شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قـسـم ﴾

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصـــل

B 11540

Cairo University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Dept. of Surgery, Anesthesiology and Radiology.

PREVALENT SURGICAL AFFECTIONS AMONG CALVES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION

A thesis presented by

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(Surgery, Anesthesiology and Radiology)

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والمشرف على الرسالة

Dedication

The thesis is dedicated with my respect
to my wife (***Hanan***) for her endless love,
patience and support and to my lovely son (***Ziad***).

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First of all, endless thanks to ***Allah*** who gives me the power to finish this study.

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Contents

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Most of the available literatures defined the calf as young bovine (cattle or buffalo), either male or female, of one year old or less ***(Kay, 1960).***

Farmstead cattle, descended from aurochs, were domesticated in Egypt in prehistoric times.

Apart from the humped zebu, introduced from Syria as a draught animal during the Eighteenth Dynasty and regarded as foreign, two types of calves, longhorn and shorthorn, were distinguished. The latter entered the country later, perhaps during the Old Kingdom, and gradually supplanted the former. Both types were occasionally polled.

The main distinction was between the calves confined to stables for fattening and slaughter and the herds roaming freely in the pastures, mainly used as draught animals for the plough, for threshing and for their milk (Fig., 1a).

Beef calf formed the prime offering to the gods, other meat, apart from venison and fowl, being too lowly esteemed. The god received only the head and leg and the remainder went for human consumption ***(Rosalind and Janssen, 1989).***

Although cattle were bred in Old Egypt, they were also imported in substantial numbers from neighboring countries.

Rock drawings of calves were found at Karnak temple in Luxor. The presented calves were characterized by bifurcated tails and three horns (Fig.,1b) ***(Houlihan, 1996).***

Surgical affections among calves whether congenital or acquired are numerous and variable. Some of the congenital and most of the acquired affections are liable to be corrected surgically. Many authors studied these affections ***(Khamis, 1979; El-Maghraby, 1988; Kenawy and Kassem, 1992; Senna, 1994 and Omran, 1996).*** On the other hand, significant advancement in the field of diagnosis appeared in the last decade. Many diagnostic tools have been employed for diagnosis of surgical problems. These include recent radiographic units ***(Chawla, Chandna , Nigam, Singh, Peshin and Krishnamurthy, 1989),*** ultrasonography ***(Kofler, 1996a&b and El-Ghoul, 2001)*** and endoscopes ***(Munroe and Cauvin, 1994).***

The objectives of the present study are to:

1- Put on record the prevalent surgical affections in calves and the description of their clinical, radiological and histopathological aspects.

2- Study the possible role of breed and age on the distribution of the surgical affections among calves.

3- Assess the diagnostic value of ultrasonographic examination in certain surgical affections of calves.

4- Perform abdominal ultrasonographic examination in clinically healthy calves to determine the images of some abdominal organs in both unweaned and weaned calves.

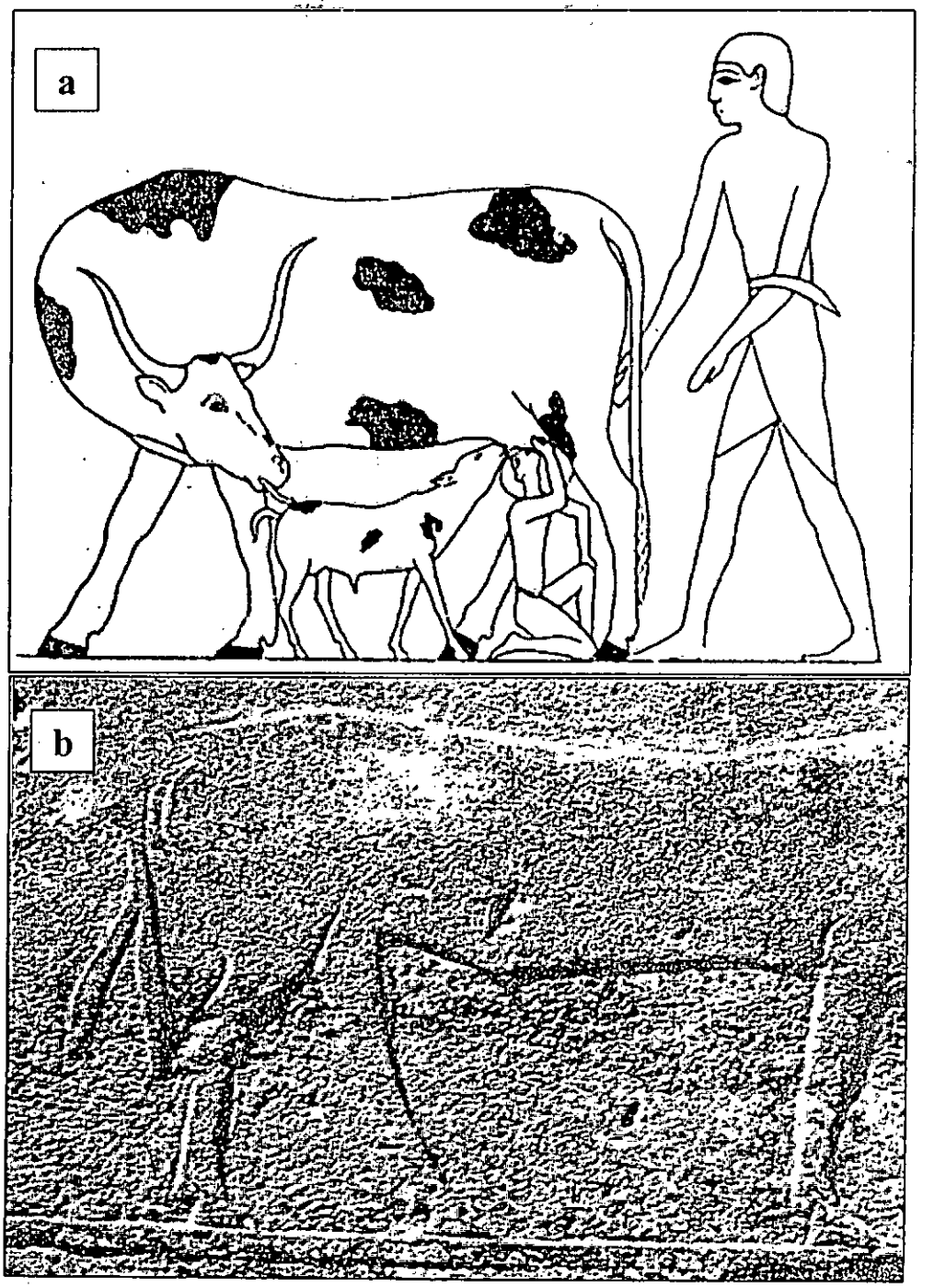

Fig.(1):-

a-A boy and a calf together drinking from a cow .From the tomb of Baqt at Beni Hassan, Twelfth Dynasty ***(Rosalind and Janssen,1989).***

b-Rock drawing at Luxor showing a calf with a bifurcated tail ***(Houlihan, 1996).***

REVIEW OF LITERATURE