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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

Assiut University
Faculty of Vet. Medicine
Department of vet. Surg.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE INFECTED WOUNDS IN FARM ANIMALS BEFORE AND AFTER SURGICAL MANAGMENT

Thesis

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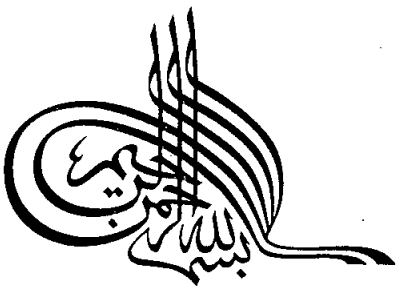
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TO
THE MEMORY
OF MY
FATHER

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Wound infections are very common in veterinary clinical practice and of great deterrents to the wound healing process. One of the greatest obstacles for the advancement of surgery has been infection. Majority of wounds whether surgical or non-surgical, get contaminated with various types of microbes present in the soil or environment. These microbes are responsible for frequent occurrence of inflammation or suppuration of the part involved leading to permanent disability and even death. In recent years, wound sepsis has become more severe with widespread or indiscriminate use of antibiotics and other chemotherapeutic agents which leads to subsequent development of resistant strains of bacteria **(Sengupta, *et al.*, 1977)**.

Most of the commonly used antimicrobial agents have adverse side-effects as may retard wound epithelization where they destroy the cells responsible for local defence and tissue repair **(Walton and Matory, 1985)**.

Today, research on medicinal plants is being carried out in several national institutions, such as the National Agency for Implantation and Manufacturing of Drugs (NAIMD).

The aim of this study is to throw a light on the common bacterial flora contaminating wounds in farm animals and their sensitivity towards some different antibacterial agents in vitro. The healing provoking effect of topical application of some herbal plants such as *Matricaria chamomilla* (Zahr babounag), *Thymus vulgaris* (Za'atr), *Juniperus communis* (Ar'ar), *Origanum vulgare* (Barduqoush) and Honey were