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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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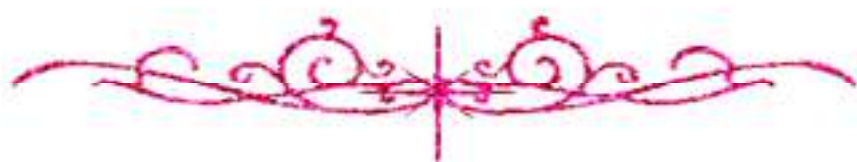
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STUDIES ON BUFFALO CERVIX IN RELATION TO REPRODUCTION

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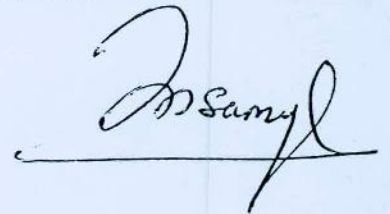
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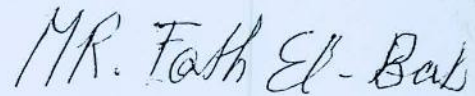
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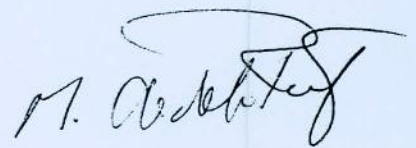
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا الا ما علمتنا انك

أنت العليم الحكيم)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة آية ٣٢

To my Parents,
my Wife and
my Daughter

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The buffalo is an important farm animal in Egypt. It is considered the future animal which can provide a reliable source of red meat. The animal is of a dual purpose, as it is used in milk (1110 –2035 Kg / season) and meat production. Buffaloes characterized by their resistance to many diseases that infect cows. The population of buffaloes in Asian and Mediterranean areas averaged about 150 million head (**Kruel 1991; Ali, Gilles, Fidelak, Henrion and Glatzel 2000 and Glatzel, Ali, Gilles and Fidelak 2000**).

The total number of buffaloes in Egypt is about 3,560,000 heads (**FAO, 2004**). About 95% of this number is kept by individual farmers. The limited productivity in domesticated buffaloes is attributed to several reasons as inbreeding (**Danell 1987**) feeding and health care (**Staigmiller and England 1982**), however the major problem seems to be infertility that is much higher than in cattle (**El sawaf and Schmidt 1962; Ragab, Fouda and Khalmas 1989; Dobson and Kamonpatana 1986 and Singh, Nanda and Adams 2000**). Unfortunately, the scope upon this animal was delayed until the last decades, especially from the reproductive point of view. To improve fertility in buffaloes an adequate knowledge about reproduction and reproductive behavior is necessary (**Glatzel et al., 2000**).

The cervix is a powerful tubular sphincter of muscular structure between the vagina caudally and the uterus cranially, which during most of the time is firmly closed. It has a major role in the processes of reproduction. The specific functions of cervix, which are controlled by different reproductive hormones during the reproductive cycle as well as during parturition, pushed the scientists to focus their researches on its