IOCVS
2nd Edition
2026

Conference

The 2nd International Online Conference on Veterinary Sciences

7–9 September 2026, online

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iocvs2026@mdpi.com

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Welcome from the Chair

Dear Colleagues,

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to the **2nd International Online Conference on Veterinary Sciences (IOCVS 2026)**, which will take place online on **7–9 September 2026**. This event is organized by the open access MDPI journal Veterinary Sciences (ISSN: 2306-7381; Impact Factor: 2.7; CiteScore: 3.9).

Following the successful first edition, IOCVS 2026 returns with a sharpened focus on **global health challenges at the human–animal–environment interface**. This year's conference will highlight cutting-edge research and foster cross-disciplinary exchange through three key themes:

S1. One Health Approaches to Emerging Zoonotic Threats;
S2. Surveillance and Epidemiological Modelling at the Human–Animal–Environment Interface;
S3. Antimicrobial Resistance and Food Safety: A One Health Perspective.

Our goal is to provide an engaging platform that bridges research and practice, encourages collaboration across disciplines, and inspires innovative solutions to safeguard animal and human health alike.

We warmly invite the community to join us in shaping this exciting event. Together, let us engage in meaningful discussions, share innovative research, and address pressing global challenges at the intersection of veterinary science, public health, and environmental health.

For details on oral and poster submissions, please see the *Instructions for Authors* on the conference website.

Your support and contributions are essential to the success of this event, and we look forward to welcoming you to IOCVS 2026.

Prof. Dr. Patrick Butaye
Conference Chair
1. Department of Pathobiology, Pharmacology and Zoological Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium
2. Department of Infectious Diseases and Public Health, Jockey Club College of Veterinary Medicine and Life Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

sciforum-194884: Veterinary Abortion Surveillance as an Epidemiological Tool: A Seven-Year Study in South Bačka and Srem, Serbia (2019–2026)

Tamas Petrovic [1], Gospava Lazic [1], Sara Savic [2], Doroteja Marcic [3], Vladimir Gajdov [1], Dalibor Todorovic [4], Marina Zekic [2], Zivoslav Grgic [2], Igor Stojanov [4], Biljana Djurdjevic [3], Jasna Prodanov Radulovic [3], Ivan Pusic [3], Dejan Bugarski [3]

[1] Department of Virology, Scientific Veterinary Institute “Novi Sad”, Novi Sad, Serbia
[2] Department of Serology and Biochemistry, Scientific Veterinary Institute “Novi Sad”, Novi Sad, Serbia
[3] Department of Epizootiology, Clinical Diagnostics and DDD, Scientific Veterinary Institute “Novi Sad”, Novi Sad, Serbia
[4] Department of clinical bacteriology, mycology and parasitology, Scientific Veterinary Institute “Novi Sad”, Novi Sad, Serbia

Abortions represent one of the most important reproductive disorders in livestock production, causing substantial economic losses and providing valuable epidemiological information on circulating infectious diseases. This study analyzed reported abortion cases in domestic animals from the South Bačka and Srem districts of Serbia during the period 2019–2026.

A total of 1,262 abortion cases were investigated, including 255 in cattle, 972 in pigs, 33 in sheep, and 2 in mares. Maternal sera were examined serologically for major viral, bacterial and parasitic abortifacient pathogens, while aborted fetuses were tested using PCR/RT-PCR, qPCR/RT-qPCR and bacterial culture when appropriate (*Listeria* sp.).

In cattle abortion cases, *C. burnetii* and *Leptospira* spp. were the most prevalent pathogens detected (7.06%), followed by *Listeria* spp. (3.92%), *N. caninum* (3.53%) and BVDV (3.14%). *T. gondii* (1.18%), and *B. abortus*, C. abortus and BHV1 (0.39%) were less prevalent. Highest seroprevalence was detected for BVDV (66.27%), BHV1 (28.63%) and *C. burnetii* (18.82%) followed by *N. caninum* (12.16%).

In pigs, *Leptospira* spp. was the most commonly detected pathogen (6.53%), followed by *T. gondii* (2.61%), PRRSV (2.65%) and PCV2 (2.26%). *B. suis* was found in 0.93% cases. Interestingly, PPV was detected very rarely (0.73%), although the seroprevalence was the highest (97.84%; 951/972). Seroprevalence was also high for PRRSV (62.65%) and PrV (36.73%), while it remained below 5% for all other tested pathogens.

Among sheep abortions, *C. burnetii* was the most prevalent pathogen (9.09%), followed by *N. caninum* and *T. gondii* (6.06% each). No abortion cases were recorded in goats during the study period. Of the two equine abortion cases, one was positive for EHV1 and the other for EAV.

The obtained results could be used, as already implemented in Serbia, to develop more detailed herd- or region-based surveillance programs and to design targeted, small-scale (hotspot-based) pathogen prevention and control strategies.

MDPI AG
Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 61 683 77 34

IOCVS2026 Organizing Team
E-mail: iocvs2026@mdpi.com
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