

## EDITORIAL MARCH 2026

*Dear Readers,*

The IJVM edition of March 2026 presents three interesting articles.

Dr. Michael Etinger presents an interesting and up to the present time, relevant topic covering the changes taking place currently in the light of the rapid advancement of digital technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) in veterinary medicine, which is profoundly transforming affecting clinical practice, management, research and regulation alike.

Dr. Etinger concludes that a multidisciplinary approach is essentially required, combining law, ethics, technology, and veterinary science to ensure safe, ethical, and equitable use of AI in veterinary medicine in the digital age. In the near future he predicts that specific legislation will likely be required to regulate AI-based veterinary systems, clarifying levels of liability, negligence, and recognizing veterinary data as a legally protected economic asset. Establishing technological ethics committees within veterinary authorities will be essential to set operational and ethical standards for data use and AI system management.

Prof. Süheyla Türkylmaz and her team from Türkiye and Egypt, presents a study using conventional and genotypic methods aimed to identify aerobic bacterial agents isolated from conjunctival swab samples of cattle in Türkiye showing clinical signs of infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK). The original finding of the study suggests that the bacteria *Moraxella osloensis* appears to be involved in the aetiology of ocular infections in cattle and that the bacteria can harbor a high level of antimicrobial resistance, potentially limiting treatment options. This first report of multidrug-resistant *M. osloensis* isolates recovered from bovine ocular infections in Türkiye, highlights its potential relevance within the One Health framework.

Dr. Mazuz and her team evaluated the exposure to *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* in both free-ranging and captive wild animals in Israel, using two serological methods. Risk factors for seropositivity in these two populations of wild animals as well as the agreement between the Modified Agglutination Test MAT and the Immunofluorescence Antibody Test (IFAT) were assessed.

The study reported the exposure to *T. gondii* and *N. caninum* in wild animals in Israel, showing high rates of *T. gondii* exposure. Higher rate of seropositivity to *T. gondii* was documented amongst zoo animals compared with free-ranging wildlife, whereas *N. caninum* exposure rate was higher in free-ranging wildlife. In addition, evidence was provided that MAT can be used as an efficient screening technique for *T. gondii* exposure in wild animals and protein-G can be an alternative option when no specific secondary antibodies are available.

*Best wishes to all.*

*Sincerely,*

*Dr. Trevor (Tuvia) Waner*

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