

Prevalence and Control of Lice Infesting Goats in Egyptian Desert

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S. M



A Thesis

Presented for the award of the Ph.D. Degree

By

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لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ
صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

سورة البقرة آية ٢٥٥



**PRESENTED TO MY PARENTS,
MY WIFE AND MY DAUGHTER
DINA**

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ARABIC SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The continuous demand for animal protein is increased because of increasing the population. Consequently, it is necessary to raise the animal production in any region all over the world. However, there are many problems that facing this progress especially in developing countries. Egypt is one of the developing countries that suffer from the same problem. The interaction of several ecological factors present in Egypt creates a favourable environment for several pests responsible for the transmission of different diseases to the domestic animals. Moreover, the rather temperate weather predominating throughout the year, allows for survival of these pests as endemic pests. In respect of the population of animal production in Egypt now a day, the present survey an animal count revealed that total numbers of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and camels were 3.688, 2.570, 4.530, 5.373 and 0.232 melion heads, respectively (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, June 1994).

One of the serious problems that hinder the animals breeding in Egypt is the parasitic infestation like ectoparasite (lice, fleas, mites, ticks and other blood sucking insects). The ectoparasites are vectors of several pathogenic agents that cause diseases or mortality to animals either biological or mechanical. Some of the early investigations in ectoparasites on domestic animals revealed that lice is one of the major ectoparasites that cause great skin irritation, restless, reduction in body weight gain and milk production and anaemia in infested animal (Soulsby 1968).