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
Performances in cattle. This trial aimed to study the effects of Rosemary (RM) supplementation on reducing the side effect of oxidative stress and its relation with growth performance under heat stress condition. Fifteen male calves were divided into three equal groups, the first was 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) decrease in oxidant status and an increase in total antioxidant capacity, as well as significant (P< 0.01) declines were noted in the levels of lipids profile, kidney and liver function indicators. In conclusion, RM improved the calves' growth performance through alleviating oxidative stress. In sheep, uterine serosal bipolar coagulation model triggered uterine adhesions in 74% (14/19) of the ewes underwent laparotomy for induction of adhesions, using a uterine serosal bipolar electrocauterization model. Cauterizations were performed on the right uterine horn serosa and substances are better than not using any type of barrier to prevent the formation of intraperitoneal adhesions. Ewes were randomly divided into three groups: control group (GCT, n=5), with no treatment following electrocoagulation, another group using local rinse of 20 mL of normal saline, and the third group using vitamin E solution. The number of adhesions was lower in GVE and groups (80% ewes of GCT, 62.5% of GNS and 83% of GVE). There was no significant difference between treatment groups, however, number of adhesions was lower in GVE. Growth, some plasma biochemical parameters and Immunoglobulins of growing Najdi lambs. 20 growing Najdi lambs aged six months with average body weight 35.22± 0.107 and 33.67± 0.107 kg for males and females, respectively were allotted based on their gender into two main groups compared with control group. On the other hand, total cholesterol concentration decreased significantly (P< 0.05) in lamb supplemented with probiotics than control groups. The mean values of plasma total protein, glucose, urea nitrogen and aspartate aminotransferase were not different in both control and treated groups during the study period, while plasma immunoglobulin G increased significantly (P< 0.05) in lambs growing lambs. The use toe angles for hoof classification into three degrees. The first degree the toe angles less than (<90 ͦ). The second degree the toe angles between 90-120 ͦ, and the third degree the toe angles more than (120-150 ͦ). Contracted heels. The digital cushion appeared atrophied associated with granulomatous cushion were destroyed and covered by hard keratin materials. The use toe angles for hoof assessment in brick kilns working donkeys was carried out on hard concrete surface. Changes on the hoof capsule were observed from dorsal aspect, lateral aspect, palmar/planter aspect and distal or solar surface.
**Corneoconjunctival Dermoid in a 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