

radioactive emissions on the territory of the nuclear power station and the environment around it.

These circumstances define the priority of the radiation monitoring in the North-West of Bulgaria. During the period 2004 – 2007 we carried out researches on the content of radionuclides in soil, cow milk, fish, game and other agricultural objects.

The obtained results on the pollution level of the examined samples show that it is considerably below our national and European standards.

**THE FREQUENCY OF BRUCELLOSIS
IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF ALBANIA IS
CAUSED BY FOOD PRODUCT**

Prof.as.Dr. Klementina Puto Dr. Rexhep Shkurti
University “E.Çabej”, Gjirokaster, ALBANIA
fax: 0035584623776

e-mail: tina_kora@yahoo.com rexhepshkurti2005@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

Brucellosis is a contagious disease, caused by the Brucellosis type bacteria. It is also known as the Mediterranean disease.

Albania has the biggest number of people being infected by it. This disease is transmitted from animals to people, causing “Malta Fever” to them.

Before 1990, our country was pronounced not to be under the risk of brucellosis. But after 1990, the political, social and economic changes in Albania brought also the improper functioning of the vet and food hygiene structures and due to this, there was also an increase of the brucellosis infection to the animals and mostly to the people.

According to the reporting health sources, actually it is one of the most contagious and dangerous diseases in Albania for the people in the rural and urban areas, alike. This fact is due to the distribution of the food products.

One of the most distributed kinds of Brucellosis in our country, just like all around the world, is *Brucella Melitensis*.

Brucellosis

Brucellosis is one of usual bacterial zoo-noses in the world, caused by organisms concerning brucellosis genre.

In Albania, brucellosis has an early origin. The first case in humans was dictated in the year 1925, in Gjirokaster.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

For the period 2001-2007, getting to the study in South Region of Albania and especially in Gjirokaster range, are isolated and identified 2323 cases with brucellosis in all infected and carriers.

Brucellosis is identified across agglutinative proof in glass and across the R. Wright proof. Both these methods are used in the same way to bring out more correctly results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In Bacteriological Laboratory in Gjirokaster Range the 2323 isolated cases, with patients and carriers for the years 2001-2007, have resulted brucella melitensis. For the popularity of South Region of Albania, this number is to take on consideration and to estimate the disease causers have to take measures for reduction of cases with brucellosis.

CONCLUSION

1. During the years 2001-2007, in the Southern Region of Albania, 2323 cases of sick persons with brucellosis and chronic patients were isolated. We notice a growth as compared to 10 years ago, which shows the underestimation of the brucellar infection. The distribution of the cases according to the seasons reveals the predomination of the disease in spring, especially during the months, when the number of brucellas is higher, like April, May, June, July, august with 1234 cases or 54%. This is because it coincides with the period of births and abortions, particularly in the sheep, and in the lactation period.

2 As regards the age groups, the most affected from the disease is the age group of 15-60 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The work between the medical and veterinary institutions must be intensified and their activity must be coordinated in order to:

- prevent
- diagnose
- and treat the disease on time

For this, a control strategy for the uprooting of brucellosis is required, namely:

- The prevention of the movement of animals and the monitoring of free zones of brucellosis.
- The elimination of positive animals.
- The vaccination of herds.

While in the practical plan, in the relations with the customers, the following must be taken care of:

- The slaughter of animals in slaughter-houses under the supervision of the specialist.
- The sale of necessarily certified animal products and sub-products.
- The close cooperation between the Veterinary Service and the Hygienic-Sanitary Service.

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DEFINITION OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF COW'S MILK

Rabchenko O, Zubritskaja T - students
of 2 courses of Engineering Technological Faculty
Scientific advisers: Kudyрко T.G., Maljevskaja E.V., Tsvetnitskaja E.V. -
assistants of Chemistry Department.
Grodno State Agrarian University,
Tereshkovoi-28, Department of Chemistry,
230008, Grodno, Belarus.
e-mail: lena7843041mal@rambler.ru

ABSTRACT

Milk is one of the most valuable food stuff. It contains all nutrients necessary for human life. Quality of milk as uniform physicochemical system depends on characteristic of components containing in them. Therefore, any changes in content and condition of milk components should be accompanied by changes of its physicochemical properties.

Definition of physicochemical properties of unboiled cow's milk from various settlements of the Grodno region with aim of definitions of its quality was the task of this work.

Indexes of acidity and density were studied in this work. Acidity of milk is determined by method of acid-base titration and potentiometry. Titratable acidity of (oT) milk depends on a ration of feeding, breed, age, individual features of animal. Rise of acidity of milk to 20-25 oT as a rule depends on deficient quantity of salts of calcium in forage. Besides, acidity of milk increased at storage at development in them of microorganisms. Deacidification of milk can be caused by its falsification, notably by dilution by water.