شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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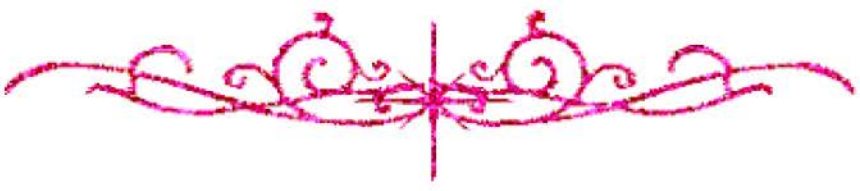

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

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UNDER SUPERVISION

OF

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Reproductive hormonal patterns and behavioural traits in the camel (Camelus dromedarius) during pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium

THESIS PRESENTED

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا الا ما علمتنا انك انت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

(سوره ۲ – اية ۳۲ ، القران الكريم)


جامعة الاسكندرية

كليـــة الطب البيطـــرى

قســـم الـــولادة

قرار لجنة الحكم والمناقشـــة

قررت لجنة الحكم والمناقشة ترشيح السيد ط٠ب/ على سعد ايـوب للحصول على درجة دكتور الفلسفة فى العلوم الطبيه البيطـــرية تخصص (الولاده وامراضها والتلقيح الصنـاعـــى)

اعضـــاء اللجنـــــة

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Camel has its origin in North America (Wilson, 1984). Wilson (1984) has stated that the Tilopoda contains two families, one of those, the Xiphodontidae is very primitive and the second family is the Camelidae which have five sub-families one of them is the subfamily Camelinae. One genus from Camelinae is the genus Camelus. From the latter genus originates the two species, the dromedarius (one-humped) and the bactrianus (two-humped).

There is general theory that the domestication of the dromedary camel first occurred in Southern Arabia particularly in Hadramout area (Bulliet, 1975, Mikesel, 1955, and Zeuner, 1963). The dromedary appears to have been domesticated in connection with the trade of spices, incense and salt, and this was used around 3000 BP, this early use of spices trade suggests earlier domestication (Ripinsky, 1975).

The dromedary camel is numerically far superior to the Bacterian camel, and totals almost 90% of the genus Camelus in the world today (Wilson, 1984). More than 80% of African camels occur in Somalia and Sudan. In Asia the greatest number of the dromedary is found in India (40%) and Pakistan (28%). In Arab countries the dromedary population and its density per square kilometer is presented in table (1).

Breeding and reproduction in the dromedary camel have received attention among investigators (Musa, 1969; Musa and Abusineina, 1976 & 1978; Wilson, 1984;

Merkt, Musa, and El-Naggar, 1990; Hassan, 1993). Most of the studies depended on materials collected at slaughter house. Very limited research work depending on experimental work was reported.

Among reproductive physiological studies in dromedary camel was an assessment of hormone profiles prevailing during various stages of reproductive activities for determination of the endocrinological basis of normal reproductive process. This in turn could provide a good media for investigating some associated problems reducing the reproductive efficiency in this important animal.

For many decades, other farm animals have got utmost attention concerning researches on blood profiles of almost all hormones. Little information is known about the reproductive endocrinology in she-camel (Arthur, 1992). Hence, this study was designed to investigate the reproductive patterns and hormonal profiles during mating, pregnancy, parturition and postpartum period in female dromedary camels.

Table [1] : Camel population, land area in Arab countries (FAO, 1987)*

Arab Countries	Camel Population ($X10^3$)	Land Area (Km^2)	Camel density (No/Km^2)
Algeria	147	2381741	0.06
Bahrain	1	620	1.61
Egypt	95	995450	0.09
Iraq	232	433970	0.53
Jordan	19	17180	0.20
Kuwait	5	17820	0.28
Lebanon	1	10230	0.10
Libya	75	1759540	0.04
Morocco	200	446300	0.45
Oman	6	212460	0.03
Qatar	9	11000	0.82
Saudi Arabia	108	2149690	0.05
Sudan	2904	2376000	1.22
Syria	8	184120	0.04
Tunisia	205	155360	1.32
U.A. Emirates	45	83600	0.54
Yemen	145	527970	0.66

(*)FAO production Yearbook, vol. 32: Rome, 1987