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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>GOVS</b>	General organization of veterinary services.
<b>LJ</b>	Lowenstein-Jensan medium
<b>MOTT</b>	Mycobacterium other than tuberculosis.
<b>PPD</b>	Purified protein derivative.
<b>RPM</b>	Revolution perminute.
<b>SID</b>	Single intradermal.
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization.
<b>ZN</b>	Ziehl Neelsen stain.
<b>T2H</b>	Thiophen-2-carboxilic acid hydrazid.
<b>TB</b>	Tubercle Bacilli.

## SUMMARY

- 1- 90 camels in different locality in Qalyobia governorate ( Toukh 60 and Kaha 30) were tested by mammalian human PPD, 2.2% of tested camels were positive reactors (1.7% in Toukh and 3.3 in Kaha) by evaluation of the skin reaction with GOVS standard key.
- 2- Collection of (18 samples from 12 camels slaughtered in slaughter house from which 2 were tuberculin positive) and showed suspected tuberculous like lesions and doing bacteriological and biochemical identification. A typical mycobacteria were found.
- 3- Bacteriological examination of the collected lesions (from 12 camels) revealed 4 isolates of acid fast bacilli. Biochemical identification of that 4 acid fast bacilli proved that the 4 isolates were a typical type of mycobacterium.
- 4- 246 sputum samples of 82 different occupation (18 veterinarian, 24 workers "in slaughter house and veterinary assistances", and 40 camel attendants) were examined for the presence of TB but non of them was positive.
- 5- Serological examination of 220 blood sera samples collected from camels of different locality in Qalyobia governorate (50 in Benha, 100 in Toukh, 30 in Kaha and 40 in shibein). For detection of brucellosis by using RBPT and BAPAT as a qualitative screen test and TAT and Rivanol test as a quantitative test. By using RBPT it was found that the

infectious rate was 8.2%, 9.1% by using RBPT and BAPAT, 7.3% by using TAT and 6.8% by using Rivanol test.

- The infectious rate of brucellosis in Qalyobia governorate was 6.8%.
  - The infectious rate of brucellosis was higher in Toukh than Benha, Shepein and Kaha.
- 6- 101 of different samples from occupation to camels (25, 36 and 40 of veterinarians and workers "in slaughter house and veterinary assistances" and camel attendants, respectively) were serologically examined for detection of brucellosis by using RBPT, TAT and 2-MET and the results were 4.95%, 2.97% and 1.98, respectively.
- 7- 160 camels were examined for isolation and identification of Staph. aureus, the percentage of nasal isolation was 78.1% and skin isolation was 55%.
- Camels with nasal catarrh or with skin lesions give more isolation to Staph. aureus than apparently healthy ones.
  - Staph aureus isolated from nose of 82 of different occupation (18, 24, 40 of veterinarians and workers "in slaughter house and veterinary assistances" and camel attendants respectively) were 11.1%, 25% and 25.8% for apparently healthy and 0%, 2% and 5% of nasal catarrh, respectively as a total percentage of 26.8% (21.7% for apparently healthy and 53.8% of nasal catarrh) and from skin of the same different occupation (11.1%, 41.7% and 45% respectively) as a total percentage of 36.6%.