

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية







شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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AFFECTIONS OF SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES IN FARM ANIMALS

Thesis submitted

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Misk

Solain Je

10 my parents and my wife

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The skin is the largest single organ of the body performing not only a supportive anatomical role but also a wide variety of important physiological functions essential to the well-being of the animal.

Throughout human history, farm animals skin has been closely associated with man's way of life. Primitive and nomadic people used it and still use it for shelter and clothing, for weapons and for carrying food and water.

Today, hides are the main source for manufacturing leather goods, collagens, casings, felt, upholstery, fertilizers, wool skins, rugs and textiles.

Simply, the condition of the skin is an indication of the state of health, especially when the hair coat is smooth and glossy. On the contrary, when the hair coat looses its luster and the skin becomes dry, scurfy and rough, it indicates disturbed nutrition.

All traumatic factors of the environment that exceed the limits of physiological resistance of the skin lead to impairment of its defense properties.

Because of the vulnerable and yet protective position of the skin, it is subjected to various types of damage such as traumatic injuries, neoplasms, chemical irritants, thermal burns and lesions that are associated with some diseases as oedematous skin disease, lumpy skin

disease, parasitic infestations and mycotic affections. Therefore the concern of the veterinarian is to improve the quality of the hides and skins before slaughtering (ruminants) or destroying (equine) as well as the improvement of general health condition of the diseased animals To achieve this, skin diseases surveillance and their treatments are necessary.

The aim of the present study is to throw light and to have a broad scope on the different skin affections among farm animals, as regards, their prevalence, diagnosis and treatment. Such results will eventually help the veterinarians to overcome such affections with keeping the hides always in good quality for the welfare of the national economy.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Skin of animals constitutes an aspect of clinical, economical, and pathological importance. The incidence of skin diseases in domestic animals is high, because the skin is heterogeneous organ which service as the principal medium of communication between the animal and its environment.

The most common skin affections recorded in the veterinary practice are: Localized surgical affections (e.g abscess, ulcer phelegmone, etc.) wounds including open and closed wounds, dermatitis (e.g parasetic, photosensetive, mycotic, necrotic and viral), bursitis, tumours, cutaneous cysts, oedemas, burns, and leukoderma (Kassem 1980, Saraha 1997 and Abu-Seida 1998).

1- Localized surgical infections

Infection implies the penetration of pathogenic microorganisms into the tissues of the animal body, through a break in the continuity of its surfaces.

a) Abscesses:

Pavletic (1985) defined an abscess as a localized collection of pus.

Ochme (1988) stated that, an abscess may be formed as a sequel to a wound when pathogenic organisms become imprisoned in any subcutaneous tissues. The rapid formation of a purulent exudate leads to the development of a pus-filled space. The presence of this abnormality causes pressure on surrounding tissues which subject, the animal to considerable pain.

The incidence of umbilical abscess represents 72% of surgical affections in calves regard in age between 2 weeks to 6 month old. It has been reported that buffaloe calves were more susceptable to umbilical infection than cattle calves (Khamis, 1979; Roberts, 1980; Youssef, 1984 and El-Sayad, 1991).