شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قَسَـــم ﴾

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

Dept. of Animal & Poultry Hygiene
Faculty of Vet. Medicine
Assiut Univeristy

STUDIES ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTIVE DISINFECTANTS FOR DISINFECTION OF POULTRY HOUSES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AEROSOL DISINFECTION

Thesis

Presented by

Hosnia Swafy Abdel-Mohsen

(B.V.Sc., 1995)

For the Degree of M.V. Sc.
(Veterinary Hygiene)

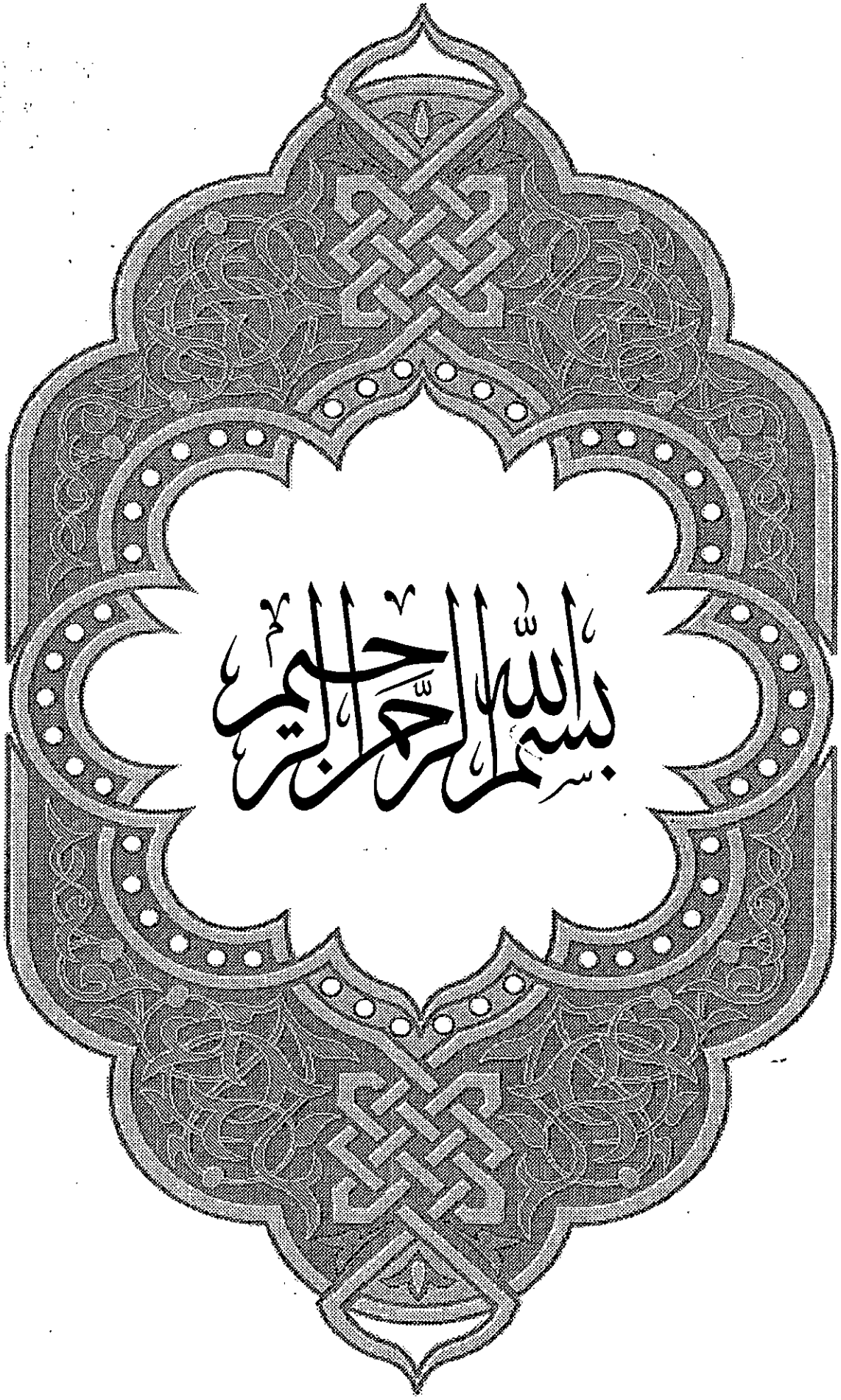
Under the Supervision of

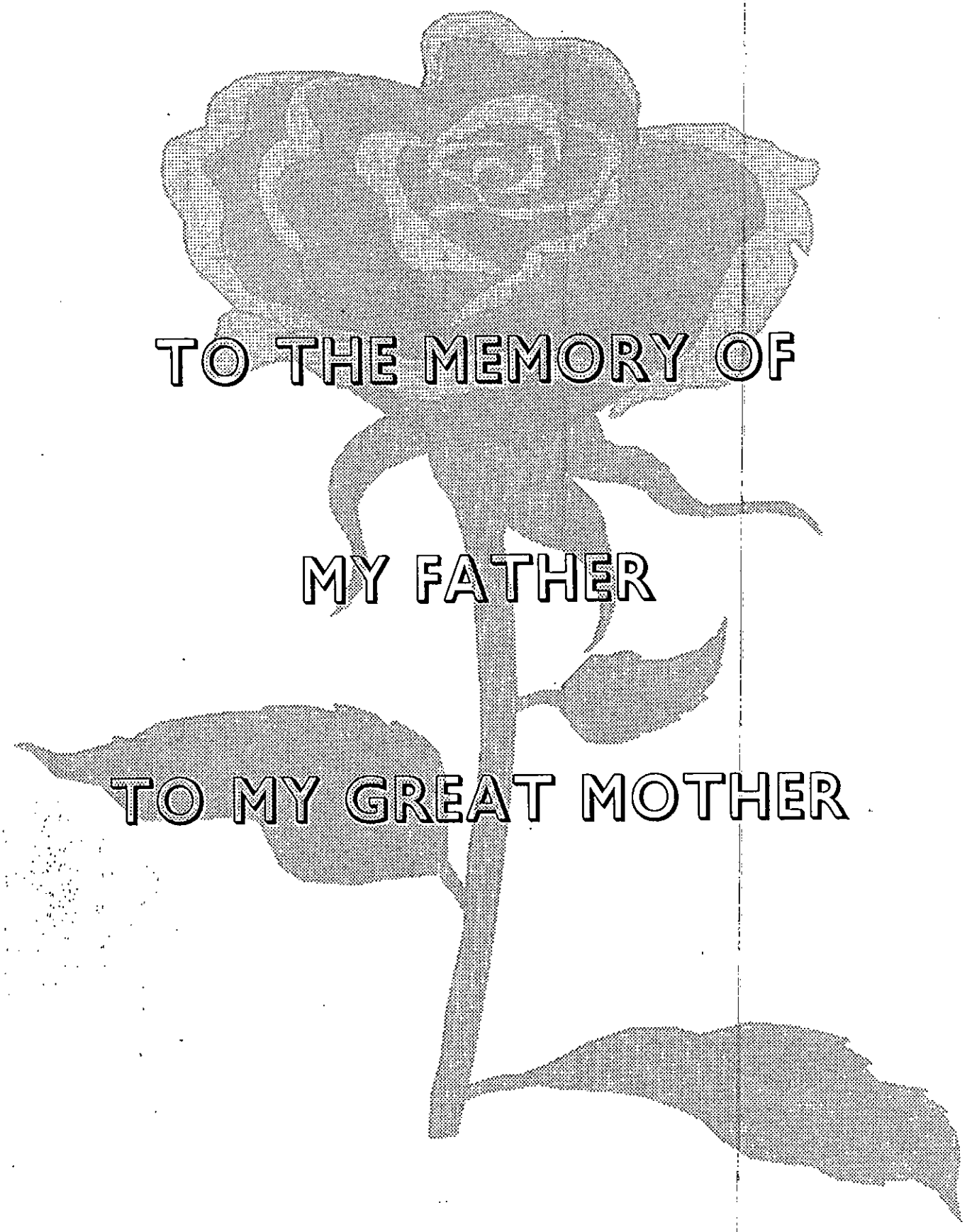
Prof. Dr. Reem Mahmoud Dosoky
Prof. of Vet. Hygiene,
Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut University

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Hosny Hafez
Prof. of Vet. Hygiene,
Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut University

Dr. Sotohy Ahmed Sotohy
Assistant Prof. of Vet. Hygiene
Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut University

1999


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



TO THE MEMORY OF

MY FATHER

TO MY GREAT MOTHER

قرار لجنة الحكم والمناقشة

قامت لجنة الحكم والمناقشة بفحص الرسالة وترى أنها اشتملت على بحثاً هادفاً ومواضيع لها أهميتها فى مجال صحة الحيوان والدواجن.

كما قامت اللجنة بمناقشة المتقدمة مناقشة مستفيضة ووجدت أن الطالبة تلم إلماماً كاملاً بكل ما جاء بها وأنها قد اكتسبت خبرة كبيرة فى مجال تخصصها.

لذلك

قررت اللجنة ترشيح **الانسة ط.ب./ حسنية سويفى عبد المحسن** للحصول على درجة الماجستير فى العلوم الطبية البيطرية ﴿ **صحة الحيوان** ﴾.

اللجنة

الأستاذ الدكتور/ عبد المعز أحمد إسماعيل
أستاذ صحة الحيوان والأمراض المشتركة
ونائب رئيس جامعة أسيوط

الأستاذ الدكتور/ حامد عبد التواب سماحة
أستاذ صحة الحيوان والامراض المشتركة
كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة الاسكندرية

الأستاذ الدكتور/ ريم محمود دسوقى
أستاذ صحة الحيوان
كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة أسيوط
﴿ مشرف على الرسالة ﴾

الأستاذ الدكتور/احمد حسن حافظ
أستاذ صحة الحيوان
كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط
﴿ مشرف على الرسالة ﴾

تحريراً فى ١٩٩٩/١٢/٥

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express my great gratitude to the supervision ***Prof. Dr. Reem Mahmoud Dosoky***; ***Prof. Dr. Ahmed Hosny Hafez*** and ***Dr. Sotohy Ahmed Sotohy*** for their guidance, continuous help and encouragement to complete this work.

I acknowledge with great thanks ***Prof. Dr. Abdel-Moez Ahmed Ismail,*** Professor of animal Hygiene & Zoonosis and Vice President of Assiut University for his guidance and kindness.

I acknowledge also ***All staff members*** of Animal Hygiene Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.

CONTENTS

Subject	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
MATERIAL AND METHODS	33
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	54
CONCLUSION	128
SUMMARY	130
REFERENCES	133
ARABIC SUMMARY	.....

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

It has been emphasized in recent years that there is an over-riding demand under intensive system of poultry keeping to have imperecable hygiene. The foundation of achieving this include the artificial incubator and an efficient brooding system, increased understanding of nutritional requirements and reduction and elimination of disease through careful and proper use of planned disinfection program.

The disinfection of a building implies the elimination from the house of microorganisms that are capable of causing disease,thus implying the conversion of a place from potentially infective state into one that is free from infection.

It must be stressed however that a total cleansing is an essential preliminary step to disinfection. Organic matter has a great power to reduce the effectiveness of disinfectants and without prior cleansing the disinfectant power can be completely invalidated.

Most pathogenic microorganisms do not survive very long outside the animal body but unfortunately sufficient number of microorganisms may always remain to cause renewed infection. Bacteria and viruses can live for several months if protected with organic matter and the spores of bacteria can live almost indefinitely in the soil or protected in cracks and crevices of the building.

Natural destruction of microbes are nevertheless important and are in themselves worthwhile aids to the artificial process as sunlight, heat, cold, desiccation and agitation. The ultra-violet rays of sunlight are enormous but unfortunately they have little penetrating power and can not pass through glass , translucent roofing sheets, through cloud, industrial and agricultural haze. Fresh air and wind will also contribute to the

destruction of microbes particularly when the organisms are exposed to these elements after cleansing of the building. However very short period of only few days between batches of birds, the effect of exposure to the natural elements is unreliable killer.

It is also poor economy to leave houses or whole units empty in an attempt to rid them of infective agent. So the procedure that dvised is to carry out such thorough cleansing and disinfection that it may be considered to place birds into the building within hours of the program being completed-once the building is dry and any residue of harmful disinfectant agents has gone.

Disinfectants are used by different ways as spraying, dipping (Foot-bath and wheel bath) or misting which is achieved by spraying a fine disinfectant mist over animals, this procedure can reduce cross infection during outbreaks of respiratory or other diseases.

The use of aerosol disinfectant specially in the occupied premises was found to be the most effective procedure for decontaminating air. Recently, fogging was used as a branded fogger that will create a fog of a very fine particle (few microns wide) which covering the atmosphere around animals. These fine drops were carried on the air for sometimes, that allow the disinfectant to exert its effect on the airborne microorganisms.

The disinfectants, which are chosen for fogging program, must be proved that they have no adverse effect on the animal health.

Nowadays many types of disinfectants appear in the market, but not all of these disinfectants have abroad spectrum bactericidal action, so most countries lay down efficient tests with rigid procedures for testing and approving the disinfectants.