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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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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

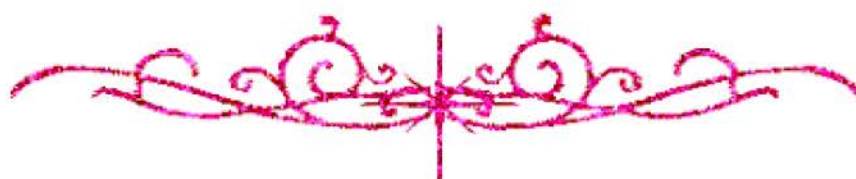
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



**STUDIES ON INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE
IN COMMERCIAL BROILERS**

THESIS

Presented by

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قرار لجنة الحكم والمناقشة

قامت لجنة الحكم والمناقشة بفحص هذه الرسالة ووجدت ان لها قيمة علمية حيث اشتملت على بحوث هادفة ومواضيع لها اهميتها فى مجال صحة وامراض الدواجن كما قامت اللجنة بمناقشة المتقدم مناقشة مستفيضة ووجدت انه ملم الماما تاما بكل ماجاء بها .

لذلك

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INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

Infectious bursal disease (IBD) is a cosmopolitan, highly contagious disease of young chickens responsible for great economic losses. Since its first description by Cosgrove (1962) in the area of Gumboro, Delaware, U.S.A., and the recognition of its etiology and pathognomic characteristics, the disease was reported in different parts of the world as Italy (Rinaldi et al., 1965), Germany (Peters, 1966 and 1967), Switzerland (Riggenbach, 1967), India (Mohanty et al., 1971), Japan (Shimizu et al., 1977), Sudan (Salman et al., 1983), Finland (Neuvonen et al., 1988) and Belgium (Van Den Berg et al., 1991).

In Egypt, pathological lesions of IBD were reported for the first time by El-Sergany et al. (1974). Isolation of the virus was reported by Ayoub and Mallick (1976), Bastami (1980), Hegazy (1983), El-Batravi (1990), El-Azzawi (1991), El-Manakhly and Bekheit (1992), and Amer et al. (1994).

In many instances, the disease was incriminated to cause 0.2% - 68.61% mortalities in natural IBDV outbreaks (Meroz, 1966; Landgraf et al., 1967; Del Beno et al., 1969; Bygrave and Faragher, 1970; Onunkwo, 1975; Abdu, 1986; El-Batravi, 1990; El-Azzawi, 1991, Amer et al., 1994). Experimentally the disease was reported to cause 1% up to 100% mortalities (Fadly and Nazerian, 1983; Tscholakowa et al., 1986; Van Den Berge et al., 1991; Van Den Berg and Meulemans, 1991; El-Manakhly and Bekhit, 1992; Amer et al., 1994).

The causing viruses are nowadays classified under the family Birnaviridae on the basis of their double stranded, double segmented RNA genome (Dobos et al., 1979).