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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



Histopathological studies on non-pregnant buffaloes and Cows uterus and fallopian tube with special reference to ovarian findings

By
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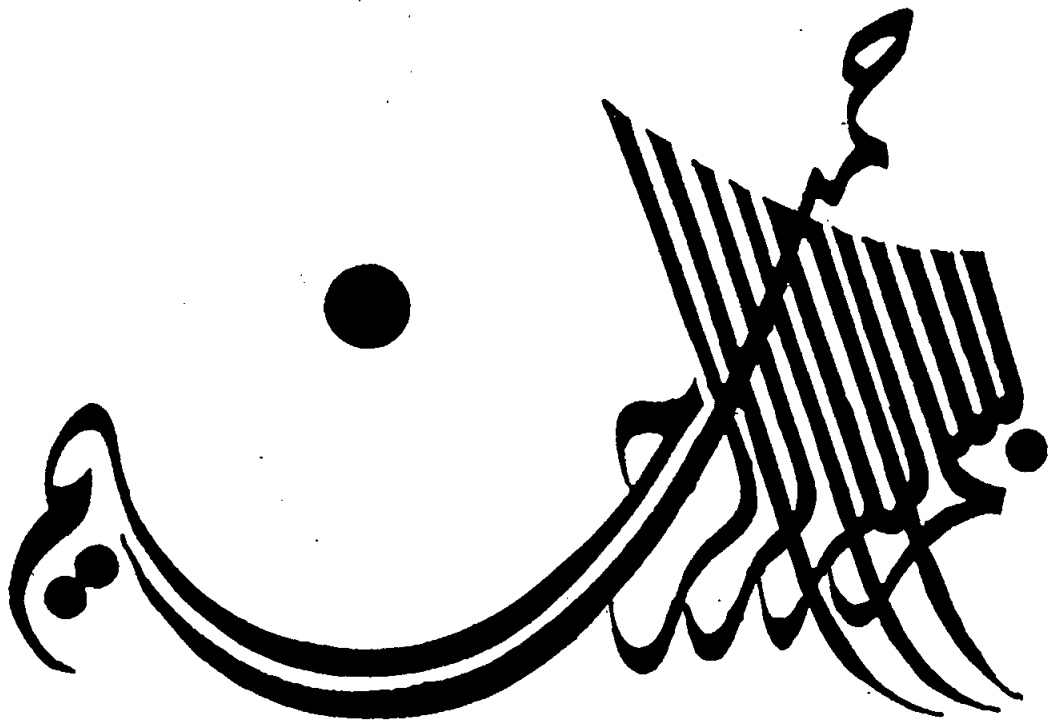
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فَايُّكُمْ سَيُجَنَّبُكَ الرَّعِيْلُ لَمْ يَنْشَأْ اِلَّا الدَّعَايَا عَلَيْنَا
اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الرَّعِيْلُ اَلْعَلِيْمُ اَلْحَكِيْمُ

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Approval Sheet

This is to approve that the dissertation presented by Demonstrator **Nabil Abd El-Hamid Ibrahim Mansour** to Tanta university entitled (*HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON NON-PREGNANT BUFFALOES AND COWS UTERUS AND FALLOPIAN TUPE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OVARIAN FINDING*) for the degree of Master Vet. Med. Science (Theriogenology) has been approved by the examining committee:

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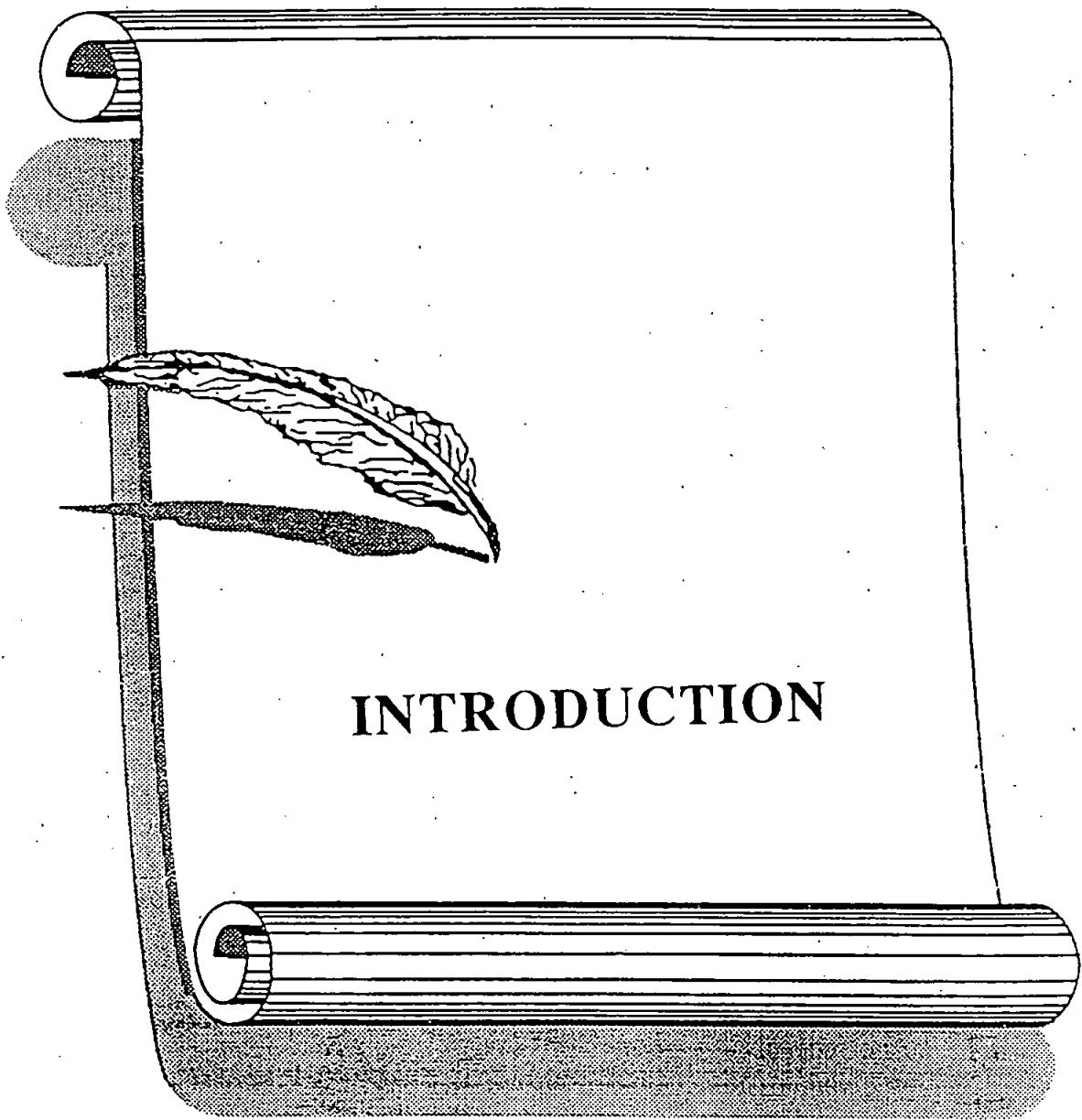
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INTRODUCTION

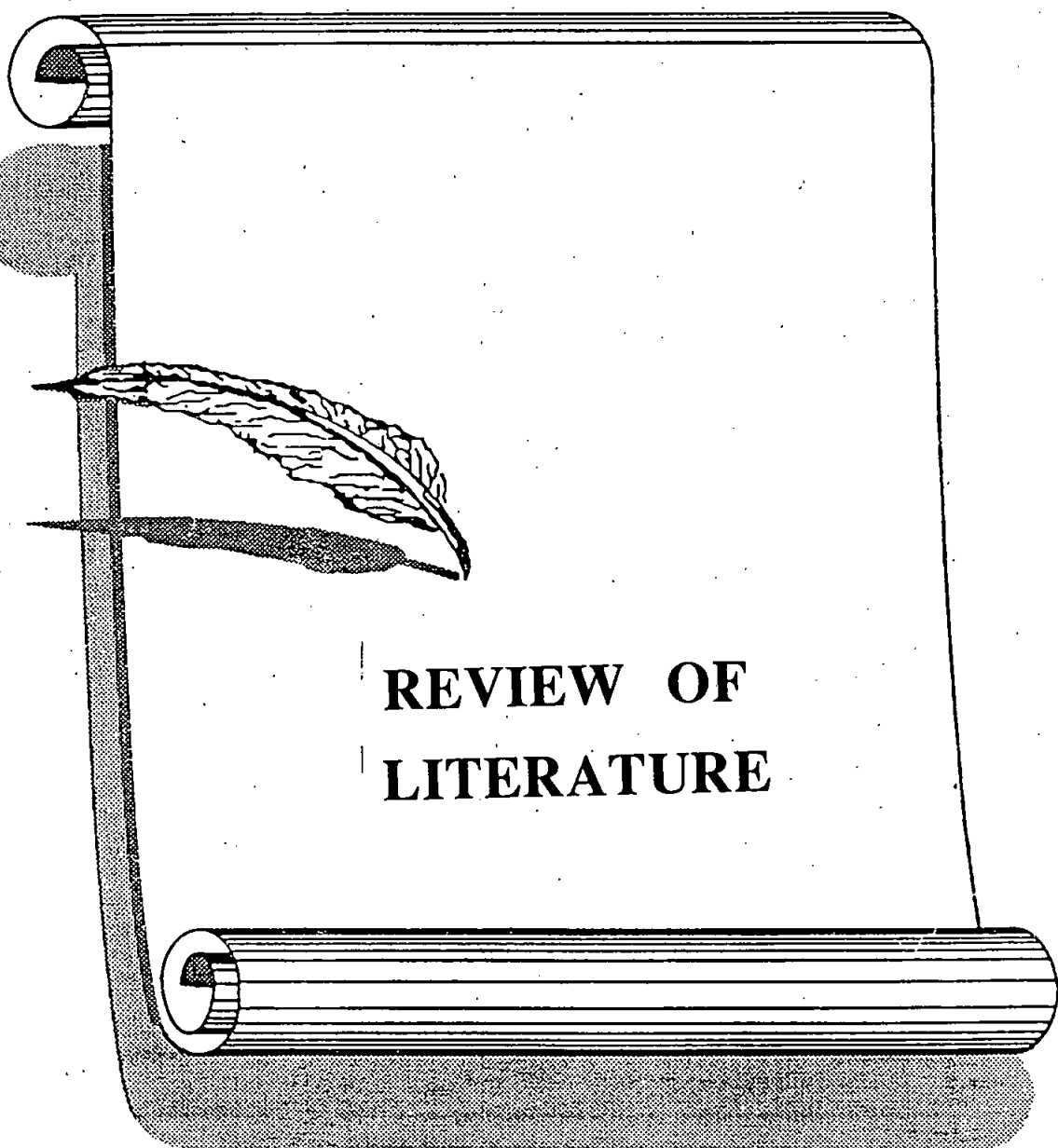
The increasing human population makes increase in livestock population urgently necessary. In Egypt, cattle and buffaloes are considered as the major sources of animal protein through the production of meat and milk. So, many attempts have been made to study the causes which lead to their decreased production.

Infertility is the main problem which may affect the animal production and is subsequently related to the nutritional needs of human population as well as the economic status of the country. Losses due to infertility and improper breeding in Egyptian cows and buffaloes have been estimated to be more than 100 million pounds annually (**Osman, 1984**) .

Abnormal function of the ovaries in cattle and buffaloes can be responsible for a variety of reproductive problems, ranging from a temporary reduction in fertility to sterility (**Farin and Estill, 1993**).

Although, many studies were carried out on the ovaries from slaughter-house materials to throw more light on the congenital, pathological and physiopathological causes which may lead to infertility in living animals in Egypt, there is a shortage in the literatures concerning the pathological alterations of the fallopian tubes and uteri of native cows and Egyptian buffaloes in relation to various ovarian findings.

The present work was carried out to study the morphometrical and histological pictures of the ovaries, fallopian tubes and uteri in the normal cyclic native cows and Egyptian buffaloes, as well as to study the incidence of different abnormal ovarian findings (cystic ovaries, ovarian inactivity and ovarian neoplasms) and the effect of these findings on the morphometrical and histopathological pictures of the fallopian tubes and uteri. Moreover, assessment of the changes in hormonal profiles (Estradiol-17B and progesterone) that occurred and may be indicative for such pathological conditions to clarify the possible methods for diagnosis of these abnormal conditions.



**REVIEW OF
LITERATURE**

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

I. Morphometrical studies of the normal genital organs :-

a- The ovary :

The normal cyclic ovary of the cow varied from bean to oval or ovoid in shape (**Zaki, El - Wishy, Osman and Afiefy, 1963; El-Hariri, 1976; Nickel, Schummer and Seiferle, 1979; Dyce, Sack and Wensing, 1987; McDonald, 1989; Frandson and Spurgeon, 1992; and Hafez, 1993**).

In buffaloes, the ovarian shape varied from oval to ovoid (**El-Hagri and Mahmoud, 1956; Shalash and Salama, 1960; El-Sawaf and Schmidt, 1962; Sharawy, 1977; Sharawy, 1980 and Essawy, 1982**). While, **Mobarak, (1969) ; El-Sheikh and Abdel- Hadi, (1970) and El-Shafey, (1972)** described the ovaries of buffalo as spherical or ovoid in shape. However, the ovarian shape in both cattle and buffaloes varied considerably according to the stage of estrous cycle and the presence of different structures, follicles and /or corpora lutea (**El-Wishy, Abdou, Hemaïda and El-Sawaf, 1971; Essawy, 1982 and Arthur, Noakes and Pearson, 1989**).

In native cows, the ovarian dimensions ranged from 2.09 to 2.96 cm in length, from 1.16 to 2.41 cm in breadth and from 1.41 to 2.14 cm in thickness (**El- Hagri and Mahmoud, 1956; Afiefy, Aboul-Fadle and Zaki, 1971 and El- Hariri, 1976**) . The ovarian weight ranged from 3.99 to 9.90 gm (**Afiefy et al., 1971; El Wishy et al., 1971**).