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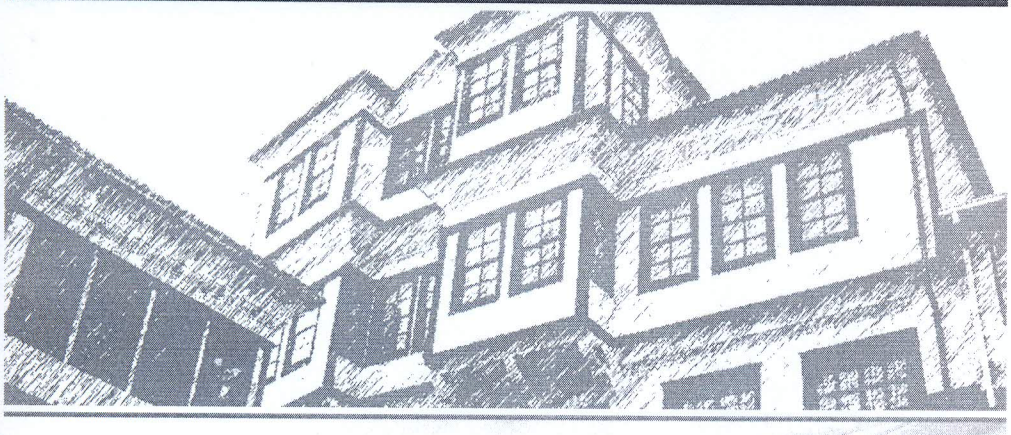

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internship students in veterinary faculties in Turkey with the aim of identifying the awareness of the students' about brucellosis.

The questionnaire was applied to 320 internship students from 6 different veterinary faculties in Turkey. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. In the first part, gender, age, university, experiences of living / working on a farm, contact with suspected animals, suffering from brucellosis, their career plans on farm animals were asked to students. The second part consisted of 12 Likert type (1-5 scale) questions about brucellosis. Non parametric Mann-Whitney U and Kruskall Wallis tests were used to analyze data. Cronbach's alpha (α=0,849) indicated a high degree of internal consistency.

Gender and ages of the students had no influence on the response to questions. Career plan and suffering from brucellosis had only significant influence on knowledge about vaccination. It has been observed that the students who contacted with suspected animals had higher awareness of brucellosis. Students, who had experiences living in a farm, had higher awareness about transmission, and protection & control of the disease. The results of the survey also indicate that there were significant differences among the faculties in terms of brucellosis awareness.

SS2

Unsaturated fatty acid content in corn flakes

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Introduction: Content of fatty acids in food play a very important role in human health. Apart from meat (pork, beef, poultry) and meat products, milk, dairy product and some plants such as palm fruit, coconut and palm kernel oil, which contains higher percentage of saturated fatty acids, olive oil and many grains (barley, corn, rice, oats, wheat), nuts, legumes, plant oils contain more unsaturated fatty acid. The aim of this study was determination of unsaturated fatty acids in corn flakes and describing the importance of unsaturated fatty acid for human health.

Material and methods: Fifty samples from corn flakes were collected from the local stores in Skopje and were analysed. For determination of fatty acid contents we used the AOAC Official Method 996.06. Analyses were performed with gas chromatograph (7890 GC system) with flame ionization detector and the calculation of results was made with Chemstation software.

Results: The analyses of the results showed that out of the total fatty acids in corn flakes 71.05% were unsaturated fatty acids. The linoleic fatty acid (C18:2n6c) was the primary fatty acid and its content in the corn flakes was 47.84% (from 40.22 to 50.94%). Oleic acid (18:1n9c) and γ-linolenic acid (18:3n6) were presented with 21.02% (from 17.28% to 25.12%) and 1.39% (from 0.72 to 2.57%) respectively. The concentration of polyunsaturated fatty acids was higher than unsaturated fatty acids.

Conclusion: Unsaturated fatty acids are important for human healt and the beneficial effects have been shown for the secondary hearth diseases, hypertension, diabetes type 2, ulcerative colitis, renal diseases, rheumatoid arthritis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. They are used in prevention of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases and depression. Linoleic acid, which is the primary fatty acid in corn flakes, is considered as the most effective supplement in decreasing bad cholesterol, protector of stroke, reducer of blood pressure and platelet aggregation; it also plays an important role in brain function and normal growth and development. The linoleic acid is the precursor of omega-6 fatty acid. From our study we can conclude that corn flakes are a very good source of unsaturated fatty acids and may be used as food rich in unsaturated fatty acids.

SS3

The influence of transport on the within flock prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying hens

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Introduction: Laying hens eggs are a food most commonly connected with *Salmonella* outbreaks. Therefore there is a national monitoring program for the presence of *Salmonella* in the laying hens flocks. This monitoring plan focuses on the presence of the *Salmonella* in the faeces, and it doesn't determine the prevalence of *Salmonella* within the flock. However the literature states the possibility of the *Salmonella* presence in the laying hens without being shedded in the faeces until there is some kind of stress. The goal of this study was to determine *Salmonella* prevalence within flock, prior and after the transport.

Material and methods: A *Salmonella* free flock of laying hens scheduled for depopulation in two weeks was selected for our investigation. Ten pooled samples of 150 g of faeces and 2 pooled dust samples were taken from the farm. Furthermore, 100 samples of cloacal swabs were taken from 100 randomly selected laying hens from the flock in the farm. At the slaughterhouse 50 cloacal swabs were sampled from 50 hens before the slaughtering, and during the evisceration caeca from 50 hens were sampled. All samples were analyzed using ISO 6579:2002