Seroprevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Brucellosis in Sheep and Human in Four Regions in Matrouh Governorate, Egypt.

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ABSTRACT
Brucellosis is a worldwide zoonosis that has major public health concern in Egypt. The present work was conducted to investigate the seroprevalence of brucellosis in sheep and human in four localities in North Western region of Egypt, on basis of the Rose Bengal plate test (RBPT) and further confirmation by complement fixation test (CFT). A total of 2471 sheep serum samples and 371 human samples were collected. The prevalence of brucellosis in sheep and human by using RBPT were 11% (272/2471) and 24.3% (90/371), respectively while by CFT were 10.56% (261/2471) and 22.91% (85/371). There was significant relationship between age and infection rate in sheep (P< 0.01), with higher percentage of infection was indicated in age group over than 24 months by 14.19% (264/1860) followed by age group less than 24 month and over 12 months by 2.39% (8/335). On studying the relation between locality and infection rate there was no significance in human samples while in sheep it was significant (P< 0.01) with higher percentage of infection found in Siwa region by 20.30% (94/463) in sheep and in human by 27.6% (27/98). Concerning season there is highly significant relationship between season and percent of infection with Brucella, the high percent of infection found in human and sheep by 43.1% (62/144) and 16.51% (123/745) respectively and lower percent found in spring months by 8% in sheep.

From our result, it is concluded that RBPT and CFT used as screening tests for detection the prevalence of species in serum samples, Brucella infection is found with high percent in north, west region of Egypt, which need further examination and studying another risk factor associated with infection and isolation of Brucella in this area.

Keywords: Brucellosis, Complement fixation test, Human brucellosis, Rose Bengal plate test, Sheep
Lactobacillus sporogenes offered the basal diet as a control group, whereas the second and the third groups were fed the same basal diet as in control, in addition to a daily supplement of 3g and 6g dried grinded RM/kg concentrate led to a highly significant (P< 0.01) declines were noted in the levels of lipids profile, kidney and liver function indicators, side effects under hot summer conditions to improve economic returns.

Heat stress condition. Fifteen male calves were divided into three equal groups, the first was the control group, the second and the third groups were supplemented with 3 and 6g dry grinded RM/kg concentrate, respectively, for a period of one month. The results showed that RM improved the calves’ growth performance through alleviating oxidative stress and its relation with growth performance under heat stress condition. RM supplementation caused a significant (P< 0.01) decrease in oxidant status and an increase in total antioxidant capacity, as well as significant differences between treatment groups, however, number of adhesions was lower in GVE and GNS groups than in control group (P= 0.032), showing that the addition of these kind of substances are better than not using any type of barrier to prevent the formation of intraperitoneal adhesions.


Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis) - Carnosic Acid

Carnosic Acid - H

Rosmanol - H

Carnosol

Growth Performance of Heat-Stressed Calves
Successful Surgical Management of Corneo-conjunctival Dermoid Cyst with Bilateral Nasal Choristoma in a Red Kandhari Calf.

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ABSTRACT

An old Red Kandhari calf presented at teaching veterinary clinical complex, veterinary college Parbhani with corneo-conjunctival haired masses on the left eye and bilateral nasal growth at nasolabial planum since birth. As the mass was completely covering on cornea due to which vision was hindered completely after physical examination and considering the health status of the calf the surgery was scheduled. The masses were surgically excised from the cornea and bulbar conjunctiva of eye and the left and right side of the dorsomedial nasolabial planum. Then the eye was flushed with normal saline and the tissue of both corneo-conjunctival and nasal were stored in 10% formalin later histopathology of the excised tissue confirmed as a unilateral corneo-conjunctival dermoid with ectopic lacrimal glands and bilateral nasal choristomas with loose stroma and hair follicle. Two months of follow up was done where there was no reoccurrence of the growth observed. Surgery was curative and healing was uneventful.

Keywords: Calf, Corneo-conjunctival dermoid, Nasal choristoma