Salwa Akl

بسم اللّه الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني

Salwa Akl

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم باللّه العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

Salwa Akl

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة
وبالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

STUDIES ON MYCOPLASMAL DISEASES OF FARM ANIMALS

Thesis

Presented By

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قرار لجنة الحكم والمناقشه

قررت لجنة الحكم والمناقشه منح السيد ط.ب/ ***سمير محمد محمد المرسى*** درجة دكتوراه الفلسفه فى العلوم الطبيه البيطريه تخصص " أمراض الحيوان المعديه ".

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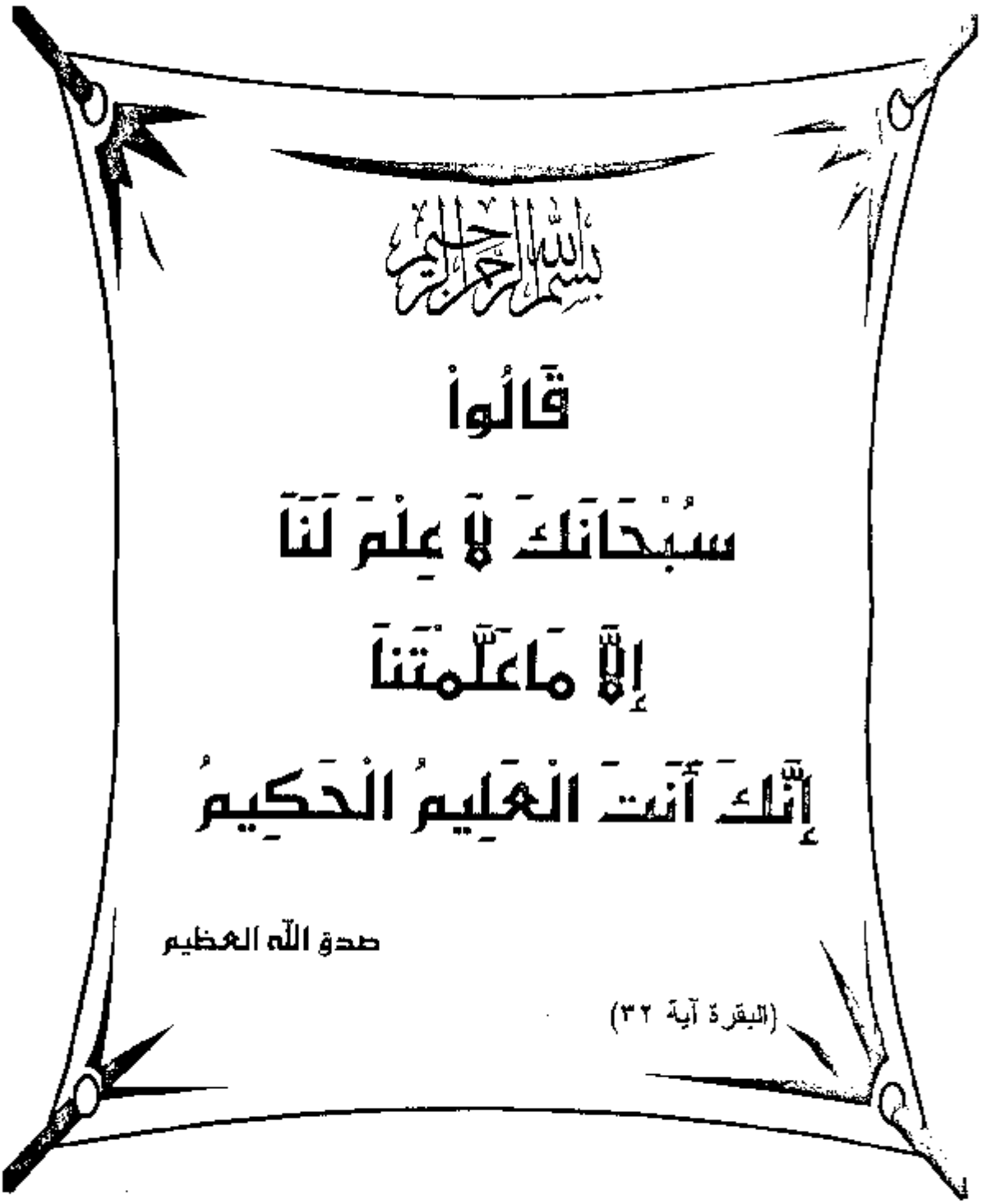
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
قالوا
سبحانك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا
إنك أنت العليم الحكيم
صدق الله العظيم
(البقرة آية ٣٢)

DEDICATED TO:

My Family,

My Wife

&

My lovely daughters (Samia & Sara)

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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. mycocides* 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. bovigenitalium, M. arginini, A. granularum, A. laidlawii, A. oculi* and *U. diversum*) were identified from the genital tract of cattle and