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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



Salwa Ak1



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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



Salwa Akl



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة
وبالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالُوا

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا

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إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

(البقرة آية ٣٢)

DEDICATED TO:

My Family,

My Wife

&

My lovely daughters (Samia & Sara)

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CONTENTS

Items	Page
Introduction	1
Literature	4
Material and Methods	77
Results	94
Discussion	136
Summary	160
Conclusion	166
References	167
Arabic summary	
Arabic conclusion	

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		Page No.
Table (1)	The number and distribution of cattle and buffaloes examined for isolation of mycoplasmas	78
Table (2)	The number and distribution of various samples collected from diseased and apparently normal cattle and buffaloes	78
Table (3)	Summary of cultural procedures for primary isolation of mycoplasmas	87
Table (4)	Different antimicrobial discs used in the in vitro antimicrobial sensitivity test.	93
Table (5)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from milk samples of mastitic and apparently normal cattle and buffaloes	95
Table (6)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the nose of diseased and apparently normal living cattle and buffaloes	98
Table (7)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the nose of diseased living cattle and buffaloes (with rhinitis and/or pneumonia) with different ages	99
Table (8)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the respiratory tract of (slaughtered) diseased and apparently normal cattle and buffaloes	104
Table (9)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the respiratory tract of (slaughtered) diseased cattle and buffaloes with different ages	105
Table (10)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the conjunctiva of diseased and apparently normal cattle and buffaloes	108
Table (11)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the conjunctiva of diseased cattle and buffaloes (with conjunctivitis) with different ages	109
Table (12)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the reproductive tract of diseased and apparently normal cattle and buffaloes	112
Table (13)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the vagina of diseased and apparently normal cattle and buffaloes with different ages	113
Table (14)	The recovery rate of mycoplasmas from the prepuce of apparently normal cattle and buffalo-males with different ages	114

Table No.		Page No.
Table (15)	Biochemical characterization of mycoplasmas and acholeplasmas isolates	116
Table (16)	The seroidentification of mycoplasma and acholeplasma isolates by (G.I.T.) according to biochemical grouping in cattle and buffaloes	118
Table (17)	Identification and frequency distribution of mycoplasma and acholeplasma isolates from different sites of diseased and apparently normal cattle	122
Table (18)	Identification and frequency distribution of mycoplasma and acholeplasma isolates from different sites of diseased and apparently normal buffaloes	126
Table (19)	Serodiagnosis of mycoplasma infection in cattle	129
Table (20)	Correlation between mycoplasma positive cases from cattle in relation to growth inhibition (GI) test	129
Table (21)	Serodiagnosis of mycoplasma infection in buffaloes	132
Table (22)	Correlation between mycoplasma positive cases from buffaloes in relation to growth inhibition (GI) test	132
Table (23)	Comparison between the detection of antimycoplasma antibodies in the serum of diseased cattle	133
Table (24)	Results of in vitro antimicrobial sensitivity testing of various isolated mycoplasma strains	135

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.		Page No.
Figure (1)	Mycoplasma colonies "Fried egg appearance" 100 X magnification.	88
Figure (2)	Digitonin sensitivity test (positive reaction)	90

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Mycoplasmas are known to be the smallest prokaryotes with autonomous replication. The general term "mycoplasma" is a trivial name, referring to a group of microorganisms, which differ from other bacteria by, among other things, lacking a cell wall. This was the reason for creating a new class, named Mollicutes [from the Latin mollis (soft) and cutis (skin)]. This class comprises four orders, with different families and genera totaling approximately 160 species, which are parasitical to a broad range of hosts, from humans to animals, insects and plants. Animal mycoplasmas are essential extracellular parasites with a special affinity for mucous membranes, where they exist as commensals or pathogens. Pathogenic mycoplasmas have a pronounced affinity for certain tissues or organs, and a predilection for the respiratory system, the urogenital tract, the mammary gland or serous membranes. It has long been recognized that mycoplasmas are, at least in regard to the pathogenic species, highly host specific. In fact, most mycoplasmas are adapted to a main host in which they are commonly pathogenic. Sometimes they colonise other hosts, often without fully expressing their pathogenicity e.g. *M. mycoides* sub sp. *mycoides* SC (small colony) from sheep and goats (Nicolet, 1996).

Mycoplasmas have been implicated in a number of reproductive disorders. In female, seven species of mycoplasma (*M. bovis*, *M. bovis genitalium*, *M. arginini*, *A. granularum*, *A. laidlawii*, *A. oculi* and *U. diversum*) were identified from the genital tract of cattle and