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 in 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
Keywords: World Vet. J. supplement of 3 and 6g dry grinded RM/kg concentrate led to a highly significant (P< 0.01) stress on reducing the side effect of oxidative stress and its relation with growth performance under conclusion, RM improved the calves' growth performance through alleviating oxidative stress. Baladi) Calves. side effects under hot summer conditions to improve economic returns.

Effect of Dried Rosemary Supplement as Antioxidant Agent on Blood Biochemical


Evaluation ofClub Foot in Working Donkeys.

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to assess vitamin E solution on the prophylaxis of intraperitoneal adhesions in ovine uterine serosal damage model with bipolar diathermy. Therefore, 19 ewes underwent laparotomy for induction of adhesions, using a uterine serosal bipolar coagulation model triggered uterine adhesions in 74% (14/19) of the ewes. 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 vitamin E injection solution (GVE, n=8), and the last group using local rinse of 20 mL of vitamin E injection solution (GNS, n=8). As results, the frequency of postoperative intraperitoneal adhesions was similar (P= 0.819) among groups. The frequency of incisional intraperitoneal adhesions was significantly (P= 0.032) lower in the GNS groups than in control group, showing that the addition of these kind of vitamin solution is effective in reducing the incidence of incisional intraperitoneal adhesions. The use of vitamin E solution reduced significantly (P< 0.05) the frequency of uterine intraperitoneal adhesions and increased significantly (P< 0.05) the frequency of uterine extraperitoneal adhesions. The use of vitamin E solution showed no significant (P> 0.05) effect on the frequency of uterine serosal adhesions. There was no significant (P> 0.05) effect of vitamin E solution on the frequency of inter-uterine adhesions. There was no significant (P> 0.05) effect of vitamin E solution on the frequency of uterine intraperitoneal adhesions and increased significantly (P< 0.05) the frequency of uterine extraperitoneal adhesions.
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