

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

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على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



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تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



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Tissue Parasites Among Slaughtered Camels At Behera Province

B16973

A Thesis
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

”قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا بِمَا عَلَّمْتَنَا

إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ”

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

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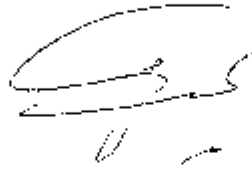
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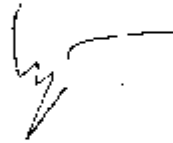
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**To My Parents
And
To My Husband**

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Introduction

-1-INTRODUCTION

Long years ago camels were neglected in the promotion of livestock health and production by international donor agencies. Recently camels became the subject of intensive and systemic interest in connection with increasing development potential of dry lands in Africa and Asia (**Wilson, 1984**).

Camels possess an economic importance especially among Egyptian farm animals in Egypt, as well as, in several other countries allover the world. In Egypt their numbers were estimated as 102327 camels (**GOVS, 1998**). They nowadays are considered as one of the main sources of animal protein in some provinces in Egypt. They are widely consumed among great numbers of population especially in poor districts, they are also considered as a source of hides in addition to its use for riding and carrying agricultural products.

Parasitic infection of animal is considered as one of the important diseases affecting the general condition, causing great losses in productivity or may lead to death of animals. This affects the animal welfare, decreasing the proteins needed for human consumption.

Camels are affected by several diseases of economic and zoonotic importance of which the tissues parasitic diseases