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CAIRO UNIVERSITY
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"Immune Response Of Sheep To Infection With Rinderpest And
Peste Des Petites Ruminants "PPR"

A Thesis presented

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Pest des petits ruminants (PPR) is a contagious viral disease of considerable economic importance affecting the small domestic ruminants. It is characterized by pyrexia , catarrhal nasal and ocular discharges , necrotic stomatitis and an intestinal mucosal and lymphoid tissue reactional syndrome (Appiah , 1982).

PPR was first described in sheep and goats as unknown disease mimicked rinderpest (RP) and labelled Pest des petits ruminants in 1942 in Ivory Coast (Gargadence and Laine , 1942).

The disease may also be known as pseudo rinderpest of small ruminants , stomatitis of sheep and goats , pneumoenteritis complex and Kata (Appiah , 1982).

PPR has been reported in many African and Asian countries. The home land of the disease in Africa is the western countries including Ivory Coast , Senegal , Ghana , Togo , Benin and Nigeria and it probably occurs in Chad and Cameroon (Apple et al. , 1981). Moreover , it was confirmed in goats in the Nile region of the Sudan (Taylor , 1983). The evidence of the disease in Asia is mainly confined to Arabian Peninsula , Saudi Arabia (Asmar et al. , 1980) , the Sultanate of Oman (Hedger