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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

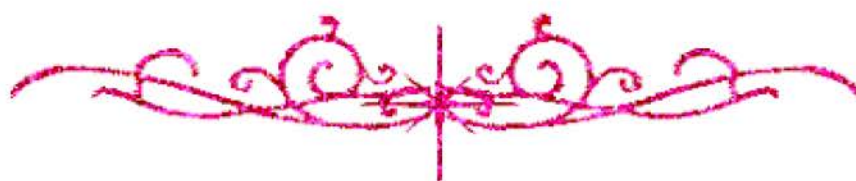
قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



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and Infectious Diseases

Evaluation of Some Vaccines used against Sheep Brucellosis

A thesis
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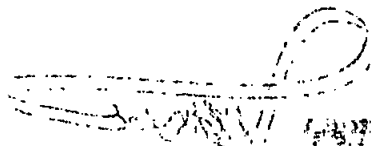
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Approval Sheet

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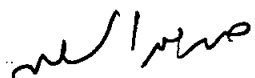
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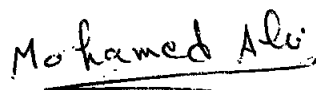
Evaluation of some vaccines used against Sheep Brucellosis


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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

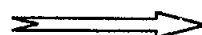
Brucellosis is a contagious disease of animals transmissible to man caused by bacteria of the genus *Brucella*. It is a major cause of reproductive failure in domestic animals in many parts of the world producing abortion and sometimes infertility in animals (Lating *et al.*, 1989).

Ovine and caprine brucellosis constitute a serious problem due to severe economic losses and public health significance of the disease.

Brucella melitensis is the principle cause of the disease in sheep & goats and to lesser extent, *Brucella ovis* and *Brucella abortus*.

Artificial infection of sheep with *B. melitensis* was studied early by Shaw (1906). The disease produced is often a febrile one and symptoms include unthriftiness, mastitis, arthritis and abortion of pregnant females while males may suffer from orchitis.

Brucellosis in sheep and goats in Egypt has been reported by several authors with variable results as Zaki (1943); Shawkat (1973); El-Gibaly *et al.* (1977), El-Bauomey (1989) and Salem and Hosien (1990).



However the present situation of the disease in Egypt is not clear and the figures illustrated by the **General Authority for Vet. Services in 2000** indicate that about 1.91 % of the examined sheep were positive to brucellosis (1303 out of 68342), while 1.76 % of the examined goats were positive (294 out of 16685).

Eradication of brucellosis in sheep & goats using test and slaughter methods although applied in some countries with variable results, appeared to be unsuitable for our country, for different reasons this was reported by **Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Brucellosis (1964)**, **Lora *et al.* (1973)**, **Salem *et al.* (1975)**, **Nicoletti (1982)**, **Salem *et al.* (1987)**, **Hosien (1987)**, **Salem *et al.* (1991)** and **Garin- Bastuji *et al.* (1998)**.

Living vaccines against brucellosis in different animal species have been developed and successfully used world wide against the Ovine – Caprine brucellosis, it seems to be an effective and valuable tool for developing countries such as Egypt.

In such infected areas, vaccination is an essential step to prevent further spread of the disease while minimizing the foci of infection in the same time [**Fensterbank *et al.* (1982)**; **Alton (1990)** and **Al- Khalaf *et al.* (1992)**].