

اليوم الأول : الثلاثاء ٤ ديسمبر ٢٠١٢ م

الإفتتاح (قاعة الاحتفالات بالجامعة)

التوقيت	الفاعليات
١٠-٩	الاستقبال والتسجيل
١١-١٠	مراسم الأفتتاح القرآن الكريم كلمة السيد أ.د./صابر محمد أبو زيد سكرتير عام المؤتمر كلمة السيد أ.د./ثناء مختار محمد النحلة مقرر عام المؤتمر كلمة النقابة العامة للأطباء البيطريين كلمة السيد أ.د./إبراهيم محمد فارس رئيس المؤتمر كلمة السيد أ.د./ محمد أحمد محمدين رئيس الجامعة
١٢-١١	مراسم التكريم
١٢.٣٠-١٢	استراحة (Break)
١-١٢.٣٠	كلمة الشركات الراحية
١.٣٠-١	محاضرة علمية تكنولوجيا صناعة اللقاحات ومعايير الجودة أ.د./ مجدي السيد أستاذ الأمراض المعدية - كلية الطب البيطري جامعة القاهرة جلسة علمية لطلاب مرحلة البكالوريوس بالكلية بالتوازي مع المحاضرة العلمية
١.٣٠	مغادرة مدينة الاسماعيلية والتوجه الى العين السخنة
٥ م	الوصول والتسكين
٩-٦	العشاء
١٢-١٠	أنشطة ترفيهية

اليوم الثاني : الأربعاء ٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٢ م

١٠-٨	الافطار
١-١٠	جلسات علمية صباحية الجلسة العلمية الأولى: ١. أمراض ورعاية الأسماك ٢. التغذية والتغذية الاكلينيكية الجلسة العلمية الثانية:

١. التشريح وعلم الأجنة
 ٢. علم الخلية والأنسجة
- الجلسة العلمية الثالثة:
١. المراقبة الصحية على الأغذية

جلسات علمية مسائية

الجلسة العلمية الأولى:

١. صحة الحيوان والبيئة
٢. سلوكيات ورعاية الحيوان
٣. الأمراض المشتركة

الجلسة العلمية الثانية:

١. بكتريولوجيا

٢. فيرولوجيا

الجلسة العلمية الثالثة:

١. الجراحة

٢. الأمراض الباطنة

٣. الباثولوجيا

٤. الأدوية

اليوم الثالث: ٦ ديسمبر ٢٠١٢ م

الافطار	١٠-٨
جلسة توصيات المؤتمر	١٢-١٠
مغادرة الفندق والتوجه الى الاسماعيلية	١٢

اليوم الثاني: الأربعاء ٥ ديسمبر ٢٠١٢ م

الجلسات العلمية

No.	Title	Page
1	Evaluation of Prebiotic (Iso-maltooligosaccharide) as a Feed Additive on Growth Performance, Digestibility and Intestinal Histology of Nile tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) Ibrahim M.T., Hayam M. Samy, Manal M.A. Mahmoud & Fathalla M. George <i>Department of animal nutrition, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez canal University</i>	
2	Effects of vitamin E and selenium complex on heat-stressed rabbits AL-Zafry , S. R, Medan M. S. <i>^aDepartment of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Omar AL Mukhtar University, AL Baida, Libya and Department of Theriogenology, Faculty of^bVeterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.</i>	
3	Investigation on common parasitic diseases in marine Puffer fish (<i>Lagocephalus lunaris</i>) in Lake Tamsah, Ismailia Province	

	<p>Maather M.M. El-Lamie and Heba I. Abdel-Mawla <i>Dept. of Fish Diseases and Management, Fac. of Vet. Med., Suez Canal Univ. *Animal Health Research Institute (Ismailia Branch).</i></p>	
4	<p>Behavioral observations and molluscicidal impacts of commiphora molmol (myrrh) in comparison with bayluscide against melanoides tuberculata snail (thiaridae) in abbasa</p> <p>Ramadan R. A. M, ALGamal. R. M. and Doaa M. G. Abd ELaziem <i>Fish health dep.central Laboratory For Aquaculture Research Abbassa.(CLAR) and Animal health institution . ARC.</i></p>	
5	<p>Biological Filtration for Heavy Metals in some Red Sea Fishes, Suez, Egypt</p> <p>Eissa I. A. M; *Gehan I. Shagra; *Wafeek M. and *Nashwa A.S. <i>Department of fish diseases and management, Faculty of Vet. Medicine, Suez Canal University and * Central lab. For Aquaculture Research El-Abbassa Abo-Hammad, Sharqia 44662, Egypt.</i></p>	
6	<p>Effects of Some Environmental Condition on Reproductive Performance of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus)</p> <p>Mohamed wafeek and Ahmed abdalla <i>Fish Physiology and hatchery Department. Central Laboratory for Aquaculture Research, Agriculture Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt</i></p>	

رئاسة اللجنة أ.د./ ثناء مختار محمد النحلة أ.د./ صابر محمد شكر أبوزيد	الجلسة العلمية الثانية: ١. التشريخ وعلم الأجنة ٢. علم الخلية والأنسجة
---	--

No.	Title	Page
1	Histogenesis of the retina of the one humped camel (<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>) Osman, A.H.K.; Eidaroos, H. and Metwally, E. <i>Department of Cytology and Histology, Faculty of Vet. Med., Suez Canal University.</i>	
2	Gross anatomical features of the nasal cavity of the hooded crow (<i>Corvus cornix</i>) S. A. Hassan <i>Department of Anatomy and Embryology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Egypt</i>	
3	Arterial supply of the shoulder, arm and fore arm regions in the Red Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) Hassan, S. A. and Moussa, E. A. <i>Department of Anatomy and Embryology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt</i>	
4	Anatomical studies on the arterial blood supply of the pelvic limb of chicken Swielim, G.A., khalifa, E.F. and Samar M. EL-Gammal	

	<i>Departement of Anatomy and Embryology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Cairo University</i>	
5	Gross anatomical studies on the arterial supply of the manus region in the rabbit Rezk H. M. and El-Bably S. H. <i>Dept. of Anatomy and Embryology, Fac. Vet. Med. Cairo Univ.</i>	

رئاسة اللجنة أ.د./ علي معوض أحمد أ.د./ أحمد حسن سعد	الجلسة العلمية الثالثة: المراقبة الصحية على الأغذية
---	--

No.	Title	Page
1	Incidence of <i>Arcobacter</i> species in Chicken Meat Marketed in Ismailia City H.A. Abdelrahman; A.M. Ahmad; *M.M Abdelwahab; *S.M. Salem <i>Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Suez Canal University</i> <i>*Animal Health Research Institute, Ismailia Lab.y</i>	
2	<i>Arcobacter</i> species as Newly Emerging Food-borne Pathogen in Meat at Ismailia Governorate H.A. Abdelrahman; A.M. Ahmad; *M.M Abdelwahab; *S.M. Salem <i>Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet.</i>	

جلسات علمية مسائية

No.	Title	Page
1	<p><i>Coxiella burnetii</i> infections among small ruminants in Ismailia Governorate.</p> <p>Heba, S. El-Mahallawy; A. M. Abou-Eisha and Hanaa, M. Fadel <i>Department of Hygiene, Zoonoses and Animal Ethology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.</i></p>	
2	<p><i>C. burnetii</i> infections in cattle and buffaloes and its public health significance.</p> <p>Heba, S. El-Mahallawy; A. M. Abou-Eisha and Hanaa, M. Fadel <i>Department of Hygiene, Zoonoses and Animal Ethology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.</i></p>	
3	<p>Role of resident free living birds in transmission of Avian Pox to poultry farms in some desert areas</p> <p>Wafaa A.Osman , Salah A, Mousa , Mostafa A. Shehata <i>Mohamed A.M.Soliman , Azza S.A.Gouda</i></p>	

	<p><i>and Mona A.Mahmoud</i> <i>Animal health department – Desert Research center .</i> <i>Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University,</i></p>	
4	<p>Modern Trends for Modulating Dry Period Length for Holstein Dairy Cows Based upon Their Parity and Herd productivity</p> <p>Dawod, A.M. <i>Department of Husbandry and Animal Wealth Development, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, El-Menofia University</i></p>	
5	<p>Indicators of lead exposure in cattle and sheep</p> <p>Mehennaoui, S. , Afri-Mehennaoui, F.Z*, Sellaoui, S. and Kadi M. F. <i>Environment Health and Animal Productions Laboratory (ESPA), Veterinary Department, Batna University, Algeria.</i> <i>* Biology and environment Laboratory (LBE), Ecolgy Departement, Constantine University, Algeria.</i></p>	
6	<p>Methicillin resistance <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) associated with arthritis in broiler farms in Ismailia province, Egypt and its zoonotic potential significance.</p> <p>Youssef, A. I. and Dalia M. Hamed* <i>Department of Animal Hygiene, Zoonoses, and animal Ethology, and</i> <i>*Department of Poultry and Rabbit Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.</i></p>	
7	<p>Effect of guar meal as a prebiotic on the ceecal microflora of broiler chickens challenged with <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> (SE)</p>	

	<p>Osman M.M.; Adel, El-Nabtiti A.S.; Marwa, Hassan A .M. ; Abeer, A.I. Hassanin</p> <p><i>Dept of Animal Wealth Development and *Department of Animal Hygiene, Zoonoses and Behaviour, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.</i></p>	
--	--	--

	<p>رئاسة اللجنة أ.د./ محمد السيد عناني أ.د./ حمزة عيد ابراهيم</p>	<p>الجلسة العلمية الثانية: ١. بكتريولوجيا ٢. فيرولوجيا</p>
1	<p>Bacterial causes of pneumonia in buffalo calves</p> <p>Enany, M.E. ^a; Riad, E.M. ^b and Wahdan, A. ^c</p> <p><i>^{a, c} Dept. of (bacteriology, immunity and mycology), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.</i></p> <p><i>^b Animal Health Research Institute, Dokki, Giza.</i></p>	
2	<p>Molecular Characterization of Bacterial Species Isolated From Clinical and Subclinical Mastitis in Cattle</p> <p>* Enany M.E; **Hanora A.M. Said and *Ismail S.M</p> <p><i>* Department of Bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Suez Canal University.</i></p> <p><i>** Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Pharmacy Suez Canal University</i></p>	
3	<p>Susceptibility of different cell cultures to equine herpesvirus-1</p> <p>Kasem, S.G., Safaa, A. Ward; Khodeir, M. H.</p> <p><i>* Department of Virology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafr El Sheikh University, Kafr El Sheikh, 33516, Egypt</i></p>	

	<p><i>**Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute, Abbasia, Cairo, Egypt P.O.Box:131- Fax: (202) 23428321- E.mail: svri@idsc.gov.eg</i></p>	
4	<p>Effect of some compounds on propagation of rift valley fever virus on tissue culture</p> <p>Mona A. EL Manzalawy and Hanan , S. Abd ELRaouf</p> <p><i>Veterinary serum and vaccine research institute, abbassia, cairo</i></p>	
5	<p>The evaluation of the immune response against three candida albicans vaccines by using ELISA</p> <p>Eman Abdeen ; Tarabees R. ; Sabry M. ; Rasha Zahran ; Nayel. M.</p> <p><i>Department of bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology and Department of Animal Medicine and Infectious diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Sadat City , Minufya University, Egypt.</i></p>	
6	<p>Vaccinated cattles constitute an obstacle against utilization of ELISA for diagnosis of mycobacterium bovis in infected cattles in Egypt</p> <p>Sabry M.; Eman Abdeen and Tarabees R.</p> <p><i>Department of bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Sadat City , Minufya University.</i></p>	

رئاسة اللجنة أ.د./ ابراهيم حسين أحمد أ.د./ ابراهيم محمد فارس	الجلسة العلمية الثالثة: ١. الجراحة ٢. الأمراض الباطنة ٣. الباثولوجيا ٤. الأدوية
---	--

1	<p style="text-align: center;">Clinicopathological and histopathological studies on the hepatoprotective effect of artichoke in albino rats</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O.A.Abdallah*, M.E.Elboshy**, Amina A.Dessouki***, Noha S. Abdel-Naeim*</p> <p><i>* Department of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.</i></p> <p><i>** Department of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Mansoura University.</i></p> <p><i>*** Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.</i></p>	
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Disturbances of acid- base balance and blood gases in newborn buffalo calves suffered from bronchopneumonia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">El- Sayed, R.F., Asmaa, O.A., Mahmoud, A.E and Mandour, A.S.</p> <p><i>Department of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.</i></p>	

	<i>versity, Ismailia, Egypt.</i>	
3	<p>Pharmacokinetic and bioavailability of spectinomycin and the effect of administration of Nigella sativa oil with spectinomycin in sheep</p> <p>Abeer M . Radi <i>Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Beni – suef University , Egypt</i></p>	
4	<p>Comparative clinico-physiological effects of the α_2-adrenoceptor agonists; Xylazine and Medetomidine in dogs</p> <p>Fayez, M., Abdel-Daim, M., Elgendy, R. <i>Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Egypt</i></p>	
5	<p>Propofol versus Ketamine anesthetic induction before and after lower pole nephrectomy in dogs.</p> <p>Shekidef, M. H¹.; Helal, I. E¹. and Ramadan, T. M². <i>Department of Surgery, Anesthesiology and Radiology¹ & Department of clinical pathology², Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.</i></p>	

Evaluation of prebiotic (Isomaltooligosaccharide) as a feed additive on growth performance, digestibility and intestinal histology of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

Ibrahim M.T., Hayam M. Samy, Manal M. A. Mahmoud and Fathalla M. G.

Abstract

The work was carried out to study the effect of prebiotic (isomaltooligosaccharide) (IMO) (3g/Kg diet) in the diet of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) on the body weight gain, feed conversion ratio, digestibility and intestinal histology. In this work, 90 Nile tilapia (~ 7.6 g) were used. Diets were fed to triplicate groups of 45 fish for 16 weeks and within last 4 weeks titanium dioxide was added to all diets as a digestibility marker. The bulk weight of fish/aquarium was obtained biweekly. Generally, growth performance and feed utilization were non-significantly different between groups during the study except at the end of 14th week where it were significantly improved in IMO-treated group over the control one. Protein and dry matter digestibility was non-significantly different between groups. Also, intestinal perimeter ratios in both intestinal regions were non-significantly different between groups with the highest ratios obtained by IMO-treated group.

Keywords: *prebiotics; isomaltooligosaccharide; growth; feed utilization; digestibility; intestinal histology; Oreochromis niloticus; stress.*

Incidence of *Arcobacter* species in chicken meat marketed in Ismailia city

Abdelrahman, H.A.; Ahmad, A.M.; * Abdelwahab, M.M; * Salem, S.M.

Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Suez Canal University

**Animal Health Research Institute, Ismailia Lab.*

Abstract

A total of 132 samples of chicken carcass and chicken products were randomly collected from different localities in Ismailia city for microbiological evaluation. *Arcobacter* spp. was isolated from 72.7% (32/44), 66.7% (32/48) and 100% (40/40) of the chicken carcass, liver and burger samples respectively. The frequency of *A. butzleri*, *A. cryaerophilus* and *A. skirrowii* were 37.5% (12/32), 37.5% (12/32) and 25% (08/32) of the chicken carcass, liver and burger samples respectively. *A. butzleri* was recovered from 37.5% (12/32) of liver samples and 12.5% (04/32) for *A. cryaerophilus*, while the higher percentage was related to *A. skirrowii* which isolated from 50% (16/32) of the liver samples. *A. butzleri* were detected in 60% (24/40), *A. cryaerophilus* 20% (08/40) and *A. skirrowii* 20% (08/40) examined burger samples. The highest incidence of *Arcobacter* species in the examined chicken and their products is considered as a serious public health hazard to human health that required attention from the concerned authority to control the sanitary of chicken meat production at Ismailia city.

***Arcobacter* species as newly emerging food-borne pathogen in
meat at Ismailia Governorate**

Abdelrahman, H.A.; Ahmad , A.M.; *Mona M. Abdelwahab and *Salowa M. Salem

*Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Suez Canal University
Animal Health Research Institute, Ismailia Lab.

Abstract

A total of 168 fresh meat and offal samples, each 250 to 500g weight, were collected from different supermarkets in Ismailia city for determination the incidence of *Arcobacter* species. The samples represented by minced beef meat (44), liver (44), beef burger (40) and oriental sausage (40). *Arcobacter* species could be isolated from 90.9%, 27.3%, 60% and 80% of the minced beef, liver, beef burger and oriental sausage respectively. *A. butzleri*, *A. cryaerophilus* and *A. skirrowii* were detected by 50.0%, 40% and 10% in minced beef samples respectively. *A. butzleri* was recovered from 100% of liver samples mean while, *A. butzleri*, *A. cryaerophilus* and *A. skirrowii* could be detected with 50%, 33.3% and 16.7% of beef burger samples respectively. *A. butzleri*, *A. cryaerophilus* and *A. skirrowii* could be detected with 50%, 50% and 0% of sausage samples respectively. *Arcobacter* species are considered as newly emerging food-borne pathogen in Ismailia governorate, which may cause severs public health hazards to consumers. Further researches are still need towards the sources of contamination by such pathogens and trials to control them to improve the safety of meat and their products.

Bacterial causes of pneumonia in buffalo calves

Enany, M.E. ' Riad, E.M.^a and Wahdan, A

*Dept. of (bacteriology, immunity and mycology), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
Suez Canal University.*

^a Animal Health Research Institute, Dokki, Giza.

Abstract:

In this study 226 nasal and lung samples were collected from pneumonic buffalo calves at 1-2 years old, 73.4% were bacteriologically positive and the most frequent isolated organism were *P.multocida* (19.23%) , *S.pyogenes* (12%), *K.pneumoniae* (13.5%), *P.aeruginosa* (12%), *Actinomyces .pyogenes* (10%), *S.pneumoniae* (5.7%), *E.coli* (6.25%), *S.aureus* (10%) . In addition to 70 nasal samples from pneumoenteric buffalo calves, 100% were bacteriologically positive; the most common isolated microorganisms were *E.coli* (36.14%), *P.multocida* (26.5%), *Actinomyces.pyogenes* (12.1%), *M.haemolytica* (7.2%), *P.mirabilis* (6%), and *K.oxytoca* (2.4%). Pathogenicity of *P. multocida* was detected. According to antibiotic susceptibility test results, enrofloxacin and norofloxacin were the most effective antibiotic on *P.multocida* isolates. Among the *P.multocida* isolates the highest resistance was found against ampicillin, cephalocin and amoxicillin. Detection of *P.multocida* by PCR was found to be significantly associated with the disease status of the calves.

***Coxiella burnetii* infections among small ruminants in Ismailia
Governorate**

Heba, S. El-Mahallawy; Abou-Eisha, A. M. and Hanaa, M. Fadel
*Department of Hygiene, Zoonoses and Animal Ethology, Faculty of Veterinary
Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.*

Abstract

In a survey of Q fever in small ruminants in Ismailia Governorate, a total of 182 animals (91 sheep and 91 goats) of different ages were selected from different farms and veterinary clinics in Ismailia Governorate during the period from December 2010 to December 2011. Two blood samples (one without anticoagulant and the other with EDTA anticoagulant) were collected from each animal and subjected to serologic examination using ELISA (CHECKIT, IDEXX) and PCR assay. The overall *Coxiella burnetii* seroprevalence rate was 14.3% with occurrence rate of 12.1% in sheep and 16.5% in goats. Infection was more common in female animals and especially in those aged 1-2 years old. Seropositive cases were reported from 5 (62.5%) out of 8 sheep farms and 6 (66.7%) out of 9 goat farms examined, in comparison to 9.1% and 21.4% seropositivity among individual cases of sheep and goats, respectively, that had been collected from different veterinary clinics. Regarding the distribution of the disease in different districts in Ismailia Governorate, the highest occurrence of *C. burnetii* seroprevalence in sheep was observed in El Mahsama (37.5%) followed by Abu Balah (33.3%), Ein Ghosein (12.5%) and Wadi El Eshra (9.1%), while the lowest occurrence was observed in El Mananeif (5.6%). In goats, highest infection rates were in Wadi El Eshra (30.8%), El Mahsama (14.3%) followed by El Dabaia (12.5%), while the lowest rate was in El Manaeif (7.7%). PCR performed on 26 seropositive whole blood samples failed to detect *C. burnetii* genome in all of them. The study clarified that Q fever is widely distributed among small ruminants in Ismailia Governorate and they may represent an important source for human infections.

***C. burnetii* infections in cattle and buffaloes and its public health significance**

Heba, S. El-Mahallawy; A. M. Abou-Eisha and Hanaa, M. Fadel
Department of Hygiene, Zoonoses and Animal Ethology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.

Abstract

A total of 184 animals (92 cattle and 92 buffaloes) and 180 persons of different ages were assayed for the occurrence of *C. burnetii* using ELISA and PCR, during the period from December 2010 to December 2011 in Ismailia Governorate. Results of serologic examination confirmed the occurrence of *C. burnetii* IgG antibodies in 6% of animals, with rates of 9.8% in cattle and 2.2% in buffaloes. All the seropositive cases were reported among adult female animals. On the other hand, the overall seroprevalence rate among the examined humans was 16.1% with occurrence rate of 13.1% in apparently healthy persons and 24% in patients. Higher *C. burnetii* seropositivity was reported among persons having high rate of contact with animals like veterinarians and farmers and among those inhabiting rural areas. By performing PCR on blood samples of serologically positive and suspected cases of animals (14) and humans (33), and 20 milk samples of serologically examined cattle and buffaloes, all specimens were PCR negative. The study highlights the role of these ruminant animals as a reservoir of Q fever and they may constitute a source for human infections with *C. burnetii*.

Molecular characterization of bacterial species isolated from clinical and subclinical mastitis in cattle

Enany M.E,*Hanora A.M. Said and Shimaa M. I. Aly

Department of Bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Suez Canal University.

* Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Pharmacy Suez Canal University

ABSTRACT

In this study a total of 500 milk samples were collected from 125 animals from different farms at Sharkia Governorate proved that 260 milk samples (52%) were positive for subclinical mastitis according to California Mastitis test. One hundred and forty samples were positive for clinical mastitis (28%) and 100 were negative samples. All samples were subjected to microbiological examination and the results showed that the most predominant bacteria were *S.aureus* with percentage of 50% in clinical mastitis and 32.7% in sub-clinical mastitis ., *S. uberis* with percentage of 7.1% in clinical cases and 10.8% in subclinical cases ., *S. dysagalactiae* with percentage of 6.4% in clinical and 8.1% in subclinical cases ., *E. coli* with percentage of 3.6% in clinical and 5.8% in subclinical cases and *P.aeruginosa* with 0.7% in clinical mastitis and 1.2 in subclinical mastitis.

Plasmid profile of selected isolates revealed that *S. aureus* harbour a plasmid with a molecular weight 1586 , *Streptococcus* has plasmid with molecular weight 1586pb and *E. coli* has plasmid with molecular weight 2460 bp.

Molecular characterization of bacterial species isolated from clinical and subclinical mastitis in cattle

Enany M.E,*Hanora A.M. Said and Shimaa M. I. Aly

Department of Bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Suez Canal University.

* Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Pharmacy Suez Canal University

ABSTRACT

In this study a total of 500 milk samples were collected from 125 animals from different farms at Sharkia Governorate proved that 260 milk samples (52%) were positive for subclinical mastitis according to California Mastitis test. One hundred and forty samples were positive for clinical mastitis (28%) and 100 were negative samples. All samples were subjected to microbiological examination and the results showed that the most predominant bacteria were *S.aureus* with percentage of 50% in clinical mastitis and 32.7% in sub-clinical mastitis ., *S. uberis* with percentage of 7.1% in clinical cases and 10.8% in subclinical cases ., *S. dysagalactiae* with percentage of 6.4% in clinical and 8.1% in subclinical cases ., *E. coli* with percentage of 3.6% in clinical and 5.8% in subclinical cases and *P.aeruginosa* with 0.7% in clinical mastitis and 1.2 in subclinical mastitis.

Plasmid profile of selected isolates revealed that *S. aureus* harbour a plasmid with a molecular weight 1586 , *Streptococcus* has plasmid with molecular weight 1586pb and *E. coli* has plasmid with molecular weight 2460 bp.

**Histogenesis of the retina of the one humped camel
(Camelus dromedarius)**

Osman, A.H.K.; Eidaros, H. and Metwally, E.

*Department of Cytology and Histology, Faculty of Vet. Med.,
Suez canal university.*

Abstract

The histological and histochemical studies were carried out on 60 camel embryos and fetuses eye balls of different CVRL. Paraffin sections were prepared and subjected to different stains. The present study revealed that, the optic pit was detected at 0.8 cm CVRL, as shallow groove on either side of the neural folds. The optic vesicle was observed at 1.5 cm CVRL, comprising from neuroectodermal cells, which became modified into a crescentic cup-like structure representing the optic cup at 2 cm CVRL. The optic cup was comprised from outer pigmented epithelium and the inner neuroblastic layer. The ganglion cells were distinctly differentiated at 6 cm CVRL, which separated from neuroblastic cells by the inner plexiform layer. The inner nuclear layer was firstly observed at 30 cm CVRL, which exhibited its full differentiation at 35 cm CVRL and became separated from the outer nuclear layer by the outer plexiform layer. First appearance of the photoreceptor cells was observed at 55 cm CVRL, which differentiated into outer and inner segments at 74 cm CVRL. All the layers of the retina were completely differentiated at 98 cm CVRL, comprising ten retinal layers.

Key word: optic pit- optic vesicle- optic cup- retinal cells - photoreceptors

Disturbances of acid- base balance and blood gases in newborn buffalo calves suffered from bronchopneumonia.

El- Sayed, R.F., Asmaa, O.A., Mahmoud, A.E and Mandour, A.S.
Department of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.

Abstract

This study was conducted on a total number of 51 newborn buffalo calves in two farms in Ismailia governorate. The most evidenced clinical signs of bronchopneumonia in newborn buffalo calves were polypnea, anorexia, depression, weakness, bilateral copious mucoid and mucopurulent nasal discharge, coughing, unilateral or bilateral ocular discharge and dyspnea that were evidenced in some cases. Also, the tracheal sound was exaggerated and accompanied sometimes with rattling and/ or stenotic sound while auscultation of the lungs revealed presence of mixed abnormal sounds in different areas of both lungs that were soft crackles, coarse crackles and wheezes. A significant hypoxemia with a non significant changes of PaCO₂ and blood pH were recorded in acute and chronic cases meanwhile, died cases recorded a significant hypoxemia, acidosis and hypercapnia. The blood bicarbonates concentration recorded a non significant change in diseased calves. It could be concluded that bronchopneumonia has a harmful effect on general health condition in newborn buffalo calves as well as on blood gases and acid- base balance, even death may be occurs in neglected cases.

Key words: *Newborn, Buffalo calves, Respiratory score, Bronchopneumonia, Blood gases, Hypoxemia, Femoral artery, Acid base.*

Gross anatomical features of the nasal cavity of the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*)

Hassan, S. A.

*Department of Anatomy and Embryology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
Suez Canal University, Egypt*

Summary

The current study aimed to clarify the detailed gross features of the nasal cavity in hooded crow by using ten adult crows. The heads of the birds were sectioned sagittally and transversely in a rostro-caudal sequence. The nasal cavity was elongated oval in form. It divided into vestibule that occupied by the rostral half of the rostral nasal concha , fundus which was represented by a narrow zone in the caudodorsal end of the nasal cavity and nasal cavity proper in between the vestibule and the fundus. It formed rostrally by the nostrils which were two circular openings located laterally at the junction between the rostral two thirds and caudal third of the upper beak. The rostral nasal concha lay opposite the nostrils and showed C-shaped appearance in transverse section about 7mm long and 4mm wide dorso-ventrally at its base. The caudal nasal concha situated horizontally caudodorsal to the rostral one, measuring about 13 mm long and 4 mm wide dorso-ventrally. In cross section, it exhibited a scroll-like structure consisting of one and half circle. The infraorbital sinus was well developed in hooded crow.

Effects of vitamin E and selenium complex on heat-stressed rabbits

AL-Zafry, S. R. and Medan, M. S. *

Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Omar AL Mukhtar University, AL Baida, Libya

** Department of Theriogenology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt.*

**Correspondence to: Mohamed S. Medan., Ph.D.- Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Omar AL Mukhtar University, AL Baida, Libya.*

E-mail: medan69@hotmail.com

Homepage: <http://mohamedmedan.tripod.com>

Abstract

The effects of vitamin E & selenium were evaluated on 27 heat-stressed New Zealand white rabbits. After induction of heat stress, rabbits were randomly divided into 3 groups (9 rabbits of each). The first group (control group) did not receive any supplementation of vitamin E or selenium. The second group was injected subcutaneously with 0.2 ml (5.05 mg) vitamin E & selenium per animal weekly. The third group was injected subcutaneously with 0.4 ml (10.10 mg) vitamin E & selenium per animal weekly. Heat stress was induced through exposure of all groups to a temperature of 35 °C daily for 6 hours and continued for 35 days. Rectal and skin temperatures were recorded 1 hour before and at the end of heat stress. Blood samples were collected from the ear vein into heparinized vacutainer tubes and plasma was separated for estimation of glucose, urea, cholesterol, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, albumin and globulin. The rectal and skin temperatures increased significantly ($P<0.05$) after induction of heat stress. The results showed that supplementation of vitamin E & selenium complex decreased both rectal and skin temperatures in heat-stressed rabbits. Plasma glucose and cholesterol were significantly higher in all treated groups compared to control group. Regarding the effect of vitamin E & selenium dose, there was no significant difference between the two treated groups. From these results we can conclude that vitamin E & selenium complex could be used to alleviate the adverse effects of heat stress in rabbits.

Keywords: *Vitamin E & selenium; Heat Stress; Rabbits*

Susceptibility of different cell cultures to equine herpes virus-1

Kasem, S.G., Safaa, A., Warda* and Khodeir, M. H. *

Department of Virology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafr El Sheikh University

**Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute, Abbasia, Cairo, Egypt*

Abstract

This work was carried out to compare between the susceptibility of three cell lines including Fetal Equine Kidney cells (FEK-Tc13); Madin-Darby Bovine Kidney cells (MDBK) and Rabbit Kidney cells (RK-13) to the infection with neuropathogenic strain of equine herpes virus type 1 (Ab4p). It was found that the FEK-Tc13 cell culture was the most susceptible cell line for virus replication yielding a virus titer of 2×10^7 plaques forming unites (PFU) /ml followed by RK-13 and MDBK cells which yield a virus titer of 2×10^6 PFU/ml and 4×10^5 PFU/ml; respectively. Studying of the virus growth kinetics revealed that the best time to obtain the highest titer was 72 hours post inoculation and the observed cytopathic effect in all cell cultures was characterized by cell rounding, granulation of the cytoplasm and cell degeneration ended with detachment of cells from the culture surface. Polymerase chain reaction detected one band of 1066-bp of the viral genome when DNA was extracted from FEK-Tc13, RK-13 and MDBK cells. The restriction map analysis of EHV-1 genome with BamHI enzyme, revealed bands of expected size in both FEK-Tc13 and RK-13 infected cells and there was no extra BamHI cut in the viral DNA extracted from MDBK infected cells.

Arterial supply of the shoulder, arm and fore arm regions in the Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

Hassan, S. A., Moussa, E. A.

Department of Anatomy and Embryology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt

Abstract

The thoracic limb of the red fox is supplied by the axillary artery; the terminal branch of the subclavian artery. The thoracic limb in fox is also supplied by superficial cervical artery which distributed in Mm. trapezius, brachiocephalicus, pectoralis descendus, rhomboideus, supraspinatus and subscapularis. The axillary artery gives off A. thoracica externa to pectoral muscles; A. thoracica lateralis to Mm. brachiocephalicus, pectoralis descendus, trapezius, rhomboideus, supraspinatus and subscapularis ; A. subscapularis to Mm. triceps brachii, subscapularis, infraspinatus, deltoideus, trapezius, latissimus dorsi and biceps brachii. The axillary artery continues its course as brachial artery which detaches the deep brachial artery to Mm. triceps brachii and tensor fascia antibrachii; bicipital artery; collateral ulnar artery to the elbow joint and M. triceps; transverse cubital artery to Mm. biceps brachii, cleidobrachialis, pectoralis descendens and brachialis; recurrent ulnar artery to Mm. pronator teres , flexor carpi radialis, flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor digitorum superficialis and ulnar and humeral heads of flexor digitorum profundus; ulnar artery to Mm. flexor digitorum profundus, flexor digitorum superficialis and elbow joint; common interosseous artery to Mm. extensor carpi ulnaris, pronator quadratus, extensor digitorum lateralis, extensor digitorum communis and extensor carpi radialis; and the deep antibrachial artery to Mm. pronator teres, pronator quadratus, flexor carpi radialis and flexor digitorum profundus. The brachial artery then continued as the median artery in the fore arm region which release the radial artery to supply Mm. flexor digiti profundus, and carpal joint.

Pharmacokinetic and bioavailability of spectinomycin and the effect of *Nigella sativa* oil with spectinomycin in sheep.

Abeer M. Radi

Department of pharmacology, Faculty of veterinary Medicine, Beni-suef University, Egypt.

Abstract

Spectinomycin is an aminocyclitol antibiotics in veterinary medicine, it is used therapeutically for bacterial respiratory and enteric infections. Searches for substances with antimicrobial activity are frequent, and the medicinal plants are frequently used in popular medicine as remedies for many infectious diseases. The pharmacokinetics and bioavailability study of spectinomycin was conducted in healthy sheep following administration of a single (20mg/kg bw.) intravenous (i.v.), intramuscular (i.m.) dose and study the effect of using spectinomycin in the same dose with combination with *Nigella sativa* oil (0.9 ml/kg bw.), by using the microbiological assay method. Serum concentration time curve was best described as two compartment open model. The distribution and elimination half lives ($t_{0.5(\alpha)}$, $t_{0.5(\beta)}$) were 0.175 ± 0.048 h and 2.078 ± 0.419 h., respectively. Spectinomycin distributed extravascularly with a volume of distribution $Vd_{(ss)}$ 0.187 ± 0.029 l/kg, and total body clearance (CL_B) of 0.0786 ± 0.006 l/kg/h. Following intramuscular injection, spectinomycin was absorbed with $t_{0.5(ab)}$ 0.124 ± 0.063 h and eliminated with $t_{0.5(el)}$ 3.995 ± 0.082 h. The peak serum concentration was 32.478 ± 1.19 ug/ml attained after (T_{max}) of 0.667 ± 0.023 h. The systemic bioavailability (F) of spectinomycin after i.m. injection was 80.51% and serum protein binding tendency was 2.814%. Spectinomycin had additive effect on combination with *Nigella sativa*, where the diameters of zone of inhibition is significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) in animals given spectinomycin in combination with *Nigella sativa* oil .

Anatomical studies on the arterial blood supply of the pelvic limb of chicken

SWIELIM, G.A., KHALIFA, E.F. AND EL-GAMMAL, S.M.
*ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY DEPARTEMENT, FACULTY OF
VETERINARY MEDICINE CAIRO UNIVERSITY*

Abstract

The study of the arterial supply of the pelvic limb of the chicken was carried out on fifty adult, healthy cockerels (Balady breed). The arterial blood supply of the pelvic limb of the chicken were demonstrated by injection of coloured gum milk latex and treated by the ordinary method of preserving. The arterial blood supply of the pelvic limb of the chicken is mainly obtained from the external iliac and ischiatic arteries. The external iliac artery supplies the pelvic limb to the level of the knee joint, while the ischiatic artery is responsible for supplying the entire limb, changing its name according to the region of the limb it supplies. The ischiatic artery terminates after giving off the sural artery and continues in the leg region as the popliteal artery. The branches of the popliteal artery supply the knee and leg regions; whereas the cranial tibial artery, the continuation of the popliteal artery, supplies the foot with its own branches.

The origin, course and distribution of the arteries of the pelvic limbs of the chicken were carefully described. The results obtained were discussed with the work of other authors in domestic fowl and other domestic birds.

Key words: *External iliac artery, Ischiatic artery, Pelvic limb and Chicken.*

Effect of some compounds on propagation of Rift Valley Fever virus on tissue culture

El Manzalawy, M. A. and Hanan, S. AbdeIRouf

Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Research Institute, Abbassia, Cairo

Abstract

The effect of four salts (CaCl_2 ; CaHPO_4 ; MSG and DEA-dextran) was investigated in the nutrient medium overlaying Rift Valley Fever (RVFV) infected Vero cell monolayer in an attempt to maximize the virus titre of the obtained infected fluids. Prior safety testing of these salts carried out on Swiss albino mice. Toxicity testing on vero cells revealed absolute safety with MSG. The least toxic salts were DEA-dextran and CaCl_2 . CaHPO_4 showing moderate toxicity. MSG enhanced the detection of CPE of RVFV in vero cells. Maximum TCID_{50} titres were obtained with CaCl_2 (8.2 – 8.5 \log_{10}). While the lowest titer was detected with MSG (7.5 – 7.8 \log_{10}). Maximum mice lethal infective dose (MLID₅₀) titres were found with DEA-dextran (7.8 – 8.0 \log_{10}). The lowest value was found with MSG (6.0 \log_{10}). The use of either CaCl_2 or CaHPO_4 improved the thermotolerance of the virus stored at 4°C (7 \log_{10} TCID_{50} titres after 48 hours exposure). At 37°C, CaCl_2 was the best to be used (3.5 \log_{10} TCID_{50} , 48 hours exposure). Cryostability potentiality at (-20°C) was best with both CaCl_2 and DEA-dextran showing virus titers of (6.8 \log_{10} TCID_{50} after 6 months exposure) and at -70°C, the use of CaCl_2 proved to potentiate cryostability with a titer of (8 \log_{10} TCID_{50} after 6 months exposure). The obtained results would be of value in RVFV-vaccine production.

Investigation on common parasitic diseases in marine Puffer fish (*Lagocephalus lunaris*) in relation to heavy metal pollution in Lake Tamsah, Ismailia Province

Maather M.M. El-Lamie and *Heba I. Abdel-Mawla

Dept. of Fish Diseases and Management, Fac. of Vet. Med., Suez Canal Univ.

**Animal Health Research Institute (Ismailia Branch)-Agriculture Research Center.*

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on 294 marine puffer fish (*Lagocephalus lunaris*). The fish were randomly collected from Lake Tamsah, Ismailia Province at different seasons. There were no pathognomonic signs in infested fish. The recorded signs and P.M. lesions were excessive mucous secretion, congestion, marbling appearance, pale gills and destruction of gill filaments in case of crustacean infestation, pale enlarged liver with haemorrhages, in case of nematode larvae infestation. Intestine was inflamed in cases with immature cestode infestation. The detected parasites were identified as 2 copepods (*Bomolochus* sp. and *Caligus* sp.), nematode (*Cucullanus* sp. larva) and unidentified immature cestode. The total infestation rate was 40.8% and autumn displayed the highest seasonal prevalence. Crustacean parasites represented the highest prevalence (34.6%) followed by immature cestodes (6.1%) and nematode larvae (4.1%). The highest prevalence of crustacean parasites and nematode larvae were recorded in summer while the highest prevalence of immature cestodes was recorded in autumn. The relations between fish body lengths and weights with parasitic infestation were recorded. Besides, the relation between heavy metal pollution and parasitic infestation was discussed.

Keywords: *Lagocephalus lunaris*, *Bomolochus* sp., *Caligus* sp., *Cucullanus* larva, immature cestode, prevalence, heavy metals.

Comparative clinico-physiological effects of the α_2 -adrenoceptor agonists; Xylazine and Medetomidine in dogs

Fayez, M., Abdel-Daim and M., Elgendy, R.

Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University, Egypt

Abstract

This study was conducted to compare the effects of xylazine (XYL) and medetomidine (MED) on some clinico-physiological values in dogs. A prospective blinded randomized experimental trial was used with six dogs, which were allocated to two groups of three animals each. The 1st group received intramuscular (i.m.) XYL (2.2 mg/kg) and the 2nd group received MED (40 μ g/kg, i.m.). Heart rate (HR), electrocardiographic (ECG) readings, blood pressure (systolic and diastolic), respiratory rate (RR), and rectal temperature were measured at 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 60 and 90 minutes from drug administration. Xylazine and MED induced a significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in HR up to 60 and 90 minutes after drugs' administration, respectively. Xylazine at a dose of 2.2 mg/kg induced marked brady-arrhythmia with sinus arrest and 1st degree A-V block, while MED induced a less pronounced arrhythmia. Both XYL and MED induced a transient hypertension (increase in both systolic and diastolic blood pressure) that returned to normal values after 30 minutes from drugs' administration. They also induced a significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in RR. Both drugs had no significant effect on rectal temperature of the treated dogs. It was concluded that MED is more potent and less arrhythmogenic than XYL, and the two drugs nearly have the same effects on HR, RR and blood pressure values in dogs.

Keywords: α_2 -agonists; Xylazine; Medetomidine; Preanaesthetic medication; Dogs.

Anesthetic induction with propofol versus ketamine pre and post lower pole nephrectomy in dogs.

Shekidef, M. H.; Helal, I. E. and *Ramadan, T.

*Department of Surgery, Anesthesiology and Radiology & *Department of clinical pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.*

Abstract

This study was performed on fourteen mongrel dogs to compare anesthetic induction in healthy, as well as, partially nephrectomized dogs using bolus intravenous administration of either propofol 4 mg/kg in group I (before nephrectomy) and group II (one month after lower pole nephrectomy) or ketamine 10 mg/kg in group III (before nephrectomy) and group IV (one month after lower pole nephrectomy). The quality of induction and recovery, the occurrence of cardiovascular and respiratory side effects and serum biochemical parameters were investigated. The results revealed that, anesthetic induction time did not change significantly in dogs before and after nephrectomy under the effect of either propofol or ketamine. Meanwhile, ketamine induced significantly longer weak time and down time than did propofol in corresponding groups. RRF was significantly longer in nephrectomized than non nephrectomized dogs under the effect of both agents while, recovery time was significantly longer in nephrectomized than non nephrectomized dogs under the effect of propofol. Ketamine caused significantly longer recovery time than did propofol in corresponding groups. There were no significant differences in induction and recovery scores before and after nephrectomy in dogs anesthetized with either propofol or ketamine. However, propofol caused significantly better induction and recovery than did ketamine in corresponding groups. Propofol caused significant decrease but ketamine caused significant increase in heart rate and respiratory rate in both nephrectomized and non nephrectomized dogs. Meanwhile, they did not significantly alter rectal temperature. ECG tracings showed only change in heart rate without arrhythmias. Significant increases in AST, LDH, CPK, urea and creatinine were observed in all groups with minor disparity from one to another group. It could be concluded that ketamine had better cardiopulmonary effect than propofol but the later was superior in the quality of induction and recovery. Lower pole nephrectomy in dogs had minimal impact on the modality of the effect of either agent.

Indicators of lead exposure in cattle and sheep

Mehennaoui, S. , Afri-Mehennaoui, F.Z*, Sellaoui, S. and Kadi M. F.

Environment Health and Animal Productions Laboratory (ESPA), Veterinary Department, Batna University, Algeria.

** Biology and environment Laboratory (LBE), Ecolgy Departement, Constantine University, Algeria.*

Abstract:

The aim of this work was to study the significance of blood lead, zinc-protoporphyrins and hair lead concentrations as parameters of lead exposure in cattle and in sheep. Two heifers FFPN and a group of five ewes received lead orally at a dose of 2.3 mg/kg/d for 17 weeks and 62 days respectively in cattle and ewes. In addition a control farm and five farms in a polluted area were used; in each farm fives cattles were chosen randomly. In cattle blood lead concentrations reached 360 µg/l thresholds from which the manifestations of toxicity may occur, whereas it reached 122µg/l in ewes. After the end of exposure the blood lead levels decreased in a biexponential-like manner and were higher than the measured before the exposure period. The lead concentrations were **0.70±0.3 mg/kg** in first sampling and **0.9±0.2 mg/kg** four months later in hair bovine located in rural area. Besides, hair lead levels were higher in urban area, from **4.2 ±1.2 mg/kg** (first sampling) and **13±3.5 mg/kg** (four months later) which suggest that the animals were under influence of anthropogenic activities.

Key Words: *Lead, Exposure, Blood, Hair, Zinc-protoporphyrins, Cattle, Ewes.*

Methicillin resistance *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) associated with arthritis in broiler farms in Ismailia province, Egypt and its zoonotic potential significance.

Youssef, A. I. and Dalia M. Hamed*

Department of Animal Hygiene, Zoonoses, and animal Ethology, and

**Department of Poultry and Rabbit Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University.*

Abstract

Staphylococcosis caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) impacts chicken broilers and its public health hazards has not been investigated in Egypt. Therefore, this study aimed to estimate the incidence, antibiotic resistance profile and zoonotic implications of *S. aureus* related arthritis in broiler farms. Samples were collected from 20 broiler farms at finishing ages (>30 day) located at Ismailia, Egypt. Clinical findings of arthritis were confined to depression and inability to stand with swelling and warm to touch hock and stifle joints. Necropsy finding showed whitish to yellowish exudates at affected joints. Swabs from joint exudates were tested for *S. aureus* on the basis of cultural and biochemical properties and confirmed by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) amplification of 16S rRNA gene. Results showed that, 13/20 (65%) farms, 110/200 (55%) arthritic birds, 7/60 (11.7%) apparently health and 7/20 (35%) litter samples were positive for *S. aureus*. Coagulase positive strains were isolated from 11 (65%) of farms compared to 2 (15%) coagulase negative *S. aureus* strains. The *in vitro* antibiotic sensitivity to 17 antibiotic discs revealed that 58.2% of the isolates were completely resistant, 35.3% were moderately sensitive and 6.5% were sensitive isolates. Complete antibiotic resistance to methacillin and oxacillin oxytetracycline and sulbactin-ampicillin were observed in all isolates. Isolates were high sensitivity to enrofloxacin (60%) followed by cefotaxime and amoxicillin-claveulenic (20%), and ciprofloxacin (10%). Results of comparative antibiotic resistance profile of a coagulase positive and coagulase negative MRSA isolates to 19 antibiotics revealed that, the two isolates were multi-drug resistant strains. In farm workers, 14 (31.1%) of 45 were *S. aureus* carriers. All human isolates were multi-drug resistant MRSA and none of the workers had skin affection. In conclusion, MRSA infections were prevalent among broilers at the finishing ages; it was a potential cause of economic losses by arthritis and posing a health hazard of zoonotic transmission to human contacts and consumers.

Key words: *Staphylococcus aureus*, MRSA, Arthritis, Antimicrobial resistance, Zoonoses.

Effect of guar meal as a prebiotic on the ceecal microflora of broiler chickens challenged with *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE)

**Osman M.M. Mohamed; Adel, A.S. El-Nabtiti; Marwa, A .M. Hassan* ;
Abeer, A.I. Hassanin**

*Dept of Animal Wealth Development, and *Department of Animal Hygiene,
Zoonoses and Behaviour, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal Uni-
versity, Ismailia, Egypt.*

Abstract

The aim of the study was to determine the effect of dietary supplementation of guar meal as a prebiotic on the performance and gut of broiler chicken challenged with *Salmonella Enteritidis*. One hundred and eighty, day-old, unsexed broiler chicks (Hubbard) were used. Chicks were randomly distributed among four treatments with three replicates of 15 chicks per replicate. Group (A) served as non treated control received basal diet from first day till the end of experiment ; while group (B) received basal diet and was challenged with *Salmonella enteritidis* strain a high dose of 3.4×10^8 CFU/ml in drinking water at the age of ten days for three consecutive days. Group (C) was fed a diet containing 2.5 % guar meal from the first day till the end of the experiment without challenge with *Salmonella enteritidis*. Finally, group (D) was received a diet containing 2.5 % guar meal in the basal diet and was challenged with a high dose of the same *Salmonella Enteritidis* strain. From this study it was cleared that *Salmonella Entritidis* and was decreased in birds received guar meal 2.5 % but also in iliocecal content was markedly decreased in guar treated groups. From the present results, it seems interesting to focus on using this feed additive (guar meal) in animal diet to reduce the microflara content, particularly pathogens and in this case improve the performance and immunity of the host instead of using antibiotics. The growth performance of the guar treated groups was significantly improved than non treated groups thought the experiment.

This search from the project "antibiotic alternatives to avoid the risk of bacterial resistance on human health"

Biological Filtration for Heavy Metals in some Red Sea Fishes, Suez, Egypt

Eissa I. A. M; *Gehan I.S; *Wafeek M. and *Nashwa A.S.

*Department of fish diseases and management, Faculty of Vet. Medicine,
Suez Canal University*

** Central lab. For Aquaculture Research El-Abbassa Abo-Hammad, Sharqia
44662, Egypt.*

Abstract

Six marine fish species were randomly collected from Red Sea Suez province Egypt, *Siganus rivulatus*, *Mulloides flavolineatus*, *Antherinidae*, *Pagellus acarne*, *Saurida undosquamis*, and *Lutjanus sp*. Fishes were classified into infested and non infested by parasites then sacrificed to measure the heavy metals in different organs (gills, liver, musculature) and (adult nematode); Pb concentration, the highest level in gills (0.311) $\mu\text{g/g}$ of *Saurida undosquamis* (non infested) and the lowest level in musculature of *Mulloides flavolineatus* (infested) (0.023) $\mu\text{g/g}$. The highest level of Cu (19.256 $\mu\text{g/g}$) in gills of *Saurida undosquamis* and the lowest level in musculature of *Anthrinae sp* (1.153) $\mu\text{g/g}$. Gills of *Lutjanus sp* showed highest level of Cd (0.199) $\mu\text{g/g}$ while musculature of *Saurida undosquamis* showed lowest level (0.033) $\mu\text{g/g}$. Zn had highest level in gills of *Lutjanus sp* (45.23) $\mu\text{g/g}$ while musculature of *Saurida undosquamis* had lowest level (5.353) $\mu\text{g/g}$. Iron showed highest level in gills of *Mulloides flavolineatus* (32.79) $\mu\text{g/g}$ and the lowest level in musculature of *Siganus rivulatus* (1.86) $\mu\text{g/g}$. Mn showed highest level in gills of *Lutjanus sp* 879.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$. and the lowest level in musculature of *Anthrinae sp* (16.0) $\mu\text{g/g}$. Generally all examined infested fish species with such adult nematodes recorded low levels of selected metals than non infested fish species.

Keywords: *Adult nematodes Marine fishes, the heavy metals, residues.*

Effects of Some Environmental Condition on Reproductive Performance of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

Mohamed wafeek and Ahmed abdalla

Fish Physiology and hatchery Department. Central Laboratory for Aquaculture Research, Agriculture Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the effects of some environmental condition on the reproductive performance of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Females in each hapas were checked for eggs every other day. Brooding females were netted and the eggs were gently removed from their mouths. The females were weighed and returned to their haps. The collected eggs were counted and spawning dates were recorded to determine the following spawning parameters, total number of eggs per hapa, average absolute fecundity, average number of eggs per spawn, average number of spawning per female, interspawn intervals, mean days elapsed per spawn and time to first spawning (days)

**THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,
SUEZ CANAL UNIVERSITY
4-6 DECEMBER 2012
(ISMAILIA)**

*(Modern concepts in animals health and diseases and its
public health significance)*

Under the Auspices of

Prof. Dr/ Moustafa Mosaad
Minister of Higher Education

General/ Gamal Embaby
Ismailia Governor

Prof. Dr/ Mohamed Mohamedean
President of Suez Canal University

PRESIDENT: Prof. Dr/ Ibrahim Mohasmed Fares

GENERAL RAPPORTEUR: Prof. Dr/ Sanaa Mokhtar El Nahala

GENERAL SECRETARY: Prof. Dr/ Saber Mohamed Abuzeid

شكر وتقدير

تتوجه كلية الطب البيطري، جامعة قناة السويس بخالص الشكر والامتنان لكل من ساهم في إنجاح هذا المؤتمر وتخص بالشكر

الأستاذ الدكتور/ مصطفى مسعد وزير التعليم العالي	
اللواء/جمال امبابي	محافظ الإسماعيلية
الأستاذ الدكتور/محمد محمدين	رئيس جامعة قناة السويس
الهيئة العامة للخدمات البيطرية	النقابة العامة للأطباء البيطريين
المهندس/ محمود عثمان	رئيس مجلس إدارة مجموعة شركات المهندس عثمان أحمد عثمان

شركات الأدوية والمستحضرات البيطرية:	
شركة أدويــــــــــــا	شركة أطياب
شركة أبيكس العالمية	دلتا فيت
يونيتد بيوميد	نيو توب فيت للخدمات البيطرية
شركة دكتور خالد بن الوليد	معامل أسترا
شركة دكتور سامح الزهار	توب كوالتي

اللجنة العلمية لطلاب مرحلة البكالوريوس بقاعة المناقشات بالكلية

اشراف أ.د./ ابراهيم حسين أحمد
وكيل الكلية لشئون التعليم والطلاب

رئاسة الجلسة: أ.د./ حمدي عبدالوهاب فتيح
أ.د./ محمد ناجي
د/ محمد شقيدف

كلمة أمين اتحاد طلاب الكلية: محمد طه
موضوعات أبحاث الطلاب:

١. اصابات الغدد اللعابية في الحيوانات المستأنسة
الطالبة/ نسمة أشرف عبدالرسول (الفرقة الخامسة)

٢. مرض الاجهاض المعدي في الأبقار
الطالبة/ الهام محمود ابراهيم (الفرقة الخامسة)
الطالبة/ اسلام عربي عطا (الفرقة الخامسة)

٣. باثولوجيا مرض الحويصلات الدماغية في الأغنام
الطالبة/ حنان عبدالحليم حامد (الفرقة الرابعة)

المؤتمر العلمي الدولي السابع

كلية الطب البيطري

جامعة قناة السويس

المفاهيم الحديثة في صحة أمراض الحيوانات وأهميتها للصحة العامة

تحت رعاية

الأستاذ الدكتور/ مصطفى مسعد

وزير التعليم العالي

اللواء/ جمال امبابي

محافظ الاسماعيلية

الأستاذ الدكتور/ محمد محمدين

رئيس جامعة قناة السويس

رئيس المؤتمر: أ.د./ إبراهيم محمد فارس

مقرر عام المؤتمر: أ.د./ ثناء مختار محمد النحلة

سكرتير عام المؤتمر: أ.د./ صابر محمد شكر أبو زيد

٤-٦ ديسمبر ٢٠١٢

المكرمون

❖ قيادات الجامعة

❖ النقابة العامة للأطباء البيطريين

❖ الشركات الراحية للمؤتمر

❖ قيادات الكلية السابقين

- ١- أ.د./ عبد الحميد شلبي
- ٢- أ.د./ محمد علي شليح
- ٣- أ.د./ حسني عبد اللطيف عبد الرحمن
- ٤- أ.د./ إبراهيم عاشور إبراهيم
- ٥- أ.د./ محمد السيد عناني
- ٦- أ.د./ محمد عبد التواب عوض
- ٧- أ.د./ ربيع السيد صالح
- ٨- أ.د./ حاتم عبد الخالق جماز

❖ الأساتذة المتفرغون من رواد الكلية

- ١- أ.د./ مصطفى فايز محمد
- ٢- أ.د./ سيد محمود شعراوي
- ٣- أ.د./ محسن محمد الدمرداش
- ٤- أ.د./ أحمد عبد الفتاح إسماعيل
- ٥- أ.د./ عبد المنعم أحمد السيد المليجي أبو الروس
- ٦- أ.د./ عبد الحميد كامل عثمان
- ٧- أ.د./ محمد عبد العال صبيح
- ٨- أ.د./ ثروت سالم نافع
- ٩- أ.د./ مختار محمد علي الطرابيلي
- ١٠- أ.د./ محمد طاهر إبراهيم
- ١١- أ.د./ إسماعيل عبد المنعم محمد
- ١٢- أ.د./ مكرم أحمد محمد يس
- ١٣- أ.د./ أسامة محمد علي عبد الله
- ١٤- أ.د./ كوثر عبد الواحد الهادي
- ١٥- أ.د./ نشأت حسن صالح

❖ الحاصلون على جوائز الدولة

- ١- د. محمد صبري عبده
- ٢- د. محمد مصطفى عبد الدايم
- ٣- د. عصام محمد عبد العليم

المتوفون 

- ١- أ.د./ محمد عبد العزيز
- ٢- أ.د./ عرفة علي العطار
- ٣- أ.د./ أحمد فكري حسين
- ٤- أ.د./ بشرى مصطفى حسين
- ٥- ط.ب./ ضياء البياع