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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

STUDY ON VIBRIOSIS IN SOME CULTURED FISH IN EGYPT

A Thesis Presented

By

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To

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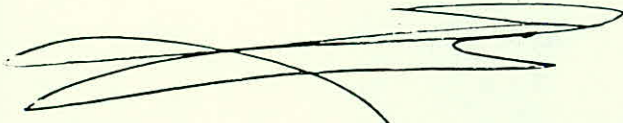
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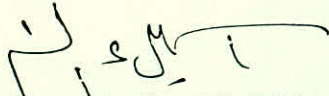
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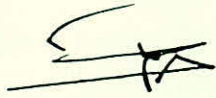
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To My Parents

My Children and

My Husband

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INTRODUCTION



I. INTRODUCTION

Fish diseases do not occur as unifactorial event but are the end result of interactions between aetiological agent(s), the fish and environmental factors (*Snieszko, 1974*).

Vibrios are emerging as the scourge of marine and freshwater fish and for that matter shellfish. There are seven species of *Vibrio*, namely *V. alginolyticus*, *V. anguillarum*, *V. carchariae*, *V. cholerae*, *V. damsela*, *V. ordalii* and *V. vulnificus* have been described as pathogens of fish.

Vibrio species constitute part of the normal microflora of the aquatic environment with maximum and minimum numbers in summer and winter respectively. The organism may also constitute part of the natural microflora of marine fish (*Oppenheimer, 1962; Mathheis, 1964*).

The epizootology of the vibrio disease, it has been well documented that epidemics occur during the warm summer months when water temperatures exceed 10 °C, the water is depleted of dissolved oxygen and the fish stressed by overcrowding and poor hygiene (*Anderson and Conroy, 1970*).

Fish under culture systems are continuously exposed to environmental fluctuations and management practices such as bad handling, overcrowding, drug treatments besides unfavourable or fluctuating temperatures as well as water chemistry (*Wedenmyer et al., 1976*).