontally (via plasmids, transposons, etc.).

Veterinarians play a crucial role in curbing the spread of AMR, as their work encompasses clinical, preventive, and organizational aspects. One of the key tasks is ensuring the rational use of antimicrobial agents in accordance with the principles of antimicrobial stewardship. This involves prescribing antibiotics only when clinically indicated, based on clinical diagnosis and, where possible, the results of laboratory tests for microbial susceptibility.

The implementation of preventive measures aimed at reducing the need for antimicrobial agents is of significant importance. These include compliance with veterinary and sanitary standards, improving animal housing conditions, optimizing feeding, implementing vaccination programs, as well as biosafety and biosecurity measures. A comprehensive approach to infection prevention allows for a significant reduction in disease incidence and, consequently, the need for antibiotic therapy.

A separate area of a veterinarian's work involves participation in antimicrobial resistance monitoring systems. The collection, analysis, and transmission of data on the use of antimicrobial agents and the spread of resistant strains form the basis for assessing the epizootic situation and developing effective control strategies. In this context, the integration of national monitoring systems with international initiatives and databases is crucial.

Legal regulation of activities in the field of AMR control is a key tool for implementing the "One Health" concept. In Ukraine, this includes regulations governing the distribution of veterinary drugs, quality control, and rules for the prescription and use of antibiotics. An important aspect is the harmonization of national legislation with international standards and recommendations, which contributes to increasing the effectiveness of the fight against AMR and Ukraine's integration into the global biosecurity system.

Educational activities by veterinary specialists also play a significant role, aimed at raising awareness among animal owners, farmers, and agricultural sector workers regarding the risks of the irrational use of antimicrobial drugs. Fostering a responsible attitude toward the use of antibiotics is an important component of preventing the development of resistance.

Current scientific research is focused on finding alternative methods for the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. Promising areas include the use of probiotics and prebiotics, phage therapy, immunomodulators, antimicrobial peptides, as well as genetic approaches to increasing animals' resistance to infections. The implementation of such methods allows for a reduction in dependence on antibiotics and, consequently, slows the development of AMR.

Thus, antimicrobial resistance is a complex, interdisciplinary problem of global scale that requires coordinated action at the national and international levels. Implementing the principles of the "One Health" concept is a key prerequisite for effectively combating AMR. Veterinarians play a central role in this process by ensuring the rational use of antimicrobial drugs, preventing infectious diseases, participating in monitoring, and fostering a responsible attitude toward the problem among the general public. Further improvement of the regulatory framework, scientific advancement, and enhancement of professionals' expertise are essential for minimizing the risks associated with antimicrobial resistance.

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