



# THE CAMPUS

*we could be heroes!*

The first and only vet. med. students' journal in Romania and probably the best in Europe





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**Dear amazing readers,**

As my journey as the Chief Editor comes to an end with the culmination of my undergraduate studies, I wanted to take a moment to express my deepest gratitude to each and every one of you who has been a part of this incredible adventure with The Campus.

It has been an honor and a privilege to write, edit, and craft every issue. The opportunity to write stories, share knowledge and foster a sense of community within these pages has been truly fulfilling.

As I step down from my role, I want to extend my warmest wishes to all of you. May you tackle your exams with confidence and stride into the coming years with determination and resilience. Remember, each challenge is an opportunity for growth, and I have every confidence in your ability to succeed.

Furthermore, I urge you to embrace every chance to make a positive impact, whether it's through academic pursuits or in the service of animals. Success is not only measured by personal achievements but also by the lives we touch and the difference we make in the world.

The campus will continue to exist and delight readers just as it has until now. I'm passing the baton to such capable and talented individuals, and I can't wait to read the next issue in October, as a reader. With this I want to introduce you next chief editor Rădoi Ana-Maria. She will do amazing pages for you starting September

Thank you for allowing me to be a part of your journey. It has been an incredible privilege.

Wishing you all the best and success in your endeavors ahead.

**Warm regards,  
Chief Editor of The Campus  
Rodica**





# CORAL: IS IT A ROCK? IS IT A PLANT? NO! IT'S AN ANIMAL, I SWEAR.



Article by Irene Rita Romanelli

Corals are invertebrate animals belonging to a large group of colorful and fascinating animals called Cnidaria.

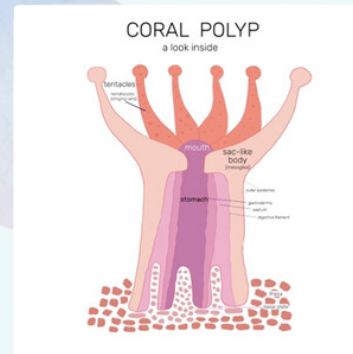
Corals are generally classified as either “hard coral” or “soft coral”.

Hard corals extract abundant calcium from surrounding seawater and use this to create a hardened structure for protection and growth. Coral reefs are therefore created by millions of tiny polyps forming large carbonate structures and are the basis of a framework and home for hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of other species.

Coral reefs are the largest living structure on the planet, and the only living structure to be visible from space.

Almost all corals are colonial organisms. This means that they are composed of hundreds to hundreds of thousands of individual animals, called polyps. Each polyp has a stomach that opens at only one end. This opening, called the mouth, is surrounded by a circle of tentacles.

Corals are sessile colonial invertebrates that lack neuromuscular organs. Consequently, their physiology is constrained by the fluid (sea water) surrounding the colony. However, corals are thickly ciliated and can generate their own fluid flows to interact with their environment.



## How can corals reproduce?

Corals can reproduce in two different ways, firstly via asexual reproduction, and secondly by sexual reproduction.

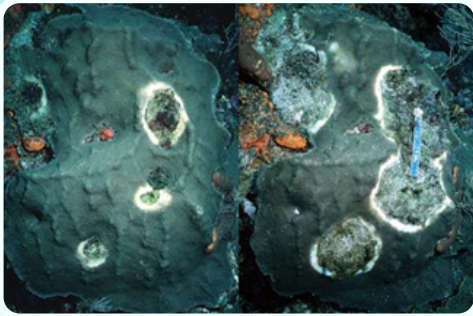
In sexual reproduction, many of the coral species have both an ovary and a testes, whereas some of them have separate sexes. Corals would release their sperm and eggs into the surrounding water, and the eggs will then become fertilized.

## Can corals have pathologies?

Coral diseases generally occur in response to biological stresses, such as bacteria, fungi and viruses, and nonbiological stresses, such as increased sea surface temperatures, ultraviolet radiation and pollutants. One type of stress may exacerbate the other. The frequency of coral diseases has increased significantly over the last 10 years, causing widespread mortality among reef-building corals. Many scientists believe the increase is related to deteriorating water quality associated with human-made pollutants and increased sea surface temperatures. These factors may allow for the proliferation and colonization of microbes. However, exact causes for coral diseases remain elusive.



Black-band disease, discolored spots, red-band disease, and yellow-blotch/band disease appear as discolored bands, spots or lesions on the surface of the coral. Over time, these progress across or expand over the coral's surface consuming the living tissue and leaving the stark white coral skeleton in their wake.



And now, some other interesting facts about corals that you might not know:

### Corals are very busy

Even though coral reefs only take up a little less than 1% of the ocean, around 25% of all marine life calls them home. More than 4,000 different kinds of fish depend on coral reefs.

### Corals like the sun, but they don't love it

Corals need sunlight to grow, but too much sun is dangerous.

In warm ocean conditions, corals expel the algae present in the reef, which is essential to survival. When algae are expelled, the coral turns white, known as bleaching. When the coral reef is completely bleached, it dies.

### Coral is technically an animal

While you might look at the coral reef and assume they are plants, they are in fact animals.

### Coral reefs protect our coasts

Besides being home to thousands of fish, coral reefs also protect coastal communities during dangerous ocean storms. These reefs act as a buffer when wind and waves crash into the coast. Healthy reefs also aid in keeping coasts from eroding.

### They grow really, really slow!

Coral is one of the slowest growing species on the planet.

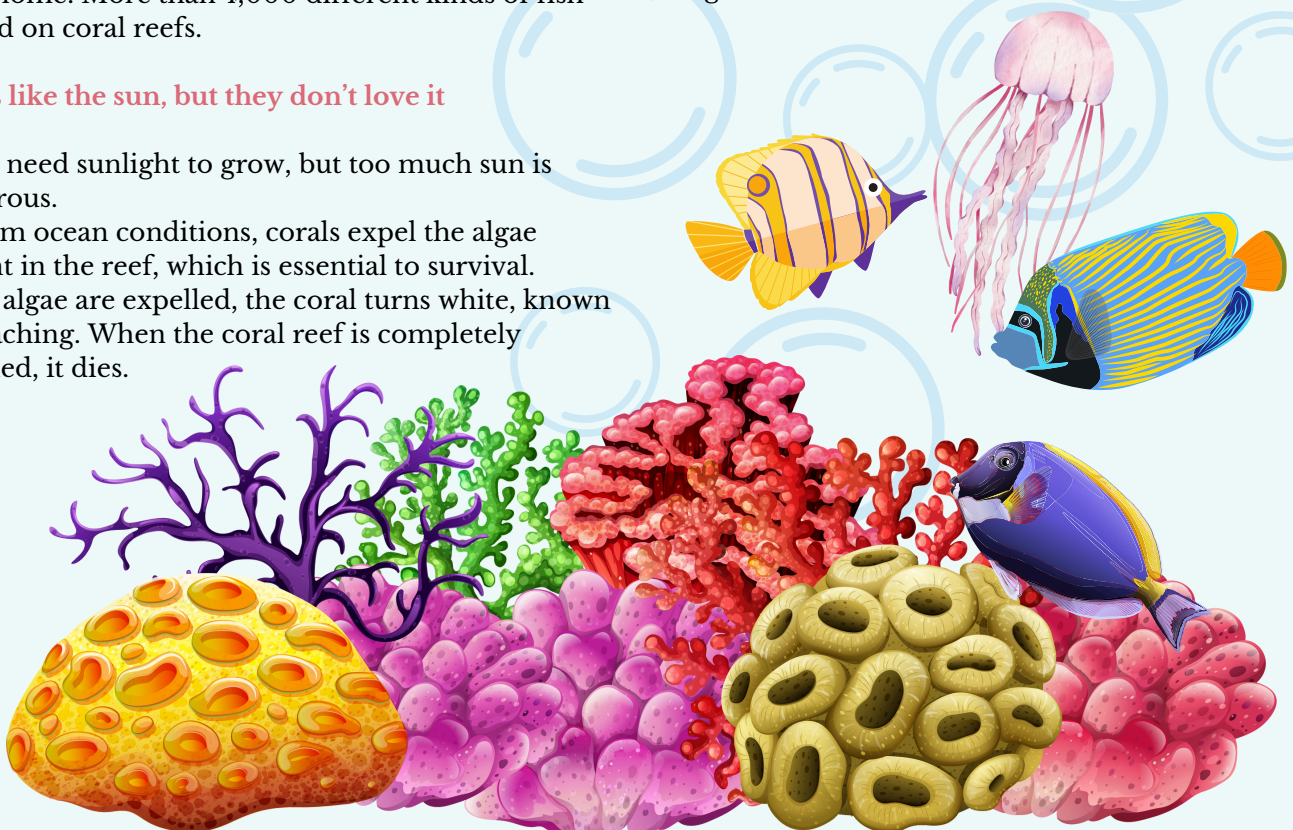
### Coral reefs confused Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin theorized that all species choose to live near their food. However, coral thrives in areas with currents, which makes the water devoid of nutrients. So how can this be?

This phenomenon is known as Darwin's Paradox. It is thought that coral reefs are expert recyclers, meaning they take basic food, like phytoplankton and zooplankton, and turn them into the base of the reef.

### Coral might be the answer to cancer

Over half of cancer drug research today relies on coral reefs. These marine species are highly intricate, and scientists believe there is a wealth of medical knowledge hiding in these reefs.







# A Concise Overview of Canine Cardiac Hemangiosarcoma



*Guest author*

Article by Teiușanu Maria-Elena

*Hemangiosarcoma (HSA) represents a preeminent malignant cardiac neoplasm exhibiting a heightened prevalence in canines than in other species.*

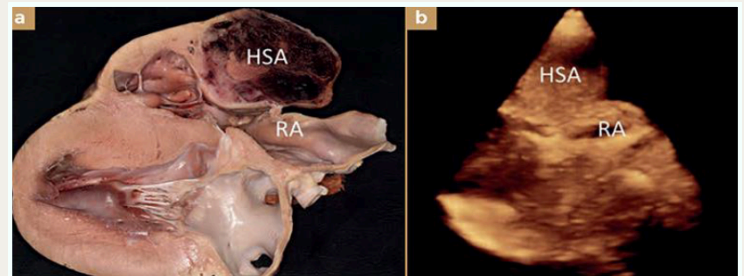
Cardiac hemangiosarcoma may arise as a primary tumor, originating within the atrium, notably accentuating the right atrial domain. It can extend to involve the right ventricular wall, invade the pericardial sac, or, rarely, affect the left ventricular chamber. Alternatively, it may present as metastatic lesions, characterized by multifocal myocardial infiltration. Common sites of metastasis include the spleen, subcutaneous tissues, and liver. These metastatic deposits have the propensity to develop in any tissue, disseminating through the circulatory system. In such instances, small nodules may emerge on the endocardium or epicardial surface. (Bussadori C., 2023).

Hemangiosarcoma is frequently encountered in breeds such as the German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, Labrador Retriever, Cocker Spaniel and Poodle. Additionally, there is an observed predilection for males to develop the disease more commonly. (Leca F., 2016)

Clinical signs are often associated with pericardial effusion, cardiac tamponade and manifestations of heart failure, including lethargy, collapse, abdominal distension, exercise intolerance, dyspnea, and coughing. Pericardial effusion associated with cardiac hemangiosarcoma tends to affect older dogs, with a median age at the time of diagnosis of approximately 7 to 9 years. The age range of diagnosed patients typically fluctuates between 4 to 13 years.

Commonly, at the time of diagnosis, the tumor formation has already metastasized, leading to the consideration of palliative treatment options such as repeated pericardiocentesis, with or without adjuvant chemotherapy.

Pericardiocentesis is usually associated with a significant clinical improvement, but signs of cardiac tamponade tend to recur. More aggressive approaches in the treatment of cardiac HSA include various combinations of pericardectomy, tumor resection, and chemotherapy. If identified in early stages without clear evidence of metastasis to multiple organs, the primary tumor may sometimes be surgically removed.



a) Macroscopic aspect of cardiac hemangiosarcoma in dogs with localization at the right atrium b) Real-time echocardiography. HSA - hemangiosarcoma; RA - right atrium (Bussadori C., 2023)

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# Diversity & Change in Veterinary Medicine



*Article by Radu Cristiana Paula*



I'm not sure whether anyone's noticed, but the current crop of vet students in Romania is anything but diverse. Vet schools have been grappling for years with the issue of diversity. Opinions differ as to why vet schools struggle; however, some reasons are unavoidable and understandable – pet ownership is lower in most ethnic minorities, while having either a farming or equestrian background increases the likelihood of you being middleclass.

Have animals and the veterinary profession been over-sentimentalised by the media? Whatever the cause, we will qualify in a profession rapidly becoming dominated by middleclass girls. Now I want to make something very clear; middleclass girls make excellent vets. But any profession is at its healthiest with a representative split of ethnicity, socioeconomic status and gender. It's very easy, when considering the massive skew in demographics that the profession is going through, to head for the classic clichéd problems. The favourite among these is that girls are not strong enough to be farm vets, and that the profession as we know it is going to collapse beneath our feet because of a lack of strong men vets. If you speak to a large animal clinician, though, they'll swear blind it is technique and not strength that is the key to good farm practice. Couple that with the fact that there are plenty of girls in vet school that I wouldn't take on in an arm wrestling contest, and I think we are going to be fine!

The second generalisation is that 'all these girls want to do is to work with small animals', which is also not true. In fact small animal practice is the most under-represented in the ambition of first year vet students. Not all of the stereotypes people have of female vets are negative. A thoroughly charmless farmer's wife once told me categorically that women make better vets. She looked me square in the eye and said that while men are stronger, women are more conscientious and responsible. So what effect, if any, will the increasing proportion of women in the veterinary profession have? I don't think the apocalyptic scenes painted by grey-haired partners of a uterine time bomb for the profession will come to pass. That said, even those with most basic knowledge of physiology, such as myself, know that women are more likely to give birth to children than their male colleagues! The other big change that may be in store for us future vets is the increase in the number of graduates.

So what lies ahead for us as we are thrust into the real world? The profession that we will enter is changing fast, and it has to be asked whether the profession can take greater control of our futures.







Article by Radu Cristiana Paula and Rădoi Ana-Maria



## -Interviu- Conf.univ. dr. Georgeta Dinescu omul din spatele halatului alb



*Ne propunem o serie de interviuri acordate cadrelor didactice sau medicilor din facultate, pentru a cunoaște mai bine omul din spatele profesiei, pentru a umaniza și mai tare imaginea, deja plină de empatie prin prisma profesiei, pe care o au în fața actualilor studenți și viitorilor medici, sau în fața proprietarilor de animale ce ne sunt pacienți.*

*Avem onoarea să începem această serie, pe care am moderat-o cu drag și emoție, cu dna Conf.univ. dr. Georgeta Dinescu, cadru didactic la disciplina de Anatomie patologică a Facultății de Medicină Veterinară București și coorordonator a disciplinei de Diagnostic citopatologic, dar nu în ultimul rând, un om cald, dedicat studenților și profesiei.*

**❓ Ce v-a inspirat să urmați o carieră în medicina veterinară și cum vă folosiți această inspirație pentru a motiva și ghida studenții dvs.?**

Eu am trait la țară, înconjurată de animale și de oameni care îngrijeau aceste animale. Bineînțeles că se mai și îmbolnăveau, și încă din clasa a VI-a a încolțit ideea în mintea mea de a mă face medic veterinar, să pot îngriji animalele când au nevoie. În plus, medicul veterinar din comună era un om respectat, frumos și elegant. Îl admiram și cred că și asta a contribuit la alegerea mea. Dar decizia definitivă am luat-o în vacanța de vară, când am cunoscut un băiat care era elev la un liceu cu profil veterinar, lângă București. Atunci am zis că asta vreau și eu să fac și asta am făcut. Am urmat Liceul Agroindustrial din Dragomirești Vale, profilul veterinar. Esențial a fost că familia mea a respectat dorința mea și m-a susținut.

Studenților mei le pot spune să își urmeze visul și chiar dacă în acest demers apar și obstacole să aibă încredere, să fie perseverenți și roadele apar.

**❓ Care a fost momentul în care ați decis să vă dedicați studiului anatomiei patologice și să urmați această carieră în domeniul medical veterinar?**

Aici este o poveste interesantă și destul de lungă, dar esența este că nu eu am decis, ci mai degrabă anatomia patologică m-a ales pe mine. În general, în viață întâmplarea și întâlnirile joacă un rol foarte important și asta a fost valabil și în cazul meu. În momentul în care am descoperit tainele și frumusețea anatomiei patologice și mai târziu citopatologiei m-am îndrăgostit iremediabil de ele și mă consider o norocoasă. În plus, cariera didactică mi s-a potrivit mână. Să pot transmite studenților din cunoștințele și experiența mea este un privilegiu pentru care nu am cum să fiu decât mulțumită și recunoscătoare.

**❓ Ce aspecte ale predării anatomiei patologice vă aduc cea mai mare satisfacție și împlinire personală?**

Tot ceea ce am făcut în cei 33 de ani de activitate la catedră mi-a oferit satisfacție. De-a lungul timpului am predat diferite cursuri și lucrări practice, dar diagnosticul citopatologic rămâne copilul meu de suflet. Începând cu anul 2011, când a fost introdusă în planul de învățământ, am construit și dezvoltat această disciplină, iar acum pot spune că roadele se văd. Am scris primele și singurele cărți de diagnostic citopatologic veterinar din țară, am îndrumat lucrări de licență, am dat încredere și curaj unor absolvenți să îmbrățișeze acest domeniu de activitate și astfel să aducă plus-valoare clinicilor veterinare în care lucrează. Pot spune că sunt câțiva citopatologi veterinari, atât în București cât și în țară, sau care se specializează în străinătate, care au preluat ștafeta și de care sunt foarte mândră.



**? Cum vă păstrați entuziasmul și motivația atunci când predarea devine dificilă sau monotona?**

Când faci cu plăcere și bucurie ceea ce faci entuziasmul vine de la sine. În pandemie a fost mai dificil, pentru că interacțiunea directă cu studenții, schimbul de energie cu aceștia sunt esențiale în procesul de predare, dar în rest niciodată predarea nu a fost dificilă sau monotona pentru mine. Care sunt valorile sau principiile care vă ghidează atât în predare, cât și în viața personală? Între valorile mele cardinale sunt responsabilitatea, respectul (față de sine, de semenii, de familie, de animale, de meserie, de înaintași, de mediu, etc.), lucrul bine făcut, respectarea tradițiilor, credința. Aceste valori mi-au fost călăuză atât în viața profesională cât și în cea personală.

**? Ce hobby-uri sau interese aveți în afara domeniului academic și cum vă ajută acestea să vă mențineți echilibrul și să vă relaxați?**

Îmi place foarte mult să citesc și trebuie să spun că nu există zi în care să nu citesc măcar câteva pagini. Eu citesc beletristică bună, dar și istorie romanțată, memorialistică, în general cărți din care am ceva de învățat. Îmi place să călătoresc, să descopăr locuri și lucruri interesante. De asemenea îmi place să merg la teatru. Pot spune că în ultimii 2 ani am văzut aproape tot repertoriul de la TNB. Profit de ocazie să le transmit studenților să își facă timp să citească, să meargă la teatru, la muzee, expoziții, operă, filarmonică, dar și în club, la discotecă. După părerea mea este esențial ca în cei 6 ani de facultate să trăiești tot felul de experiențe culturale, să profiți la maxim de oportunitățile pe care ți le oferă Bucureștiul. Și credeți-mă, oferă!! Eu în studenție mergeam mult la cinematograful, dar între timp am virat către teatru. Apropo de teatru, sunt bilete rezervate studenților cu preț mai mult decât accesibil. Care este cel mai important lucru pe care ați dori ca studenții dvs. să îl învețe din cursurile dvs. și să îl aplice în cariera lor? Aș vrea să învețe să fie organizați, disciplinați, să abordeze lucrurile metodic, sistematic. Să nu se grăbească, să fie logici, curioși și încrezători.

**? Care a fost cel mai important mentor sau care v-a influențat în timpul perioadei dvs. de studenție și cum v-a ajutat să vă formați cariera și viziunea despre medicina veterinară?**

Nu pot spune că a fost un singur mentor. Au fost profesori care și-au lăsat amprenta asupra mea prin personalitatea lor, cum a fost cazul profesorului Eugeniu Paștea, a profesorului Mihai Șerban sau a profesorului Florian Seiciu. Cred totuși că toți profesorii mei din facultate au lăsat o mică amprentă în sufletul meu și au contribuit la ceea ce sunt astăzi.

**? Care a fost cel mai mare obstacol pe care l-ați întâlnit în timpul studenției și cum ați depășit această provocare?**

Cred că am fost o norocoasă. Nu m-am confruntat cu obstacole isurmontabile în perioada studenției. Lucrurile erau clare: trebuia să înveți pentru că altfel exista riscul să rămâi repetent și atunci pierdeai bursa, pierdeai locul la cămin, aveai doar de pierdut. Familiile, în general, făceau eforturi foarte mari pentru ca odraslele să urmeze o facultate. Majoritatea colegilor mei, ca și mine de altfel, proveneau de la țară și pentru părinți era un efort financiar uriaș să țină copilul în București, la studii. Iar noi eram conștienți de asta și nu ne permiteam să dezamăgim. Și apoi mai era și mândria de a fi student. De exemplu, din clasa mea de la școala generală, din 30 de elevi 2 am ajuns studenți, iar din clasa de la liceu 25% am luat la facultate.

**? Care sunt amintirile dvs. preferate din timpul perioadei de studenție?**

Îmi amintesc cu drag și bucurie de perioadele de practică pe care le făceam în diverse centre. Am fost, de exemplu, la Brăila, la Galați, la Sibiu, la Curtea de Argeș. Au fost experiențe deosebite, iar faptul că stăteam 2-3 săptămâni împreună cu colegii de grupă, dar și din alte grupe a consolidat relația dintre noi. Și acum suntem foarte apropiați, ținem legătura și ne simțim ca o mare familie, iar întâlnirile de promoție, care acum sunt în fiecare an, sunt prilej de mare bucurie.

**? Ce sfaturi ați dori să împărtășiți studenților dvs. pe baza propriilor dvs. experiențe ca student în medicina veterinară?**

Încercați să profitați la maxim de perioada studenției. Să acordați formării profesionale locul central în viața voastră, dar să vă și distrați, să vă culturalizați, să închegați prietenii, să vă umpleți tolba cu amintiri, pentru că din ele vă veți hrăni toată viața. Eu nu cred că acum e mai complicat decât în anii '80, când am fost eu studentă, și cu siguranță se poate.

**? Dacă ar fi să faceți un film despre viața de student la medicină veterinară, care ar fi titlul și care ar fi scenariul principal?**

Îmi vine în minte un vers din imnul studentului la medicină veterinară de pe vremea studenției mele: "Vreau să știe toată țara, studiez veterinara", iar scenariul ar fi unul care să combine activitățile de instruire cu momente pline de umor. Aș scoate în evidență altruismul și dedicarea studenților facultății noastre pentru îngrijirea animalelor, frumusețea, tinerețea și veselia lor, și toate atributele unei vieți studențești trăite plenar.



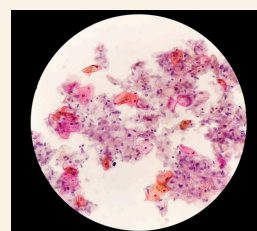
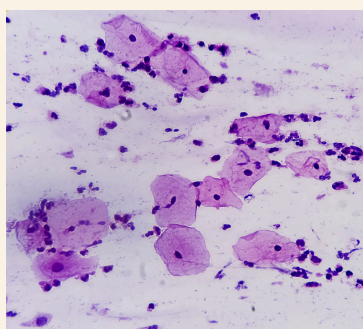
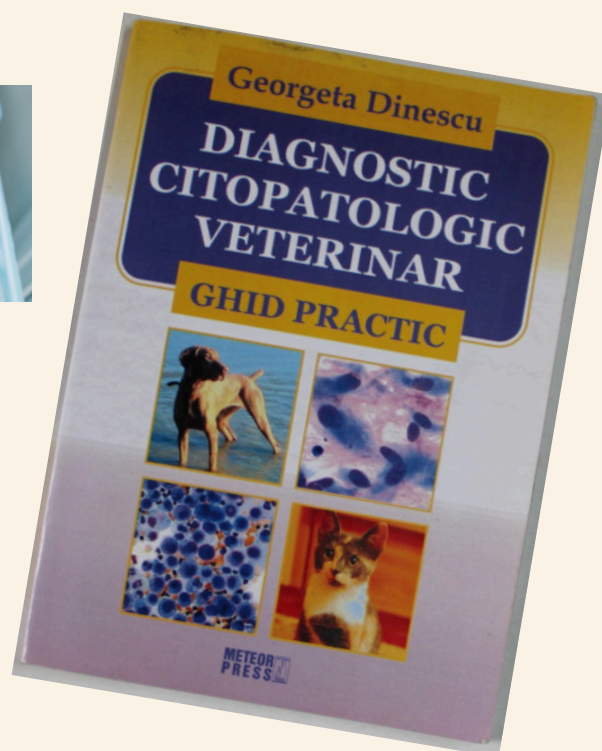
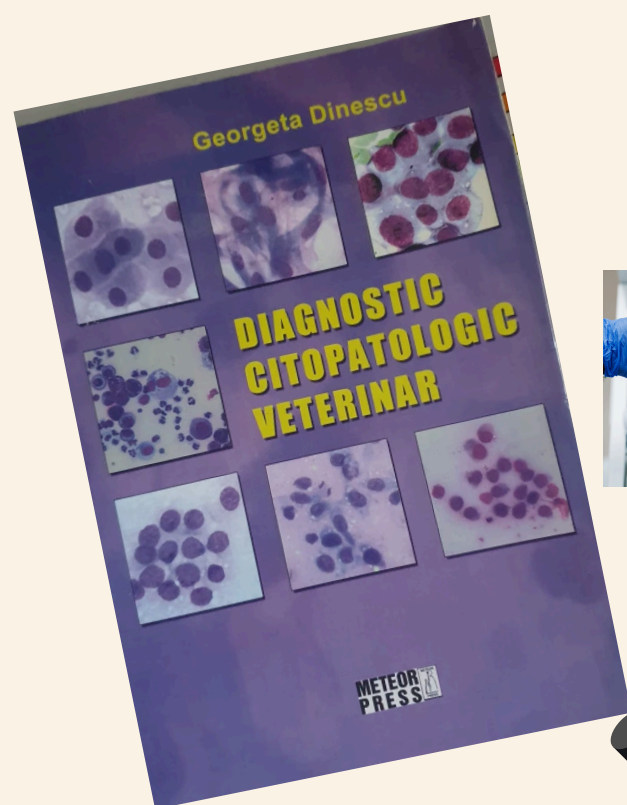
**?** Cum vedeți evoluția domeniului medical veterinar în viitor și care credeți că vor fi provocările majore pentru viitoarele generații de medici veterinari?

Domeniul medical veterinar este un domeniu de viitor. Mai are încă multe de spus, iar provocările majore pentru medicii veterinari sunt legate de schimbările rapide ce se produc în medicină în general și în cea veterinară, de asemenea. Implementarea inteligenței artificiale în diagnostic și în terapie este de asemenea o provocare căreia viitoarele generații de medici veterinari trebuie să îi facă față.

**?** Ce mesaj inspirațional ați transmite studenților dvs. sau celor care doresc să urmeze o carieră în medicina veterinară?

Studenților aș vrea să le spun să aibă încredere în forțele lor, să își valorifice potențialul, să fie mai curioși, mai dedicați. De asemenea aș vrea să le spun că noi, cadrele didactice suntem în aceeași barcă cu ei, dar doar niște călăuze care încearcă să îi ghideze, dar că efortul este al lor.

Celor care doresc să urmeze o carieră în medicina veterinară aș vrea să le spun că este o facultate grea, un domeniu de activitate greu, solicitant, plin de provocări, dar și de satisfacții. Iar dacă după un an-doi simt că nu li se potrivește să renunțe, pentru că această meserie trebuie făcută cu drag, altfel devine o corvoadă care te umple de frustrări și nemulțumire.



Mulțumim doamnei profesor pentru entuziasmul cu care a îmbrățișat această provocare și pentru deschiderea cu care a răspuns la fiecare întrebare, oferindu-ne noua, studenților, ocazia să o cunoaștem mai bine!

Mulțumim și cititorilor noștri !



# The 8th edition of Vets on Balkans continues



Article by Rădoi Ana-Maria

During the weekend of May 11-12, a scientific event within Vets on The Balkans, the 8th edition, took place. The event was dedicated to cats and focused on cardiology and cytology, alongside pathological anatomy and stomatology topics.

It was organized at the Ramada Parc Hotel, providing enthusiastic doctors with an opportunity to continue their educational process. They came from countries such as Turkey, Serbia, Bulgaria, and others, enjoying a pleasant and high-level comfort environment, with Vet Pharma as partners.

Esteemed guests included Prof. Luca Ferasin and Ana Nemec, as well as Romanian specialists like Soare Teodoru and Leca Florin, who complemented the presentations on cardiology and cytology, alongside local doctors (from Romania and Serbia) who presented clinical cases.

In the cardiology section, topics of great importance were addressed, including heart murmurs, cardiomyopathy, syncope/fainting, diuretics in cardiac conditions, and thromboembolism.

In the cytological and histological pathology section, oral tumors (classification, staging, and treatment), non-cancerous lesions of the oral cavity, stomatitis, and bone resorption were presented.

Of course, socializing during coffee breaks or lunch was not missing. Doctors had the opportunity to share impressions, experiences, clinical cases, and also to stay updated on the latest product releases for furry patients from the event's collaborators, enabling them to provide the most up-to-date and careful care to their speechless little patients.

What a great opportunity to meet new people and learn new things!



**Ana Nemec**  
 DVM, PhD, Dipl EVDC  
 ,Assist. Profesor

**Prof. Luca Ferasin**  
 European & RCVS  
 Specialist in  
 Veterinary cardiology  
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 Prof

**Elena Nenciu**  
 DVM, MRCVS

**8 Years Vets on The Balkans**

**11-12 MAI 2024** *cats for cats*

RAMADA PARC HOTEL BUCURESTI





# INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE WELL KNOWN VET CARDIOLOGYST IN EUROPE



by Rădoi Ana-Maria  
Rep. Student of VetPharma distribution

Prof Luca Ferasin

*DVM PhD CertVC PGCert(HE)  
DipECVIM-CA (Cardiology) GPCert(B&PS) FRCVS  
European & RCVS Specialist in Veterinary Cardiology*

He graduated with honours in 1992 from the University of Bologna. After 3 years research in endocrinology at the BBSRC Institute in Cambridge, he was awarded his PhD in 1996.

Following 3 years as Assistant Professor at Padua University, Luca moved to Bristol University, where he taught cardio-respiratory medicine of the dog and cat for 7 years. In 2005-2007, he was Associate Professor in Cardiology at the University of Minnesota. He returned to the UK in 2008 working in various referral institutions, as well as offering telemedicine service and post-graduate teaching. Luca obtained the RCVS certificate in cardiology in 2001, the certificate in Teaching & Learning in Higher Education in 2002, the ECVIM diploma (cardiology) in 2004 and a Certificate in Business & Professional Studies in 2011. In 2019, Luca was awarded a Fellowship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for his Meritorious Contributions to Clinical Practice.

Luca has also vastly contributed to the veterinary literature with articles, abstracts, and book chapters, including the chapter on coughing in the last two editions of Ettinger's textbook of Internal Medicine. He also acted as chairman of the ECVIM examination committee and was member of the RCVS examination board and BSAVA congress committee. Luca is a regular speaker worldwide and has been awarded a professorship in various countries. His main professional interests include feline cardiology, exercise physiology, as well as investigation and management of syncope and coughing."

- article by [cardiospecialist.co.uk](http://cardiospecialist.co.uk)

*And beyond all of these titles, he is such a warm person, with such joyful energy, gifted with such generosity. Thank you, Prof. Luca Ferasin for the time and the honest answers, full of useful advices that you gave to me and to all of my colleagues.*



11-12 May 2024 Bucharest, Romania

Years Vets on The Balkans

**VETS FOR CATS**

Ramada Parc Hotel

## Speakers



**Prof Luca Ferasin**

European & RCVS Specialist in Veterinary Cardiology Director

? Was this your first time in Romania ?

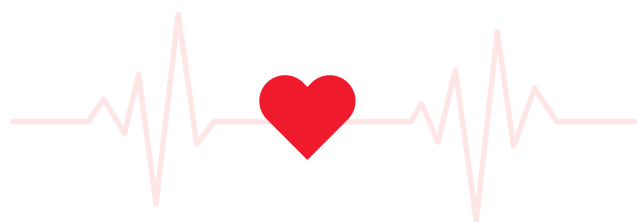
Well, this is my fourth time in Romania. I've been to Bucharest three times and once I was teaching in Iasi, so I've been visiting different parts of Romania.

? How do you feel about Romania?

I would say that it is an extremely welcoming country, people are very warm, very nice. The interaction with others was fantastic, so I feel like home when I come here.

? Would you like to share the readers a bit about yourself? What interests or activities bring you joy during your free time?

In my free time... well, spending time with my family, certainly is a very important one. I've got two children, two boys : 12 and 9, so they're still very young. So I spend a lot of time with them, doing a lot of football because they're very into football now and we now started doing some gardening together. We do a lot of walks as well, walks in the English countryside. So... that's probably the first activity during my free time and I don't have time for anything else because they are very, very young children.





**? Can you give me a word or phrase that describes you as a human being both in your personal and professional life?**

As a human being... that's a difficult question. In the profession I would probably say very inquisitive mind. I really like to challenge concepts and facts and make sure that I reach the real truth. So yeah, I don't take things for granted. I want to work to verify for myself, but I do the same in real life when I read a story about anything, whether there's a war or something, I want to hear both sides and because the truth very rarely seats on one side only. That's what my main feature in life is : I want you discover the truth.

**? And as a father ? What word /sentence describes you?**

Well, I think the fact that I try to spend enough time with my sons , although it is never enough, but obviously I need to compromise the time I spend at work and the time I spend with my children. For example, this weekend , they're very sad because I'm not there with them, but equally I need you to look after my profession and they seem to understand. Yeah, so there's never enough time to spend with children because one day they will fly away , you know, they will leave the nest, so I want to make sure that all the time we've got available now when they're still with me, it is spent in the best possible way.

**? What made you a veterinarian ?**

The decision to become a vet ? That's a very interesting one because I always wanted to be a cardiologist, wanted to be a human cardiologist because my uncle was a very good human cardiologist and I wanted to follow his steps . And one night before, I decided to go to the veterinary school, he said : „don't go to medicine. You will never like it , is a very difficult environment. Go to veterinary medicine" . So I followed the suggestion and I became a vet. Is it very difficult world too, so it's no easy at all. And I'm glad because I maintained my passion, which was cardiology, and I managed to become a cardiologist, not for humans but for for animals.

**? Why did you wanted to become a cardiologist as opposed to focusing on other areas of medicine?**

Actually I started my kareer as an endocrinologist because I did a PhD in endocrinology and when I moved to the University of Bristol I arrived there when their cardiologist left, so they asked me to cover the gap, so I started studying cardiology and and as soon as I started, I rediscovered my old passion and I said that's what I like. And that is how became a veterinarian cardiologist.

**? Can you give an advise for the students Who want to follow your career path after finishing ther studies?**

Okay, well, if they want to have a path as a specialist, the best way to become a specialist to follow the European or American college of the discipline that you're interested .

And in order to become a specialist, first of all, you need to make sure you know exactly what you like, so spend a few years in general practice because I think that's very important to understand 360°, the reality, so you learn a bit of everything I and when you are sure that you like this discipline, then you can pursue a career path by becoming an intern first . An internship will give you more in depth knowledge and experience that discipline and then the residency .

The residency is a dedicated 3 year period on a very specific topic under the guidance of a specialist and then, after these 3 years, there are the exams to become a specialist. However, that's the beginning, right? So that gives you the stamp, the recognition, but then you need to build up your experience, your knowledge and your personality.

**? What aspect of cardiology interests you most and why? Why did you specialised in cats cardiology?**

Well, I love feline cardiology a lot and the reason is because I've been exposed to a lot of feling medicine, so I became inevitably involved with this. I also like interventional cardiology, which is when you can actually fix with keyhole surgeries, some congenital defects and I like studying syncope. And I have a topic about syncope in cats tomorrow.

So these are my main topics, but there's another one, which obviously I haven't been disclosed because we only talk about feline cardiology here , but it's cough in dogs and cats and I've been studying cough for more than 20-25 years and I am glad that I have written two chapters in the Edinger, the textbook in veterinaay internal medicine on two consecutive editions on coughing.

But I do love dogs as well, actually probably dogs have 70% of my work because that's what the population is, we see more dogs than cats, but I do find feline cardiology more mysterious, more difficult to understand so we need to spend more time thinking about cats.

**? What has been one of your most interesting experiences as a cardiologist?**

Well, I'm sure there are hundreds, but I will mention about recent ones. I think discovering covid in dogs and cats, because apparently there was an association between covid and myocardial disease. It was amazing and although the community didn't appreciate the effort, we believe been pioneering these pathology.



? Can you give an advise to the other vets who are loosing their flame for the career over the years ?

Haha! Yeah, yeah, it happens to everyone . Sometimes it happens from the very beginning, sometimes it happens later in life or career, sometimes it happens several times a year and I had this several times. It's very difficult because every person is different and every person has different responses to the question . For me, I think the most important thing was just to take a break and stay away from the clinical activity for a few days or weeks in order to think about it. Sometimes, it's just frustration for something didn't go right, so you just need to get to digest it and then you're ready to go back and reignite the flame, because it happens to everyone. For example, it happens to athletes, they are competent and suddenly they lose motivation etc. In order to refind the motivation, sometimes you should take a break and take a trip, go to a conference etc, try to find the stimulus to reicgnite that flame.



? Can you give advice to students or doctors at the beginning of their journey who feel discouraged for some reason?

Sometimes it's very individual, so every people every person has different ways to deal with these situations. I think perhaps changing environment maybe that not in the right in the right job change job, find a guidance, find a leader who can actually train you, or help you progress in your career, because that's very important. I had a fortune to work with very clever people in my career and so many situations got inspired by other people.

? Do you have another thing that you want to transmit to romanian doctors ?

Have fun, if you don't have fun, it means you are in the wrong job. You need to enjoy your job, otherwise, it's going to become a nightmare if you work and you don't like what you are doing because we spend half of our life working: in 24 hours we spend on average 8 hours at work , 8 hours was a home and 8 hour sleeping. Very often it's more than 8 hours at work, so the majority of our life is taken by our job, so if we don't enjoy it, it becomes a very miserable life because, we all know, we are not even making millions, we're not making money, so the only way to justify such a hard job is to have fun and whether with your colleagues, or your clients. Soo have fun!





# Genetic diseases in Maine Coon cats



Article by Irene Rita Romanelli

The Maine Coon is a cat known for its massive size, its semi-long hair coat and the large tufts that extend from the ears are reminiscent of that of the bobcat.

Aside from the breed's distinctive imposing appearance, these cats are prized for being intelligent, gentle and affectionate pets; They are particularly suited to family life, as they are sociable with children, dogs and other cats. Among the particularities of this cat is that they love water: they play in it, bathe in it, dip their food in it and even swim.



Native to the northeastern United States, the Maine Coon is a breed that developed naturally and has no lineage to African wild cats.

Maine Coon means "Maine raccoon": the term "coon" means raccoon, because the tail of this cat is very reminiscent of that of the rodent.

They are generally hardy and resilient felines. Still, just like other purebred cats, including Ragdolls, Siamese, and Persians, these kitties are genetically predisposed to particular diseases.

Common hereditary health problems in Maine Coons are:

1. Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)
2. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)
3. Hip dysplasia
4. Periodontal diseases
5. Polycystic kidney disease (PKD)

## 1. Spinal muscular atrophy

Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is a genetic disorder that causes the loss of spinal cord neurons (nerves) which control muscles in the limbs. This leads to muscle weakness and clinical signs become apparent by 3-4 months of age.

The symptoms may include: loss of muscle mass, walking unsteadily, abnormal posture, inability to jump and muscular tremors and contractions.

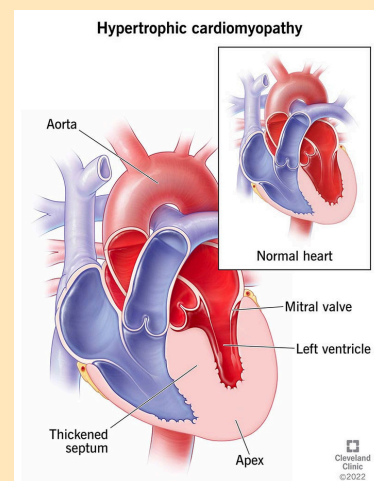


## 2. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)

Unfortunately, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in Maine Coon usually does not show up until they are an adult although the genetic mutation is present at birth and it is considered one of the most common heart diseases in Maine Coons.

Among the symptoms, can be found: coughing, nausea, rapid breathing, vomiting, lethargy, which can lead to thrombosis, weak pulse, rapid and irregular heartbeat.

The outcome is fatal, leading to a cardiac arrest.



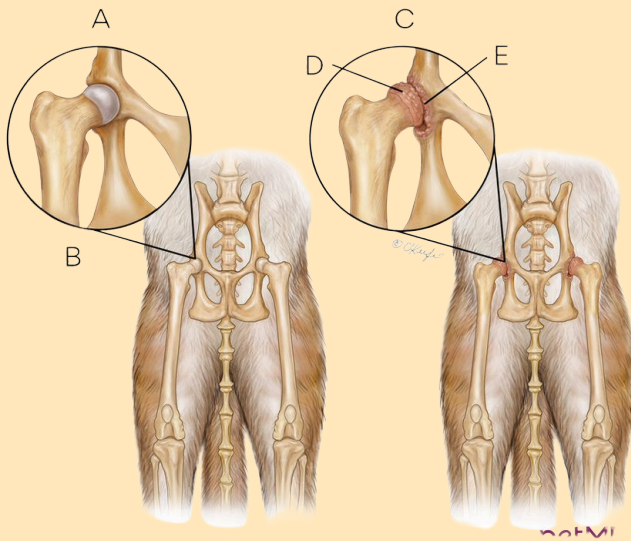


### 3. Hip dysplasia

With the 20% of chance to develop hip dysplasia, the earlier treatment begins, the better the outcome. The symptoms of hip dysplasia are related with the behavior of the cat, which could be reluctant to jump, climb and run; can have difficulty getting up; lameness; hip joint pain; reduced muscle mass of the hindlimbs.

The diagnosis of hip dysplasia is based on the examination and radiographs. Treatment is based on the severity of the dysplasia and the symptoms. Treatments vary, from pain relief medications to surgery for joint replacement.

#### Hip Dysplasia in Cats



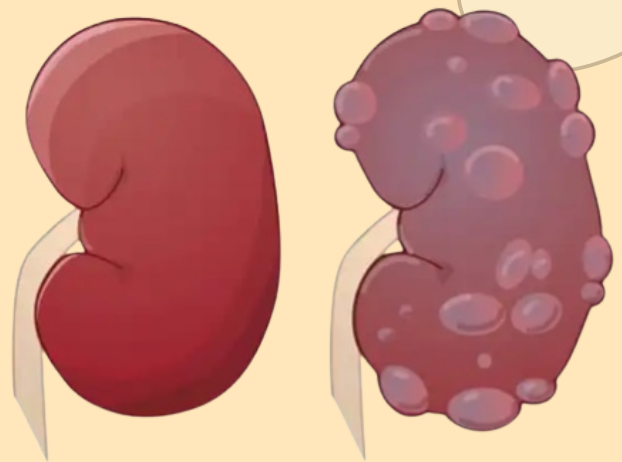
### 5. Polycystic kidney disease (PKD)

Polycystic kidney disease is a hereditary disease, causing cysts formation in Maine Coon's kidneys. The cysts are present since the birth, but they can grow and develop during years (typically visible from the 7th year of life). Unfortunately, in the early stages, when the cats are kittens, it is difficult to diagnose.

Symptoms may include: decreased food intake, anorexia, lethargy, polydipsia, vomiting, polyuria.

How to diagnose: genetic testing can help; blood analysis; urine analysis; ultrasound.

Prevention is based on routine check-ups and the diet, which ideally should be low in sodium and fat and with a good hydration.



### 4. Periodontal diseases

Maine Coon cats seem prone to stomatitis and it happens when gingivitis and periodontitis become widespread in your cat's mouth. Stomatitis is caused by the advanced immune response to gingivitis and periodontitis that comes with even more extreme swelling and pain and even lesions on gums. Teeth could start to break down and fall and the gums lesionated.

In addition to scaling teeth, stomatitis treatment involves antibiotic or corticosteroid medications as well as extracting certain teeth that are severely affected by the swelling. In very extreme cases, veterinarians may suggest whole mouth extractions. Tooth resorption may also require tooth extractions.

The prevention is important, and starting a tooth brushing routine is the best way. If gingivitis turns into periodontitis, the removal of plaque by scaling teeth to remove the cause of inflammation is performed under anesthesia.





# The importance of sterility in the surgery room



Article by Giovanni Marciano

Imagine you're about to cook a meal. You'd want your kitchen to be clean, right? Now, imagine you're a vet about to perform surgery. The stakes are much higher, and the "kitchen" needs to be even cleaner. This is the concept of sterility in a veterinary surgery room.

## Why is Sterility Important?

Sterility is like an invisible shield that protects our pets during surgery. It keeps out tiny invaders called bacteria and viruses that could cause infections. Just like how we wouldn't want a fly in our soup, we wouldn't want these microorganisms in a surgical wound.

Let's delve a bit deeper into some of the common bacteria and viruses that can be encountered in veterinary surgery.



## Bacteria

**Staphylococcus:** This is a group of bacteria that can cause a multitude of diseases. In animals, they are often responsible for skin infections, wound infections, and sometimes more serious conditions like sepsis.

**E. coli:** While E. coli is often associated with digestive problems, it can also cause wound infections if it enters the body through a surgical site.

**Bordetella bronchiseptica:** This bacterium is one of the causes of kennel-cough in dogs and respiratory infections in other animals.

**Mycoplasma canis:** This bacterium is associated with respiratory diseases, joint diseases, and urinary tract infections in dogs.

## Viruses

**Canine Parainfluenza Virus:** This virus is one of the causes of kennel cough, a highly contagious respiratory disease in dogs.

**Canine Adenovirus:** This virus can cause a range of illnesses in dogs, from mild respiratory infections to severe liver infections.

**Canine Distemper Virus:** This virus affects a wide range of body systems, leading to a wide variety of symptoms: from sneezing and coughing to seizures.

**Canine Herpesvirus:** This virus can cause a fatal disease in puppies. In adult dogs, it can lead to respiratory or genital infections.



## Sterility in Veterinary Surgery and Its Role in Combating Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotic resistance is a growing concern in both human and veterinary medicine. In the context of veterinary surgery, maintaining sterility is not just about preventing infections, but also about combating the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

When an infection occurs, antibiotics are often used to treat it. However, the overuse and misuse of antibiotics can lead to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. These bacteria are not killed by the antibiotics and can cause infections that are difficult to treat.



By maintaining sterility in the surgery room, we can reduce the need for antibiotics. This is because a sterile environment helps to prevent infections from occurring in the first place.

Therefore, fewer antibiotics are needed, reducing the chances of antibiotic-resistant bacteria developing.

### How Do We Achieve Sterility?

Achieving sterility is a team effort. It involves several steps:

**Cleaning the Instruments:** Just like washing our utensils before cooking, surgical instruments are thoroughly cleaned and sterilized.

**Preparing the Surgery Room:** The surgery room is prepared to be a safe and clean environment. This involves covering surfaces with special sterile covers.

**Preparing the Team:** The surgical team scrubs their hands clean, much like a thorough hand wash before a meal. They also wear special sterile gowns and gloves.

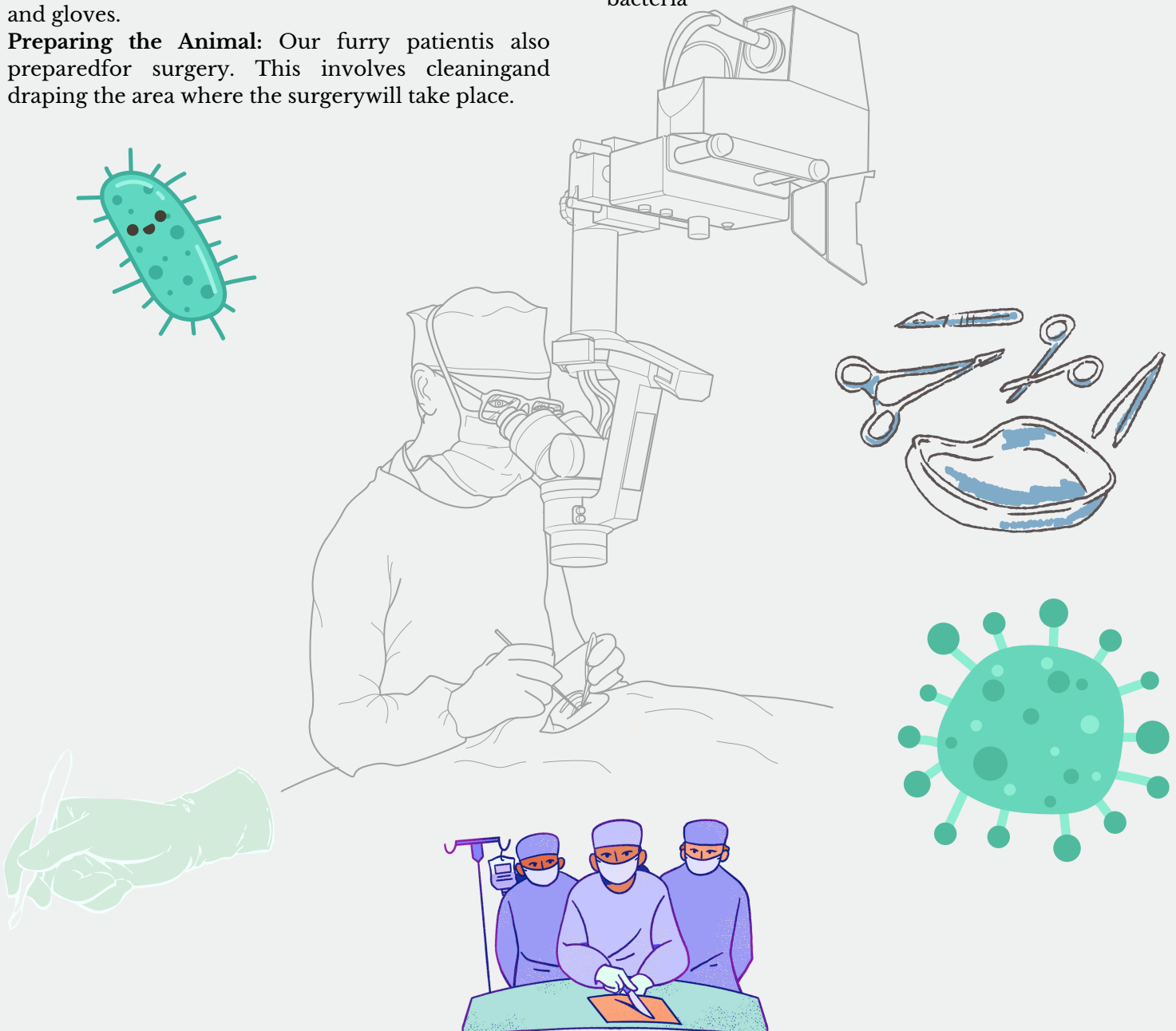
**Preparing the Animal:** Our furry patient is also prepared for surgery. This involves cleaning and draping the area where the surgery will take place.

### What Should We Do?

To avoid contamination, it's important to follow these steps strictly. Any lapse could introduce bacteria or viruses into the sterile field. It's like ensuring we don't drop any unwanted ingredients into our cooking pot.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, maintaining sterility in a veterinary surgery room is crucial. It's a meticulous process, much like preparing a clean kitchen for cooking. But in this case, it's not just about a good meal, it's about the health and well-being of our beloved pets. Maintaining sterility in the veterinary surgery room is not just about protecting the health of our animals. It's also a crucial part of the fight against antibiotic resistance. By preventing infections, we can reduce the need for antibiotics and help to slow the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.



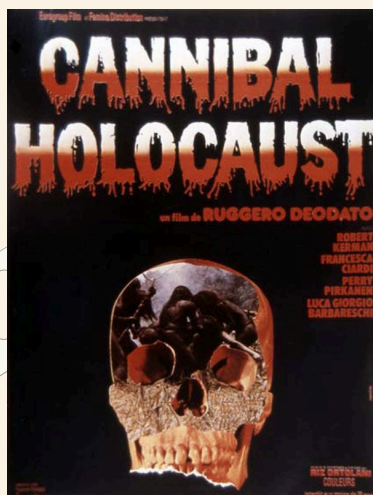


# ANIMALS IN MOVIES



Article by Corentin Pietu

Since the dawn of cinema, our furry friends have had a privileged place on our screens. However, their living conditions on the set have not always been the most enviable, and it's only the many years of fighting for the animal cause that have led to decent treatment for these very special stars. That's why films of the last few decades that show scenes of animal violence display the famous message "no animals were mistreated during the making of this film". So I've decided to introduce you first to a film that has shown no respect for its furry and scaly cast, and continue with more recent films demonstrating the care that film crews can take to make animals feel at their very best on set.

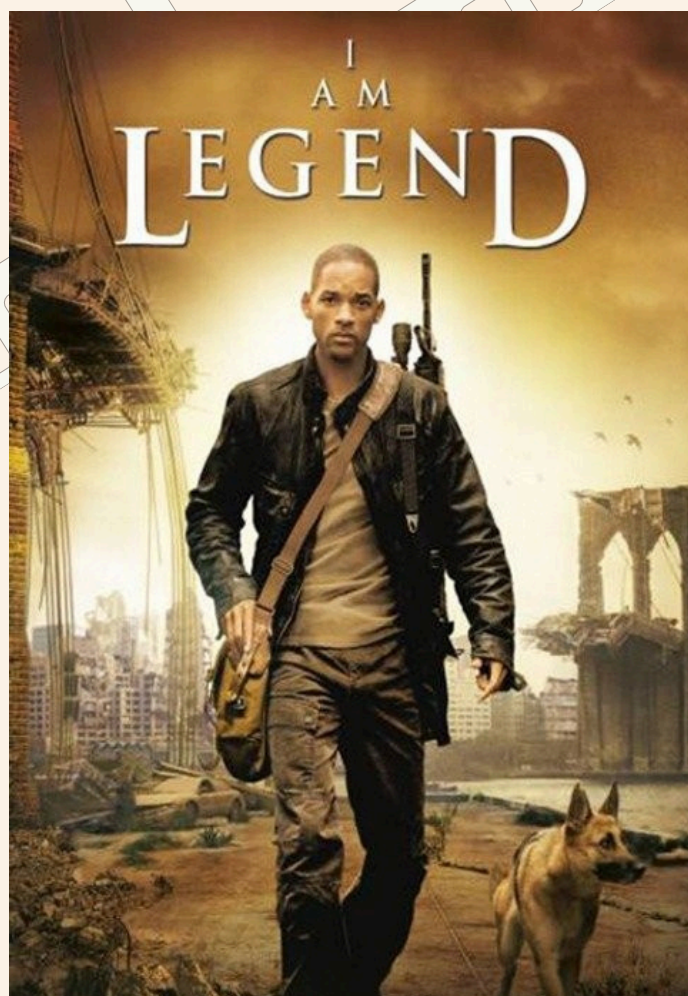


## CANNIBAL HOLOCAUST: HELL FOR ANIMALS

This film, released in 1980, was a pioneer in the horror genre, so much so that the director was taken to court because public opinion was convinced that he had actually killed his actors. But people generally forget that the real hell was experienced by the animals on the set, who never returned. Several animals were killed for the film...without any special effects, of course. In some scenes, the natives kill a pig, a spider, a monkey, and a turtle in very violent ways that I won't go into. This film reminds us that in those days, animals didn't have the image of living beings in their own right. But we'll see later that things have greatly improved.

## I AM LEGEND: TWO CANINE STARS

This film, released in 2007, is a perfect example of how to get a happy canine actor on set - or should I say, two actors. Indeed, for reasons of well-being and to avoid excessive stress due to the intensity of certain scenes in this horror film, two very physically similar dogs were cast to take turns on the set with Will Smith. A veterinarian was on call at all times to take care of these two very special actors, who play one of the film's main characters: Samantha, the hero's courageous dog and last ally. A little anecdote: Will Smith tried to adopt one of the two dogs at the end of the shoot, because he loved filming with them so much. All the scenes of violence were also shot in special effects for the safety of the canine stars. This film shows the real evolution in the consideration of animals on stage.





## DOGMAN: A FILM FULL OF HAPPY DOGS

This French psychological drama, released in 2023, is a bit special on this list, as it's a film my brother worked on, especially alongside the many dogs. A large number of dogs were present on the set, and many cages had to be made to comply with animal welfare and staff safety rules. In particular, pit bulls had to have a roof over their cages because of their ability to jump over fences. Two large outdoor running areas have also been set up for furry companions to let off steam. And of course, a veterinarian was on hand to look after the health of these professional actors.

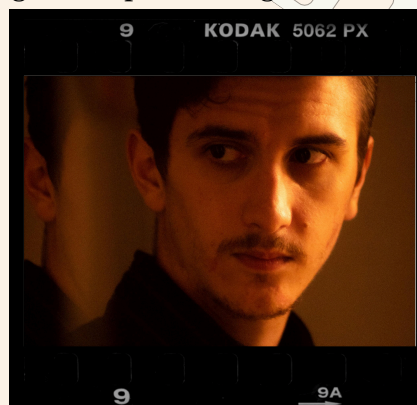


## NOPE: A JOB NOT ALWAYS APPRECIATED FOR ITS TRUE WORTH.

To conclude, I'd like to talk about a subject addressed by the 2022 film Nope. Jordan Peele deals with the subject of the animal's place on the set. A scene from the film shows a horse trainer specializing in on-set training, completely discredited by directors and actors who couldn't care less about the rules governing the safety of the horse and the people in the set. Following an aggressive reaction from the horse, the trainer is dismissed, and the horse is finally added as a digital effect in post-production. This powerful scene shows the extent to which the participation of animals on stage is taken for granted, not recognizing animals as real actors when in fact they are, with their star-like caprices.



Special thanks to my brother Elliot Pietu, who was a great help in writing this article.





# External and Internal deworming types & the importance



Article by Rădoi Ana-Maria

External and internal deworming are both essential for maintaining the health and well-being of animals. Here's why:

- **Prevention of Disease:** Parasites, both internal and external, can cause a variety of diseases in animals.
- **Enhanced Comfort:** External parasites like fleas and ticks can cause itching, skin inflammation, and discomfort. Internal parasites can lead to abdominal pain and discomfort.
- **Promotion of Animal Health:** Parasitic infestations can lead to a range of health problems in animals, including anemia, weight loss, diarrhea, and skin irritation.
- **Improved Production:** Internal parasites in livestock can lead to decreased weight gain, reduced milk production, and reproductive problems.
- **Prevention of Resistance:** Over time, parasites can develop resistance to certain dewormers, making them less effective. Regular deworming and rotating dewormers and using combination products can help slow down the development of resistance.

Overall, regular deworming (both external and internal), combined with good hygiene practices and environmental management, helps ensure the health and welfare of animals while reducing the risk of disease transmission to humans.

## **ECTOPARASITICIDES**

Ectoparasiticides are substances used to control or kill external parasites such as fleas, ticks, lice, and mites on animals. These parasites can cause discomfort, transmit diseases, and even pose serious health risks to both animals and humans.

They typically contain active ingredients like pyrethroids, organophosphates, carbamates, or newer compounds like fipronil and selamectin, which target the nervous system or other vital processes of the parasites, effectively killing them or preventing their reproduction.

These ectoparasites are primarily insects (fleas, flies, lice) and ascarines (ticks and mites). Effective control of these ectoparasites is not only critically important for the veterinary patients, but also from a public health perspective as several of the animal ectoparasites not only transmit disease between animals but they can also transmit major diseases to humans (zoonotic transmission).

Fleas are known *vectors* for tapeworms, *Dipylidium caninum*, and humans can develop *cat scratch disease* when *Bartonella henselae* is transmitted from cats to humans via cat fleas. Flea *allergy dermatitis* is major concern for companion animals.

Ticks can transmit *Lyme disease*, *Rocky Mountain spotted fever*, *babesia* in dogs and cattle, and *heartwater* in ruminants, to mention only a few.

Mosquitoes can transmit *West Nile virus* to humans and *heartworm diseases* to pets, *malaria* to birds, rodents, and primates, and they also serve as biological *vectors* of *viral encephalitides* in horses.

Flies not only transmit disease and cause damage to hides and coat of pets, their nuisance can result in decreased feed intake in livestock and thus reduced timely weight gain, resulting in economic loss to livestock farmers. Face flies are known to transmit the causative agent (*Moraxella bovis*) of *pink eye* or *infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis* in cattle. Control of *myiasis*-causing flies can be significantly improved with effective ectoparasiticides.

Ectoparasiticides encompass a variety of products designed to combat external parasites on animals. Here's an overview of types, usage, and scope:



**1.Topical Treatments:** These are usually applied directly to the skin or fur of the animal. They often come in the form of spot-on solutions or sprays. The active ingredients penetrate the skin to kill or repel parasites. Topical treatments are popular for their ease of use and effectiveness against a wide range of parasites.

The feeding behavior of ectoparasites differ and this may be critical if the drug of choice is strictly a repellent or adulticide. Adult fleas usually engorge themselves with a blood meal from the host with 5 minutes to 1 hour of infestation of the animal (Cadiergues et al., 2000). In order to prevent flea allergy dermatitis, an effective ectoparasiticide should be able to prevent this feeding behavior. Ticks feed on a blood meal for a longer period (days) before it is completed. Under these conditions pathogens such as *Borrelia burgdorferi*, which causes Lyme disease, become well adapted to this long feeding period. However, with other tick-borne pathogens, such as *Ehrlichia* and *Rickettsia*, transmission can occur within the first hours. For these reasons, the use of combination drugs (insecticide and repellent) will prevent ticks from attaching and feeding (Young et al., 2003).

**2.Oral Medications:** These are ingested orally and work systemically to kill parasites. Oral medications are often in the form of flavored chewable tablets or pills. They provide convenience for pet owners who may find it challenging to apply topical treatments and can be effective against certain types of parasites, such as fleas and ticks.

**3.Collars:** Ectoparasiticial collars are worn around the neck of the animal and release active ingredients gradually to provide continuous protection against parasites. They are convenient and long-lasting, typically lasting several months. Collars are effective against fleas, ticks, and sometimes other parasites, depending on the active ingredients used.

**4.Sprays:** Ectoparasiticial sprays are applied directly onto the animal's coat or surroundings. They can be used for both treatment and prevention and are effective against various parasites. Sprays are particularly useful for treating large animals or infested environments.

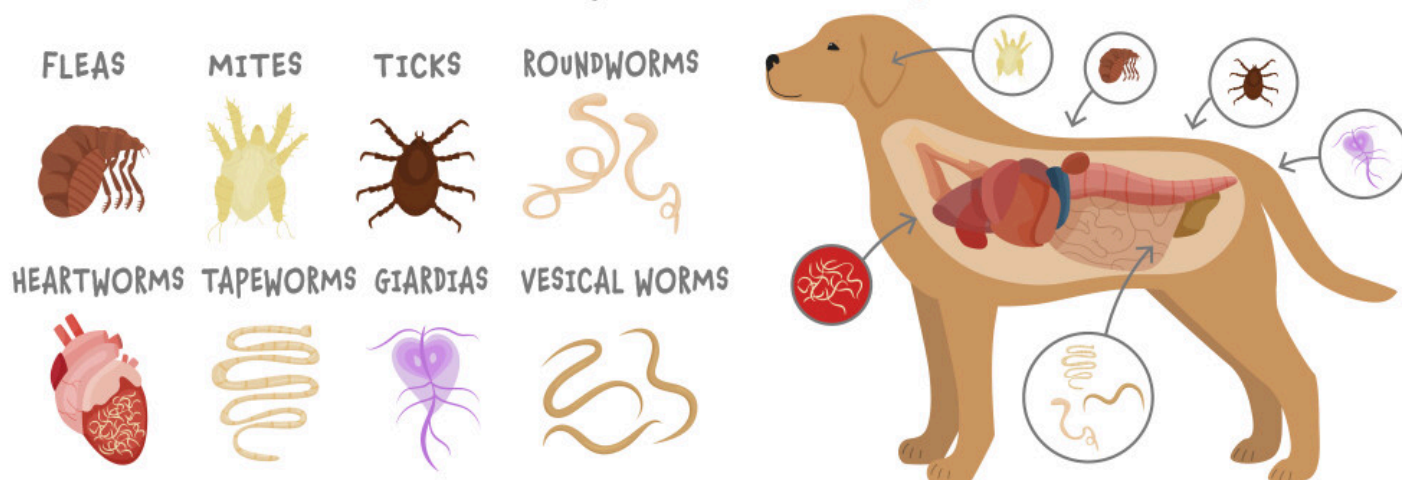
**5.Shampoos and Dips:** These products are applied during bathing. They help to kill and remove parasites from the animal's coat. Shampoos and dips are especially useful for treating infestations and soothing irritated skin but may not provide long-term protection.

#### 6.Environmental Treatments:

A final consideration in choice of therapy is whether to treat the environment as well as the animal. Some ectoparasiticides are designed to treat the animal's environment, such as bedding, carpets, and outdoor areas, to prevent reinfestation. These products often come in the form of sprays or powders and help to eliminate eggs, larvae, and adult parasites.

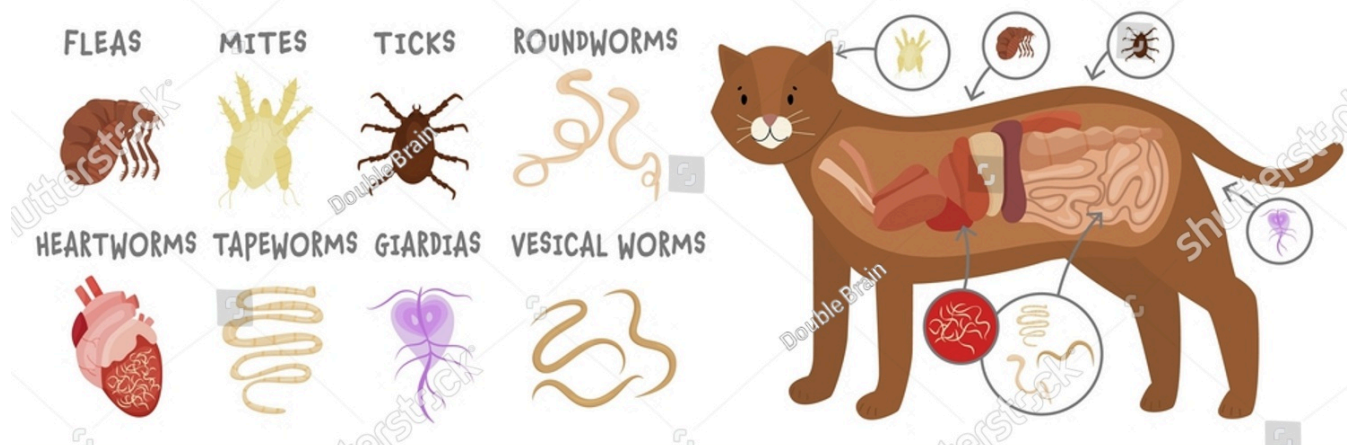
The scope of ectoparasiticides extends beyond companion animals to include livestock, poultry, and even humans in some cases. They play a crucial role in preventing parasitic infestations, reducing the risk of disease transmission, and promoting animal welfare. However, misuse or overuse of these products can lead to resistance in parasites or adverse effects on animals and the environment. Therefore, it's essential to use ectoparasiticides judiciously and according to label instructions. Regular consultation with a veterinarian can help ensure the appropriate selection and usage of these products for specific animals and situations.

## COMMON EXTERNAL & INTERNAL PARASITES IN DOGS





# COMMON EXTERNAL & INTERNAL PARASITES IN CATS



## ENDOPARASITICIDES

Endoparasiticides are medications used to control internal parasites in animals.

These parasites reside inside the body, often in the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory system, or bloodstream.

Here's a breakdown of types, usage, and scope of endoparasiticides:

**1. Anthelmintics:** These are medications specifically designed to treat worm infestations, also known as helminths. Anthelmintics target different types of worms, including roundworms, tapeworms, hookworms, and whipworms. They work by either paralyzing or killing the parasites, allowing them to be expelled from the body through feces. Anthelmintics come in various forms, including oral tablets, liquids, pastes, and injectables. These are : Benzimidazoles, Macrocyclic lactones, Tetrahydropyrimidines, Praziquantel.

**2. Endectocides:** These are broad-spectrum medications that not only target internal parasites but also have activity against external parasites like ticks and mites, and they can controll multiple types of parasites simultaneously. They are commonly used in livestock and companion animals to treat and prevent infestations.

**3. Coccidiostats:** These medications specifically target protozoan parasites of the genus *Coccidia*, which can cause gastrointestinal disease in animals. Coccidiostats work by inhibiting the growth and reproduction of coccidia, helping to control the spread of infection within animal populations. They are commonly used in poultry, livestock, and sometimes in companion animals.

**4. Antiprotozoal Drugs:** These medications target other types of protozoan parasites beyond coccidia, such as *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*. Antiprotozoal drugs work by disrupting the metabolic processes or structural integrity of the parasites, ultimately killing them or inhibiting their growth. They are used to treat various protozoal infections in animals, including gastrointestinal and systemic diseases.





# Letter for the future generation



Article by Petre Ciprian Dragomir

Dragă generație viitoare, dragi studenți, dragi prieteni. Bine ați venit sau bine v-am gasit și .... Felicitări, oficial faceți parte din cea mai frumoasă organizare studențească sau cum îmi place mie să o numesc “proiectul meu de suflet” .

Welcome to the fun side, we have cookies!

Îmi doresc sa fiți veseli, creativi și să scrieti cu drag despre tot ceea vă place, vă încântă și vă minunează. Vreau să o luati ca pe o relaxare și, neapărat, să fiți mândri de voi. Să continuați și să duceți mai departe ceea ce noi am început și să adăugați voi cărămizi acestei căsuțe care găzduiește familia “The Campus”.

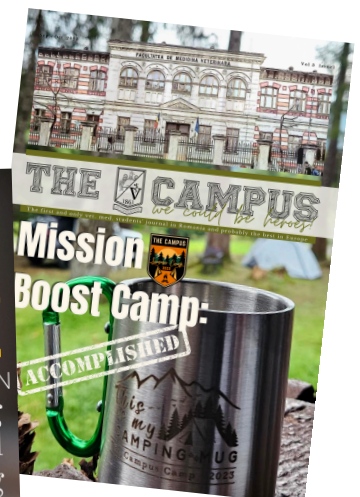
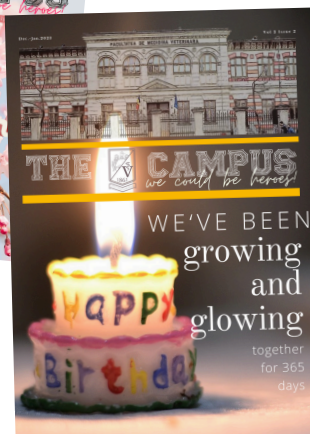
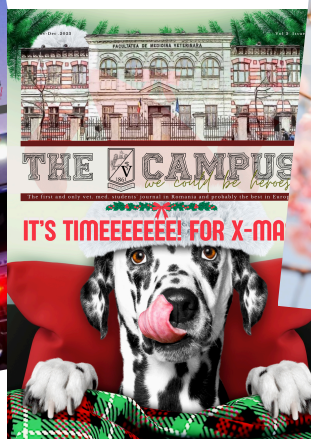
Nu sunteți singuri, vom fi aici mereu, lângă voi. Și ... un mic sfat.. întotdeauna, dar întotdeauna ... folosiți CANVA.

Dear future generation, dear students, dear friends. Welcome or welcome found you and .... Congratulations, you are officially part of the most beautiful student organization or as I like to call it “my soul project”.

Welcome to the fun side, we have cookies!

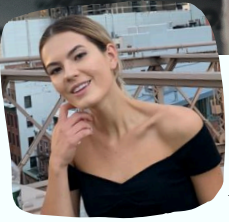
I wish you to be cheerful, creative and write with love about everything that pleases, delights and amazes you. I want you to take it as a relaxation and, of course, to be proud of yourself. To carry on and carry forward what we have started and to add your bricks to this little house that houses “The Campus” family.

You are not alone, we will always be here, beside you. And... a little tip... always, always... use CANVA.





# The Campus experience



*Article by Mara-Catalina Busca*

Waw..... such a journey! It's been so long since I became a part of this team and I don't think I can find just one single word to describe it. With so many teachings, so many experiences, so many life lessons, The Campus had a major role and left a very important mark in my life.

The Campus team has been one of the biggest projects I've participated in during faculty, and I'm proud of it. Throughout the years, I've gathered a wealth of knowledge thanks to this team. I've learned the true meaning of friendship, trust, and teamwork. I can say that I've learned how to properly edit a paper, which was very helpful in my 6th year. I've learned how to gather my sources and not to believe everything found on the internet, and to have my own convictions and choose my information wisely.

We've had many wonderful projects like "The Campus", participated in congresses and the Veterinary Medicine Faculty days, memories that I fondly cherish and will forever hold dear in my heart. "The Campus" has prepared us for what lies ahead, and undoubtedly, the skills we've developed here will serve us well in the future.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the people who have contributed to this project. From them, I have learned so much, gained invaluable experiences, and have countless stories to share. Last but not least, I want to thank Dr. Seralp, without whom The Campus team would not have been possible.

I strongly believe that any student who wishes to join this wonderful team will not regret it. This project is forward-looking, and I wish from the bottom of my heart for it to continue and prepare future veterinarians for what lies ahead.





# Letter of gratitude



*Article by Miruna Beda*

While I may be good with words when it comes to putting them down on paper, writing about my feelings is another issue; some would say I tend to be frosty and concise. But what I can do is thank the Campus team from the bottom of my heart for everything we shared these past (almost) 3 years together. It's touching to know I've been a part of this wonderful initiative from its very start and I will dearly follow its evolution which I have no doubt will be a wonderful one. I'd like to thank my fellow colleagues, the professors who supported us and most of all, I'd like to thank our "funding father", Senior lecturer Dr. Seralp Uzun, for making all of this happen! I can still remember the summer he started recruiting people for this amazing up-and-coming students' magazine, I was merely a student going into her 4th year, doing her mandatory practice, not really knowing what would expect me once I joined. And the rest is, as they say, history! It was a very formative experience, as I had to write articles regarding certain themes or talk to the specialized doctors in our faculty's hospital about certain topics. It definitely helped me broaden my knowledge, but not only that! It aided me in losing some of my shyness and connecting with my teachers more (yes, even the ones I regarded as scary before!). I also got the opportunity to help organize not one, but two congresses! This is a very good experience to have as a student, as you can participate and also learn new things at the same time, stuff other people have to pay for to learn. However, I have to say the best experience was organizing the Campus Boost Camp: useful workshops, socializing by the camp fire, the crisp mountain air...I would love to see The Campus continue to thrive and organize as many Camps and Congresses as possible. So, to all students reading this and wondering whether they should join...don't think, just do it! It was an experience that made my years of being a student happier and my future years as a doctor more promising!



## Class of 2024



*Miruna - Mara - Ciprian and Rodica*







**WE ARE**



**COMING!**

Big surprise in September  
The Campus Vol. 4