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

Diab MS, Elnaker YF, Ibrahim NA, Sedeek EKh and Zidan Sh-A-A.


**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 *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
Heat stress condition. Fifteen male calves were divided into three equal groups, the first was

**Effect of Dried Rosemary Supplement as Antioxidant Agent on Blood Biochemical**

Keywords: El-Masry KA, Abdalla EB, Emara SS and Hussein AF.

**ABSTRACT**

Baladi) Calves.

[Full text-]

-elevations of feed efficiency and daily weight gain copper and triiodothyronine concentrations. In

conclusion, RM improved the calves' growth performance through alleviating oxidative stress

side effects under hot summer conditions to improve economic returns.

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8(4): 95-105, 2018; pii:

8(4): 90-94.

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8(4):

S232245681800010-8

According to toe angle club foot deformities were studied in 22 donkeys working in brick kilns. Evaluation of hoof inclusions. The third degree club foot revealed horn materials of sole, frog and digital cushion were destroyed and covered by hard keratin materials. The use toe angles for overloading and pain were considered the predisposing causes in brick kilns working donkeys

Keywords:

Club foot in donkeys displayed disparity, increased in heights and lengths associated with inflammations. The third degree club foot revealed horn materials of sole, frog and digital cushion were destroyed and covered by hard keratin materials. The use toe angles for classification of club foot provide a reliable method. Radiography of the 3
degree club foot (≥130 ͦ) and the third degree more than (>130 ͦ).


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Adhesions, Bipolar diathermy, Laparoscopy, Sheep, Uterus


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Evaluation of Club Foot in Working Donkeys.

Successful Surgical Management of Corneo-conjunctival Dermoid Cyst with Bilateral Nasal Choristoma in a Red Kandhari Calf.

Aher V, Bhadane B, Ramchandra Balage P, Dholage G, Gangane G, Asaramji Mate A and Lokhande Devidas S.


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 corneoc-onjunctival 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, Corneoc-onjunctival dermoid, Nasal choristoma

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