

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



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بالرسالة صفحات

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Studies on Pregnancy Toxemia In Goat Using Isotopes

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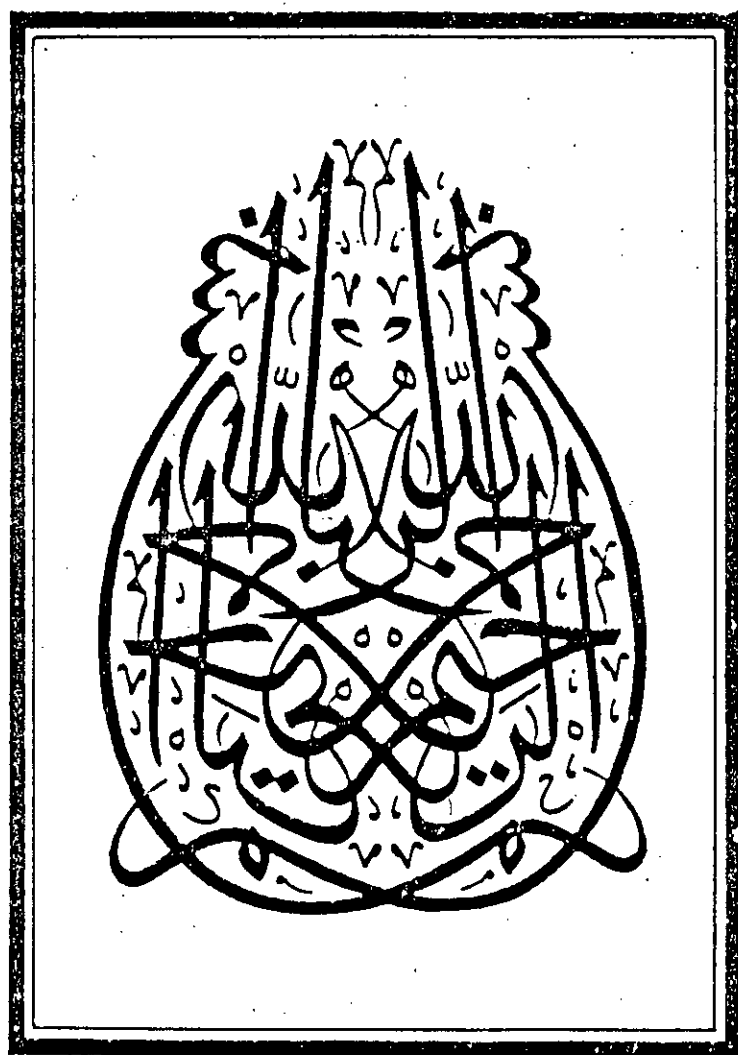
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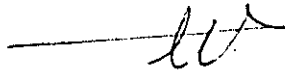
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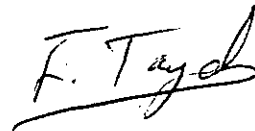
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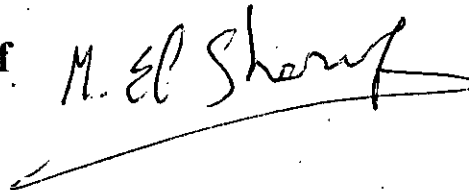


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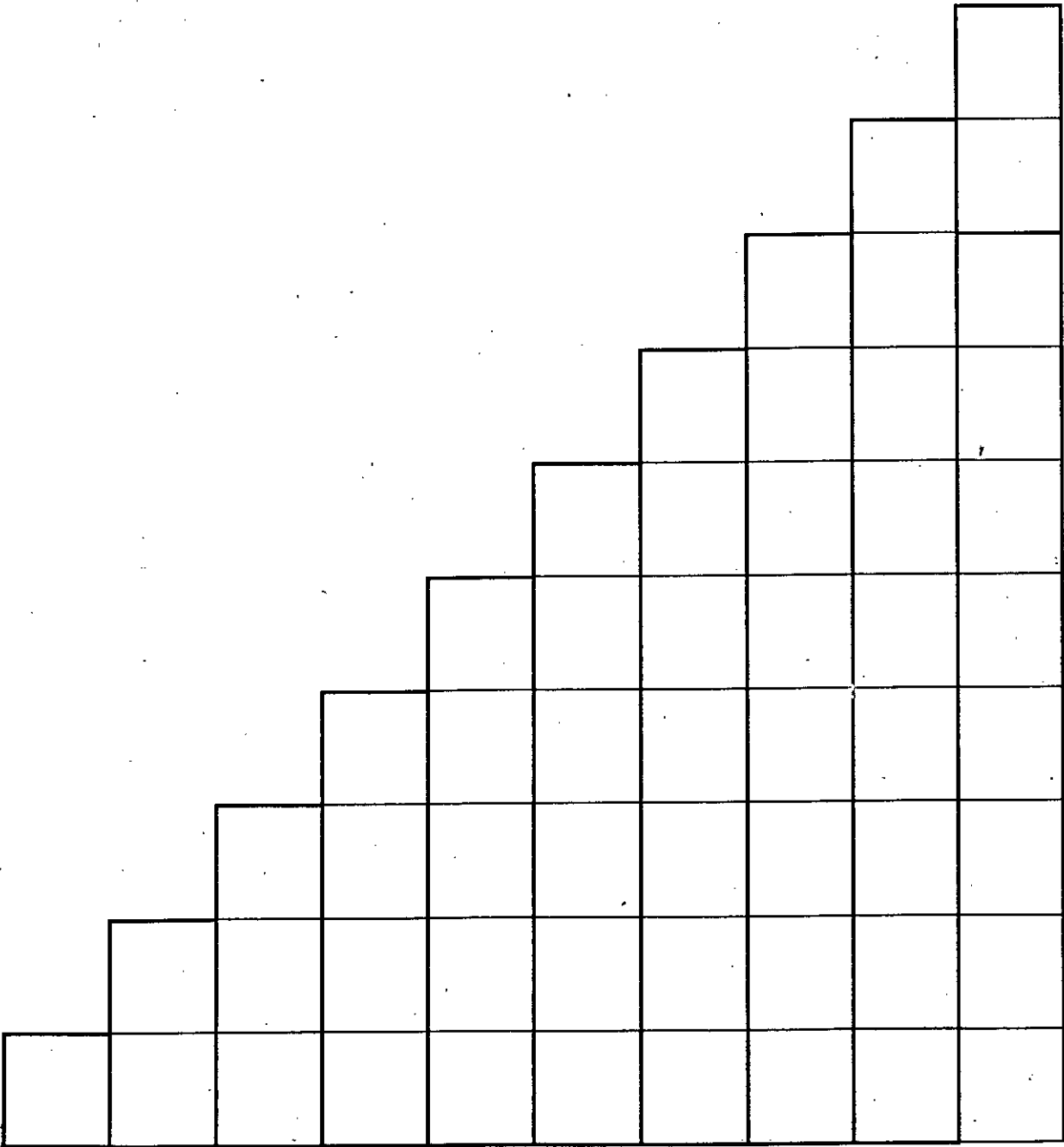
**THANKS TO ALLAH FIRSTLY
AND LASTLY**

**THEN
TO
MY PARENT**

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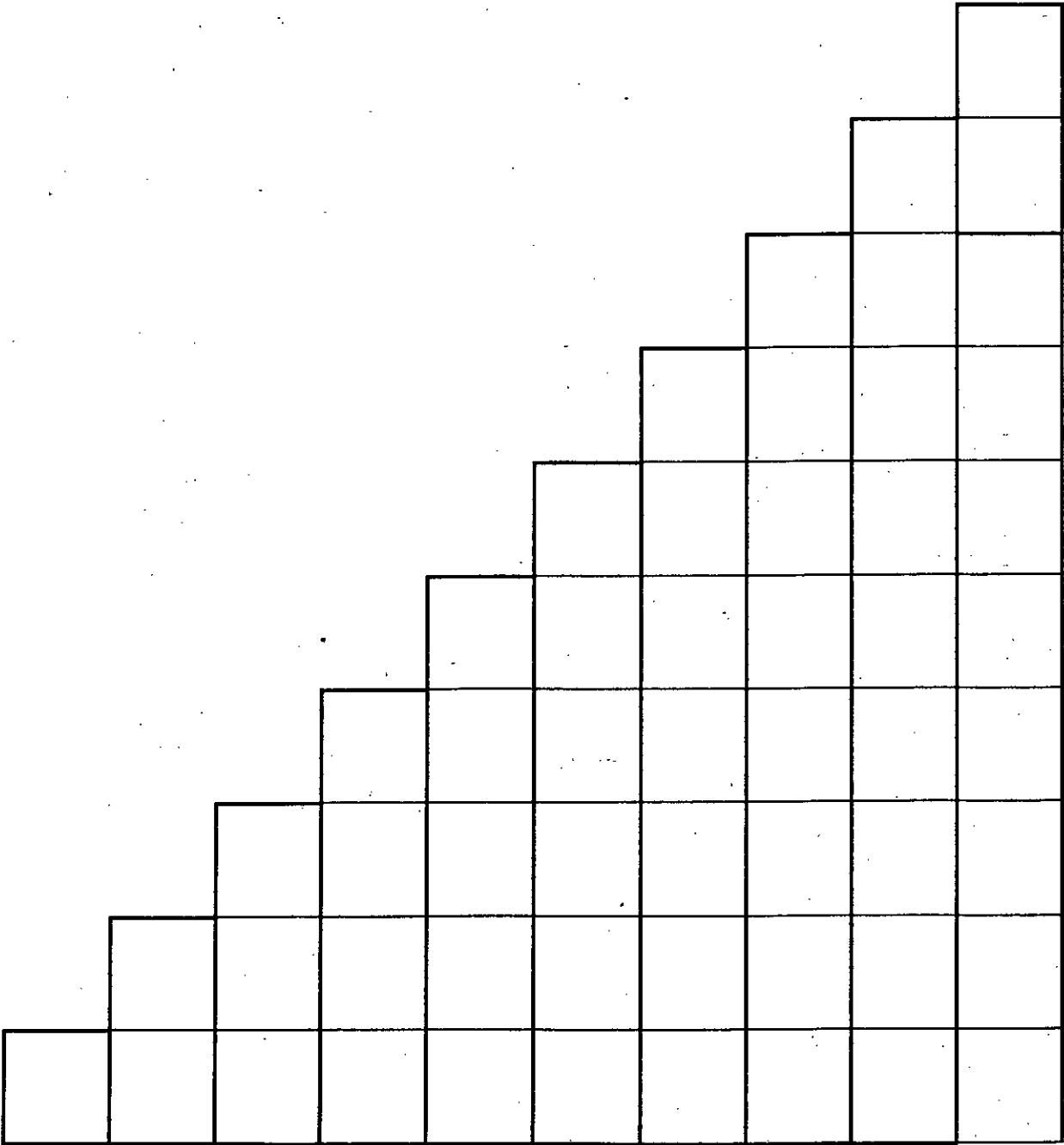
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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

The goat was one of the first animals to be domesticated by man . Remains have been found in deposits that are 5 million years old . Signs of their domestication have been found in excavations of Neolithic sites at Jericho dating from 7,000 BC (Zeuner , 1963) . There are many references to goats in both the Old and the New Testament ; they had become by Biblical times , important as a source of milk , meat , hair and skin but the goat was first used for meat production . The goat also preceded the cow as a dairy animal thus it is easier to maintain than cow (Mowlem , 1992) . Modern civilization exploited goats for diverse purposes , meat production , cashmere and mohair fiber production , milk and cheese production , commercial antibody production and sometimes their horns and bones used for ornamental purposes and for musical instruments (Smith and Sherman , 1994) .

From this perspective , the research work are now directed toward improving goat's health and controlling the most diseases causing high losses in goats such as pregnancy toxemia .

Pregnancy toxemia is knowable as pregnancy inducing hypertension, estate, eclampsia of pregnant ewe, fatty liver infiltration of pregnant ewe, lambing paralysis, twin lamb disease and ovine ketosis (Sampson, 1947). This disease has a rather sinister and unsavoury reputation with which even experienced clinicians would rather not deal because of its unsatisfactory response to treatment. The earliest reference to this condition in sheep is probably that described by Seaman (1854) who reported losses from would appear to have been pregnancy toxemia. Since this time veterinarians deal with this condition trying to define and understand this disease, so the most acceptable definition is "It is a potentially fatal metabolic condition, results from period of underfeeding with energy during period of increase demand at late gestation particularly in those carry triple or more. The disease is characterized by neurologic signs which includes, depression progressive to stupor and head pressing, sometimes circling behaviour, head tilt and horizontal nystagmus (Kronfeld, 1972; Lindsay and Pethick, 1983; Cantly et al., 1991; Scott and Woodman, 1993).

The term ketosis, itself means that ketones are present in body fluids in elevated concentration and its biological usefulness to the body as a whole was considered uncertain. Thus the view was expressed, "Clearly, it is not obvious in what ways ketogenesis in fasting is a good thing for the whole animal, should the liver be regarded as providing manna for the extra hepatic tissues or does it simply leave them to eat up its garbage?" (Greville and Tubbes, 1968). Since that time, the survival value of ketogenesis has become clear and increased