BIOLOGICAL POLLUTION
### NO  :  1
### TITLE  :  Prevalence and Diagnostic Studies on Infectious Bovine Hinotracheitis at Assiut Governorate.
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### SOURCE  :  Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

### ABSTRACT

This study was applied on 535 cattle from which 506 were used in the seroprevalence study and 29 animals used in virus isolation as following: The 506 serum samples were tested firstly by the serum neutralization test (SNT) with overall prevalence rate of 33%. Out of the 506 serum samples 184 samples were also tested by ELISA and the overall prevalence rate by the ELISA was 38.6%. Comparison between the sensitivity rate of the 2 tests (SNT & ELISA) reveals that the ELISA is more sensitive than SNT. Nasal and ocular swabs which were collected from the 29 diseased animals were subjected to the isolation on the tissue culture and identification by using indirect fluorescent antibody technique and the virus (BHV-1) was successively isolated from 8 cases. Also these 29 samples were tested by the agar gel diffusion test and 5 were found to be positive in such test. The agreement rate between the isolation and the agar gel diffusion test was 89.7%
ABSTRACT

As the buffalo oedematous skin disease (OSD) became an endemic disease in Egypt, the present investigation objected to approach the subject in a localized district as a field study. Through a village clinic, 44 buffaled cows suffering from OSD were included in the study. The disease was observed in two clinical forms, oedematous (95.5%) and nodular (4.5%), where ulcerative form was not recorded. Anterior parts of the body were mostly affected (79.5%). Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis was the causative agent of the disease. It was isolated from aspirated exudates as single infection from 32 (80.0%) and as mixed infection with Staphylococcus epidermidis from 3 (7.5%). Twenty-four (68.6%) of these isolates showed nitrate reduction positive reactions (serotype I), while the other 11 strains (31.4%) were nitrate reduction negative (serotype II). Both serotypes were recovered from adult Hippobosca equine flies. Strains of serotype I were isolated from either pupae or laboratory developed fly. The present study proved the sole role of H. equine fly in disease transmission. C. pseudotuberculosis was isolated from external body surface, internal body content of the fly, pupae and the second generation. Failure of its isolation from blood sucking lice confirmed that the endosymbiotic nature of C. pseudotuberculosis was limited to Hh. Equine fly. Antibiogram of the isolated bacteria revealed their sensitivity 100% for Tobramycin, Gentamycin and Ciprofloxacin followed by Oxytetracycline (84%). All bacterial isolates showed resistance against Penicillin, Ampicillin and Cloxacillin. Treatment regimen basing on antibiotic, antihistaminic administration and ectoparasitic eradication achieved recovery rate of 97.72%.
ABSTRACT

The current study conducted on 68 lung samples from 1-3 years old buffalo-calves slaughtered at Assiut abattoirs. The samples showed variable gross lesions of pneumonia in particular the grey and red hepatization. The bacteriological examinations indicated that 66 (97.06%) samples of the examined lungs were positive for mixed bacterial isolation, while the other two samples (2.94%) found to be bacteriologically negative. *Staphylococcus aureus* (22.43%); *Escherichia coli* (18.22%) and *Pasteurella multocida* (15.89%) were the predominant isolated bacterial pathogens. However, *Proteus vulgaris* (7.81%); *Streptococcus pyogenes* (5.61%); *Actinomyces pyogenes* (3.74%); *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (3.27%) and *Corynebacterium bovis* (2.8%) were also isolated. *Pasteurella multocida* were isolated from pulmonary tissues and their virulence and pathogenicity test revealed that all injected mice were died at various time-intervals, from less than 24 hours up to 48 hours, with 100% mortality rates.
ABSTRACT

Mastitis of private dairy buffaloes located on different villages of Assiut and Sohag Governorates, Upper Egypt was clinically surveyed and the most common mastitis pathogens were encountered. This survey revealed that 7.12% of the examined cases were clinically infected and Staphylococcus aureus either alone (58.43%) or coupled with other pathogens (12.36%) was the predominant etiologic agent of clinical mastitis. Staphylococcus aureus mastitis (SAM) of dairy buffaloes has various clinical forms: gangrenous, acute, subacute and /or chronic. The later form was more prominent than the gangrenous form, which had seriousness effects on the affected and the neighboring unaffected quarters of the afflicted cases, with severe systemic illness including pyrexia tachycardia, hyperpnea. Clinical descriptions of the diseased buffaloes with SAM are illustrated and discussed. Epizootiologically, the gangrenous form of SAM occurred in few days post buffalo-calf delivery and usually situated at the base of the teat (annular fold). The prevalence rate of clinical mastitis in multiparous buffaloes was mathematically higher than primiparous animals; however this difference was statistically insignificant (p>0.05). The prevalence rate of clinical mastitis of the examined animals was primarily increased by increasing the lactation numbers till the third lactation season (peak infection rate, 10.99%) and thereafter gradually decreased by subsequent increasing in the lactation numbers (range of infection rate, 8.45% ~ 2.70%) and dairy buffaloes with more than 9 lactation seasons were found with no signs of clinical mastitis. From an ecological point of view, the prevalence rate of clinical mastitis of private buffaloes located in villages of Assiut and of Sohag Governorates was statistically insignificant (p>0.05). Bacteriologically, Staphylococcus aureus (60.58%), Streptococcus agalactiae (23.08%) and Escherichia coli (7.69%) were the predominant frequently isolates and the ratio between them was 8: 3: 1, respectively. However, coagulase negative Staphylococci (5.77%), Streptococcus uberis (1.92%) and unidentified gram negative bacteria (0.96%) were also isolated. A rough questionnaire with the buffaloes'owners was carried out. The questions were turned on the premliking and sanitary measures, and periodical testing against mastitis and and dry-period therapy, and the results were tabulated and discussed.
ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of columnaris disease in wild sharptooth catfish, Clarias gariepinus, in Upper Egypt. Columnaris was detected in 7 (4.86%) fish out of the 144 fish collected indicating light infection. The main signs observed on fish were paleness and sloughing of gill filaments, in addition to skin erosions and fin rot that were seen on some specimens. No specific pattern was detected in weight susceptibility of sharptooth catfish to columnaris. Prevalence of the disease was highest in autumn than in other seasons of the year. Pathogenicity of Flavobacterium columnare isolated in the present study was investigated through an immersion challenge. Fish groups to be challenged were either subjected to skin or gill scarification or remained un-scarified. All challenged fish were immersed in $3.5 \times 10^7$ colony forming units/ml of F. Columnare Challenge suspension, Clinical signs as loss of appetite and sluggish movement began to appear on fish 48 hours post challenge, while respiratory manifestations and skin scarification. It was interesting to notice that fish challenged through immersion without scarification did not develop typical signs of infection. The antibiogram of F. columnare was also investigated where it was highly sensitive to cefotaxim, ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin, but resistant to cephradine, while moderately to less sensitive to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, E-moxclav, colistin, and flummox.
The present work was conducted to study *Sarcocystis* infection in cattle by microscopical and serological examinations. Samples from the ocular muscle, oesophagus, diaphragm and heart of 100 cattle slaughtered at Assiut abattoir were examined grossly and microscopically. The total infection rate of the examined cattle was found to be 94%. The infection rate in different organs was 89% in ocular muscles, 84% in oesophageal muscles, 51% in cardiac muscles and 30% in diaphragm. Serological examination of sera of the same examined animals by enzyme linked immuno-sorbent assay (ELIZA) revealed that the infection rate was 98%. The maximum antibody level of the examined cattle by ELIZA was associated with highly infected oesophageal muscle with *Sarcocystis* cysts. Two types of cysts were detected in the present work: microscopic thin–walled and macroscopic thick -walled cysts. Microscopic thin–walled cysts were recovered in all positive animals. Their cyst wall was narrow and homogenous. The accurate identification of microscopic cysts as *Sarcocystis cruzi* has been completed after the success of experimental infection in puppies. They began to shed sporocysts after seven days from infection and remained till the end of the experiment. Macroscopic thick -walled cysts were recovered in four cases only. Their cyst wall was composed of long striated protrusions in a palisade-like arrangement It could not be identified as *Sarcocystis hirsuta* or *Sarcocystis hominis* by light microscope, where differentiation between them need another investigation by electron microscope. Certain pathological changes were associated only with heavy infection with microscopic cysts (*S. cruzi*) infection. These changes included muscular degeneration and focal leukocytic infiltration composed of eosinophils, macrophages and lymphocytes.
ABSTRACT

In the present study, 505 of chicken (185 native breed chickens and 320 fatting breed) in addition to soil samples (forty soil samples from around farmer houses and 10 from around poultry farms) were examined for epidemiological study of Ascaridia galli in Assiut Governorate. The infection rate of A. galli in chickens was (3.17%) where in native breed chickens were and it was not detected in fatting breed. The highest infection rate was detected in winter season (4.03%). The rate of positive soil samples from around farmer houses was (12.5%) for A. galli eggs and no eggs were encountered in soil samples collected from around poultry farms. Developmental stages of A. galli eggs were studied. Embryonation of eggs started at the third day and complete embryonation with the development of larvae within egg shell occurred on the 16th day. Second stage larvae of A. galli were described and microphotographed, they were obtained by using of magnetic stirrer. Experimental infection of laboratory mice with fully embryonated eggs of Ascaridia galli was done per mouth. Pathological features indicating larval invasion of the intestine, liver and lung were noticed. This indicated that A. galli might be transmitted to humans specially children by eating raw vegetables contaminated with soil and causing visceral larval migrans.
Monitoring of Helicobacter Species in Selected Chicken Meat Products with Special Reference to H. pylori

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Source: Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

Abstract

Eighty samples of chicken Luncheon and chicken Kofta (40 of each) were collected randomly from different locations, supermarkets and different groceries in Assiut Governorate. The results showed that Helicobacter spp. could be detected on HPSPA in 6 samples of chicken Luncheon (15%) and 9 samples of chicken Kofta (22.5%). However, the incidence of Helicobacter spp. on Columbia agar was 2 samples of chicken Luncheon (5%) and 7 samples of chicken Kofta (17.5%). H. pylori was isolated in 2.5% from examined chicken Luncheon samples and with 5% from examined chicken Kofta samples on HPSPA and in 2.5% from the examined chicken Kofta samples on Columbia agar. H. pylori was sensitive to garlic extract and thyme and that was demonstrated by reduced count of H. Pylori on HPSPA.

The present study aimed to recognizing the changes in blood picture and some serum biochemical parameters in clinically anemic cattle. The sample consisted of: 103 cattle (96 adult 3-5 years and 7 calves under one year old) of both sexes were examined in this study. The following results were reached: Changes in blood picture in anemic cattle are closely related to the etiological agent. The changes in serum levels of Fe, Cu, vitamin C and vitamin E are related to the causative agent of the anemia. All types of studied anemia are associated with reduction in the serum levels of vitamins C & E. This refers to: Therapy of anemic condition should involve improving of immune status of the body through supplementation with vitamins C & E in addition supplementation with adequate amount of Fe and Cu.
ABSTRACT

90 samples from (liver, spleen and brain) of freshly dead and sick 4–7 days old balady chicks (with depression and mild nervous signs) were collected from different farms at Assiut Governorate. Also 120 dead in shell chicken embryos were collected from different hatcheries. Enterococcus durans was isolated at a rate of 66.6% from livers and spleens of chicks and at a rate of 27.7% from brains. The organism was isolated from dead in shell chicken embryos at a rate of 70.8% from livers and spleens and from brain at a rate of 20.8%. This indicates that the organism is transmitted through contaminated eggs from mothers or through contamination with faecal matter containing the organism. Experimental infection of healthy 1-day old balady chicks subcutaneously, intramuscularly and intraperitoneally with the isolated organism resulted in depression, some nervous signs and septiceamia in all chicks. Mortality rate reached to 80%, 60% and 50% in chicks which infected intraperitoneally, intramuscularly and subcutaneously respectively. Gross lesions revealed congestion and enlargement of livers and spleens, enlargement of gallbladder, petechial haemorrhages in the brains, enteritis, congestions and enlargement of kidneys with precipitation of uric acid in the ureters. Reisolation of the organism from experimentally infected chicks was succeeded. In vitro sensitivity test revealed that the gemtamicin, ampicillin and naladixic acid were the most effective drugs.
ABSTRACT

One hundred and fifty samples from hatched chicks were collected from different hatcheries at Assiut governorate; they had abnormalities, deformity, lameness and could not stand on their legs. Yersinia pseudotuberculosis was isolated at rate of 36.6% while Yersinia enterocolitica was isolated rate of 3%. Experimental infection of 3 days old healthy chicks subcutaneous by Yersinia pseudotuberculosis isolated revealed death of all chicks within 2 days and septicemia. While oral route of infection revealed depression of the chicks, enlargement of kidneys with precipitation of uric acid in the ureteres and some cases in the 27th day postinfection had lameness and could not stand. Also paralysis of legs was appeared before death which its rate reached 10 5%. Inoculation of fertile chicken eggs (5-7 days) intra yolk sac with the isolated organism revealed death of all embryos within 3 days post infection, while inoculation of fertile chicken eggs (11 days) through chorioallantoic membrane showing death of all embryos within 6-8 days postinoculation with congestion and stunting of the embryos, on the other hand swabbing of the outershell of fertile chicken eggs with the isolated organism leads to hatching of abnormal chicks with the same symptoms of the naturally infected chicks. Reisolation of Yersinia from experimentally infected chicks was succeeded. Sensitivity test revealed that gentamycin, rifampicin and chloramphenicol were the most effective drugs in vitro.

The aim of this works is designed to cover the following points:-
- Isolation and Identification of Yersinia organism and its incidence in the newly hatched chicks.
- Experimental infection of the isolated organism to 3- days old chicks and inoculation of embryonated chicken eggs through different routes with the isolated organism.
- In vitro sensitivity test to the isolated organism to different antimicrobial discs to show the most effective drugs.
ABSTRACT

Yersiniosis is considered one of the most important bacterial foodborne infection as their incidence among humans and fifty random samples were collected from children with acute diarrhea. 50 of them had blood in stools and 100 had no blood in their stools. Samples were collected from the gastroenterology unit of Assiut University Children Hospital during the period from January to December 2005. The present study was designed to estimate the incidence of Yersinia enterocolitica and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis among diarrheal children with and without blood in stools. Moreover, demographic and and clinical characteristics of the Yersinia infected children were investigated. Yersinia enterocolitica and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis could be detected in 17.33% and 13.33% of the examined children, respectively. Ecological distribution of the examined children revealed that the rate of infection was higher in rural areas (52.9%) than in urban areas (11.25%). The majority of cases in the present study were in the age group of (>24-60 months) with a rate of (87.5%), followed by those in age group of (7-24 months ) with a rate of 18033%. It has been determined that incidence of Yersinia Species was higher among females (33.33%) than males (29.52%). Seasonal incidence of the infection by Yersinia enterocolitica and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis was studied. Public health hazard and preventive measures to control infection were discussed.
ABSTRACT

100 random samples of raw and whipped cream (50 samples each) were tested for the presence of S. enteritidis and other salmonella spp. From raw cream 15 and 14 initial Salmonella isolates were recovered using S.S. and Bismuth sulphite agars, respectively. Only 2 isolates were identified as Salmonella spp. On both media on the basis of modification of FDA. Regarding whipped cream, 13 and 14 presumptive Salmonella colonies were isolated on the same media, of these, 3 and 2 isolates were identified as Salmonella spp on both media respectively. The stability of S. enteritidis against potassium sorbate or honey in cream stored at refrigerator temperature was studied. Cream inoculated with $1\times10^7$ S. enteritidis, divided into 10 parts to which potassium sorbate was added, in concentrations of 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6%. Fennel honey was added in concentrations of 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 1.5 and 10%. One part was kept as control. The Samples were examined for S. enteritidis count and pH in the 1st and 2nd day then, every 2 days of storage. Lower decrease in count of S. enteritidis was noticed in cream containing 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6% pot. Sorbate, stored at refrigerator temperature. Undetectable numbers of S. enteritidis were observed at 10th day in concentration of 0.6%. While in control samples the count reached $8\times10^7$ in the 1st day then, decreased to be $2\times10^5$ at the end of the storage time. In contrast, addition of honey at conc. of 10% inhibits the growth of S. enteritidis within 24 hours of storage at refrigerator temperature. Lower concentration of honey (1 and 5%) led to appearance of injured colonies in the 1st and 2nd day, the colonies begin to recover at the 4th day, and no viable cells were noticed after the 10th day. Gradual reduction in the count of S. enteritidis using 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6% honey was observed till the 10th day. Our results showed which preservative is most active against S. enteritidis, thus, the safety of cream could be improved by addition of fennel honey in a concentration of 10%.
ABSTRACT

309 samples of raw buffalo's and cow's milk were collected over one year from 3 different milk supplies in Assiut city and examined for microbiological quality. The microbiological evaluation of milk samples was carried out by the determination of total microbiological counts (T.M.C), presence of coliform bacteria (CB), and estimation the incidence of both aerobic spores (AS) and anaerobic spores bacteria (ANAS). Generally, the average (T.M.C) of investigated milk samples was $8.94 \times 10^{12}$ C. F.U/ml. The higher microbiological count was detected in cow's milk samples ($1.09 \times 10^{13}$) as compared with buffalo's milk samples ($5.54 \times 10^{12}$). In addition, samples collected during cold months appeared to have lower microbiological counts ($1.39 \times 10^{13}$) than during warm months ($1.39 \times 10^{13}$). The average (CB) titer was $3.16 \times 10^4$ bacterium /ml. Samples of cow’s milk showed lower (CB) titter ($2.06 \times 10^3$ /ml) than those of buffalo’s milk ($8.21 \times 10^4$ /ml ). Furthermore, high incidence of (CB) was found in samples collected during warm months ($4.3 \times 10^4$ /ml). The (CB) titer of cold month’s samples was ($1.15 \times 10^4$ /ml).

The mean value of (AS) incidence was $2.21 \times 10^3$ /ml. The incidence of (AS) was high in buffalo's milk ($3.25 \times 10^3$) than in cow's one ($1.6 \times 10^3$ /ml). Samples collected during cold months appeared contaminated with (AS) in cow level ($1.2 \times 10^3$ spores /ml) than that found in warm months samples ($2.77 \times 10^3$). The mean value of (ANAS) incidence was $26.4$ spores /ml. Buffalo's milk contained (ANAS) with high level ($39.7$) than cow's milk ($18.6$ spore/ml). Samples collected during cold months showed low incidence of ANAS ($9$ spores/ml) compare with $46$ spores / ml in samples of warm months.
ABSTRACT

A survey of prevalence of Pasteurella haemolytica (P. haemolytica) in ducks in Assiut governorate was carried out on 250 birds different duck farms. Bacteriological examination and biochemical tests revealed isolation of P. haemolytica at a rate of 4%. Clinical signs of living ducks showed depression, loss of appetite, diarrhea and respiratory symptoms (coughing and a watery nasal discharge). Postmortem examination revealed pneumonia, airsacculitis and congestion of the liver with necrotic foci. Histopathologically Abundant amounts of bacterial organisms were present in some organs appeared as Gram negative cocoabacilli in sections stained by Gram's stain. Liver, kidneys, myocardium and lungs showed inflammatory reactions together with vascular changes represented by edema, hyalinization of the central vein of hepatic lobules, thickening in the wall of hepatic sinusoids and segmental necrosis of glomerular tufts The renal tubular epithelium was desquamated. The myocardium showed coagulative necrosis. The lungs showed atelectasis of many bronchioles and alveoli. In-vitro sensitivity test revealed that danofloxacin, gentamycin and trimethoprim were the most effective drugs against isolated organism.
(Hydatidosis)

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**ABSTRACT**

Hydatidosis is one of the most important endemic zoonotic parasitic diseases with a wide spread distribution in the Middle East. In the present study, a survey was made for hydatidosis among slaughtered animals in Assiut and Bani-Adi abattoirs. The prevalence rates were 10 (8%) out of 125 camels, 4 (0.4%) out of 1032 sheep, 4 (0.4%) out of 1158 cattle and 1(0.1%) out of 1057 buffaloes. Concerning Echinococcosis in dogs, in the present study 60 stray dogs were examined, 10 of them from around Bani-Adi abattoir and no Echinococcus granulosus tapeworms were found with a zero prevalence. Concerning hydatidosis in human beings, for the serodiagnosis of hydatidosis the respective tests were indirect haemagglutination test (IHA) and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Out of 92 serum samples form patients admitted to Assiut University Hospital examined for detection hydatidosis antibodies, 6 cases proved to be positive with a prevalence of 6.5% by the indirect haemagglutination test. The ELISA technique applied to the same serum samples of the patients indicated a prevalence rate of hydatidosis amounting to 4.3%
ABSTRACT

One Hundred and fifty random samples of ice cream mix powder with chocolate, mango, strawberry, vanilla, orange, banana and Nescafe flavors (200 grams weigh each) were collected from different groceries and supermarkets in Assiut City over a period of one year examined for fecal contamination. Our current results showed that, Enterbacteriaceae were isolated from 38.7% of samples with a minimum of 102, a maximum of 8.7×102 and an average of 3.2×103/g. the highest frequency distribution 46(79.32%) had numbers of less than 102 cfu/g and 12 (20.68%) had counts ranged from 102-<103 cfu/g. Enterobacteriaceae were isolated from 10.7% of the examined samples with a minimum, a maximum and average count of <100, 6×103 and 4.08×103/g, respectively. The frequency distribution of positive samples was descending from 9 (56.25%), 4 (25.0%) and 3 (18.75%) containing Enterococci in counts ranged from 102-<103 ,103 and 103-<104/g, respectively. Otherwise, 5 (3.33%) samples were contained by both coli forms and fecal coli forms with frequency distribution of 3 (60%) that had counts of less than 10/g and 2 (40%) had counts ranged from 10-<102/g. E. coli could not be detected. Recommendations were suggested to control the presence of such microorganisms in ice cream mix powder samples to avoid their undesirable changes that resulted in economic losses as well as public health hazard.
ABSTRACT

A total of two hundred and fifty random samples of infants milk formulae (IMF) for babies after birth (70 samples), milk-based cereal weaning food and dried milk powder (90 samples each) were purchased from different shops and pharmacies in Assiut city and villages around the city. These samples were transferred to the laboratory in their packages to be examined microbiologically to evaluate their quality. The average values of aerobic plate count (APC), psychrotrophic, B. cereus and total yeasts and molds counts were $9.2 \times 10^8$, $6.1 \times 10^8$, and $1.3 \times 10^9$; $2.9 \times 10^9$, $2.9 \times 10^9$, and $2.8 \times 10^9$; $0.3 \times 10^8$, $0.56 \times 10^8$ and $7.2 \times 10^8$ and $3.0 \times 10^8$ and $5.1 \times 10^8$ cfu/g of examined samples, respectively.

Moreover, B. cereus, enterococci and anaerobes could be isolated in various percentages from the examined samples. Furthermore, Ent. Cloaca, Serratia marcescens and Klebsiella oxytoca were isolated from IMF in percentages of 42.9, 42.9 and 14.2%, respectively. Concerning milk-based cereal baby food, Ent. Cloaca, Ent. Sakazakii; Serratia marcescens; Serratia liquefaciens; Ent. aerogenes; K. oxytoca; Citrobacter freundii; Hafnia alvei; Proteus spp; Salmonella spp. And Chryseomonas Iuteola were found in 13, 6, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 5, 5, 1, 1 and 1 of tested samples, respectively. While, Ent. cloaca, Ent. sakazakii; Serratia marcescens; Hafnia alvei; Y. pestis and Y. pseudotuberculosis were existed in dried milk powder samples in incidences of 42.9, 7.1, 7.1, 21.4, 14.3 and 7.1%, respectively. Recommendations were suggested to safeguard the existence of such microorganisms in infants’ milk food and to avoid their undesirable changes resulted in economic losses as well as public health hazards.
ABSTRACT
A total of two hundred and fifty random samples of infant's milk powder for babies after birth (70 samples), milk-based cereal weaning food (90 samples) and dried powder (90 samples) were purchased from different shops and pharmacies in Assiut city and villages around the city. The samples were still valid for consumption as shelf is at least to be more than one year from production time and they were transferred to the laboratory in their packages to be examined for prevalence of Enterobacter sakazakii which could be isolated from 6/90 milk-based cereal baby food samples and from 1/90 dried milk powder samples, however, failed to be detected in infant milk formulae which considered as non sterile products. The survival and growth of E. sakazakii in milk- based cereal weaning food using different reconstituted liquids (apple juice and water) stored at different temperatures (room temperature 16 ± 2°C and refrigerated temperature 4 ± 1°C) were carried out. The results revealed that the growth did not occur in cereal reconstituted with apple juice, regardless of storage temperature, or in cereal reconstituted with water stored at 4±1°C. Upon reaching maximum populations of 4 log10 cfu/ g, in some instances populations decreased to nondetectable values during subsequent storage which was concurrent with decrease in pH values. E. sakazakii initially at very low populations can rapidly grow in infant cereal reconstituted with water. The public health hazards of E. sakazakii and the suggestive measures for improving the quality of infants' food were discussed.
ABSTRACT

One hundred freshly caught fish samples of four species including A. baremoze, H. forskalii, L. niloticus and O. niloticus, 25 of each, of Nasser lake fishes were examined for the presence of Aeromonas species. The organoleptic examination of samples revealed that all the examined samples were accepted although highly significant differences in the sensory assessment scores between the fish species could be detected. Also the determination of the fish pH of the examined samples indicated that there was a highly significant difference between the examined four species and pH values Detection of Aeromonas species by using direct plating method and enrichment technique indicated that most samples were contaminated with Aeromonas species and correlation between the Aeromonas species count and the fish species resulted in a significant differences. The proteolysis and lipolysis activity of the isolates was detected.
ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate proteus vulgaris infections in sharptooth catfish, Clarias gariepinus, in Assiut, Egypt. Clinical and postmortem findings of infected fish and seasonal prevalence of infection were investigated. Pathogenicity of proteus vulgaris was also assessed. Out of 120 fish showing skin lesions and signs of septicemia examined over year 2005, only 1.58 (%) fish were infected with Proteus Vulgaris. Bacteria identification was based on colony morphology and culture behavior on various media, microscopic examination, biochemical tests and carbohydrate fermentation. Strain K93PV isolated from kidneys of infected fish was used throughout this study. Seasonal prevalence of Proteus vulgaris infections increased over spring and reached maximum in summer. Infection was not recorded in winter. Lethal dose 50 (LD₅₀) of Proteus vulgaris in sharptooth catfish was 1.25x10⁷ cfu/100g fish body weight intramuscularly injected fish revealed that skin lesions and sometimes generalized septicemia are the predominant signs associated with Proteus vulgaris infection.
ABSTRACT

A total number of 400 Oreochromis niloticus (Tilapia nilotica) were investigated for parasitological studies on various encysted metacercariae of digenetic trematodes in different body parts of the examined fish specimens in Assiut Governorate. The total prevalence of infected Oreochromis niloticus with different encysted metacercariae was 84.75%. They were differentiated into two types: The first type was microscopic encysted metacercariae, their prevalence rate was 78.25%. They were distributed between muscle fibers of the trunk, tail and head regions. The second one was clinostomatid metacercariae, their prevalence rate was 62.25%. The branchial chamber was the most common habitat of infection where their infection rate was 47.5% followed by kidneys 13.25% then skin 1.5%. The detected clinostomatid metacercariae were differentiated into four species: Clinostomum phalacrocoracis, Clinostomum tilapiae, Euclinostomum ardeolae and Euclinostomum heterostomum. Microscopic encysted metacercariae were differentiated into Prohemistomum vivax and Haplorchis spp. The incidence, distribution and intensity of the encysted metacercariae in different regions of the examined fish were studied. Experimental infection was carried out to confirm the identification of different kinds of microscopic encysted metacercariae by feeding parasite free puppies with different encysted metacercariae collected from the muscles of Oreochromis niloticus. Two types of adult digenetic trematodes were recovered from the intestinal mucosa (5-7 days post infection): The first type is Prohemistomum vivax and the second type is Haplorchis yokogawa.
ABSTRACT

Infestation predisposition and relative susceptibility of the most common edible fruits cultivated in the New Valley Oases against *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann) and *Bactrocera zonata* (Saunders) have been determined. Because high percentage of pupae was unable to produce adults, the percentage of the emerged adult flies was used to express the real ability of infestation. At Kharga province Naring ranked the first in terms of the infestation predisposition by 57.04% real infestation. The rest host fruits exhibited variable infestation predisposition lasted by Apple (11.25%). Quity difference in the infestation predisposition appeared in Dakhla Oases. In Moot province, Guava ranked the first by 45.00%. However, in Bodkholo province Apricot ranked the first by 62.22%. Variations among the rest of the tested host plants were determined and discussed. In general, data showed that *B. zonata* ranked the first in respect to the number and the percentage of the emerged adults than *C. capitata*.

Classification of the tested host plants to their susceptibility degrees to fruit flies indicated that Naring ranked the first in terms of susceptibility to *C. capitata* and *B. zonata* complex and appeared as highly susceptible (HS) host plant. It followed by Guava and Orange which appeared as susceptible (S) host plants. Inversely, Mandarin and Apple showed some sort of resistance and appeared as relatively resistant (RR) host plants. However, Mango appeared as moderately resistant (MR), because it harbored the lowest numbers of emerged adult flies. On the other hand, Fig could be considered as a resistant (R) host plant, because no adult flies emerged from pupae collected from its fruits. Host plants free from infestation were hoped but not found.
ABSTRACT

A total of 200 geese (20 apparently healthy, 120 diarrhotic geese and 60 freshly dead) collected from privately owned at Assiut province were subjected to post-mortem and bacteriological examination for the prevalence of clostridia microorganisms in geese. There are variation in the prevalence rate of clostridium species isolated from apparently health geese which lower than of diarrhotic geese and freshly dead & slaughtered. It was found 6 (30%) in apparent healthy, 80 (66.7%) in diseased geese, while was 44 (73.3%) in dead geese. According to morphological characters and biochemical reactions, 130 clostridium isolates were successfully isolated with an incidence of 65%. The most important isolates was C. perfringens with incidence of 74 (56.9%) followed by C. sporogenes was 26 (20.7%), C. colinum was 19 (14.6%) and C. sordelli was 11 (8.5%). For the typing of C perfringens isolated, type “A” was the most prevalent with incidence of (72.3%) followed by type “C” with incidence of (18.5%) and type “D” incidence of (9.3%). Two age groups of geese (15 and 45-day old) were used to test the pathogenicity of C. perfringens type “A”, C. sporogenes, C. colinum and C. sordelli. The mortality in geese at 15-day old through oral administration of C. perfringens type “A”, C. sporogenes, C. colinum and C. sordelli were 60%, 40%, 20% and 20% respectively while were 100%, 80%, 60% and 20% respectively through I/M inoculation and the mortality rate in geese at 45-day old through oral administration were 40%, 20%, 0.0% and 0.0%while were 80%, 40%, 20% and 0.0% respectively through I/M inoculation. Sensitivity test of Clostridia strain isolates against some antibiotics in vitro showed that, Penicillin, Ampicillin, Amoxicillin, and Chloramphenical were highly sensitive, while Lincomycin, Norfloxacain and Kanamycin were moderate and were resistant to Streptomycin, Gentamycin, Tetracycline and Nalidixic acid.
This study was carried out throughout one year from January 2006 to December 2006 at Assiut Governorate, to determine some epidemiological features concerning parasitic infection of goats. Out of 350 faecal samples of goats were examined, 321 animals proved to be infected with different internal parasites, representing an incidence rate of 91.7%. The total infection rate of *Eimeria* was 88.9% and the total infection rate of different helminthes was 25.4%. Infection rate in kids was 97.4% and in adults was 87.3%. The infection rate of the nematode worms was 22.0%, *Trichostrongylus sp.* showed high rate of infection (6.3%) while *Capillaria sp.* was the lowest one (0.3%). *Moniezia sp.* eggs were detected in 2.9% of examined goats. Trematode infection represented as *Fasciola* and *Paramphistomum* eggs were detected in 3.4% and 0.9% respectively. Study the effect of seasonal variation clear that the highest infection rate of *Eimeria* was detected in summer season (93.8%) while the highest infection rate of most helminthes was detected in spring and winter seasons.

For studying the parasitic infection of goat’s liver, 350 slaughtered goats were examined. Forty eight (13.7%) cases showed parasitic infection in their liver. Macroscopic examination of goat’s liver showed *Fasciola gigantica* and *Cysticercus tenuicollis* in 6.28% 6.86% respectively. Histopathological examination of liver tissues revealed presence for the first time at Assiut Governorate, *Eimeria* infection and ascarid sp. larvae in 0.3% of examined cases. Both eimerian oocysts and ascarid larvae were detected in artificial digested livers. Histopathological sections of infected liver with *Eimeria* revealed presence of portal and peri-portal inflammatory cell reactions, necrobiotic changes of hepatocytes and biliary epithelial hypertrophy and hyperplasia. In case of infection with *Ascaris* larvae, liver showed presence of multiple parasitic granulomas containing sections of larvae.
In the present study, no leishmania was detected in spite of 12 out of 50 (24%) from rodents showed positive formal gel test which might indicate that Assiut is not an endemic area for leishmaniasis. Also samples were collected from thirty five stray dogs at the Veterinary Hospital, Assiut University. 10 out of 35 (28.6%) of dogs showed positive formal gel test. As regards human cases; thirty three patients with cutaneous Leishmaniasis were selected from dermatology clinic Holly Makkah. For all cases of CL; skin smears and skin biopsy were taken, stained with Giemsa’s stain and hematoxyline and eosin stain. Positive results in formal gel test was 27.3% skin biopsy was 45.4%, and skin smear was 66.6% and IHAT was 27.3%. For cases of VL fifteen cases suspected with visceral Leishmaniasis were selected from Tropical medicine out patient’s clinic at Al Noor Specialist Hospital, the IHAT showed highest positivity in diagnosis (73.4%) (11 out of 15) followed by formal gel test 60% (9 out of 15) and bone marrow 53.3% (8 out of 15).
A total of 284 blood samples were collected from different species of animals including cattle (100), buffalo (16), rodents (70) and dogs (98). The cattle samples were collected from two governmental farms in Assiut Governorate including Abnoub EL Hamam (55) and The Military farm (44) with symptoms of infertility and mastitis as well as one sample from New Valley Governorate suffering from jaundice. The examined buffaloes (16) were collected randomly from Moasha slaughterhouse. Our results revealed that: 1- Overall incidence rate of Leptospirosis among 70 rodent blood samples was 57.14%. While, histopathological lesions among 24 cases of rodents liver and kidney samples revealed that 5 (20.8%) of them were positive for leptospira in each organs. 2- Our work illustrated that the seroprevalence of leptospirosis among 98 of the apparently healthy stray dogs was 69.4% and 26.5% using both slide agglutination and ELISA tests respectively. 3- The serological examination of 100 cattle suffering from infertility, mastitis or jaundice was positive in 14% in Assiut and New Valley Governorates. While our data explained the higher incidence rate of Leptospirosis among apparently healthy buffaloes 18.75% attributed to preferring them to bathing in the water and muddy soils which may be contaminated with the urine of infected dogs and rats. From our results, we observed that the overall Leptospiral infection among human been in Upper Egypt Governorates was 40.87% from examined samples which indicate the following: 1- In relation to occupations, the highest risk of infection was 71.42% among sewer workers and 83.33% in Rice field workers this result may be attributed to the contamination of water by urine of rodents and dogs. 2- Infections among patients suffering from urinary tract infection was 47.16% and among jaundice patients was 12% most of them were farmers, whom contact with animals urine. 3- In relation to sex, the occurrence of leptospirosis in humans indicates that males were recorded high percentage of infection 46% than females 16.7% by ELISA test as a result of the occupational risk to males working in rice fields, sugar cane and sewer waters.
ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on 100 aged female (average 7 years) slaughtered in the houses in Assiut Governorate, to clarify the parasitic and bacterial etiologic agents causing hepatic affections as well as their histopathological picture. Pre-slaughtering fecal samples by sedimentation technique revealed that 9 cases (9%) were infected with Fasciola gigantica and 2 cases (2%) with Fasciola hepatica. Mixed infection with two species were detecting in 9 cases (9%). Seventy six (76%) of the investigated animals showed gross hepatic lesion, where 20 cases (26.32% were infected with adult Fasciola Worm, 40 cases (52.63%) showed chronic hepatitis (26.32% multilobular cirrhosis; 19.73% biliary cirrhosis and 6.58% Glissonian cirrhosis). The last 16 cases (21.05%) revealed necrotic hepatic lesions. Bacteriological examination of these affected liver samples showed that 52 (68.4%) revealed positive bacterial growth on culture media either in the mixed from (83.17%) or in single from (16.83%). All fasciola infected livers showed positive bacterial isolation. Multilobular cirrhosis was the most from of chronic hepatitis showing bacterial isolation (35.64%) followed by biliary cirrhosis (13.86%). Staphylococcus spp. Represented the most prevalent bacterial isolation (43.56%) followed by E. coli (21.78%) and Actinomyces pyogenes (15.84%). Streptococcus pyogenes and Enterobacter aerogenes were also recovered in proportion of 9.90 and 5.94%, respectively. It was concluded that livers of slaughtered aged female buffaloes showed a very high proportion of gross and histopathological lesions rather than they were considered as hazardous source of mixed different bacterial especially they showed positive Fasciola infection.
**ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted on 110 Holstein-Friesian dairy cows suffering from recurrent sub-clinical mastitis. Screening of 110 milk samples, pooled samples, by using of both field tests (California Mastitis Test and modified Whiteside test), Reveled that 35 and 37 milk samples showed positive by both tests, respectively. These positive samples were examined bacteriologically on general and specific enriched media. The isolated bacterial strains (103 isolates) resembled two categories: contagious bacteria 37 isolates (35.92%) and environmental bacteria 66 isolates (64.08%). Thirty four (97.14%) milk samples showed mixed infection, where most of them 20 milk samples (57.14%) were infected with triple infection. The isolated contagious strains were staph. Aureus 17 (16.5%), stpt. Agalactia 11 (10.68%), Corynebacterium spp.8 (7.77%) and Strept. Dysgalactia 1 (0.97%), while the environmental bacteria were Enterobacter aero genes 13 (12.62%), Enterococcus faecalis and and E. coli 11 (10.68%) for both, Strept. Equi subsp. Zooepidemicus 7 (6.8%), Staph. Saprophyticus 5 (4.85%) and other strains with less proportions were isolated where the most highly pathogenic of them was E. coli 0157 (1.94%). Antimicrobial susceptibility testing reveled that all isolated strains were sensitive to ciprofloxacin and gentamycin with percentage 100% and 80.84%, respectively.
A total of 30 random samples of commercial mayonnaise were collected from different retailers in Assiut city. To assess their quality, the samples were examined microbiologically for the incidence and counts of aerobic plate count (APC), psychrotrophs, thermoduric, enterococci, coliforms, fecal coliforms, Escherichia coli, bacillus cereus, Staphylococcus aureus, anaerobes and yeasts & molds. The obtained results verify that the total bacterial, psychrotrophs, thermoduric and enterococci counts averaged 3\times10^4, 1.7\times10^3, 2.7\times10^4 and 2.9 \times10^3/g of the examined mayonnaise samples, respectively. B. cereus could be isolated from 20%, in numbers averaged 1\times10^3/g, of the examined mayonnaise samples. Yeasts & molds contaminated 26.67% of the examined mayonnaise samples and existed in numbers averaged 2.2 \times10^2/g of the samples. All the examined mayonnaise samples failed to yield coliforms (less than 3/g), and therefore fecal coliforms and E. coli could not be recovered from all of the examined samples. Also, S. aureus and anaerobes could not be detected in any of mayonnaise samples examined. The results prove that the examined commercial mayonnaise samples sold in Assiut city are of quite good quality and considered as microbiologically safe products. Although, the microbial loads are below the hazard point, the health hazard of such microorganisms still exists if they are allowed to grow and multiply, and that what was studied through the second part of the present study, in which the survival and viability of Salmonella typhimurium, Escherichia coli 0157:H7, Listeria monocytogenes, Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus cereus in commercial mayonnaise kept at room temperature were studied. Each mayonnaise sample was inoculated separately with one of the mentioned pathogenic microorganisms and then incubated at room temperature (about 25°C) as commercial mayonnaise is usually distributed, shelved and stored at this temperature. After that, the inoculated mayonnaise was sampled after 6, 24, 48 and 72 hours. The results revealed the lethal effect of mayonnaise on the inoculated microorganisms although the survival and viability of L. monocytogenes and B. cereus was relatively longer than others. Suggestive hygienic measures for improving the quality of mayonnaise and also to safeguard the consumer were discussed.
(Meat)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Incidence of Listeria Monocytogenes in Frozen Beef, Poultry And Fish in Assiut City</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Lobna M. Ebraheem, and Manal H. Thabet</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Animal Health Research Institute, Assuit Regional Laboratory</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The present study was performed on 90 frozen samples of meat, poultry and fish (30 of each). The samples were collected from different shops in Assiut city. Listeria B isolated from 33% of frozen meat, 60% of frozen poultry and 53% of frozen fish. Also, they were counted in the examined samples, the mean counts were $2.9 \pm 1.9 \times 10^3$, $5.65 \pm 4.7 \times 10^2$ CFU/g of the examined frozen meat, poultry and fish respectively. Listeria monocytogenes was differentially identified from other Listeria Species and could be isolated at variable percentages: 16.6% in frozen meat, 33% in frozen poultry and 13.3% in frozen fish. The study revealed that the incidence of L. monocytogenes was higher in frozen poultry as compared to both frozen meat and fish. The drug susceptibility characterization of L. monocytogenes cleared that all isolates (100%) to Chloramphenicol and Norfloxacin, while the other used antibiotics showed different degree of antimicrobial sensitivity reactions for Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Rifampin, Cefadroxil and Cefotaxime.
A total of 120 random samples of milk powder, dried milk-based baby foods, cappuccino and tea creamer (30 samples each) were obtained from different shops and pharmacies in Assiut city. The samples were still valid for consumption as their shelf life was at least one year from the production date. These samples were examined for prevalence of enterobacter sakazakii which could be isolated in percentage rates of 0, 3.33, 6.67 and 0%, respectively using the isolated procedure with Enterbacteriaceae enrichment broth, While the isolation procedure with peptone water showed its percentage rates as 0, 10, 0 and 0%, respectively. Thus 3 Different Procedures were used for isolation of such organism. The enrichment broth was used in 2 procedures and one procedure was carried out without enrichment broth. The 2 procedures using enrichment both were valuable for isolation of E. sakazakii than that used without enrichment. The results obtained in this showed that dried milk-based baby foods were the worst in its contamination by E. sakazakii. However, cappuccino samples were of less contamination while milk powder and tea creamer samples failed to recover the organism. Other organisms related to genus Enterobacter could be isolated as E. aerogenes, E. cloacae, E. agglomerans and E. intermedius. Also, 29 isolates related to family Enterobacteriaceae could be isolated from the examined samples using the 3 different methods of isolation. The isolates were found to be Cedcea species, Escherichia coli, Ewingella Americana, Hafnia alvei, Klebsilla pneumoniae, K. oxytoca, K. rhinoscleromatis, K. terrigena, Pantoea species, Salmonella paratyphi A, Serratia marcescens, S. liquefaciens, S. plymuthica, Shigella species and yersinia species. Suggestive hygienic measures for improving the quality of milk powder and some dried milk-based foods and the public health hazard of E. sakazakii were recommended.
Recovery of Salmonella and Escherichia coli from a total number of 60 random samples of different types of packed meat products was evaluated. The collected samples were 30 from each beef burger and luncheon samples. Out of the analyzed 60 samples, Salmonella could be detected only in 12 samples (20%), where 7 (23.3%) isolated were recovered from beef burger, and another 5 (16.7%) isolated from luncheon samples. The isolated Salmonella serotypes were 4 stains of Salmonella typhimurium and 3 strains of Salmonella enteritidis which were detected in the examined beef burger samples, while 3 Salmonella paratyphi-B and 2 Salmonella newport strains were recovered from luncheon samples. Regarding E. coli, they were detected in only 8 (13.3%) samples; 5 (16.7%) strains from beef burger and 3 (10%) from luncheon. The isolated E. coli strains from beef burger were identified serologically into 5 strains E. coli O 111 K58, while the strains isolated from luncheon were two strains E. coli O 128 K47 and only one strains E.coli O 126 K7. Source of contamination, precautions during preparation and manufacturing of such meat products, as well as the public health hazards of the presence of Salmonella and E. coli in meat products were discussed.
NO       : 33
TITLE    : Studies on Pseudomonas Species in Some meat Products with Special References to its Proteolytic and Lipolytic Activity
AUTHORS  : Amirah S. Mohamed
ADDRESS  : Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE   : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

Pseudomonas species were studied in 100 random samples of frozen (beef burger, kofta, sausage and minced meat). Pseudomonas species were isolated from the different samples in varying percentages. Also, the characterization of isolated Pseudomonas spp. for production of extracellular virulence factors as proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes were studied. The results were tabulated. The public health significance of the organism and the precautions, which should be taken to control this organism in meat products industry as well as the sanitary measures, were also discussed.
ABSTRACT

A parasitological survey was carried out on 182 animals from the family Equidae, (110 donkeys, 50 horses and 22 mules) from different localities in Assiut Governorate, to clear up the prevalence of microfilariae in the blood of these animals in the period from July 2007 till March 2008. Out of 182 examined animals 25.82% were harboring microfilariae. The incidence was (28.18%, 26% and 13.63%) in donkeys, horses and mules respectively (with non significant statistical value). Two types of microfilariae were detected Onchocerca reticulate (17.58%) and Setaria equine (10.9%). Examination of thick blood films of some cases revealed that the microfilariae of Onchocerca reticulate were aggregated together in the form of a bundle of hair, this may be due to the use of drugs or immunological reactions. Adults of Setaria equina were detected in the peritoneal cavities of 52.5% of necropsied donkeys. Examination of thick blood films of the same animals revealed that only 14.28% harbor microfilariae of Setaria equina in the peripheral blood. It was concluded that future studies on filarial parasites in equinea should be aided with serological techniques. The highest rate of infection was noticed in Summer (52%) and Spring (31.8%), while the lowest rate was in Winter (4.76%). Seasonal variations were found statistically highly significant and this may be correlated with the density of the arthropod vector which is affected by climatic variations.
ABSTRACT

Helicobacters represent a potential hazard upon human health especially H. pylori as it causes many diseases such as peptic and duodenal ulcers, gastric carcinoma and mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma (MALT). Other Helicobacters as H. heilmanii, H. felis, H. cinaedi and H. pullorum have been associated with diarrhea and gastric disease in man. Therefore, this study was planned to determine the incidence of Helicobacter spp. in milk and some milk products in Assuit city through conventional methods including culture and biochemical identification. H. pylori is the best known thus further identification including PCR, and antibiotic susceptibility to the various antibiotics used for its eradication as well as some factors that enhance or retard the growth of H. pylori such as temperature, pH, sodium chloride concentration & potassium sorbate have been studied.
ABSTRACT

Tree hundred and fifty random samples of raw milk (150) and some milk products including kareish and Damietta cheese, ice-cream and cooking butter (50 samples each) were collected from Assiut city Markets, dairy shops, and dairy farms. The samples were examined for isolation and identification of Campylobacter spp. The obtained results revealed that 10 (6.7%), 7 (14%), 5 (10%) of the examined raw milk, kareish cheese and ice cream samples were contaminated by Campylobacter spp. Using Brucella agar medium. However, the incidence of Campylobacter spp. Using Campylobacter agar was 9 (6%) in raw milk samples, 3 (6%) in kareish cheese, 6 (6%) in ice cream, 1 (2%) in Damietta cheese and 3 (6%) in cooking butter. The isolated Campylobacter spp. Could be identified as Campylobacter jejuni, C. coli, C. Iaridis, C. fetus, C. hyointestinalis and C. fecalis. Plasmid profile and antibiogram of the isolated Campylobacter jejuni recovered from the examined raw milk and dairy products revealed that 5 out of 10 isolates (50%) of C. jejuni carry (1-2) plasmids of high molecular weight with resistance to Cephalothin, Oxtetracycline, Flemkuin and Kanamycin and sensitivity to Norflxacin, Enrofloxacin, Gentamycin and Nalidixic acid. The public health significance and suggestive measures to improve the keeping quality as well as sanitary conditions of milk and milk products were given.
ABSTRACT

Two hundred and forty random samples of raw milk including cow's (90), buffalo's (90), sheep's (30) and goat's milk (30) were collected from dairy farms, dairy shops and street vendors in Assiut city. These samples were examined for the prevalence of Nocardia spp. Using two selective media: Nocardia and Bushnell-Hass media. The recorded data revealed that 43 (47.8%), 39 (43.3%), 16 (53.3%) and 20 (66.7%) of the examined cow's buffalo's, sheep's and goat's milk samples, respectively were contaminated with Nocardia spp. On Nocardia medium. However, the incidence of Nocardia spp. On Bushnell-Hass medium was 37 (41.1%), 39 (43.3%), 15 (50%), and 15 (50%) in the same samples, respectively. The highest Nocardia positive samples were from goat’s and sheep’s milk. Different counts of Nocardia spp. From milk samples on both media were recorded. N. asteroids was the predominant species, it could be isolated in percentages of 25.4 and 30.2% on Nocardia and Bushnell-Hass medium respectively other nocardia species were isolated in different percentages. The public health significance of the organisms and the precautions which should be taken to control this organisms and the precautions which should be taken to control this organisms in dairy industry as well the recommended sanitary measures, were also discussed.
### ABSTRACT

Survey on different intestinal nematodes which are found in Assiut Governorate, hatching of E. vermicularis eggs, cultivation of A. Lumbricoides eggs, Different methods for cultivation of Ancylostoma duodenale eggs. Scanning electron microscopy studies on adults and eggs of nematodes.
Abstract

Enteroviruses and adenovirus (which is the most common cardiotropic viruses) have been implicated in the pathogenesis of human myocarditis and dilated cardiomyopathy in our infants and children. In addition cases with such viral infection tend to be more severe at presentation and usually have poorer ventricular function. Detection of viral specific IgM with the use of ELISA provides both simple and accurate method to detect infection with enterviruses or adenovirus while the high background prevalence of infection with these viruses limits the diagnostic value of detection of IgG antibodies in our with congestive cardiomyopathy.
Abstract

Order oxyurida are called pinworms. Pinworm infection has been ... to be the most common intestinal parasitosis. In the present work pinworm has been observed in 29 out of 100 examined children complaining of anal itch, pain or sleeping disorders. The worms were removed, transferred and identified as female pinworms based on their morphology. The light and scanning electron microscopic examination with photographic documentation revealed the presence of three different types of oxyurid females that were differentiated from each other by specific characters of the worms as the shape of cephalic and caudal portions, mouth, and cuticular surface of the body. Two genera were studied, *E. vermicularis* and *E. gregorii* and genus Acanthoxyurus. It could be concluded that the (1) The use of scanning electron microscopy (SEM) allowed to report morphological features of the worms, including the cuticular surface, cephalic end and caudal extremity. (2) In the present work uncommon forms of genus (*Enterobius gregorii* and *Acanthoxyurus*) were observed in three examined. A new species of Acanthoxyurus was recovered from one patient and its occurrence in human being is reported for the first time. (3) It is the first locality of Acanthoxyurus and *Enterobius gregorii* pinworms. (4) The present work was the first comparative study between the classic pinworm (*E. vermicularis*) and other two species of family Oxyuridae obtained from children with pinworm infection.
Different species of rats were identified including R. rattus and its subspecies R.r. frugivorus (29.2%), R.r. alexandrinus (20.8%), R.r. rattus (16.7%), R. norvegicus (18.8%) and A. niloticus (14.6%). The total prevalence of parasitic infestation was 100% including protozoan parasites 86%, helminthes 93.75% and ectoparasites 95%.
ABSTRACT

Human cytomegalovirus is one of the herpes viruses which is acquired throughout life. The present study was conducted on 66 patients with chronic renal, divided into subgroups (so non-transplanted and 16 renal transplanted patients), and twenty healthy volunteers were included in this study as control group. Regarding CMV IgG and IgM they were detected in 66 (100%) and 10 (15.1%) patients respectively. Comparing the positively for PCR which was (42%) and (56.25%) among non-transplanted and transplanted subgroups respectively, the difference was statistically insignificant. From this study, we concluded that leucocytes PCR is a reliable test in screening HCMV infection.
(Rift Valley Fever)

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<td>AUTHORS : Saad M. Faheim</td>
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<td>ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Along 4 years clinical and laboratory studies were carried out on 1186 camels from some villages of Assiut and Daraw quarantine (Aswan) at various ages, sex and seasons for throw light on susceptibility of local and imported camels to infection with Rift Valley Fever virus. Detection to the percentage of infection and isolation of the virus or detection of its antigen were also carried out. Our study cleared that local and imported camels are susceptible to RVF infection and the percentage of RVF antibodies in sera of camels at Assiut villages and Daraw quarantine was 14.75%, 11.72% and 16.86% using serum neutralization test (SNT), complement fixation test (CFT) and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) respectively. Concerning the clinical signs of the disease the present study revealed that some camels which were positive serologically to the specific antibodies has no abnormal clinical signs except fever and the percentage of RVF antibodies in sera of feverish camels were 17.5%, 13.75% and 17.5% using SNT, CFT and ELISA respectively. A high percentage of RVF antibodies was obtained during summer with a percentage of 24% using ELISA. Camels in all ages (young, prime, aged) are susceptible to infection. Percentage of RVF antibodies in sera of female and male were 20.52% and 15.13% respectively using ELISA. Percentage of RVF antibodies in sera of vaccinated camels at Assiut villages were 15.18%, 20.74% and 28.88% using SNT, CFT and ELISA respectively while in non vaccinated camels at the same villages were 13.5%, 11.5% and 14.5% using the same pervious tests respectively. The virus or its antigen could not be laboratory isolated or detected from infected or clinically healthy camels using tissue culture, Mice inoculation and Agar Gel Precipitation.
Five lambs were obtained suffering from severe cutaneous perianal inflammatory lesions. Many larvae were detected between the folds of this region of diseased animals. Examination of these larvae with both light ordinary microscope and scan- electron microscope revealed that they are the third stage larvae of Chrysomia megacephala. This study is considered the first time of description of C. megacephala third stage larvae in sheep in Assiut Governorate. Different morphological features of the detected larvae were studied including anterior and posterior ends, anterior and posterior spiracles and arrangement of their papillae in addition to arrangement of the enter-segmental spines, Data which obtained by SEM about the posterior spiracles is considered of great important in helping of differentiation between myiatic larvae of sheep.
(Swine)

NO : 45  
TITLE : Field Investigation of Swine Mycobacteriosis With Serodiagnostic Trial Using Fiberonectin-Binding Protein  
AUTHORS : Amr M. Mohamed*, Essam A. Nasr**, Yousef A. Soliman***  
ADDRESS : Dept. Animal Medicine, Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University*  
Bacterial Diagnostic Product, Vet. Serum and Vaccine Research Institute, Abbassia, Cairo**  
Central Laboratory for Quality Control of Veterinary Biologics, Abbassia, Cairo***  

ABSTRACT

The aim of the current study was to investigate the prevalence and the nature of swine mycobacteriosis in pigs raised under poor hygienic conditions in Egypt and to evaluate fibronectin-binding protein (Ag85-B) in serological detection of the disease in living pigs. A total of 745 slaughtered pigs were examined for suspected mycobacterial lesions. Lymph node specimens for mycobacteriological examination and blood samples for serological evaluation of Ag85-B were collected from both suspected and lesion-free pigs. The study revealed that 8.9% of examined pigs were infected with different Mycobacterium species, of which, 14.9% were multi-drug resistant. Serological evaluation of Ag85-B revealed an overall sensitivity and specificity of 88.1% and 86.9%, respectively; as compared to 86.6% and 65.2% of tuberculin PPD-based serodiagnosis. In conclusion, the study revealed high burden of drug resistant mycobacterial infections in Egyptian swine and showed the reliability of Ag85-B as a potential candidate for serological diagnosis of swine mycobacteriosis in living pigs.
BIOLOGICAL POLLUTION

&

CONTROL
ABSTRACT

This study was done on induced resistance against fire blight disease on apple by using biotic and abiotic resistance inducers. Results indicated that application of Bion, Ra39 and BioZell2000 B on foliage of apple rootstocks reduced severity of disease up to 82, 69 and 59, respectively; also, application of all resistance inducers gave reduction of infection of blossom blight up to 21-55%. The application of biotic and abiotic agents on certain host biochemical changes of the inoculated and non-inoculated apple shoots exhibited increasing in total phenol contents, enzymes activities (peroxidase, polyphenoloxidase, phenylalanine amino-layase, and glucosidase) and PR-proteins. Such increase in enzymes activity plays an important role in the physiology of disease resistance.
A total of 260 of raw milk samples were collected from different Localities in Assiut Governorate. Theses samples represented by 210 and 50 each of raw milk as well as milk whey samples obtained from cows and buffaloes, respectively. The incidence of brucella antibodies in milk samples were estimated by MRT and by wRBPT, wBAPAT, wRiv.T and wTAT in their corresponding whey samples. Out of 210 cows milk samples examined by MRT, 12.38% were positive (constituting 4.76, 2.38 and 5.24% were positive in grade (++), (++++) and (+++++), respectively), 7.62% were doubtful and 80% were negative. In the corresponding milk whey samples by whey serological tests: wRBPT, wBAPAT, wRiv.T and wTAT gave 4.29, 4.29, 4.29 and 5.24% positive, while, the negative results were 95.71, 95.71, 95.71 and 94.76%, respectively. In case of buffalo's milk, all of the examined milk as well as milk whey samples found to be negative to MRT as well as to all whey serological tests.
ABSTRACT

Two hundred and forty random raw milk samples were collected from sheep and goats at different villages in Assiut Governorate. These samples represented by 120 each of raw milk as well as milk whey samples for each sheep and goat. The incidence of brucella antibodies in milk samples were estimated by milk ring test (MRT) and by whey Rose Bengal plate test (wRBPT), whey buffered acidified plate antigen test (wBAPAT), whey Rivanol test (wRiv.T) and whey tube agglutination test (wTAT) in their corresponding whey samples. In case of sheep milk samples examined by MRT, 2.5 and 7.5% gave positive ring and ring & disc, respectively, with 10% total positive and 90% negative. While, in milk whey samples, wRBPT, wBAPAT, wRivT and wTAT gave 1.67, 1.67, 3.33 and 1.67% positive results. Concerning goat's milk samples, it is evident that 2.5, 10.83 and 1.67% were positive by MRT showing ring, ring & disc and disc, respectively, with total positive results of 15%. Moreover, whey serological tests wRBPT, wBAPAT, wRivT, wTAT gave 3.33, 3.33, 2.5 and 1.67% positive results, respectively.
NO : 49
TITLE : Study On Proteolytic Bacteria Affecting The Respiratory Tract Of Chickens.
AUTHORS : Hebat Allah A.E Mohamed*, Hassan Kh. Hassan*, and Tolbah Y. Abd El-motelib**
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research institute, Assiut Provincial laboratory*
Dept. of poultry Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University**

ABSTRACT

Ninety five samples from trachea of both alive and freshly dead chickens (different ages) were collected from different farms of Assiut Governorate. These samples were cultured on different media. The proteolytic bacteria were identified by using caseinate agar. After biochemical tests, the proteolytic bacteria were classified into: Staph. aureus-Staph. hyicus, Staph. epidermis–Flavobacterium sp. and Vibrio alginolyticus. Experimental infection of 7-day-old chicks was done. Intranasal and oral infection of chicks with Staph. hyicus led to mortality rate between 20-40% within 6 days postinoculation, mucus secretion from the nose and respiratory signs. Intranasal infection of chicks with Flavobacterium gave neither death nor respiratory signs, but double dose of the bacterial suspension showed mortality rate of 10% with mild respiratory signs. In vitro sensitivity test for Staph. hyicus showed that enrofloxacin, streptomycin and amikacin were the most effective drugs. But tetracycline, spectinomycin and gentamycin were the most effective drugs for Flavobacterium sp.
ABSTRACT

The present investigation revealed to the description and damage of some Coccoids insects. The investigation also was aimed to study the following points:
1- The incidence of the red scale insect on some ornamental plants.
2- The ecological studies of the following insects:
a- The red scale insect (Aonidiella aurantii).
b- The rose scale insect (Aulacaspis rosae).
c- The wax scale insect (Ceroplastes floridness).
d- The Australian mealybug (Icerya purchasi)
(Deciduous Fruits-Mite)

NO          : 51
TITLE       : Studies on Some Mite Species Infesting Deciduous Fruits in Upper Egypt.
AUTHORS     : Mohy El-din M. Aly
ADDRESS     : Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.
SOURCE      : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

The Original aim of the present study is to explore some ecological trends of certain phytophagous and predacious mite species inhabiting fig trees in various circumstances, in addition to some morphological and taxonomical studies with discovering some new species and studying the efficacy of certain chemical compounds for control the Phytophagous mites infesting fig trees in Qena and Sohage Governorates.

(Dry Wood-Sand Termites)

NO          : 52
TITLE       : Comparative Studies on Dry wood and Sand Termites in Port-Said and the New Valley.
AUTHORS     : Dalia Y. Awad
ADDRESS     : Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE      : Thesis (M.Sc) 2005

ABSTRACT

The present studies were carried out on drywood and sand termites in Port-Said and the New Valley to study the following topics: 1) Evidence of termite infestation. 2) Protozoa associated with termites. 3) Bacteria associated with termites. 4) Effect of wood extracts on termite workers: a) Repellency or attractive effects. b) Effect on survival. c) Effect on food consumption. d) Effects on associated protozoa. e) Effects on associated non,protozoan microorganisms.
ABSTRACT

A total of 450 eggs (Balady of farm hens and ducks) were collected randomly from Assiut city markets, every 5 eggs represent one sample. Shell surfaces, shell surfaces mixed with shell membranes and egg contents were examined for the isolation of some pathogens of public health. An experimental part was applied to evaluate the best method used for cooking of egg at different temperatures for different times to determine the safety of eggs for consumption. The obtained results of isolation revealed that Staph. Aureus recorded the highest % of contamination among all the isolated pathogens. Commercial Balady hen eggs were the best type and advised to be consumed. Staph. Aureus recovered from 23.3, 13.3 and 10% of shell surfaces, shell mixed with shell membranes and egg contents, respectively while, *E. coli*, *S. paratyphi*, *S. enteritidis*, *Y. enterocolitica* and *Erysipelothrix* organisms were failed to be detected in the examined Balady hen egg samples. Commercial farm hen eggs came secondary to Balad hen eggs. Staph. Aureus isolated from both shell surfaces and egg contents with % of 23.3% and 13.3% from the shell mixed with shell membranes. *S. enteritidis* recorded high rate of isolation from egg parts 16.7, 10 and 10%, respectively. *E. coli*, some of *Aeromonas* spp. And *Y. enterocolitica* could be isolated from some egg parts examined. *S. paratyphi*, *S. gallinarium*, *Listeria* spp. And *Erysipelothrix* spp. Failed to be detected from farm hen egg samples examined. Highest rate of contamination was observed in commercial duck eggs. *Staph. aureus* was recovered from shell surfaces, shell mixed with shell membranes and egg contents in 36.7, 30 and 33.3%, respectively. *E. coli* also recorded in high % of infection in shell and shell mixed with shell membranes (13.3 and 10% respectively). Moreover, varying % of contamination by *Salmonella*, *Listeria* and *Aeromonas* spp. were recorded in different parts of duck egg samples examined, in addition to *Y. enterocolitica* which could be isolated from shell, shell mixed with shell membranes and egg contents in 10, 3.3 and 6.7%, respectively. On the other hand, *Erysipelothrix* spp. failed to be detected in all examined duck egg samples. The results showed that cooking of eggs by Omelet method at 163°C for 25 minutes is the best since non of the test organisms used could be detected. Secondary, was the open frying method where *S. enteritidis* destroyed after 1 minute, and complete destruction of *Staph. aureus* and *E. coli* after 12 minutes. Boiling procedure for 7 and 12 minutes were adequate to destroy *Staph. aureus* and *S. enteritidis*, respectively, while, *E. coli* still be alive. The economic and public health importance of some pathogens that affect the human health through consumption of eggs were discussed. Likewise, suggestive measures for improving the quality of produced eggs and the suitable procedure to cook eggs are given.
Balady mandarin fruits were sprayed with Ethrel, GA3 and CaCl2 after harvest and then inoculated with *P. digitatum* (green mould) and *P. italicum* (blue mould) in lab during 2002 and 2003 seasons. The treated fruits were stored at room temperature and some of their physical and chemical properties were determined. Generally, the storage period of the fruits with Ethrel as well as those inoculated with *P. digitatum* and *P. italicum* without GA3 and CaCl2 was about 15 days, while the other fruits were stored for 30 days. Gradual decreases of weight loss % and increased of decay % were found in all investigated fruits with prolonging of storage period. GA3 and CaCl2 applications significantly decreased decay, weight loss and peel weight percentages comparing with control of inoculated and non-inoculated fruits with *P. digitatum* and *P. italicum*, while Ethrel treatments had the opposite effect. T.S.S. % gradually increase during storage period and were higher in the fruits treated with GA3 and CaCl2, which also increased the fruit content of acidity comparing with control. Inoculated fruits with *P. digitatum* and *P. italicum* had higher acidity content as well as lower non-reducing and total sugar percentages as compared with non-inoculated fruits. The fruits treated with GA3 and CaCl2 contained higher non-reducing and total sugar during storage as compared with untreated ones. According to the results of the present study, it could be recommended to spray mandarin fruits with CaCl2 or GA3 to increase its resistance to green and blue moulds during storage.
ABSTRACT

This work was carried out to study the effect of some essential oils (amalaki; celery; chamomile; cinnamon; cloves; fennel; fenugreek; garlic; ginger; henna; jojoba; onion; pepper; peppermint; rose; thyme; violet; and worm-wood) and some honeybee products (honey and propolis) against *Ascosphaera apis* causing chalkbrood disease in honeybee larvae under laboratory condition. The highest reduction of mycelium growth was obtained by cinnamon; cloves; rose; thyme oils and propolis, 74.44, 71.11, 66.11, 71.44 and 68.11% respectively. Celery; chamomile; garlic; jojoba; pepper and peppermint oils, were exhibited the moderate inhibition against the causal pathogen since the growth reduction to 50.0, 46.78, 48.11, 56.33, 55.89 and 40.78%, respectively. While, fennel; ginger; henna; onion and worm-wood oils had a little inhibition against *A. apis*, where the growth reduction to 20.33, 25.89, 27.44, 29.67 and 18.11%, respectively. While, some products such as amalaki; fenugreek; violet oils and fennel honey don't show any inhibition effects against the growth of the fungi.
ABSTRACT

In a survey on Haemonchus infection in sheep at Assiut Governorate, the overall infection rate was 18% out of 150 living animals that diagnosed by faecal samples examination and 49.06% out of 53 slaughtered sheep that diagnosed by abomusum examination. In adult sheep the infection rate was 30%, while Haemonchus eggs were not detected in lambs. Two species of Haemonchus were detected in the present work: contortus and H. placei. The morphological characters of each species were described. The second part of the present study was carried out to evaluate in-vitro the anthelmintic effect of different extracts of Ferula hermonis. The obtained results showed that all extracts of F. hermonis have variable degree of anthelmintic action against both adult worms of Haemonchus and their 3rd stage larvae in-vitro. Ethylacetate extract of F. hermonis at 5 mg / ml and 2.5 mg / ml the greatest inhibitory action against both adult worms and 3rd stage larvae of Haemonchus. Our present investigation is the first study to evaluate the anthelmintic activity of different extracts of Ferula hermonis against Haemonchus.
ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in apiary at Assiut region during November, 2007. The efficiency of repeated treatments using oxalic acid (3.2% concentration) with trickling and spraying methods to control varroa mites under brood decrease condition in honey bee colonies was studied. After 24 hours of oxalic acid applications by trickling and spraying, the dead fallen mites were significantly higher in both methods (445.4 and 607.4 mites/colony, respectively) than control (21.2 mites/colony), resulting 20.0 and 27.7 efficiency index. Whereas after 48 and 72 hours the results were similar to 24 hours but the levels of fallen mites were low. The first application of oxalic acid by the two tested methods produced significantly more fallen mites (653.0 and 743.2 mites/colony, respectively), inducing 10.8 and 12.4 efficiency index. Similarity was in both of the second and the third application by the two methods but in lowest levels of fallen mites. The cumulative efficiency of the three oxalic acid applications by trickling and spraying methods to control varroa mites in broodright colonies was 94.61 and 94.05% as compared with untreated control colonies. The effectiveness of the trickling and spraying treatments was not significantly different. A non significant difference was observed in number of dead bees in the treated colonies with oxalic acid both examined methods. It can be recommended to control varroa mites of the beekeepers using the oxalic acid in concentration of 3.2%. Especially, using of trickling method because it was less consuming time and labor intensive yet had equivalent efficiency when compared with the spraying method.
The present investigation was carried out in the apiary at Al-Fath location, Assiut Governorate, Upper Egypt, from 8th of December, 2007 to 3rd of January, 2008. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of lemon juice on varroa mites, Varroa destructor (Anderson and Trueman) in honeybee colonies, Apis Julic mellifera L. with little brood in order to reduce to varroa population to tolerable levels. Five concentrations (10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%) of lemon juice (v/v) with sugar syrup 1:1(w/v) were applied against varroa mites on adult workers honeybee. Five applications of tested concentrations were made to each colony during the treatment period. The percentage of varroa infestation on adult workers, number of fallen dead mites, number of dead bees and the reduction percentage of varroa infestation were determined in the tested colonies. The results showed that, the reduction percentages of varroa were 32.514%, 40.577%, 82.88%, 84.411% and 86.613% observed in the treated colonies with 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% lemon juice, respectively. The possible use of lemon juice against varroa mite in honeybee colonies as an alternative to routine chemical treatments is discussed. The application of these strategies enables beekeepers to keep the varroa infestation below the damage threshold with reasonable additional labor and at the same time, it assures high quality bee products.
This study was conducted from April 2005 to June 2006. Six hundred and fifty patients admitted to different adult Intensive Care Units (ICUs) in From this 650 patients, 130 patients developed nosocomial infections during their hospitalization representing 20%. Klebsiella were isolated from 102 clinical samples representing 34% of all nosocomial infections in this study. All strains were identified to species level and K. pneumoniae was the most common isolates strains (93.2%)
The present study is carried out in the farm of Sohag Faculty of Agriculture during 2002 and 2003 seasons. It is conducted to evaluate the relative susceptibility of four maize varieties (Hybrid single 10, Hybrid single 3080, Hybrid third 313 and Balady) and four sorghum varieties (Giza 15, Giza 113, shandwil 6 and Dorado) to infestation with Sesamia cretica and Rhopalosiphum maidis under natural field infestation. The morphological traits of maize and sorghum, which are related to susceptibility to infestation, are studied. The study evaluates also the effect of some chemicals (methomyl, Agrien, Sisi 6 and barium nitrat) on S. cretica as well as the evaluation of the effect of other chemicals (Malathion, pirimicarb, Sisi 6 and Capl-2) on R. maidis. Results indicate that there are highly significant differences between susceptibility of four maize and sorghum varieties to infestation with S. cretica and R. maidis. Results indicate also highly significant differences between some chemicals to infestation with S. cretica and R. maidis. Results indicate also highly significant differences between yield loss for maize and sorghum varieties by S. cretica and R. maidis.
One hundred and fifty random samples of raw milk from cows, buffaloes and sheep (50 samples of each) were collected from different farmer's houses and dairy shops in Assiut Governorate to be examined for the presence of Salmonella organisms on preenrichment and enrichment then plating on selective agar media. The biochemical and serological tests were applied. The obtained results revealed that, Salmonella spp. Could be detected in 25 (6.17%) raw milk of different animals. 1 (2%), 10 (20%) and 14 (28%) of cows, buffaloes and sheep milk, were positive, respectively. Serotyping of the isolated salmonella spp. Revealed that, Salmonella gallinarum was the most prevalent species (15 isolates) which were recovered from 10 (20%) buffaloes and 5 (10%) sheep. Salmonella enteritidis was isolated from 9 samples, 1 (2%) from cows and 8 (16%) from sheep but only one sample of sheep milk was positive for Salmonella typhi. All types of the isolated Salmonella were highly sensitive to Norofloxacin of the tested antibiotics and moderately sensitive to Streptomycin and weekly sensitive to Gentamycin, Rifampin, Ampicillin, Cefotaxime, Cefadroxil and Chloramphenicol. However, Salmonella gallinerum was moderately sensitive to Gentamycin and resistant to Cefadroxil and Chloramphenical.
(Onion)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Integrated control of Stemphylium Leaf Blight on Onion Caused by Stemphylium vesicarium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mohamed Abd El-menam M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
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ABSTRACT

Stemphylium leaf blight, incited by Stemphylium is one of the most onion diseases. The present work was planned to study the causal pathogen and confirmed its pathogenicity to onion plant in Egypt. Find out an integrated management program such as biological control and induced resistance were conducted. Effects of abiotic inducers on Phenol, Salicylic acid contents and enzymatic changes in healthy and infected plants were also investigated throughout this work.
ABSTRACT

Studies on the biological diversity exists among 15 isolates of S. cepivorum, the incitant of white rot of onion indicated that isolates were different in their pathogenicity (on Giza 6 onion cultivar), physiology (Enzymes production) and genetics. However, a little difference was detected among isolates in their morphology (colour of mycelium and sclerotial size and population density). No relationship was existed between the geographical origin of isolates and their genetic diversity. In vitro, screening tests for the antagonistic capabilities of 115 isolates of bacteria and 37 isolates of fungi against S. cepivorum indicated that 80 isolates of bacteria and all tested isolates of fungi were proved to be antagonists to the pathogen with different degrees. Application of the prepared formulations of the highly antagonists of 3 B. subtilis isolates and 6 isolates of Trichoderma and Coniothyrium fungi to infested soil with the pathogen reduced infection by white rot. Application of bacterial antagonists 2 weeks before transplanting was more effective in controlling the disease than application at time of transplanting.
ABSTRACT

The effect of different concentrations of salicylic acid (SA) or oxalic acid (OA) on linear growth of *fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Lycopersici*, the causal agent of tomato wilt was studied *in vitro*. SA concentrations ranging from 750 to 2000 ppm have significantly reduced mycelial growth of the pathogen. While, OA significantly inhibited the linear growth at concentrations ranged from 500 to 2000 ppm. The percentage of inhibition varied between the three tested isolates of *F. oxysporum F. sp. Lycopersici*, the highest inhibition was occurred in FOL isolate 4. In two successive growing seasons (summer 2006 and Winter 2006/2007), seedling treatments with SA or OA at concentrations 500 and 2000 ppm were carried out and disease severity as vascular browning and foliar yellowing revealed that SA at concentrations 500 ppm significantly reduced disease severity in both seasons but 2000 ppm of SA reduced vascular browning with nonsignificantly effect. Seedling treatment with OA at concentrations 500 and 2000 ppm significantly reduced the foliar yellowing and vascular browning percent in tomato plants in both tested seasons. The fungal isolates were differed in their virulent FOL isolate 2 was the most virulent one followed by FOL isolate 3, while FOL isolate 4 was the lowest virulent one. Tomato seedling treated with SA or OA exhibited higher activity of polyphenol oxidase and higher reduction of pectin methyl esterase after 20 days from transplanting compared with untreated plants.
ABSTRACT

Laboratory and field studies were conducted during 2000, 2001 and 2003 seasons: The present work were studied the following point: Biological studies on duranta aphid under different constant temperatures: The optimum temperature was 25°C and number of generations of A. punicae, which could develop in one season on pomegranate under Assiut condition, was about 13.23 generations. Susceptibility of some pomegranate cultivars to the natural infestation by Aphis punicae: The pomegranate cultivars Araby and Manfolty were infested by the highest numbers of A. punicae and it appeared as a highly susceptible (HS) and relative resistant (RR), respectively: The lowest numbers of aphid was recorded on pomegranate cultivars Nab El-Gammal and Wardy. So, it can be considered as moderate resistant (MR). Evaluation the effect of some compounds on the duranta aphid under laboratory conditions: Vertemic and Match exhibited quick toxicity whereas Neemazal and Chess showed slight toxicity and Biofly was of moderate toxicity. Study of some mechanical methods for controlling of Virachola livia: Early bagging of pomegranate fruits (June) resulted the lowest infestation percentage and the highest percentage of reduction in the infestation rate, and destruction of alternative hosts of Virachola livia Klug. resulted in decreasing the infestation rate with this pest to economic crops (pomegranate or date palm) in successive seasons- Evaluation of some biocides and insecticides for controlling pomegranate butterfly: SAN 415 exhibited the highest reduction. Effect of nitrogenous and potassium fertilization on V. livia infestation in pomegranate. Increasing nitrogen level increased the percentage of infestation. Increasing potassium fertilization level decreased the percentage of infestation with V. livia in pomegranate as compared with control trees.
ABSTRACT

Survey of arthropods (Insects and mites) associated with soybean and peanut plants. 2- Seasonal abundance of certain pests (insects and mites) infesting both crops, and the effect of certain variable factors [plant age and weather factors (maximum temp., minimum temp., average temp. and relative humidity R.H.)] on these pests. 3- Effect of some agricultural practices on seasonal abundance of certain pests infesting both crops. 4- Control of spider mite on soybean plants.
ABSTRACT

Ability of certain fungi include Penicillium oxalicum, Penicillium purpurogenum and Cunninghamella echinulata to reduce severity of Fusarium wilt in tomatoes have been studied under both laboratory and greenhouse conditions. In vitro, these fungi exhibited high ability to inhibit the growth of Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Lycopersici (FOL). C. echinulata was the most efficient one in inhibiting growth of FOL by mycelial growth, while P. purpurogenum was the most potent one to inhibit FOL growth by culture filtrate. Under greenhouse conditions, these tested fungi were applied through three different methods as seed, seedling and soil treatment. Previous treatments showed high capability to reduce severity of Fusarium wilt in tomato either in from of vascular browning or foliar yellowing, but efficiency of control was affected by both kind of tested fungus and application method. Generally seedling treatment with P. oxalicum yielded to the best control.

(Tomato)
ABSTRACT

The study described three analytical techniques for the analysis of three therapeutically important and widely used antiviral drugs. These drugs were acyclovir (ACV), amantadine hydrochloride (AMD), and ribavirin (RBV). I. SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHODS

I.1. General oxidation-based methods Oxidation-based spectrophotometric methods were developed and validated for determination of the investigated drugs via oxidation with different inorganic oxidants: I.2. Methods for amantadine HCl For amantadine HCl, two additional methods were also developed and validated. The first method was based on the charge-transfer complexation reaction between the amantadine base as an electron donor and iodine as an acceptor. The second method was based on the reaction of N-alkylvinylamine formed from the interaction of the free amino group in amantadine molecule and acetaldehyde with chloranil to give colored vinylamino-substituted benzoquinone (enamine) derivative. II. SPECTROFLUORIMETRIC METHOD In this part, a simple and sensitive fluorimetric method for determination of acyclovir, amantadine HCl, and ribavirin has been developed. The method was based on the oxidation of these drugs by cerium(IV) in presence of perchloric acid and subsequent monitoring the fluorescence of the induced cerium(III) at excitation 255 and emission 355 nm. III. THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD A validated stability-indicating thin-layer chromatographic (TLC) method of the analysis of amantadine HCl and ribavirin in bulk and capsule forms has been developed. The degradation products for ribavirin can be selectively and accurately estimated in both raw material and capsules onto one precoated silica gel TLC plate 60 F 254.
BIOLOGICAL
&
CHEMICAL POLLUTION
Processed cheese has an excellent history of safety; however, it is difficult to eliminate completely fungi and bacterial growth, activity and toxin production that threaten consumer's health. Methods: 120 processed cheese samples were analyzed for determinations of total fungi and yeast count, as well as identification of the isolated fungi. Toxicity and aflatoxin produced by the isolated Asp. Flavus using thin layer chromatographic technique. Bacillus species and C. perfringens count as spore former organisms. Results: Fungi and yeasts were present in 18 (15%) of processed cheese samples with total count of $2.7 \times 10^4$/g. Asp. Flavus was the first prevalent species (55.6%) of the positive samples. 5 (25%) out of 20 isolates of Asp. Flavus proved to produce mycotoxins, three of them were able to produce all types of aflatoxins. Mycotoxins producing isolates because more than 50% mortality of the larvae tested, Some aerobic anaerobic spore formers were isolated and counted. B. cereus was isolated from 17 (14.2%) of processed cheese samples with an average count $7 \times 10^2$/g.B. lechniformis and B. megaterium were detected in 8(6.7%), 20 (16.7%) and 14 (11.7%) of samples, respectively. Moreover, perfringens was present in 16 (13.3%) of samples. Conclusion: Two important points must be regarded to safe production of processed cheese; first one: are the measures to minimize the presence of spores. The second is to prevent spore germination and vegetative proliferation by adequate cooling during all steps of production till dispensation to the consumers.
ABSTRACT

The mycobiota of dried fruits was investigated in 40 samples of apricots, plums, raisins and figs collected from different markets in Assiut city, Egypt. There was a remarkable variation in the fungal count and diverse among the studied types of dried fruits. Ten species appertaining to four genera were isolated from the four types of dried fruits on 20% sucrose-Czapek's agar medium at 28°C. Samples of figs and apricots were highly polluted than those of plums and raisins. The genera of the highest occurrence and their respective species were Aspergillus (A. niger, A. flavus, A. sydowii, A. parasiticus and A. versicolor); Penicillium (P. oxalicum and P. chrysogenum). The different dried fruit samples were analyzed for the presence of aflatoxins. There was aflatoxin contamination in apricots and raisins (one sample out of 10 tested, 0.4-4.0 μg/kg) and figs (5 samples, 0.4->100 μg/kg). For the potential of contamination, spores of two highly toxic strains, A flavus and A. parasiticus were applied to the surface of the four types of dried fruits as well as to the surface of their corresponding fresh fruits. All samples were incubated at 25°C for 2 weeks. Data revealed that, dried fruits proved to be unsuitable for fungal sporulation and aflatoxin production. Comparatively, the fresh fruits of apricots, grapes and figs stimulated mold growth and aflatoxins formation. Levels of the produced aflatoxins were fungal strain dependent.
### ABSTRACT

The effect of nisin on the survival of enterotoxigenic methicillin-resistant Staph. aureus (MRSA) was evaluated using different concentrations of nisin (0.00, 100 and 200 IU/ml) in a laboratory prepared sterile milk and inoculated with the isolated and identified MRSA to yield a concentration of $1 \times 10^7$ cfu/ml. The inoculated sterile milks were kept at room temperature (20±2°C) and refrigerator temperature (4±2°C). MRSA counts were determined using Oxacillin Resistance Screen Agar Base (ORSAB) supplement with two antibiotics-Oxacillin at (2 mg/L) and polymyxin B (50,000 IU/L). ORSAB and pH value were determined every twelve hours. MRSA strains couldn't be detected after 96 and 72 h in the samples of sterile milk containing nisin in concentration of 100 and 200 IU/ml. while, in the control sample the MRSA survived till the end of the 96 h of storage at room temperature. Moreover, MRSA failed to be detected after 48 and 24 h in the samples of sterile milk containing nisin in concentrations of 100 and 200 IU/ml and stored at refrigerator temperature, respectively. Ice cream was prepared at the laboratory to study the effect of ground cinnamon in concentrations of 0.3 and 0.6% on the growth and survival of enterotoxigenic MRSA a concentration of $2 \times 10^7$ cfu/ml at freezing (-4±2°C) and deep freezing (-18±2°C) temperatures. The obtained results showed that the advantage of using 0.6% is better than using of 0.3% of ground cinnamon.
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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Sanitary Improvement of Milk and Dairy Products in Assiut University Hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Yaser, Mohamed Sabry, and Helmy Wafy</td>
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<td>ADDRESS</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

A total of 360 random samples of raw milk, yoghurt, Damietta and processed cheese (90 each) were collected from Food Department in Assiut University Hospitals. The third of samples were collected immediately after arrive to the hospital, the second third after heat treatment of milk and after cutting of damietta cheese and storage in refrigeration of yoghurt and processed cheese. The last third from ready of serving milk and dairy products. These samples were examined physically, chemically, sanitary and microbiologically in order to determine their quality and sanitary condition. I- Physical and chemical examination. II- Microbiological examination of raw milk and dairy products before and after heat treatment, cutting, storage in refrigeration and ready for serving. III- Microbiological examination of milk and dairy products contaerflaces. IV- Sanitary status of milk and dairy products before and after cleaning and disinfections of contact surfaces.
ABSTRACT

One hundred and sixty random samples (40 each of milk, cooking butter, kareish cheese and Domiati cheese) were collected from different markets and shops in Assiut Governorate suburbs to be examined for their sanitary status. Six pre-milking hygiene treatments mostly practiced were chosen for evaluation as follows: 1- Washing udder and teats with cold water. 2- Washing teats with cold water and drying with paper towels. 3- Washing teats with liquid soap and drying with paper towels. 4- Washing teats with liquid soap using a brush and drying with paper towels. 5- Washing teats with sodium hypochlorite 5%. 6- Washing teats with sodium hypochlorite 5% and drying with paper towels. The results of the efficiency of various methods of pre-milking udder preparation on milk quality of both types of milking (Machine milking and hand milking) were as follow: A- Machine milking: In case of machine milking the changes in microbial load of milk were +17.3, -42.27, -64.24, -51.61, -64.61 and -84.17%, respectively. B- Hand milking: The percentage of change in the microbial load of milk obtained from udders received no treatment and that subjected to pre-milking udder treatments for hand milking were +7.61, -33.86, -70.23, -59.60, -75.99 and 87.35 %, respectively.
Suicide is a self-inflected death that is intentional rather than accidental. In the last 45 years suicide rates have increased by 60% worldwide. Deliberate self-poising (DSP) is the most common method of suicide in developed countries. Many substances and drugs are used; the most common are organophosphate insecticides and CNS-acting drugs. In this work a retrospective hospital-based study has been done for cases of suicidal poisoning admitted to the emergency unit of Assiut University Hospitals from January 2004 to December 2007 were studied as regards the age group, sex, the residence, the substance used, the month of the year and the fate of cases. Statistical analysis was done for the cases. The total number of cases was 843, males represent 48.9% of them and females represent 51.1%. Using of Medications represent 46.7% of total number of cases, while Pesticides, Unknown and Miscellaneous poisons represent 29.3%, 18.5%, 5.5% respectively. The highest percentage was found among cases of age group from 15-<25 in both males and females for all poisons. In Cities and Centers the highest percentage was recorded for medications (20.5 and 17.3 respectively), while in Villages the highest percentage was for pesticides (12.3). The percentage of pesticides poisoning was high in June and January (14.2 and 10.9 respectively), while for medications the highest percentage was in January (13.5). As regards the fate of cases, recovery was determined to be 70.8% of the total number of cases. Death percentage was the highest (3.8) among unknown poisons. In conclusion sex, age, residence and month of the year may have influence on suicide and the substances used for committing it.
BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL POLLUTION & CONTROL
ABSTRACT

Twenty Bacterial isolates from soil rhizosphere of watermelon plants were in vitro screened for their ability to inhibit the mycelial growth of *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. niveum* (Fon). The causal pathogen of watermelon damping-off and wilt diseases. Among the tested bacterial isolates, three isolates were found to inhibit the mycelial growth of the pathogen. The potential of three plant growth promoting *rhizobacteria*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and *Pseudomonas putida* as well as Topsin-M alone or in combination was tested for controlling Fon in the greenhouse and field conditions. All tested treatments significantly reduced disease severity as compared to the non-treated infected control. Under greenhouse conditions, the fungicide, thiophanate-methyl (Topsin-M) caused the highest reduction in pre-emergence damping-off and wilt diseases (44.4 and 72.9%, respectively) followed by using *Pseudomonas fluorescens* combined with Topsin-M (37 and 71.8%, respectively). Under field conditions, the highest reductions percentage of disease (67.7.0%) was obtained after application of Topsin-M alone and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* + Topsin-M followed by using of *P. fluorescens* (59.7%) and *Bacillus cereus*+ Topsin-M (51.6%).
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**ABSTRACT**

The inhibitory effect of cell free supernatants (CFS) from several Lactobacillus species on fungal growth and aflatoxin production by the aflatoxigenic strain Aspergillus parasiticus (100%) of fungal growth and aflatoxin production was recorded when CFS of L. casei was placed in a dialysis sac or in the medium without a dialysis sac or by the insertion of A. parasiticus after 16 hours of the insertion of L.casei. Both L. reuteri and L. gasseri inhibited fungal growth and aflatoxin production, but to a lesser extent. CFS of L. acidophilus and L. delbreukii subsp. bulgaricus showed the lowest effect on aflatoxin production as well as on fungal growth. The inoculation of CFS of L. casei, L. gasseri and L. reuteri 16 hours before fungal growth, caused inhibitory effects on fungal growth and aflatoxin production, but these indications were not observed for the other treatments of L. acidophilus or L. delbreukii subsp. bulgaricus.

Regarding spore germination of A. parasiticus treated by the CFS of Lactobacillus species, it was noticed that L. acidophilus recorded the highest inhibitory effect on the germination of A. parasiticus, followed by L. casei, L. reuteri, and L. gasseri, while L. delbreukii subsp. bulgaricus showed the lowest effect. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used to determine the microstructure changes in the conidiophores and spores after treatment with CFS of several Lactobacillus species, where the SEM micrograph showed the presence of great morphological deformation in the conidiophores shape and the number and shape of spores.
ABSTRACT

Toxicity of malathion, profenophos, cypermethrin, fenvalerate, methomyl, propoxure, spinosad and abamectin was tested against larvae of laboratory (S) and three field (AM, AU and W) strains of C. pipiens (L). Based on LC50 values, spinosad was the most toxic compound against the S strain (LC50 = 0.0156 ppb), while fenvalerate and cypermethrin were the most effective insecticides against the three field populations. Values of LC50 for fenvalerate for AM, AU and W strains were 0.497, 0.315 and 0.868 ppb, respectively, and the corresponding values for cypermethrin were 0.898, 0.367 and 1.21 ppb. The carbamate insecticide, methomyl exhibited the least toxic effect against S, AM and Au strains; while the organophosphorus, malathion was the least toxic compound against W strain. Comparing LC50 values of the field strains with those of the laboratory strains (resistance ratio at LC50 level), spinosad showed the highest RR value in AM and AU strains (78.82 and 137.25, respectively). Malathion showed the highest RR value in W strain (1744.46). Slope and RR values revealed that all tested field populations were homogenous in their response toward all tested insecticides except for spinosed. The ability to build up resistance against insecticides from different groups was discussed.
The present work was carried out on some new sesame seeds varieties namely: Toshaka 1, Shndaweel 3 and Giza 32 in an attempt to evaluate the utilization of sesame oil as a source of natural antioxidants. Antioxidative effect of isolated natural antioxidants on the oxidative stability of sunflower oil during heating up to 18 hours was evaluated. The acid value of sunflower oil was increased during heating up to 9 hours and then decreased. The oil samples treated with antioxidants had the lowest amount of free fatty acids, after heating up 9 hours, which is due to a very low degree of hydrolysis in oil as affected by addition of antioxidants, As heating time was increased, peroxide values increased up to 9 hours, and then decreased. The peroxyde values were also less in sunflower oil treated with antioxidants, Which was an indication that antioxidants decreased the oxidation of sunflower oil. The addition of antioxidants to sunflower oil was very effective since the TBA values after 18 hours of heating were significantly less than the values of the oil without adding antioxidants. Conjugated diene and triene formation in oil samples increased with heating time up 10 18 hours. Blending of sunflower oil with antioxidants, resulted in a significant decrease in conjugated diene and triene values, compared with control samples. In general it could be concluded that sunflower oil containing natural antioxidants had a much greater oxidative stability than oils without adding antioxidants. Addition of natural antioxidants could increase shelf life of oils. In additions, natural antioxidants are safe impart health benefits to the consumer.
CHEMICAL POLLUTION
(Algae)

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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The study included three parts, the first studied the physico-chemical characteristics and phytoplankton composition of four sites of Assiut region for one year, the second one studied the effect of four common molluscicides on algal population and diversity, the last part studied the effect of the molluscicides which were used on algal physiology.
ABSTRACT

450 Ross chicks of both sexes at age of one day old were used in the present study. Chickens were divided into two main groups A and B. After 31 days age, each group was subdivided into three sub-groups A1, A2 and A3 for group A and B1,B2 and B3 for group B. The present investigation revealed the toxic effects of oxy-tetracycline (OTC) on broiler chickens muscles (pectoral and thigh) and livers due to administration of therapeutic and over concentration according to the design of the experiment. The residual levels of OTC in pectoral muscle at 11- 21 days post exposing was within the permissible limits. However, the thigh muscles in-group A2 and B2 are not within the limit and highly exceed the MRLs in livers of all studied groups. The highest cadmium(Cd) levels in the kidney was recorded in group B3 at the 19th day, in the liver was in group B3 at the 15th day, in pectoral muscle was in group B3 at the 17th and 23rd day post exposure. The highest Cd level of thigh muscle was recorded in group B3 at the 11th day in bone tissue was recorded in group B3 at the 15th day post exposure. Hematological results indicated that: All the investigated blood parameters(RBCs, Hb and PCV) were significantly decreased in group B2 and B3 in comparison with B1 Creatinine were recorded in both groups B2 and B3 in comparison with group B1. The highest level of weight of broiler chickens was recorded in group A2 at the 23rd day post exposure. The histopathological changes of the investigated organs of broiler Chickens (liver, kidney, spleen and bursa of fabricius) revealed pronounced, mild to minimum changes or appeared more or less normal depending upon the various handled groups of the experiment and control. OTC concentration in. thigh muscles and liver exceeded MRL up to 21 days. Only a significant decrease in body weight gain was recorded in group B3 which exposed to Cd and over concentration of OTC. The residual level of OTC increased up to 10 times in the presence of cadmium (B2&B3). From our results we do not recommend consumption of chicken’s liver and thigh muscles within 21 days of stopping therapeutic concentration of OTC administration.
ABSTRACT

A total of 30 raw camel's milk samples randomly collected from a camel Milk Center in Assiut were subjected to fungal analysis and then screening the isolated fungi to enzymatic activations. Results of isolation revealed that: 23 (76.7%) of the examined samples were contaminated by 58 fungal species belonging to 6 genera Aspergillus, Absidia corymbifera, Rhizopus stolonifer, Emericella nidulans, Fusarium proliferatum and yeasts. The most predominant species capable to secrete lipase enzyme were A. niger 21 (70%) and A. flavus 13 (43.3%) while the other fungal species could produce lipase enzyme with variable degrees. Protease enzyme could not be from all the isolated fungal species and this may be attributed to the protease inhibitors presented in camel's milk. The health and economic significances of the isolated fungi were also discussed.
The objective of this study was to document teratogenicity observed in chick embryos following administration of insecticide malathion in a dose of 2mg in 0.1 ml corn oil, and to suggest reasonable explanations for these anomalies. A total number of 300 eggs of Gallus domesticus species were used. After 48 hours of incubation eggs were divided into 5 groups, of 60 eggs each. The individual groups were subdivided into control (20), and treated (40) eggs. The control eggs were injected with 0.1 ml of corn oil, while the treated eggs were injected with 0.1 ml of corn oil in which 2 mg of malathion were dissolved. Eggs of both control and treated groups were examined at the 5th, 7th, 10th, 14th and 18th days of incubation, for weight, mortality and morbidity, external malformations and body measurements. Embryos were prepared for skeletal examination with Alizarin red stain and Victoria blue stain.

It is observed from the present study that lethality; external malformations and growth retardation, are characteristic features for malathion toxicity in chick embryo. It is observed that, malathion mortality is more frequent in higher age groups (14th and 18th days of incubation) while teratogenicity is more frequent in younger age groups (5th and 7th day of incubation). Significant loss of weight in the treated groups is also observed. The characteristic external malformations were in the form of short lower peak, parrot beak, short neck, wry neck, micromelia of both fore limbs and hind limbs. In addition, tibiotarsal angulations and claw toes were also observed. Abnormal feather distribution, persistence of mesencephalic bulge, eye anomalies and visceral herniation could also be detected.

It is concluded from this study that malathion injection is teratogenic in chick embryo when given in the 2nd day of incubation. The lethality detected in older age groups could be explained to be secondary to marked teratogenicity in vital organs such as heart (congestive heart failure) or neural tube defects. The toxicity of malathion on developing chick embryo could be explained by its anticholinesterase action or its suppressive effect on nicotinamid dinucleotid (NAD) levels. Also, its genotoxicity or mutagenicity could not be excluded.
ABSTRACT

Clozapine is one of the commonly used atypical antipsychotics. Several pharmacoepidemiologic studied have supported the notion that atypical antipsychotics may raise the risk of diabetes. Precise risk estimates for hyperglycemia-related adverse events in patients treated with atypical antipsychotics are not available. This study aims to diabetogenic effect of clozapine on the blood glucose level and on the cellular level by histopathological and immunohistochemical examination of pancreas. Twenty adult albino male rats were divided into two groups; first one as a control group received distilled water orally for 90 days. The other group received 13 mg of clozapine orally daily for the same duration. The rats were sacrificed and blood samples for assessment of glucose level were obtained. The pancreas was processed for histopathological, histochemical and immunohistochemical examination. The results showed hyperglycaemia in the clozapine treated group. Histopathological examination of the pancreas of treated animals showed many large sized islets of Langerhans, spouting of new islets from a pre-existing one and many small scattered islets within pancreatic lobules denoting hyperplastic changes. Also, some islets showed apoptotic cells and others showed lymphocytic infiltration. Endocrine-like masses of cells could be observed in relation to many interlobular ducts. Interlobular fibrosis was observed by using mason's trichrome stain. PAS reaction revealed increased thickness of the basement membrane of the islets capillaries. Immunohistochemical staining with anti-insulin antibody showed strong staining of the hyperplastic islets of treated animals. Histopathological and immunohistochemical observations suggested that clozapine treatment has a diabetogenic effect on the pancreatic islets of Langerhans. The pathogenesis of clozapine-associated diabetes is very similar to type 2 diabetes mellitus.
ABSTRACT

The deterioration of environmental quality through contamination of air, water, soil and food has existed as a serious problem under the ever-increasing population and industrialization of the society. Dioxins are considered of the most dangerous environmental pollutants that persist and bioaccumulate in different environmental compartments. 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) was shown to be highly toxic compound to different animal species. The environmental and health effects of this compound which, is a member of a large family of halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, have been studied. In this study, the effects of TCDD on the hemogram of albino rats have been studied after oral exposure to sublethal doses for short and long term. In the first experiment, rats were once orally intubated with 4.4 µg/kg body weight TCDD in corn oil while in the second one; rats were intubated 0.44 µg/kg body weight TCDD in corn oil day after day for 12 weeks.

Exposure of albino rats to TCDD results in variable degree of anemia as significant decrease in RBCs, Hb and PCV has been recorded in acutely toxicated animals. This decrease indicates microcytic hypochromic anemia in acutely TCDD-orally-exposed rats. Meanwhile, in long term toxicity animals, there was significant increase in RBCs and PCV accompanied with decrease in Hb concentration which indicates macrocytic hypochromic anemia. Total Leucocytic count showed significant decrease in animals acutely or chronically treated with TCDD after 24 hours and till the end of the experiments. These results were accompanied with hypoplasia of bone marrow of the tested animals as significant decrease was recorded in lymphocytes, monocytes and eosinophils count as well as their percentages.

TCDD has myelotoxic effects on bone marrow appeared in the form of hypoplasia as well as apoptosis of its cellularity. Lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils and megakaryocytic series were severely affected by feeding TCDD. These effects shown to be time-dependant as it increases with the elongation of the time of exposure. Anemia together with bone marrow affection and other parameters of impairment of hepatic functions are indicative for hematotoxic effects of TCDD.
ABSTRACT

Background: Fluoride is often found found in drinking water, so that ingesting of drinking water containing high concentration of fluoride is the main source of human environmental exposure worldwide. Also it occurs in foods, Minerals, soils and air. So far, little information is known about the teratogenic effects of sodium fluoride on the development of species. Objectives: A study was conducted on the influence of sodium fluoride (NaF) on the development of patho-morphological changes rat offsprings, Materials& Methods: Three groups of adult albino rats (one male and four females) each were exposed orally to 18mg/kg of sodium fluoride in drinking water for three month. Also, one control group (one male and four females) received distilled water for the same period. By the end of exposure period, one exposure period, one exposed male and two females were isolated and kept in a separate cage to allow mating. Vaginal smears were taken and examined to ensure pregnancy. At 20 days of gestation. The female abdomen was opened and the whole fetuses were examined grossly for the presence of any abnormalities or birth defects then fixed in Bouin's fixative. Sagital sections were made after fixation representing the thoracic region and stained with Haematoxline and Eosin stain then processed for histopathological assessment by light microscopy. Results: Marked edema, hemorrhage and septal defects in rat hearts offsprings were observed grossly. Sodium fluoride induced pronounced changes on the vasculature expressed by severe dilatation of blood vessels in the thoracic region. Moreover, necrosis of the tunica intima and dystrophic calcification were observed in exposed groups compared to controls. Interstitial myocardial edema expressed by the presence of vacuoles and blue precipitation were observed. Nucleomegaly of the smooth muscle fibers as well as swelling of the myocardial fibers were also observed. In the endothelial cells lining some blood vessels were grown and projected into the lumen forming papillary folds. Conclusions: These observations suggest that sodium fluoride induced marked vascular and myocardial changes and could be toxic to myocardial cells.
In the present study, blood and tissue samples were taken from goats reared in the vicinity of Mangabad Super phosphate factory to evaluate the toxopathological and biochemical alterations induced by the factory emissions. Chemical analysis revealed significant increase in the levels of cadmium and fluoride in the blood and different tissue samples. Cadmium was found significantly higher in the blood, liver, kidneys, lungs, heart and spleen while fluoride levels were only significantly increased in liver, bone and heart compared to controls. Goats exposed to the factory emissions showed significant increase in the levels of AST and ALT and urea indicating liver and kidney damage, respectively. Histopathological examination showed clear implication of blood vasculature through the body. In this context, it was found blood vessel degeneration, perivascular edema, thrombosis and hemorrhages in different body systems Most pronounced histopathological findings in the liver were vacuolar and fatty degeneration, necrobiotic changes, activation of Kupffer cells and fibrocytic changes. Activation of Kupffer cells might be playing a major role in the mechanism of cadmium induced hepatotoxicity through releasing some proinflammatory cytokines within the liver. In the kidney, there were glomerular swelling, periglomerular fibrosis, necrobiotic changes of renal tubular epithelium and fibroblastic changes in the interstitium. Glomerulo- and interstitial nephritis perhaps resulted from immune reaction against cadmium-metallothionein bound complexes. Major pulmonary lesions constituted of alveolar emphysema, bronchiolitis and interstitial pneumonia. Cardiac lesions formed of degeneration and necrosis of myocardial fibers, myocardiolysis and perivascular and interstitial fibrosis. Periosteal thickening, enlargement of bone trabiculae and narrowing of bone cavities were seen in some of exposed-goats. Brain sections showed neuronal degeneration and necrosis, microglial reaction and demyelination. Skin of some exposed-goats showed epidermal atrophy and hyperkeratosis, partial to complete loss of the epithelial sheath of hair follicle or complete loss of hair follicles in the dermis, cystic dilatation of sweat glands, myxedema and eosinophilic infiltration in the dermis. In spleen, there were some evidence of lymphocytic exhaustion, thickening of follicular artery and hemosiderosis. Testicular epithelium appeared degenerated in some cases and atrophied in others.
ABSTRACT

A total of 45 random Samples of ready-to- eat Shawerma, Kofta and fried liver (kibda) Sandwiches (15 of each) were collected from different restaurants in Assiut city, Egypt. They were analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) for determination of lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd) and copper (Cu) levels. The obtained results showed that the average values of Pb, Cd and Cu in the Samples of shawerma were 0.601± 0.074, 0.01± 0.005 and 0.954 ± 0.170 ppm, respectively, whereas, in Samples of Kofta were 0.361± 0.064, 0.003 ± 0.001 and 1.280 ± 0.158 ppm, respectively. While the average values for these elements in Samples of liver were 0.310 ± 0.057, 0.020 ± 0.007 and 36.665 ± 5.638 ppm, respectively. The results of this study indicate that ready-to-eat Shawerma Sandwiches have Pb values above the maximum permissible levels established by Egyptian Organization of Standardization and Quality Control (EOSQC, 1993). The Cd concentrations in all Examined samples are lower than the EOSQC (1993) recommended limit of 0.1 ppm. Whereas, the Cu concentration exceeded the level permitted by the EOSQC(1993) in liver samples. Public health importance and the hazardous toxic effects of the examined heavy metals as well as the suggestive recommendations to reduce or control the sources of pollution of RTE meat sandwiches with these metals were discussed.
A total number of twenty mules belonged to Assiut Governorate, their ages ranged from 5-8 years constituted the materials of this investigation. Animals have been divided into two equal groups (exposed to air pollution with lead and non exposed mules) each of them contain ten mules. Clinical signs of exposed mules showed poor performance, nervous signs, dyspnea as well as stiffness and enlargement of joints and some of them showed signs of gastroenteritis. Hemogram picture of exposed mules showed oligocythemia, decreased in hemoglobin content and packed cell volume when compared with non-exposed group. Also leucopenia was evident in exposed group. Biochemical analysis revealed a significant elevation in blood and hair lead level and decrease in blood serum copper, iron and phosphorus levels in exposed mules when compared with non exposed ones. Non-significant fluctuation in blood serum levels of zinc, calcium and magnesium was evident in lead exposed group.
ABSTRACT

In the past few years, increasing consideration has been given to evaluate the relation between heavy metal toxicities and nutritional problems. The aim of this study was to evaluate the heavy metal concentrations and their correlation with the other essential bio-elements in blood of sheep reared on sewage-irrigated pasture. Blood was sampled from two groups of ewes (n=20 each), the first reared on Barseem (Trifolium alexandrinum) grown in a rural area east of Assiut city, where irrigation was carried out by the River Nile water (controls) and the second reared on sewage-irrigated barseem in Arab E-Madabegh region, in the north of Assiut city (exposed). Barseem allowed for these animals was also sampled. Concentrations of lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), iron (Fe), copper (Cu) and (Zn) were estimated in blood and food samples. The results showed that polluted foods contained higher concentrations of Pb (>2 fold) and Cd (>11 fold) than the control values. Concentrations of the biometals Fe, Cu and Zn in polluted and normal foods did not exceed the maximum tolerable level recommended for sheep nutrition. Blood of the exposed ewes had higher concentrations of Pb (>4 fold, P>0.001) and Cd (>8 fold, P>0.001) than the control values. Exposed ewes had lower plasma concentrations of Fe (P=0.02), Cu (p=0.016 and Zn (P=0.009) compared with control values. Pearson's correlation and linear regression (R²) analysis coefficient revealed that Pb concentrations (R²=0.46, P<0.001). On the other hand, there was negative significant correlation between Cd concentrations and the concentrations of Fe (R²=0.22, P=0.014). Cu (R²0.41, P=0.002) and Zn (R²=0.51, P=0.0004). In conclusion, animals reared on sewage – polluted pasture accumulate higher Pb and Cd than those reared on non-polluted areas. Furthermore, Pb and Cd exposure have hazardous influence on the essential minerals profile in the blood. Pb is more hazardous than Cd on Fe status, but Cd is more than Pb on Cu and Zn metabolism. This study emphasizes a relation between the environmental exposure to heavy metal and the nutritional problems occur in the exposed animals.
The present work aimed to evaluate lead and cadmium concentrations in the liver and kidney of sheep reared on sewage polluted pastures. The degree of liver and kidney damage was evaluated biochemically and histopathologically. Twenty eight ewes (4-5 years) were selected before slaughtering from Assiut abattoir and classified into 2 groups. The first group (12 ewes, exposed) originated in a sewage polluted area (Arab El- Madabegh area). The second group (16 ewes. Control) was selected from animals reared in a rural area in the southern east of Assiut, where irrigation was carried out by the River Nile water. Blood and tissues (liver and Kidney) were sampled. Liver and Kidney of exposed ewes accumulated higher concentrations of Pb (more than 4 fold, at p<0.001) and Cd (30 fold and 39 fold, p<0.001, respectively) than controls. Concentrations of Cu, Zn and Fe in liver and kidney of exposed and control ewes were within the permissible limits. Heavy metal led to structural changes in the liver and kidneys of 9/12 exposed ewes. These changes were represented by necrosis in hepatocytes accompanied with hemorrhages and accumulation of mononuclear inflammatory cells. The glomeruli appeared hypercellular surrounded with fibroblastic proliferation, accompanied by atrophy of tubular epithelia and necrobiotic changes in the capillary tuft. The serum of exposed group showed higher AST and ALT activities (p< 0.05), higher concentrations of total bilirubin (p<0.05), urea (p<0.05) and creatinine (p<0.01) than the control values. The accumulation of Pb in the liver was positively (p<0.05) correlated with serum ALT activity. The Pb concentration in the kidney was positively (p<0.05) correlated with serum urea concentrations. On the other hand concentrations of Cd in the liver were positively correlated with AST and ALT activities (p=0.05) and the concentrations of total bilirubin (p<0.01) in serum. A strong correlation (p<0.001) was noticed between the concentrations on serum urea and creatinine and the concentrations of Cd in the kidney. In conclusion, animals reared on sewage polluted pasture accumulate higher Pb and Cd in the liver and kidney than the recommended levels for health of these animals and for human consumption. This accumulation of heavy metal resulted in structural and functional hepatic and renal disorders. Also, the liver and kidney function tests were strongly correlated with Cd and relatively to less extent with Pb concentrations in these tissues.
ABSTRACT

Respiratory tract disease represents the most important group of disease in the cement industry. Inhalation of silica dust leads to silicosis, macrophage plays a key role in the onset and development of inflame fibrogenic mediators.

The present study aimed to measure the levels of TNF-α and IL-6, determine a possible relationship between the presence of silica particle production, and pulmonary dysfunction in workers exposed to cement dust more than 10 years. Also, to test the hypothesis that silica-induced apoptosis may involve the activation of ICE, we determine the activity of caspases workers. The correlations between these previously mentioned bioindices and function tests were investigated. The study consisted of forty male patients workers engaged in cement and a control group of 40 normal healthy males. The exposed workers w according to the duration of the exposure time into two groups: 22 workers were exposed to the cement dusts for less than 10 years and 18 workers for more than 10 years. Determination of TNF-α and IL-6 in plasma of exposed workers enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA) and caspase-3 activity in white blood cell workers by colorimetric methods. The results of the current study showed that pulmonary function significantly lower in exposed workers for more than 10 years than those with less than 10 years. Moreover; in exposed workers for more than 10 years, the plasma levels of TNF-α, and IL-6 were significantly increased compared to those levels workers to cement dusts for less than 10 years (P< 0.001 for each). Besides, in this group of workers, caspase-3 activity levels were significantly higher than that of the controls (P< 0.001). However, there was no significant difference in caspase-3 activity levels between both groups of workers. Significant correlations were also found between TNF-α, IL-6, caspase-3 activity levels and pulmonary function tests. In conclusion, the results of the present study showed that prolonged silica stimulates AM to produce significant increased levels of TNF compared to those of controls. Moreover, increased caspase-3 activity was also observed in exposed workers. These changes were associated with a significant reduction in pulmonary these workers.
### ABSTRACT

Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) have emerged as a new class of global environmental pollutants. Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) comprises a class of environmentally persistent chemicals that have a wide range of industrial applications. 160 pregnant dams were divided into two equal groups, PFOS group and PFOA group. Each group was subdivided to four equal groups (n=20), one of them was kept as control group. The first, second and third subgroups of the first main group were treated with 1, 10 and 20 mg PFOS/kg.b.w daily, respectively. While the other three subdivided groups of the second main group were treated with 1, 5 and 10 mg PFOA/kg.b.w daily. Ten dams of each group were treated from gestation day 0 (GD0) till gestation day 17 (GD17). At GD18 dams were euthanized under anesthesia. The gravid uterus were removed and examined for prenatal evaluation of fetuses. The liver of the fetuses were dissected and used immediately for comet assay. Individual live fetuses were prepared for teratological evaluation. While the other ten dams were treated from GD0 till GD18 and then allowed to give birth. The neonates of 5 dams were monitored for 4 days for postnatal survival. Neonates of the remaining 5 dams were kept in the fixative till histopathological examination. Control group were received an equivalent volume of deionized water. Prenatal finding revealed that PFOS treatment reduce the number of live fetuses accompanied with increased fetal resorption. PFOS reduced fetal body weight in a dose dependent manner, while PFOA reduced the fetal body weight at dose of 5 and 10 mg/kg b.w. Gross examination of the fetuses at GD18 showed presence of an abnormal swelling in the back of the neck in all fetuses of dams treated with 20 mg/kg b.w. Teratological evaluation revealed presence of several skeletal abnormalities in PFOS treated groups which were few in PFOA groups. Neonates of the remaining 5 dams were kept in the fixative till histopathological examination. Control group were received an equivalent volume of deionized water. Prenatal finding revealed that PFOS treatment reduce the number of live fetuses accompanied with increased fetal resorption. PFOS reduced fetal body weight in a dose dependent manner, while PFOA reduced the fetal body weight at dose of 5 and 10 mg/kg b.w. Gross examination of the fetuses at GD18 showed presence of an abnormal swelling in the back of the neck in all fetuses of dams treated with 20 mg/kg b.w. Teratological evaluation revealed presence of several skeletal abnormalities in PFOS treated groups which were few in PFOA groups. Neonates of the remaining 5 dams were kept in the fixative till histopathological examination.

The study concluded that both PFOS and PFOA were toxic to neonates with different degrees although PFOS was recorded the most toxic and the embryo might be died from the lesion formed over the brain.
ABSTRACT

Perfluorinated compounds (PFCS), such as perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) have been used for various industrial applications for over 50 years. In this study 160 pregnant dams were subjected to this study; Dams were divided into two main equal groups, PFOS and PFOA groups. Each group was subdivided into two groups, treated group (60 dams) and control group (20 dams). Both treated groups where re-divided into three equal groups. Dams in the first group were treated with PFOS in dosage of 1, 10 or 20 mg/kg b.w., while dams in the second group were treated with PFOA in dosage of 1, 5 or 10 mg/kg b.w. Control group was received an equivalent volume of deionized water. Maternal body weight, food consumption and water intake were monitored daily throughout gestation period. Ten dams of each subgroup were treated from gestation day (GD) 0 till GD17. At GD18, blood samples were collected and serum samples were obtained for determination of Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), Gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT), Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, total bilirubin, total protein, albumin, globulins, calcium, inorganic phosphorus, glucose, triglycerides, phospholipids, total cholesterol, non esterified fatty acids, hydroxyl butyric acid and serum leptin concentration. Maternal liver, kidneys, lungs and brain were dissected and weighed; the organ/body weight ratio was calculated to obtain the relative organ weight and then kept for histopathological examination.. A portion of the liver was dissected and used immediately for comet assay. Results revealed significant reduction in maternal weight gain and daily feed consumption after exposure to 20 mg/kg b.w. PFOS and 10 mg/kg b.w. PFOA. Daily water intake was significantly increased after exposure to 20 mg/kg PFOS and 5 mg/kg PFOA in late gestation. There were significant increases in the absolute and relative weight of the maternal liver in a dose dependent manner associated with hypertrophy of hepatic cells after exposure to both of PFOS and PFOA, and significant increase in the relative lung and brain weight after exposure to PFOS at 20 mg/kg group. Relative kidney weight was significantly increased after exposure to PFOA. Serum lipids, protein and leptin levels were significantly decreased after exposure to PFOS and PFOA at 20 mg/kg b.w. and 10 mg/kg b.w. respectively. In addition, exposure to PFOA resulted in significant increases in serum GGT, AST, ALP activities. PFOS treatment induced DNA damage in maternal liver at 10 and 20 mg/kg groups. However, exposure to PFOA induced DNA damage at 10 mg/kg. From the previous results we can conclude that PFOS and PFOA have toxic effects on the pregnant mice and PFOA recorded the most toxic one. Further study will be carried on featuses and newnates.
NO : 94
TITLE : Chemical And Microbiological Analysis to Evaluate The Sanitary Condition of Raw Milk in Assiut.
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ABSTRACT

Chemical and microbiological analysis were carried on 75 raw milk samples randomly collected from some dairy farms of Assiut city to evaluate the sanitary condition of raw milk consumed in Assiut. The keeping quality tests which depend on increase amount of acidity revealed an average 6.8 with the pH value and 0.16% as acid percentage with the titrable acidity. Clot on boiling and Alcohol precipitation tests scored 36 and 41.3% respectively. The results of keeping quality tests depend on increase amount of enzymes recorded 10 good samples (13.3%), 8 fair (24%), 21 bad (28%) and 26 very bad samples (34.7%), with resazurine test. The amount of free oxygen in the simple catalase tube test was 0-2 in 12 good samples (16%), 2-5 in 24 fair samples (32%) and was bad in 39 samples (52%) more than 5cc free O₂. In case of microbiological analysis the averages of total bacterial, coliform, yeast and mould counts were 4x10⁶, 9x10³, 12x10³ and 3x10³/m1 respectively. Examination for anaerobic spore-formers detected 25.3% of the examined samples. The public health importance of the counted organisms and the prophylactic measures to improve the quality of dairy farm milk discussed.
ABSTRACT

Sixty samples of milk were collected randomly from different dairy farms (30 samples) and from market raw milk (30 samples) to estimate lead and cadmium levels. The obtained values were compared with the permissible acceptable limits of lead and cadmium. Higher values of lead and cadmium were found as compared with the permissible acceptable limits. The results showed that the mean lead level of farm milk (0.317 ± 0.026 ppm) was greater than market raw milk (0.201 ± 0.018 ppm). The mean cadmium level was found to be greater in farm milk (0.437 ± 0.030 ppm) than in market raw milk (0.291 ± 0.028 ppm).

It is recommended that in order to avoid milk contamination by lead and cadmium a great care of stable microclimate and all dishes in contact with milk should be taken, and to monitor lead and cadmium levels in order to ensure milk safety.
A Factory producing phosphates fertilizer located in Manqabad Village of Assiut governorate caused several heavy metals pollution to the surrounding environment through its discharge of industrial wastes and their recycling in soil and water resources. Lactating animals exposed to these pollutants through consuming contaminated grass, water and breathing contaminated air. This study aimed to estimate the levels of contamination in milk and some milk products with some metallic pollutants emitted from the factory. A total of 93 samples of raw milk, kareish cheese and cooking butter were collected from 3 different areas: 33 milk samples, 5 samples of cooking butter were collected from Ezbet Gouda next to superphosphate factory at Manqabad village, Assiut governorate; 21 samples from Manqabad village which is about 1.5 km north to the factory, (7 milk, 7 kareishcheese and 7 cooking butter); 29 samples from Dayrut city which is about 53 km north to the factorym (7 milk, 17 kareish cheese and 5 cooking butter). All samples were examined physically for color and flavor. Cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), phosphorous (P) and sulfur (S) concentration were also measured. The levels of Cd, Cu, P and S concentrations in milk samples were 0.1, 0.44, 1160.1 and 440.4 ppm in Ezbet Gouda; 0.09, 0.49, 1093.7 and 322.5ppm in Manqabad village and 0.01, 0.17, 656.9 and 293.8 ppm in Dayrut city, respectively. Levels of such elements in kareish cheese samples were 0.5, 1.89, 3350.0 and 405.4 ppm in Ezbet Gouda; 0.15, 1.49, 3130.0 and 377.5 ppm in Manqabad village and 0.0, 0.41, 2848.0 and 309.2 ppm in Dayrut city, respectively. The levels of such elements in cooking butter samples were 1.0, 0.9, 1489.2 and 420.8 ppm in Ezbet Gouda; 0.01, 0.41, 1306.0 and 408.1 ppm in Manqabad village and 0.0, 0.25, 1090.4 and 302.0 ppm in Dayrut city, respectively. The obtained results showed a significant increase in Cd, Cu, p and S levels than the maximum acceptable limits (MAL) especially in Ezbet Gouda next to the factory then in Manqabad village, While, that increase was not significant in Dayrut city. The geographical distribution of such increase suggested the possibility of the metallic pollution of milk and milk products in the surrounding zone to the factory. This work recommend the regular monitoring of these products to alarm about the degree of pollution and to protect the consumers from the toxic hazards of these contaminants on their health.
ABSTRACT

Background And Aim: Male reproductive function depends on integrity of seminiferous epithelium as well as integrity of accessory sex organs. Nicotine is the major component of tobacco that is responsible for deleterious effect of cigarette smoking. This study is designed to investigate influence of nicotine administration for variable durations on the structure and function of adult male rat genital system.

Methods: A total number of 60 adult male three months aged albino rats were used. They were divided into groups (15 animals each). First group: the animal was served as control. Second group: was treated by nicotine subcutaneously in a dose of 6 mg/kg/ day for two weeks. Third group: was treated by nicotine in the same dose for four weeks. Fourth group was by nicotine in the same dose for nine weeks. Serum testosterone level of rats was determined. The sperms were examined for estimation of percent of sperm alive, motility, abnormality, and protoplasmic droplets. The animals were sacrificed. Histological section of testis and epididymis were taken.

Results: Serum testosterone level of treated animals is reduced but the sperm alive, motility were significantly reduced even after two weeks of treatment with nicotine. Sperm abnormalities and percent of unripe (with protoplasmic droplets) showed significant progressive increase starting after two weeks. The testis shows thickening of the tunica propria and irregular basal lanuna. Degeneration of germ cells especially with prolonged duration of exposure was observed.
ABSTRACT

Poisoning is an important health hazard and one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. A five years retrospective study of poisoning cases in seven governorates of Upper Egypt investigated by Assiut Forensic Chemical Laboratory in the period from January 2002 to December 2006 was conducted to investigate the patterns, incidences, mode of poisoning, and types of poisons. The total number of cases was 407. The geographical distribution was; 14.0% from Almenia, 44.0% from Assiut, 19.9% from Sohag, 16.5% from Qena, 2.7% from Aswan, 2.2% from Red sea and 0.7% from New Valley. The highest incidence of poisoning was found in 2006 (29%) followed by 2004 (20.4%) then 2002 (18.7) and 2005 (16.2%), lastly 2003 (15.7%). The highest incidence was in males (61.2%) and the maximum number of cases was recorded in the age group between 21 and 30 years (30.2%). Suicide cases represented 49.6% of the total cases, 59.9% of them were females while cases of abuse represented 32.7% and 95.5% of them were males. Pesticides were the commonest poisons detected (47.3% of the total), where organophosphates represented (22.1%) and carbamates represented (20.6%) of the total cases. Also they were the main killer used in suicide cases in addition to hair dye ingestion (18.4%). The use of hair dye for poisoning was common particularly in the south governorates (Qena 81.6% Aswan 8.2%), either for suicide (83.7%) or trials of suicide (4.1%) and also for murder in 10.2% of the cases. Alcohol was the commonest substance of abuse reported in this study followed by antipsychotics (60.9% and 20.3% respectively). Cannabis and hydrocarbons had similar percentages (5.3%) followed by hypnotics, opioids and other drugs.

On conclusion; this study revealed that there is annual increase in the number of poisoning cases particularly in young adults. Deliberate self-poisoning is a major problem. Followed by drug abuse. Pesticides were the main killer followed by hair dye. Alcohol was the commonest abuse substance. There was male predominance except in suicide cases where females predominate.
Air quality was studied in Gerga sugar factory to assess and evaluate pollution levels that are generating from sugar manufacturing process. Pollution levels of NO$_x$, SO$_2$, CO, CO$_2$ and THC gasses and particulate matter were detected and determined. Also, associated parameters of meteorological conditions such wind speed, wind direction, temperature and pressure were evaluated. This was done using the mobile monitoring unit. The mobile monitoring unit is a mobile laboratory with rapid response instruments for real-time measurements of gasses and particulate distribution and emission source characteristics.

The results showed that air quality in Gerga sugar factory has been affected from total hydrocarbons and sulfur dioxide gases that exceeded the acceptable levels. As, for particulate matter, it is considered the worst pollution problem in the core of the sugar factory and neighbouring colonies. In general we can say that Gerga Sugar factory affects the air quality with a limit range of pollution.
CHEMICAL POLLUTION & CONTROL
ABSTRACT

In absence of the traditionally employed precursors to activated carbon (Wood, coal and coconut shells), we recourse to available abundant local resources. Sugarcane bagasse, a by-product in the sugar industry was investigated as a potential raw material for the production of good adsorbing carbons, useful in refining, on-site, sugar liquor. High grade adsorbents were developed by chemical activation with H3PO4, and by the single step-steam pyrolysis, techniques. The first route resulted in high yields (~40%), low ash (<10%), and high surface area, activated carbons, Impregantion with 40% H3PO4, followed by carbonization at 500°C for 3h, proved to be the best condition to obtain optimum high porosity-developed carbons. In comparison to the commercial activated carbons, our products reached high surface area of 950 m2/g and large pore volume of 0.85m1/g, with large capacity for standard molecules: iodine=1070 mg/g, methylene blue=450 mg/g, p-nitrophenol=300 mg/g and congo red=500 mg/g. Such distinguished properties recommend the derived carbons for the purification/separation purposes dealing with a wide variety of contaminating species. Testing of these powdered carbons in batch decolorization experiments for refining sugar liquor and decolorizing molasses solution, proved their high performance capacity. Activated carbons prepared under the steam pyrolysis technique, resulted in products of inferior properties with respect to porosity and adsorption capacity. Only carbons developed at 800°C that showed reasonable characteristics but with high content of narrow (micro) porosity. This is reflected on their uptake of the probe molecules and decolorization of their of the sugar liquor or molasses solution. Activation in the chemical scheme offers better conditions as it results in high carbon yield with low ash content, performed at relatively low temperature, and most of the impregnant could be economically recovered. On the other hand, the steam-activation route has its own merits: it yields slightly basic carbons and eliminates the subsequent obligatory exhaustive washing in case of the H3PO4- treatment process. However, the steam activation process suffers from the considerable low yield (12%) and high ash content (32%), and it necessitates the presence of an additional steam generator. Both of these factors would consequently increase the cost of production perunit weight of active carbon. Finally, the discard by-product in pulp and paper industry, that is bagasse pith, proved itself a prospective feasible, low-cost, feedstock for the production of good adsorbing carbons. Its products are not much inferior, with respect to porosity, adsorption and color removal properties. In conclusion the hereby developed activated carbons are very useful, not only in sugar industry but also in order emerging fields of purification, separation and recovery. A cost-effective process was displayed in this submitted dissertation and it is hoped to be upscaled to the semi-pilot, pilot and industrial levels.
### ABSTRACT

Many medicinal plants and their purified constituents have been shown beneficial therapeutic potentials. Seeds of Nigella sativa, a dicotyledon of the Ranunculaceae family, have bee utilized for thousands of years as a spice and food preservative. In the present study, the toxic effect of aflatoxin-B₁ (AFB₁) and the possible cytoprotective effect of Nigella sativa (NS) oil and aqueous extract of date were studied on 40 male rats. The animals were divided into 4 groups (10 rats each) and treated daily for two weeks. Group 1 received normal saline as controls. Group 2 treated via intraperitoneal (IP) route with AFB₁ (50µg/kg BW). Group 3 treated with AFB₁ and NS oil via IP. Group 4 treated with AFB₁ and received orally aqueous extract of date (15mg/15ml). The liver and kidneys of each animal were histological examined and biochemical evaluation of the liver and kidney functions was performed. Group 2 showed severe degenerative and necrotic changes in the liver and kidney. The plasma levels of alanine transaminase (ALT), aspartate transaminase (AST), creatinine and urea in AFB₁ group were significantly higher than the control group. Livers and kidneys of rats treated with AFB₁ and NS showed less histopathological changes in comparison with the AFB₁ treated group. Livers and kidneys of rats treated with AFB₁ and date showed only mild histopathological changes in comparison with AFB₁ treated group. These histopathological changes seen in animals treated with AFB₁ and dates were associated with a significant reduction in levels of ALT, AST, creatinine and urea. Likewise, histopathological changes in the AFB₁ and NS group were associated with significant reduction in the levels of before mentioned indices. Moreover, AFB₁ and date group showed significant improvement in liver function comparing with AFB₁ and NS group.

In conclusion, our study revealed that treatment with AFB₁ induced histopathological changes in the tissues of liver and kidney associated with dysfunction of these organs. Both NS and date reduce the toxic effects of AFB₁ in liver and kidney. But date treatment was more cytoprotective for liver than NS treatment against aflatoxicosis in rats.
ABSTRACT

A new Low-Speed boundary-layer wind tunnel has been designed and constructed at the University of Assiut. A series of flow-characteristic evaluations were performed in this wind tunnel to determine the uniformity of flow and to verify its adequacy to simulate the atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) for environmental flow studies and pollutants dispersion in urban atmospheres. This paper presents the measurements of mean velocity and turbulence intensity distributions in the wind tunnel. The measurements showed uniform velocity distributions and low turbulence intensities at the entrance of boundary development section in the empty wind tunnel. The simulated ABL at the entrance of the test section using the Irwin’s method that consists of a combination of spires and roughness elements has a thickness up to 500 m corresponding to urban area. The results show that the present wind tunnel is capable to maintain long run steady flow characteristics and reproducible flow patterns. In addition, the capability of the wind tunnel to simulate the flow in the urban area atmospheres is verified by comparing the measured mean velocity and turbulence intensity distributions against its counterparts obtained from Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) which employ two-equation k-ε turbulence model around and Above building model. The numerical results agree well with the experimental data.
ABSTRACT

Lead toxicity is a worldwide health problem due to continuous exposure of the population to lead in the environment especially workers in industries. It affects many body organs especially the liver and kidneys. The aim of this study is to investigate and compare the therapeutic potential of alpha lipoic acid (ALA) when it is administrated alone and in combination with succimer or dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) against lead induced oxidative stress, hepatotoxicity and nephrotoxicity. Seventy five healthy male albino rats were used divided into 5 equal groups. Group (1) the control group was administrated distilled water orally for 6 weeks. Group (II) rats were given lead acetate (0.2%) in drinking water for 5 weeks and distilled water only orally during the 6th week. Group (III, IV and V) rats were given lead acetate (0.2%) in drinking water for 5 weeks followed by DMSA in a dose of 20 mg/kg body weight/day intraperitoneally (i.p.) alone, ALA in a dose of 25 mg/kg body weight/day (i.p.) alone and both drugs in combination during the 6th week only respectively. Rats were sacrificed after six weeks. Blood lead level, serum lipid peroxides (TBARS), serum total antioxidant (TAO) and serum nitric oxide (NO) levels were measured. Also Liver function tests (serum alkaline phosphatase, glutamic oxalacetic transaminase and glutamaic pyruvic transaminase) were measured. In addition, kidney function tests (serum urea, creatinine and uric acid) were done. Results showed an increase in the mean of blood lead level, increase serum TBARS levels, decrease serum TAO and NO levels and increase levels of liver and kidney function tests in lead treated group. Treatment with DMSA alone resulted in reduction of blood lead levels, improvement of serum NO level but not decrease serum TBARS level and moderate decrease in the elevated liver and kidney function test parameters. Rats treated with ALA alone showed no reduction in the elevated blood lead levels, but decreased serum TBARS and improved serum NO, TAO levels, liver and kidney function tests. Rats treated with DMSA and ALA concurrently showed decrease in blood lead levels, decrease serum TBARS, increase serum NO and TAO levels to near normal level and corrected liver and kidney function tests. In conclusion administration of ALA has beneficial effect as thiol-mediated antioxidant function when given to occupationally exposed workers to lead and during treatment of lead poisoning with DMSA as it increases its efficacy.
ABSTRACT

High dose methotrexate is included in chemotherapy regimens used to treat a number of malignant neoplasms. High dose methotrexate therapy with the addition of leucovorin rescue offers the advantage of minimal bone marrow toxicity. However, high dose methotrexate regimens should be instituted only when plasma monitoring is available to determine the adequacy of drug clearance and the risk of serious toxicity. This study was initiated to comparatively investigate the biochemical, pharmaco-kinetic and clinical responses of different doses of high dose methotrexate mainly 1, 2 and 3 gm/m² among children (65) treated at South Egypt Cancer Institute–Assuit University during years 2004-2005. Eighteen patients treated with high dose methotrexate as a part of their treatment protocols were chosen to determine the pharmacokinetic parameters. It was concluded that there was a marked inter and intra patient variability in various groups and that dose individualization decreases this variability and that 2 gm/m² methotrexate seems to be the dose of choice. Also the dose of methotrexate should be reduced with the increase of patient’s age and finally application of the result of this study will greatly economize drug expenses.
ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND AIM: Exposure to lead is an environmental and occupational setting continues to be a serious public health problem. Lead affects many organs and systems in human, where the cardiovascular system is one of the important targets. The mechanism of lead induced hypertension and cardiac diseases remain unclear. This study is designed to investigate the role of nitric oxide (NO) in the pathophysiologic mechanisms of lead- induced cardiovascular diseases in rats. METHODS: 40 rats were used and divided into 4 equal groups. The first group was left without treatment served as a control group. The rest of groups were treated with lead acetate (0.48 mmol/L in distilled water) orally daily for 8 weeks, the third group concomitantly administered L-arginine intraperitoneal injection while, the last group co administered L- N-Nitro-L-arginine methyl ester intraperitoneal injection (L-NAME). Blood samples were collected at the 4th and 8th week of the study for biochemical analysis of mean blood lead level and serum nitric oxide, lipid peroxide, total antioxidants, HDL and LDL. Measurements of systolic blood pressure were done. RESULTS: The mean blood lead levels, lipid peroxidation levels and LDL- cholesterol of lead treated rats were significantly higher in all groups than control. While the serum total antioxidant levels and HDL- cholesterol significantly decreased below control levels. There was a positive correlation between mean blood lead and each of serum LDL, serum lipid peroxide and systolic blood pressure. Moreover, a significant negative correlation was observed between serum nitric oxide and each of mean blood lead, serum LDL and systolic blood pressure. CONCLUSION: These findings point to the role of nitric oxide (NO) in the pathophysiologic mechanisms of lead induced cardiovascular diseases and hypertension.
ABSTRACT

Cement industry is the largest and most important industry in Egypt. The major health problems associated with cement industry are respiratory problems, impermanent of hearing, emotional and psychological problems and burn injury were present due to high degree of temperature used for cement industry and exposure of worker for these occupational health hazards in the work environment during the implementation of their work. The present study aimed to assess knowledge and skills of workers working in Cement Factory in Assiut City to find out areas of weakness and gaps in their knowledge and skills. As well as to develop, implement and evaluate an educational program for them. It has been concluded that scores of knowledge and practice about prevention of occupational health hazards and first aid of occupational injury were less than those in the immediate posttest. However, they were still significantly higher than those obtained for the pre-program test. The decline in workers knowledge and practice included all items. So, the present study recommended with improving worker’s health through: The developed educational program should be replicated for other workers who are involved in cement industries and further research should be conducted in this respect.
ABSTRACT

Modified photocatalytic materials were prepared by incorporation of lanthanum ions on TiO$_2$ supported by ZSM-5. These materials were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), UV–Vis diffuse reflectance spectra (UV–Vis DRS), and surface area ($BET$) measurements. XRD and FTIR results showed adsorption of TiO$_2$ and La$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles on the surface of ZSM-5 support. Photocatalytic activities of the supported catalysts were examined for decolorization and degradation processes of two common reactive dyes: Reactive red 198 (RR198) and Reactive orange 122 (RO122) solutions under catalysts. Incorporation of lanthanum ions improved the photocatalytic activities of TiO$_2$ supported by ZSM-5 for photocatalytic degradation of the studied reactive dyes under experimental conditions.
ABSTRACT

This study aims to take out some of the by-products from sugar cane or beet industry, which comes out in large quantities each season, namely Vinasse, which cause pollution. Starting many experiments were carried out to define the chemical composition of Vinasse and to reach the optimum procedure for production of potassium sulfate (K2SO4) from Vinasse. Method: A pilot plant was designed for industrial processes leading to the production of potassium sulfate for use as a fertilizer to overcome the lack of potassium in the cultivated areas. Industrial methods and commercial substances were used for treatment of cane and beet molasses to get a clear molasses either by phosphoric acid or H3PO4/H2SO4 mixture or by heating and subsequent addition of P2O5. The clear molasses goes then to the fermentation unit using saccharomyces cervisiae either aerobic or anaerobic. After fermentation and evaporation, the remaining dark-brown liquid, called vinasse, is transferred to the pilot plant for crystallization. Of potassium sulfate. Results: For Brix 50-55% the precipitation and crystallization of K2SO4 takes place at certain temperature and then separated by filtration or centrifuging. The results are as follows: A) 100-110 g K2SO4/ L (beet vinasse), B) 40-50 g K2SO4/L (cane vinasse), C) Purity of K2So4 not less than 55%. Economic drawback: Use of by-products for production of an important fertilizer. Save of many because we import K2So4 as important fertilizer. Protection of environment.
ABSTRACT

The present work was designed to study the protective effect of different antioxidants (melatonin, vitamin E and vitamin C) as a free radical scavenger on the oxidative stress and morphological changes induced by lead exposure of fish (Clarias gariepinus). The present work included five groups of fish: 1-Measurement of lipid peroxidation, 2-Electrophoresis, 3-General histology, 4-Histochemical investigation.
NO : 110

TITLE : Mobility of Heavy Metals (Pb and Cu) in Some Contaminated Egyptian Soils Treated With Certain Organic Materials.


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ABSTRACT

Three contaminated soils at Helwan, El-Gabal El-Asfar (Cairo governorate) and Arab El-Madabeg (Assiut governorate) were chosen in a leaching column experiment for 8 weeks to study the effect of certain organic materials on the mobility of some heavy metals (Pb and Cu) in these soils. The organic materials including ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) as a synthetic organic material as well as poultry litter extract (PLE), vinasse (V) and humic acid (HA) solutions as natural organic materials, compared to distilled water as a control. These solutions were added to the column every week at levels of 2, 4 and 6 mmols/kg EDTA, 25, 50 and 75 g/L for PLE, 1:2 and 1:1 dilutions of Vinasse to water as well as pure V, and 0.013, 0.019 and 0.025% for HA.

The results indicated that leaching the studied soils with different organic materials at various levels of application resulted in increases in the mobility of soil Pb and Cu. The magnitude of soil Pb and Cu mobility varied depending upon the type of organic material, its application level and the soil type. The studied organic materials differed in their efficiency in moving Pb and Cu from the top to the bottom of the soil columns. EDTA was found to be the most effective organic material, especially at its highest level. Generally, the investigated organic materials had the order of EDTA > Vinase > PLE > HA in mobilizing soil Pb and Cu in the studied soils.
The interaction of Zn (II), Cd (II) and Pb(II) ions with nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) as a primary ligand, 5-aminotetrazole, 1-H tetrazole and 5-mercapto-1-methyletetrazole, 1,10-phenanthroline and 2,2′-bipyridyl as secondary ligands has been studied in aqueous medium at room temperature. The formation constants for all metal complexes were evaluated using potentiometric titration data. The stability constants were found to depend markedly on the basicity as well as the steric effect of the ligands.
ABSTRACT

Paracetamol is one of the commonly used analgesics and antipyretics, however paracetamol related lesions were observed in the liver, kidney and reproductive organs (testis and ovary). Honey is one of the known medicine that has been found to have a significant antioxidant content, so, it acts as a free radical scavenger. The purpose of this study is a trial to evaluate the protective effect of honey on the testicular lesions induced by paracetamol.

Study design: Thirty adult albino rats, weight (200 - 250 gm) were used in this experiment. The animals were divided into three groups (I, II & III).

Group I: was kept as control.

Group II: was treated by paracetamol once daily for one month by oral route in a dose of 800 mg/kg.

Group III: treated with honey in dose of 205 gm/kg once daily for one month concomitant with paracetamol.

Blood samples were taken for determination of testosterone, lipid peroxide and total glutathione. The animal then sacrificed and specimens were taken from the testes and processed for light and electron microscopic examination. Tissue homogenate was taken for determination of lipid peroxide and total glutathione.

In paracetamol treated animals (Group II) showed some altered somniferous tubules as well as few degenerated tubules. Within the tubules, multiple vacuoles were present the germ cells as well as inside their cytoplasm specially in the spermatids, also some of the spermatids showed well developed golgi complex as well as mitochondrial changes and multinucleated giant cells. Some of the tubules showed folded irregularly outlined basement membrane. Some leydig cells appeared dark, degenerated while others showed dilated smooth endoplasmic reticulum.

The same animal, showed that paracetamol treatment caused a significant reduction in serum testosterone level. Also, paracetamol induced increase in the level of free radical (lipid peroxide) and decreased level of antioxidant (total glutathione) both in serum and testicular tissue.

Honey treated animals, concomitant with paracetamol (Group III) showed a reduction in the number of altered and / or degenerated tubules with reduction in the degenerative changes in germ cells. Few degenerated leydig cells could be detected.

The same animals, showed significant elevation of serum testosterone level as well as a decrease in lipid peroxide and an increase in total glutathione (in serum and testicular tissue).

The protective effect of honey on paracetamol induced testicular lesions was incomplete and exerted mainly through a decrease of free radicals and increase in the antioxidant level.
Paracetamol, also known as acetaminophen, is one of the most commonly used drugs as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory. Paracetamol contains a phenol ring and acetyl group raising the possibility that it might have sex steroid antagonist properties. A small proportion of the drug is metabolized into a reactive metabolite, which is normally detoxified by glutathione. Over dose might cause glutathione depletion and oxidative stress. Honey is considered as an antioxidant because of the presence of ascorbic acid, flavonoid and α-tocopherol.

This work was carried out to investigate the morphological changes that occur in the pituitary gland of male rats in response to the administration of acetaminophen in therapeutic dose for one month duration and a possible protective effect of honey when given concomitantly with paracetamol.

Thirty adult male albino rats were used. The animals were divided into three groups. Group I served as a control. Group II were paracetamol orally in a dose of 800 mg/kg/day for one month. Group III were given paracetamol in a similar dose and duration concomitantly with honey in a dose of 2.5gm/kg/day orally. All the animals were sacrificed and the pituitary gland was dissected out and processed for general histological and ultrastructural examination of the pars distalis.

The pars distalis of group II revealed variable structural changes in the gonadotrophs and somatotrophs. In group III the changes extended to involve the thyrotrophs. The most characteristic change was the excessive dilatation in ER. It is concluded that paracetamol influences the structure of pars distalis in a selective form. Honey modifies paracetamol effect, possibly via its ascorbic acid contents.

ABSTRACT

Paracetamol, also known as acetaminophen, is one of the most commonly used drugs as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory. Paracetamol contains a phenol ring and acetyl group raising the possibility that it might have sex steroid antagonist properties.

A small proportion of the drug is metabolized into a reactive metabolite, which is normally detoxified by glutathione. Overdose might cause glutathione depletion and oxidative stress. Honey is considered as an antioxidant because of the presence of ascorbic acid, flavonoid and α-tocopherol. This work was carried out to investigate the morphological changes that occur in the pituitary gland of male rats in response to the administration of acetaminophen in a therapeutic dose for one month duration and a possible protective effect of honey when given concomitantly with paracetamol.

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was designed to study the prevalence and population density of mould genera and toxigenic fungi of 400 samples of meat (100 samples of each of raw meat, minced meat (without additives), cooked meat under steam and cooked kofta). The results revealed that the mean counts of the examined raw meat, minced meat and cooked kofta on Czapek’s medium were $5.96 \times 10^3$, $6.78 \times 10^3$, $8.07 \times 10^3$, and the mean counts of the examined raw meat, minced meat and cooked kofta on Dichloran rose bengal medium medium were $4.77 \times 10^3$, $5.47 \times 10^3$, $5.94 \times 10^3$, respectively. The results mentioned that all the samples tested from minced meat, raw meat, cooked meat under steam and cooked kofta were free from mycotoxins. The results show that chlorine and hydrogen peroxide have highest effect on growth of fungi.
### ABSTRACT

The main problem presented in this paper arises from the acidic impact of the diluted venasis of the "liquid industrial waste resulting from the molasses desugarization" (LIWMD) at refinement factories. This liquid waste emerges through large areas around the reservoirs and spreads into the soil due to the presence of any defect in the tanks and connecting pipes. The (LIWMD) flows through the soil around or under foundations, and with time, reach deep distances into the soil causing many problems. The purpose of this research is to study the effect of (LIWMD) contamination on the physical and mechanical properties of fine grained soil. These properties were determined in the laboratory before and after mixing the soil with (LIWMD). The results show that the (LIWMD) contamination has a significant effect on the soil cohesion. The angle of internal friction also decreases with the increase of the percentage of liquid waste beyond 15%. Also, it has been found that coefficients of consolidation, volume change, and permeability decreases with the increase of the amount of liquid waste in the soil.
An incubation experiment, using three contaminated Egyptian soils from Helwan, El- Gabal El-Asfar (Cairo governorate) and Arab El-Madabeg (Assiut governorate) was conducted for 16 weeks to evaluate the effects of four organic materials including EDTA, poultry litter extract (PLE), vinase (V) and humic acid (HA) solutions on their transformations among various soil forms that contribute in the mobility increase of two heavy metals (Pb and Cu) in these soils. The design of this experiment was completely randomized with 3 replications. The studied chemical forms of metals were the soluble plus exchangeable (S-EXCH), carbonate bound (C- bound), Mn oxide bound (MnO), organically bound (O-bound), poorly crystalline Fe oxide bound (CFeO) and residual forms. Soil materials were put in plastic cups, irrigated every week with solutions of these organic materials at 6 mmol/kg for EDTA, 75g/L for PLE, pure vinase and 0.025% for HA as well as distilled water as a control treatment. All investigated organic materials significantly increased levels of the exchangeable form of Pb and Cu in all studied soils compared to the control treatment. The magnitude of these increases depended upon the soil type, metal content and the type of organic material. EDTA was the most effective organic material in increasing exchangeable levels of these metals in all studied soils followed by vinase and then PLE. On the other hand, humic acid was the least effective one in that matter in all studied soils. The low efficiency of PLE and HA in mobilizing the metals and inducing metal transformations may be attributed to the relatively short period used in these experiments as well as their relatively low application levels.
Various extraction procedures were employed for measuring extractable concentrations of potential micronutrients and toxic elements in polluted soils which were irrigated by sewage waste waters for a long time (>45 years). The extractability of Fe, Zn, Mn, Cu, Cd, Ni and Cr in six contaminated soils near Assiut city using eight different extraction procedures, (HCl+H2SO4, DTPA, AB-DTPA, EDTA, EDTA-Aac, EDTA-AAAc, EDTA-Ammonium carbonate and EDTA-Ammonium Citrate) as well as total element contents were studied. Extractability of metals from soils samples varied depending on types of metals and extractants used. Our results emphasized that DTPA extractant may not be a good extractant for heavy metals, and its use for extraction of heavy metals from contaminated soils is questionable. EDTA extraction procedures were not specific for all micronutrients and heavy metal extractions. Theses results lead to the general conclusion that no one extraction procedures are suitable for testing the status of all metals in all soils after all crops. Precautions should be taken when deciding which extraction solution should be used.
(Abortion)

**NO** : 118  
**TITLE** : Bacteriological Study of Female Lower Genital Tract in Cases of Repeated Abortion and Preterm Labor.  
**AUTHORS** : Lobna M. Aly  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University  
**SOURCE** : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

This study comprised of 100 pregnant women either presented with abortion (48 patients) or preterm labor (52 patients), and 50 pregnant woman as controls, attending Obstetric and Gynecology Department, Assiut University Hospital. The results revealed that: The ages of the whole women ranged from 20-35 years, and the gestational age ranged from 12-28 weeks. There were high numbers of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria were isolated from cases than that from controls. Operative procedures play a major role in occurrence of repeated abortions and preterm labor. A short cervix correlates with infection. The number of anaerobic bacteria per culture decreased as pregnancy progressed. Abortions were more among women with anaerobics infection. While preterm labors were more common among women with aerobics infection.

**NO** : 119  
**TITLE** : Misoprostol Alone or in Combination with Methotrexate for Termination of First Trimester Missed Abortion.  
**AUTHORS** : Yaser S. Mohamed  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
**SOURCE** : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

The study was designed to evaluate the efficacy of misoprostol in termination of first trimester missed abortion by oral route versus vaginal route either alone or after pre-treatment with 50 mg intramuscular methotrexate 48 hour before. Misoprostol alone or in combination with methotrexate effectively converted fetal demise with uterine size less than 12 weeks into spontaneously aborting pregnancy within 14 hours in 83.9 % in all groups.
ABSTRACT

Background: Child labor is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Child is simply the single most important source of child exploitation and child abuse in the world today. The vast majority of child laborers around the world- 70 percent or some 170 million-are working in agriculture. Aim of the study: To describe agricultural child labor profile in Ezzawya village, Assiut, Upper Egypt. Methods: A cross-sectional study included all working children with four agricultural contractors in the village. They constituted a total of 250 children. Their ages ranged between six and eighteen years. Data were collected via personal interview in the farms, using structured questionnaire which included: socioeconomic and demographic data, some work-related data and health hazards, as well as schooling problems. Results: The mean age (±SD) of the child laborers was 12.6 years (±2.2), and the majority of them were girls (69.2%). They started to work in agriculture at a very young age (mean age 8.9±1.8 years). They used to work about 10-12 hours per day, mostly on seasonal basis (74.4%). About half of children (51.2%) reported exposure to work-related health hazards. The most frequently encountered health hazard was sun stroke, followed by wounds, pesticide exposure, bilharziasis, and food poisoning. 44.4% of child laborers were illiterate and 506% of them dropped-out after enrollment in the school programs. Conclusion: Child agricultural workers are the objects of extreme exploitation in terms of toiling for long hours for minimal pay. Their work conditions are so severe; often violate their rights to health, education, and protection from work that is hazardous and exploitative.
(Anemia)

NO  : 121
TITLE  : Complications of Sickle Cell Disease and the Role of its Prevention (Review Article).
AUTHORS : Abd El-hakeim A. Afeif
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

In this study we tried to review the clinical presentations of sickle cell disease, the course of the disease, the pathophysiology of SCD and to clarify the most common complications of the disease and the role of its prevention in order that their families can co-operate with the medical staff for this prevention.

NO  : 122
TITLE  : Growth Parameters of School-age Children with Chronic Anemia.
AUTHORS : Amal S. Aly Abd El-reheim
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study assesses growth parameters of school-age children with chronic anemia. It had 100 anemic children. It included 64 thalassemic children, 16 aplastic anemic children, 10 children with sickle cell anemia and iron deficiency for each one from pediatric hematology unit and100 healthy children as controls from outpatient clinic, Assiut University Hospital. The present study reported higher subnormal percentile for different growth parameters in anemic patients compared to those in the control group. It concluded anemic children had delayed growth parameters compared to normal. It recommended more awareness about consanguineous marriages and program for blood donation.
(Anesthesia)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Pharmacokinetics of Tramadol Instant Release Capsules in Patients with Liver Cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Ahmad M. Abd El-rahman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Anesthesiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Higher drug concentrations in the plasma of cancer liver patients were found all over the study time than in the control group; these findings were significant (P< 0.05) and reflect the pharmacodynamic findings. Accordingly, we suggest that using tramadol (I.R) capsules at a dose of 50 mg at a 12 hours time interval will be efficacious and safe in patients with liver cancer with moderate to severe pain especially in primary cases.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Effect of the Extradural Volume Extension Technique with Single-Shot Spinal Anesthesia for Lower Abdominal Surgery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Amr M. Farghaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Anesthesiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

This study was designed to compare the combined spinal epidural anesthesia and the spinal anesthesia as regards quality of anesthesia and their effects on hemodynamics in patients undergoing lower abdominal operations. In this study a comparison of the EVE technique with single-shot spinal anesthesia with respect to its sensory and motor block profile and hemodynamic stability. Sixty patients (n= 30 in each group) undergoing elective lower abdominal surgery were administered either spinal anesthesia with hyperbaric 0.5% bupivacaine 20 mg and fentanyl 10 µg or CSE comprising intrathecal hyperbaric 0.5% bupivacaine 10 mg with fentanyl 10 µg, followed by 0.9% saline 6.0 mL through the epidural catheter 5 min thereafter. In each group, the SBP, DBP, MBP and HR were measured every 5 min, sensory block level to loss of pain from pinprick, and modified Bromage scores were recorded at 2.5-min intervals.
ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Assiut University Hospital on (141) parturients undergoing cesarean section with spinal anesthesia and postoperative analgesia by intrathecal morphine (0.3 mg). 94 parturients were reported to have moderate to severe pruritus, and they were assigned to receive one of our study drugs. Our parturients were randomized into 3 groups: the first group received I.V. 3 mg nalbuphine, the second group received I.V. 20 mg propofol and the last group received placebo. HR, MABP, RR and SPO2 were measured. The degree and the onset of pruritus were also recorded in addition to side effects from spinal anesthesia or from the drugs used. We concluded that nalbuphine 3 mg was superior to propofol 20 mg in the treatment of intrathecal morphine-induced pruritus after cesarean sections.
ABSTRACT

This thesis contains the reaction of 3-amino-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-ones 253a-c with isatin which leads to formation of compounds 271a-c. Then compounds 271a-c were alkylated and cyclized and furnished compounds 273i-xxxi, and also reaction of ethyl 2-acetamido-3-carbethoxy-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzo[b]thiophene 277 with hydrazenehydrate which leads to formation of compound 280, then cyclized to compound 278. Reaction of 278 with isatin leads to formation of compound 283. Then compound 283 was alkylated and cyclized with acetic acid to furnish 285i-xiv.
Human muscle sarcocystosis is a parasitic infestation acquired by ingestion of the sporocysts of the sarcocystis species. Sarcocystis antibodies were said to be encountered in patients with connective or mixed connective tissue disorders. Parasitological etiology of musculoskeletal disorders may help to modify the line of treatment of these patients.

Material & Methods: This study was performed on 22 non specific rheumatic patients, 21 rheumatoid arthritic (RA) patients and 10 apparently health persons as controls. Using the sarcocystis fusiformis antigen (Ag.), Serum samples of the patients were tested for the presence of sarcocystis species antibodies using the Westen Blot technique.

Result: of the 22 patients of the first group, 14 were positive (63.7 %), of the 21 patients of the second group 5 were positive (23.8%). They deducted several band ranges from 15-116 KD. Most of these samples had eosinophilia ranging from 7-20%. Non of the control group serum reacted against sarcocystis Ag. Statistically the difference between the two groups was significant (P<0.04).

Conclusion: Sarcocystis infection may be an important cause of the non specific rheumatic diseases associated with myositis. Diagnosis and treatment of such a frequent infestation in carefully chosen cases would relieve them from prolonged intake of antirheumatics and their side effects.
Diagnosis of joint arthritis usually depends upon certain clinico-investigatory criteria settled by international organizations. These criteria do not reveal a solid diagnosis in many occasions, also sometimes coexistence of more than one type of arthritis results in poor management and worsen the prognosis of the case. This descriptive study aimed to evaluate the role of synvial fluid crystal identification in reaching a final diagnosis of undiagnosed effusion – associated arthritis, also, to assess the value of crystal identification in diagnosis of coexistence of two or more types of arthropathies. Sixty-one patients with established joint effusion due to arthritis (acute or chronic) were included in the study. The patients were grouped into six groups according to the type of rheumatological disease after careful clinical, laboratory and radiological evaluation. Twelve cases were diagnosed as rheumatoid arthritis (RA), sixteen as osteoarthritis (OA), nine as gout, one as pseudogout, four as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and four as spondyloarthropathies (SPA). The seventh group was the undiagnosed group. All patients had subjected to synovial fluid (SF) aspiration by arthrocentesis. The aspirated samples were examined macroscopically, and microscopically for leucocytic count and crystals using polarized light microscopy (PLM). Two types of crystals were specifically looked for: monosodium urate (MSU) crystals, that cause gout and calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate (CPPD) crystals that cause calcium pyrophosphate deposition disease. Other laboratory investigations included C-reactive protein, serum uric acid, and rheumatoid factor.

After using (PLM) we found that, out of 61 cases examined, twenty samples (32.8%) showed crystals; six (9.8%) were MSU, nine (14.8%) CPPD, and five (8.2%) showed both MSU & CPPD crystals. Examination of SF for MSU and CPPD crystals showed significant changes in the diagnosis of arthritis. Out of 61 examined cases, combined arthritis was diagnosed in ten cases (16.4%) [combined OA & CPPD in five cases, combined RA & CPPD in two cases, and combined RA, MSU & CPPD in one case, combined SLE & CPPD was diagnosed in one case and combined SPA & MSU in another one]. Consequently, PLM examination allowed us to reduce the undiagnosed cases from 24.6% to 16.4%. In conclusion: Examination of SF for MSU and CPPD crystals is worth looking and can change the management strategy. It allowed us to reach a definite diagnosis in undiagnosed arthritis, and to identify the coexistence of two or more types of arthropathies. Polarized light microscopy remains the only practical way for identifying SF crystals.
ABSTRACT

Objectives: In the present study, the possible effects of vitamins C and E, allopurinal (Allo), and aqueous extract tea (GTE) on pathological changes induced by RA in rats were investigated. The oxidative stress indices and prostaglandin E2 were evaluated.

Methods: Sixty male rats were divided into six groups (10 rats each): control group, collagen group II- induced RA group (C II group), CII group treated with allopurinol (C II + Allo), CII group treated with vitamin C (C II + Vit. C), CII group treated with vitamin E (CII + Vit E) and CII group treated with green tea extract (GTE) (C II + GTE). After 6 weeks of antioxidants treatment, the plasma levels of lipid peroxides (LPO), prostaglandins E2 (PGE2) and nitric oxide (NO) were assessed. All animals were sacrificed. The joints from all groups were excised and submitted for pathological examination.

Results: In C II-treated group, there were severe pathological changes with marked inflammatory and destructive processes in the joints. The levels of LPO, No, and PGE2, were significantly higher than controls. In both CII + Allo and the CII + GTE treated groups, the destructive changes were less while the inflammatory reaction was mild. The inflammatory reaction was moderate with vitamin E and minimal with vitamin C treated group. Least destructive changes were detected in Vitamin C group. The levels of PGE2, LPO, and No, were significantly decreased in all antioxidants treated group in comparison with CII- treated group. The percent reductions in the mean levels of LPO, No and PGE2 among different antioxidant-treated group were different. Conclusions, antioxidants reduce free radical generation and improve antioxidant status in RA. GTE, allopurinal and vitamins C and E may effectively normalize – to different degree- the impaired oxidant/antioxidant system and may be useful in modifying the pathological changes, delaying the complications and reducing the morbidity of RA.
ABSTRACT

The present study dealt with the historical and legislative development of the medical profession and artificial medical substitutes. It presented a definition of artificial medical substitutes and the second the legality of receiving medical treatment in general and of using artificial medical substitutes in particular. Then it discussed the responsibility of the producer and supplier for the damages resulting from marketing and using artificial medical substitutes and the responsibility of the physician for the artificial medical substitutes. Finally, the study reviewed the legal system of medical responsibility for the damages caused by artificial medical substitutes. The study concludes with a summary in addition to the most important results reached by the researcher and the most important recommendations and suggestions that the researcher found it necessary to refer to, and the most important Arabic and English references consulted followed by an index.
ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with limb ischemia and diffuse aortoiliac or combined aortoiliac and femoropopliteal disease present as a difficult problem for surgeons.

Purpose: To present our early experience with the combined use of iliac artery angioplasty and infrainguinal surgical revascularization for the treatment of multilevel atherosclerotic disease.

Methods: Thirteen patients with iliac artery stenosis and femoropopliteal occlusive disease were treated with fem-pop grafting and iliac balloon angioplasty (IBA) which was performed percutaneously within 1-2 days before surgery. Stenting was performed for suboptimal IBA. Graft patency was evaluated by clinical examination, duplex scanning/ankle-brachial index (ABI) at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months.

Results: Indications for surgery were limb salvage (46%), rest pain (23%), and claudication (31%). IBA alone was successful in 10 patients. Stenting was needed in the remaining 3 patients. Distal bypass grafting was performed with an autogenous vein conduit in 10 patients. PTFE placed in the above-knee popliteal segment was used in 3 patients. The primary patency of combined procedures at 1-year was 81.8%. There was only one amputation with an overall limb salvage rate of 90.9%.

Conclusion: Iliac angioplasty can successfully be used as a prelude to distal arterial bypass in patients with multilevel atherosclerotic disease.
(Babies)

NO : 132

TITLE : Assessment of Catch up Growth of Intrauterine Growth Retarded Babies During the First Six Month of Life.

AUTHORS : Amir M. Abou El-ghayt

ADDRESS : Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

The present review article studied the causes of intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR) and the different ways to prevent its occurrence, also the different methods for treatment for the suspected hazards of IUGR. The review article showed the factors affecting catch up growth of IUGR babies to reach normal levels of growth in comparison to normal babies. The review article also showed the causes of failure to catch up in some IUGR babies and recommended that early intervention in cases of failure to catch up with the different methods of treatment.
ABSTRACT

Background: Barrett’s esophagus (BE) has a malignant potential. Neither acid suppression nor antireflux surgery produces consistent or complete regression of metaplastic epithelium. The aim of this study is to determine the efficacy of endoscopic therapy in management of BE.

Patients and methods: This study was carried out on 25 patients (18 males and 7 females), with BE that was confirmed by biopsy and histopathology. According to the histopathological examination, 24 patients had BE with no dysplasia or low-grade dysplasia (LGD). Ablation of Barrett’s mucosa in those patients was done using argon plasma coagulation (APC). Also, one patient who had BE with high-grade dysplasia (HGD). Ablation of Barrett’s mucosa in this patient was done using EMR (endoscopic mucosal resection).

Results: As regards APC, successful ablation was achieved with complete clearance of BE in (71%) of patients and during the follow-up period only (12%) of those patients revealed buried BE glands on histopathological examinations. Complications as self-limiting chest discomfort (25%), odynophagia (20%), and temporary dysphagia (4%) were observed during the follow-up period. As regards EMR, it was performed only in one patient who had BE with HGD. The procedure was performed using lift and cut technique. EMR in this study was successful with no complications.

Conclusion: -Argon plasma coagulation (APC) ablative therapy for BE proved to be safe and well tolerated, with only minor self limiting side effects.

-Endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR), in ablation of BE with HGD, is an emerging and promising technique in treatment of dysplastic and malignant lesions within BE.
(Blood Pressure)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Pulse Pressure, Systolic, Diastolic Blood Pressure and Mean Arterial Pressure as Predictors of Cardiovascular Risk in Hypertensive Patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Asmaa M. Rabia</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on 100 patients with newly diagnosed, essential hypertension (58 males and 42 females). The main results of the present study are as follows: In middle-aged patients, PP was about as powerful as SBP in predicting risk of cardiovascular risk, and both were much better predictors of risk than the DBP. The risk associated with increased PP increased with age and, in elderly patients, may be greater than that associated with systolic hypertension. Increased PP additionally increased risk of cardiovascular risk in older patients with conventional hypertension. After the age of 60 years, DBP was negatively related to cardiovascular risk, so that in this age group PP was the most important risk predictor, surpassing even SBP.
### (Burn)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Impact of Rehabilitation Program upon Psychosocial Status and Physical Function among Burn Patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Ensherah R. Mohamed</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Nursing Adults, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2005</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Burn injuries are considered a public health problem because it results in high morbidity and mortality. Hospital Quasi experimental study was carried out Abbreviated burn specific Health scale ABSHs (Appendix II) It include four domains such as physical, mental, social and general domain Finally the current study summarized that the impact of rehabilitation program for burned patient had an effect on their psychosocial and physical functioning.

### (Caffeine)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Determination of Some Caffeine Metabolites in Urine by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC).</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Taha S. Mostafa</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Biochemistry, Faculty if Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study use a new method using caffeine as a probe and using HPLC technique for determination of the activity of 3 important enzymes, CYP1A2 ,Xanthine oxidase (XO) and N-acetyltransferase-2 (NAT2) which play important role in occurrence of different diseases and also affect the efficacy of different drugs. The activity of these enzymes were determined in 5 groups of males , females, smokers and nonsmokers in different age groups. The study show a significant increase in CYP1A2 in young than old age groups and in smokers than non smokers but no significant difference in the activity of this enzyme between male and female groups. Also no significant difference could be detected in the activity of XO and NAT2 between all groups.
NO : 137
TITLE : Clinico-Pathological Study and Treatment out Come of Operable Cancer Rectum.
AUTHORS : Dalia O. Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
This study aims to evaluate the effect of preoperative and post operative chemo-radiotherapy on local control, survival, and toxicity in operable cancer rectum. Adjuvant chemotherapy administered concomitantly with radiotherapy was given preoperative in 15 patients and post operative in 15 patients. Preoperative chemo radiotherapy, as compared with post operative chemo radio therapy, improved local control and was associated with reduced toxicity and increase the rate of sphincter preservation, but did not improved overall survival. Preoperative chemo radiotherapy is the preferred treatment for patient with stage II – III respectable rectal cancer.

NO : 138
TITLE : Early Detection of Bladder Cancer.
AUTHORS : Samy A. Abas
ADDRESS : Dept. of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT
Cytology, flow cytometry of bladder washings and bladder tumour antigen test are helpful in diagnosing high grade carcinoma, whereas precancerous lesions and early stage tumours often reveal false negative results. The relatively high false positive rate of bladder tumour antigen test and fluorescence cystoscopy, specially among patients with non specific symptoms and signs including, benign bilharzial lesions, renal or bladder calculi cystitis, B.P.H and some other genitor-urinary disease, this of course decreases the specificity f these tests. Due t the large number of these patients in our country, his will limit the utility of those tests. Multivariate analysis in our study and also in other studies demonstrated that the histological tumour grade and stage were still the most significant diagnostic and prognostic indicator of patient outcome.
(Cancer)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE :</td>
<td>Effect of Haemodilution by Intravenous Crystalloids on Coagulation System in Surgical Cancer Breast Patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS :</td>
<td>Sherein M. Mohamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS :</td>
<td>Dept. of Anesthesiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE :</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study includes the relationship between the administration of intravenous crystalloid intraoperative and coagulation system, where we found that it is a complex relationship and if these fluids given by slow intravenous infusion may be beneficial for avoidance of its side effects on blood coagulation system.

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<tr>
<td>TITLE :</td>
<td>Evaluation of Pancreatic Tumor Using Helical Computed Tomography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS :</td>
<td>Lamyaa M. Refat Khalaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS :</td>
<td>Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE :</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

The present research was done to study the role of helical CT in evaluation of pancreatic tumor using early and late phase, this study was done on 20 patients with pancreatic carcinoma (19 adenocarcinoma, one insulinoma), their ages were ranging between 22-70y. From this study we noted that the early arterial phase was the best in detection of pancreatic tumor, arterial invasion and duodenal invasion. Also we noted that the late venous phase was better than early phase in detection of venous invasion. There is no statistical significant difference between early and late phase in detection of L.N invasion, pancreatic duct dilatation and intrahepatic biliary channel dilatation.
NO  : 141
TITLE  : Evaluation of Treatment of Unresectable Stage III Non Small Cell Lung Cancer by the Use of Concurrent Weekly Gemcitabine and Chest Radiotherapy.
AUTHORS : Ashraf F. Mohamed Frag
ADDRESS : Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

Gemcitabine based chemoradiotherapy combination was given to 29 patients and only 25 patients were eligible for evaluation. Over all response rate was 52% all of which were partial responders. These results was compared with radiotherapy alone and with other single agents chemoradiotherapy protocols (cisplatin and paclitaxel) although it was inferior than most of the combination trials but was comparable with radiotherapy alone and with few combination trials. The toxicity profile of our combination was better than the compared protocols.

NO  : 142
TITLE  : Gestational Trophoblastic Treatment and Evaluation.
AUTHORS : Marwa E. Khalaf
ADDRESS : Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

This prospective study for gestational trophoblastic diseases in regards to pathoeogical and environmental aspects with explanation of treatment and its results. This study consists of 148 references and 12 chapters and it represents types of the disease and the patients’ classification according to their age and stage. This study includes etiology and different modilities of diagnosis and treatment of the disease. The results of the study revealed response to the regimens of chemotherapy applied to the 28 patients, also it revealed their side effects. According to this study wer recommend the application of transvaginal color Doppler ultrasonography in addition to Beta-human chronic gondotrophin and to give EMA-CO (Etoposide, Methotrexate, Actinomycin D, Cyclophosphamide, Oncovin) to all patients from the start.
Liver tumours are not uncommon and here the nature and the methods of diagnosis of these tumours are discussed, also the methods of the treatment.

The study demonstrated the importance of measuring the mean nuclear area using image analysis as an easy and objective parameter in evaluating urothelial carcinoma. The study provided evidence that MMP-7 and MMP-9 expression is associated with high invasive capacity of bladder carcinoma and their expression was associated with grade, stage, vascular emboli and bilharzial infestation.
NO  : 145
TITLE : Non-Bacterial Endocarditis in Malignant Neoplastic Diseases: An Echocardiographic Study.
AUTHORS : Salah M. Khalaf
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

We found that 16 patients out of the studied 60 cancer patients developed NBTE with incidence rate 26.66%. We found that the development of NBTE was more in special groups of the patients (risk patients): Old patient's more than young patients. Patients with performance status grade III and IV than those with performance status grade I and II. Patients with special histopathological type of malignancy as Pancreatic carcinoma, NHL, breast cancer, and lung cancer.

NO  : 146
TITLE : Ovarian Cancer; Controversies and Future Direction: Retrospective Hospital Based Study.
AUTHORS : Rahab F. Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

This study was done on ovarian cancer patients of Radiation Oncology Department of Assiut University Hospital during the period of 1999-2003. It includes 92 females patients presented with different age groups, different histologic types, different stages and treated by different modalities of treatment.
NO  :  147
TITLE  :  Prognostic Factors in Breast Cancer.
AUTHORS  :  Khaled M. Rezk
ADDRESS  :  Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE  :  Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the commonest of all malignant diseases in women. There are many prognostic factors in breast cancer which are classified into tumor related factors and patient related factors. Tumor size and number of involved axillary lymph node are the main factors in prognosis of breast cancer.

NO  :  148
AUTHORS  :  Khaled M. Aly
ADDRESS  :  Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE  :  Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

Increase in NHL may be attributed to multiple risk factors as immunodeficiency, various infections, familial aggregation, blood transfusion, genetic susceptibility to NHL, diet and chemical exposures as pesticides and solvents.
(Cancer)

NO  :  149  
TITLE : Role of Magnetic Resonance Imaging Versus Ultrasonography in Evaluation of Female Genital Swellings.  
AUTHORS : Hazem Obou Zaid Yousef  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Diagnostic Radiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University  
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006  

ABSTRACT

One hundred patients with suspected gynecologic masses were included in this study. All patients were subjected to MRI and US examination prior to operative intervention. MRI has proved a higher sensitivity and specificity than US in detection and staging of ovarian, uterine, and cervical masses, with unrivalled role in the masses of the lower genital tract, and MDAs.

NO  :  150  
TITLE : The Role of Genetic Alterations in the Incidence, Pathology and Prognosis of Breast Cancer (Essay).  
AUTHORS : Atef A. Abd El-raheim  
ADDRESS : Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University  
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006  

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common cancer that affects women. There are at least two majors genes (BRCA1 and BRCA2) that when they mutate can cause breast cancer. These genes can be passed from parent to child, increasing the risk of developing cancer in those children that have parent carrying these genes. BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes are located on chromosome 17 and chromosome 13 respectively. Our study suggested the existence of an inherited genetic basis for breast cancer.
ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is to study expression of tissue transglutaminase and cathepsin D in urinary bladder carcinomas and to reveal the relationship between both these substances and bilharziasis and type and degree of invasiveness of urinary bladder carcinomas. The material of this study was 100 cystectomy specimens including cases of squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma and undifferentiated carcinoma. The specimens were examined immunohistochemically by using monoclonal antibodies against tissue transglutaminase and cathepsin D. The study concluded that tTG can be used as a marker of invasion and it can be used to differentiate between low and high grade transitional cell bladder tumors. CD overexpression in stromal cells indicates high aggressiveness of urinary bladder tumors. In Sq.C.C of the urinary bladder tTG and/or CD overexpression increases the likelihood of lymph node metastases.
ABSTRACT

Angiogenesis, the development of new blood vessels from pre-existing vasculature, is a prerequisite for tumor growth and metastasis in breast cancer. Surrogate markers for angiogenesis would be useful for studying the effectiveness of antiangiogenesis drugs. We examined the potential of three glycoproteins: vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), endothelial selection (E-Selection), and von Willebrand factor (vWF), to serve as markers for angiogenesis. Serum levels of VCAM-1, E-selection and plasma vWF levels were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay in 54 women with different stages (I-IV) of breast cancer (12 women in stage I, 16 in stage II, 14 in stage III and 12 in stage IV). Their ages ranged from 25-70 years. To investigate whether the concentration of these activated endothelial cell molecules are associated with breast cancer, the serum levels of soluble VCAM-1, E-selection and plasma levels of vWF in women with breast cancer were compared with those of 22 healthy age-matched control women, we also examined whether levels of VCAM-1, E-selection or vWF are associated with tumor progression and stage of breast cancer (early and advanced breast cancer). The results revealed that levels of VCAM-1, E-selection and vWF are elevated in breast cancer women, even in early stages when compared with control women. Although plasma vWF and serum VCAM-1 levels were significantly elevated in advanced stages than early stages of breast cancer with a positive correlation with Disease cancer. Conclusion: vWF, which is released by all endothelial cells, would be a pan-endothelial marker that would not accurately report angiogenesis and Serum soluble VCAM-1 can be considered as an accurate marker of tumor angiogenesis in breast cancer.
ABSTRACT

Breast cancer disease rank first among women's cancers and is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among women in Egypt and worldwide. The best approach to minimize its complications is screening programs for early diagnosis exist in most of the developed counties, but are evolving slowly in 'low income setting' as are most of the developing countries. Understanding the ultimate customer 'women's attitudes and believes' is essential for successful implementation of such programs. The objective of this study is to attitude, and actual practice of mammography among women in Assiut. A cross-sectional survey of 421 women working in Assiut was undertaken in 2002-2003. Although women had a positive attitude towards having a mammography following doctor advice, the actual practice was extremely low (5.9%). Positive family history of breast cancer disease, and past history of breast pathology were associated with mammography. Psychological, social and economic factors were identified barriers to adopt the practice.
(Cancer)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Relation Between Nonbacterial Thrombotic Endocarditis And Thromboembolism in Patients with Cancer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mahmoud A. M. Ashry*, Mahmoud K. Farrag*, Ashraf Z. Abdalla*, Ahmad M. Abdel-Warith**, Hesham Abd El-raheem***, and Salah Mabrook*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ADDRESS | South Egypt Cancer Institute, Assiut University*  
National Cancer Institute, Cairo University**  
Depts. of Internal Medicine and Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University*** |

ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with cancer are in hypercoagulable state. Nonbacterial endocarditis (NBTE) can complicate any cancer. The major clinical manifestations of NBTE results from systemic emboli rather than valvular dysfunction. Objective: To assess the frequency and echocardiographic characteristics and to determine whether the presence of valvular lesions correlate with thromboembolic manifestations (TEM). Subjects & Methods A prospective study conducted on 60 patients with different histopathological types of cancer and 10 healthy volunteers. A full medical history taking and physical examination were done and according to the performance status using the WHO score, the patients were classified into tow groups of patients; group one, patients with good performance (grade I & II) and group two those with poor performance (III & IV). Doppler echocardiography, chest-x-ray, abdominal sonography, and laboratory study including complete blood count (CBC); bleeding time (BT); prothrombin time & concentration (PT&PC); Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and serum level of both fibrinogen and D-dimer were done for all participants. Blood culture was done only for patients with NBTE. Doppler study of extremities and computed tomography (CT) of the brain were done for suspected patients with deep venous thrombosis (DVT) and cerebrovascular (CV) stroke respectively.

Results: NBTR was detected in 16 out of 60 patients (26.66%). 22 valve lesions were found; the aortic and mitral valves were the commonest sites (12 and lesions respectively). Valvular regurgitation was found in 12/60 patients (20%); tricuspid regurgitation (TR) was the commonest lesion (42%). The incidence of NBTE was higher in patients with poor performance than in those with performance (p<0.001), and the highest incidence was in patients with adenocarcinoma of pancreas (50%).Serum level of D-dimer was higher in patients with NBTE than in those without NBTE (p<0.001). The incidence of TEM was higher in patients with NBTE than in those without (62.5% versus 6.8%, p<0.001). Conclusion: NBTE is not uncommon in patients with cancer. Aortic valve was the most commonly affected. Adenocarcinoma was the frequent histologic type of related cancer. The major clinical manifestations of NBTE result from systemic emboli rather than valvular dysfunction. NBTE should be suspected in any stroke patient with a known or suspected malignancy and anticoagulation with unfractionated or low molecular weight heparin should be used in cancer patients with NBTE.
NO : 155
TITLE : Leukocyte Count and Aggregation in Young Ischemic Cerebrovascular Patients.
AUTHORS : Hanaa Abd El-motaleb Aly
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
The subject was about the Leukocyte count and aggregation in young ischemic cerebrovascular patients and that there was increase in Leukocyte count and also increase in its aggregation in most of cases, which may be suggestive of presence of inflammation and infection in some of the cases and play an important role in the a etiology.

NO : 156
TITLE : Medicolegal Aspects of Childhood Injuries (Essay).
AUTHORS : Maha M. El-azab Hasan
ADDRESS : Dept. of Forensic Medicine& Toxicology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
This study is an essay aimed to throw the light on the medico legal aspects of a social and medical problem which is childhood injuries, through recognizing its epidemiology, risk factors and etiology. Also stressing on the relation among these injuries and the social and family factors. The study demonstrated in details the aspects of child abuse including its different types. In addition, it showed the relation between childhood injuries and child labor. Also the study showed the Egyptian laws that protect the child and those that organize minors issues including labor. Finally, the study established several recommendations for reducing childhood injuries, and limiting its complications, and the application of feasible legislations to ensure their safety and protect their rights.
ABSTRACT

The present study followed a case control cross sectional study design. It aimed to assess growth and development of children with chronic hemolytic anemia. It comprised 124 infants and children aged from 1 to 6 years divided equally into two group study (patients with chronic hemolytic anemia) were selected from the Pediatric Hematology and Reception Units, Assiut University Hospital and control group (apparently healthy) Five methods were used for data collection: biosocial data related to child, biosocial data related to parents and presence and degree of consanguinity between parents, medical history of patients, anthropometric measurements to measure weight, height, midarm, head, and chest circumferences for two groups and Denver Developmental Screening Test (DDST) to denote the four sectors of development. Delayed growth and development were found among the study group. Malnutrition was also more frequent in study group with presence of consanguinity among their parents.
ABSTRACT

In this study we aim to identify the incidence of many respiratory viruses (RSV, influenza viruses, parainfluenza viruses, and adenovirus) in patients with lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI). Viral lower respiratory tract infections are among the frequent common causes of lower respiratory tract infection in children. Males are far common liable for viral lower respiratory tract infection and for RSV infection. Age is a very important risk factor for viral lower respiratory tract infection mainly RSV and bronchiolitis. Viral lower respiratory tract infection is tending to cause recurrent attacks of lower respiratory tract infection and poor out come.

ABSTRACT

Cervical spine injures are rare but devastating They should be diagnosed and treated in the proper time and proper way. This work discusses the anatomy, growth, and biomechanics of the pediatric cervical spine. Also, it demonstrates the classification of such injuries and different modalities of diagnosis (i.e. clinical and radiological) and treatment whether conservative or surgical.
ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a syndrome of metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycemia. According to the results of the present study, it could be concluded that diabetic children have deficient knowledge and practices in relation to their role in managing their diabetes in order to avoid its complications also there was improvement in knowledge and practices of children who received the education compared to the control group. These indicate their need for health education program. To prevent its early and late complication, we could recommend that.
ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at identifying the reality of kindergarten teacher preparation at some faculties of education in Egypt in the light of the inclusion practices for special needs children with normal ones. The sample of the study consisted of log senior and junior faculty members specialized in child education (20 from Assiut and Minia faculties of Education-25 from Helwan Faculty of Education 20 from Tanta Faculty of Education – 22 from Ein Shams Faculty of Girls – 22 from Cairo Faculty of kindergarten). One tool was used in the present study: Which aims at identifying how important those requirements are and to what extent they are available in the kindergarten training program at the previously-mentioned faculties. The results of the study concluded that the present kindergarten teacher training and preparation programs do not meet what the teacher needs in order to deal with normal children and those of special needs in the inclusion environment. The results of the sample group on the questionnaire showed that the degree of the importance of the requirements ranged between 98%: 99%. As for the extent they are available, the comparison results showed that they are not available in an evident way.
ABSTRACT

Although the share of malnourished children have gradually been declining over the past 25 years, 167 million children under five years old almost one third of developing country children were estimated to be underweight. Malnutrition is directly responsible for 300,000 deaths per year in children younger than 5 years in developing countries and contributes indirectly to over half the deaths in childhood worldwide. Malnutrition in Egypt is one of the most important factors that affect Egyptian's health and development. For many years, malnutrition has been a severe blow on Egypt's population affecting individuals' production, which in turn affects its economy. The objectives are to identify the determinants of the nutritional status of the studied children and to measure the magnitude of malnutrition among preschool children in Assiut Governorate.

Study design: A Cross sectional community based study design was applied. A representative sample from 3 districts of Assiut Governorate (Urban 30% and Rural 70%) in the form of cluster sampling technique, with a constant number of preschool children per cluster. A pre-structured questionnaire was used for collecting data, interviewing the mothers in order to collect socioeconomic factors, environment factors, gastrointestinal and respiratory morbidity. Anthropometric measurements (height, weight, head circumference, mid upper arm circumference and skin fold thickness) were recorded for each child.

Result: The total sample included 732 children aged 24-72 months with the mean age ± SD(49.9±15.7) months. The gender distribution was 363 (49.6%) males, and 369 (50.4%) females. Illiteracy was 211 (41.5%) mothers and 141 fathers (27.7%). Working status of mothers 53 (10.4%) mothers were working outside the home. 499 mothers (98.0%) had piped water supply in their houses. By using weight/age Z-score (WAZ) 1101% were under weight, using height/age Z-score (HAZ) 28.4% were stunted and using weight for height Z-score (WHZ) 6.2% were wasted.

Conclusion and Recommendation: Stunting constitutes a significant public-health problem among the pre-school in Assiut Governorate, while under-nutrition represents a relatively less common problem. Interventions to improve socioeconomic and environmental situations are recommended to overcome these problems.
ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to identify and quantify anesthesia induced atelectasis in children with healthy lung exposed to prolonged general anesthesia. The study involved two groups; a control group (n= 16) and an alveolar recruitment strategy group (n= 11). In the “ARS” group we used both “PEEP” of 5 cmH2o and a recruitment manoeuvre repeated twice. The recruiting effects if this strategy were assessed by using computed tomography scanning and by arterial blood gas analysis. The study concludes that the used “ARS” was effective in reducing the incidence of anesthesia – induced atelectasis.
(Computed Tomography)

NO : 164  
TITLE : Role of Computed Tomography in Diagnosis of Myoskeletal Masses.  
AUTHORS : Khaled A. Ebrahim  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Radiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University  
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

This work aims for demonstrating the role of CT in the diagnosis of myoskeletal masses compared with pathological findings. 29 cases were diagnosed as malignant bone tumours, 16 cases as malignant soft tissue tumours, 1 case as diaphyseal aclasis, 2 benign soft tissue tumours, 1 case as abscess and 1 case as lymphoedema.

(Cyclosporins)

NO : 165  
TITLE : Production of Cyclosporins (Immunosuppressive Drugs) By Fungi.  
AUTHORS : Ragaa S. Mohamed K.  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University  
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

Cyclosporin A is the first microbial metabolite to be used clinically to regulate the growth and function of normal mammalian cell. It is exhibiting unique discriminatory action on the activation of helper lymphocytes without the undesirable side effects. It is a powerful drug in human transplantation surgery to prevent rejection of transplanted organs such as kidney, heart, bone marrow and liver. Thus the objectives of the present investigation were designed to study each of the following: 1- Potentialities of 612 different isolates of filamentous fungi belonging to 39 genera and 112 species in addition to 6 species varieties for cyclosporine A production. 2- Quantitative determination of cyclosporin A produced by the highly producer isolates. 3- Some nutritional and environmental factors affecting cyclosporine A production by two selected fungal isolates. 4- The utilization of some agro-industrial wastes (fruits and vegetables) and some by-products (steep liquors and molasses) for cyclosporin A production by ten highly producer isolates.
Local and imported dairy cheese samples were collected from market and were compared with the Egyptian standards. Samples of white soft cheese, Feta, Roquefort and Edam cheese were chemically and microbiologically evaluated. The results revealed the following:

The moisture content of white soft cheese comply with standards, whereas, fat content was less then standards in double cream soft cheese. Moisture content in some samples of Feta cheese did not comply with standards, whereas F/DM comply with standards. Moisture and F/DM contents of imported Edam cheese comply with standards. During storage in refrigerator, the F/DM, acidity and total nitrogen were increased. Moisture, fat, salt and acidity contents of Roquefort cheese are in harmony with those of standards. The total microbial count, proteolytic, psychrotrophic bacteria and yeasts & mold of different cheeses varied among products and companies. On the other hand, coliform bacteria were not detected in all examined cheeses.
ABSTRACT

Ras cheese was made by the traditional method from a mixture of buffalo's and cow's milk. The resultant cheese was chemically, microbiologically and sensory evaluated during ripening (90 d). The results indicated that moisture, fat, fat in dry matter, soluble nitrogen, soluble nitrogen coefficient, total volatile fatty acids, soluble tyrosine and soluble tryptophane of fresh Ras cheese decreased significantly with the decrease of fat levels in cheese milk. However, acidity, salt, salt in serum, total nitrogen and total protein increased significantly in fresh Ras cheese with the decrease of fat levels in cheese milk. By prolonging the ripening period, moisture content decreased significantly. In contrast, acidity, salt, salt in serum, fat, fat in dry matter, total nitrogen, total protein, soluble nitrogen, soluble nitrogen coefficient, soluble tyrosine, soluble tryptophane and total volatile fatty acids increased significantly for all treatments. It is obvious that the use of different fat levels in cheese milk had no observable effect on the numbers of total bacterial count, lactic acid bacteria, as well as the psychrotrophic, proteolytic bacteria and yeasts & molds which found in the resultant fresh Ras cheese. On the other hand, population of these microorganisms increased during the ripening period up to fourth week then decreased up to the end of ripening period. In general, no tested samples of the resultant cheese were rejected by the consumers.
(Depression)

NO : 168
TITLE : Social And Communication Skills Assessment in Patients With Depression.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University*
Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University**
Dept. of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Assiut University***
Dept. of Psychology, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University****

ABSTRACT

Background and aims: Major depressive disorder is a prevalent and disabling illness, associated with significant impairment in physical and social functioning. Depression is known to affect cognitive and behavioral aspects and social and communication skills in those patients. This study aimed to assess the nature and scope of social and communication skills in patients with depressive disorder.

Subjects and Methods: The study included 50 inpatients diagnosed for the first time as depressive disorder according to the DSM-IV criteria and 50 diabetic patients as controls. They were assessed through Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D), social skills and communication skills assessment scales.

Results: Patients with depressive disorder have mean score of most of the communication scale items significantly lower than controls; gesturing behavior, eye contact, verbal initiating behavior, task behavior, process behavior, overall group behavior, speaking confidence, perception of communication competence and perception of communication skills (P value range = 0.0001-0.005). Significantly higher percentages of patients with depressive disorder have impairment of the social skills than control group. There was a negative correlation between total score of HAM-D and social and communication skills impairment. Conclusions: Depression is associated with social and communication skills impairment that needed to be assessed and justify a training program to improve the outcome of management of depressed patients.
(Diabetes Mellitus)

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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>A Study of Serum Level Leptin Level in Diabetes Mellitus (Type II Non-Insulin Dependent) and Obesity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Hebah A. Abd El-hafez</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study included 15 healthy volunteers as controls, sixty one non-insulin dependent diabetic patients and thirty four obese non-diabetic patients. Diabetic patients were subdivided according to BMI into two groups: Group Ia: diabetic obese (30), where BMI was >27 Kg/m2. Group Ib: diabetic non-obese (31), where BMI was <27 Kg/m2. The results of this study revealed that there was significant elevation in leptin level in obese group compared to diabetic group and highly significant elevation in obese group compared to control group. It also revealed significant elevation in diabetic group, diabetic obese and diabetic non-obese subgroups compared to the control group.
(Diabetes Mellitus)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Angiogenesis in Children with Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus, Relation to Complications and Metabolic Control.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Gamal M. Hassan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted in the Pediatric Department, Assiut University Hospitals from January 2000 to February 2002. It included 60 children known to have type I diabetes mellitus. According to their duration of diabetes they were classified into 2 groups. Group I included 30 children with duration of diabetes < 5 years. Group II included another 30 children with duration of diabetes > 5 years. Twenty apparently healthy children of matched age and sex were include as a control group. Patients and controls were subjected to thorough history taking and complete physical examination in addition to the following laboratory investigations: complete blood picture, random blood glucose, determination of HbA1c level, blood gas analysis, serum electrolytes, kidney function tests (creatinine clearance), liver function tests, urine analysis & culture, quantitation of microalbuminuria, lipid profile and serum levels of NO, hyaluronan, total gangliosides & thymidine phosphorylase in addition to abdominal ultrasonography, ophthalmologic examination and nerve conduction velocity (NCV) studies. It was concluded that, chronic diabetic complications may be detected in type I diabetic patients, even within the first 5 years of the disease. The risk factors that appear to be significantly associated with the development of these complications include: diabetes duration, elevated blood pressure, irregularity of insulin therapy, the use of less number of insulin injections per day (conventional therapy), poor metabolic control, elevated serum levels of lipid profile (cholesterol, triglycerides and LDL-c) and angiogenic inducers.
(Diabetes Mellitus)

NO : 171
TITLE : Metabolic Syndrome and the Risk of Diabetic Retinopathy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.
AUTHORS : Mohamed H. Ahmad
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
Although hyperglycemia and the duration of DM are the main predictors for development of DR, the metabolic syndrome can modify this concept being the most significant risk factor for development of DR and its grades. The individual metabolic syndrome component (except for obesity) is significantly correlated with DR (i.e. retinal microvascular complications of DM). Obesity is not associated with the development of DR or its grades. The more the metabolic syndrome features (components score) the more the microvascular complications of the retina.

NO : 172
TITLE : Metabolic Syndrome as a Major Risk Factor Compared to Diabetes Mellitus for the Occurrence of Ischemic Heart Diseases and Changes in the QT Interval in Young Patients.
AUTHORS : Hany H. Kamel
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
This study included 200 patients, 80 were not ischemic and 120 ischemic. They were classified into 3 groups. The 120 ischemic patients were noticed for changes in the QT interval. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome was 50.7% of 120 patients with ischemic heart disease compared to 28.7% of non ischemic persons. Reduced HDL cholesterol was present in 93.3% in ischemic patients compared to 70% of non ischemic group.
ABSTRACT

This is a review article aiming to discuss new lines of surgical management of diabetes mellitus including:
1) Free pancreas transplantation
2) Pancreatic slices transplantation
3) Segmental pancreas transplantation
4) Pancreatic islets of Langerhan’s cells transplantation
5) Embryo and adult derived stem cells for islets of Langerhan’s cells regeneration.
(Diabetes Mellitus)

NO : 174
TITLE : The Relation Between Thyroid Function, Auto-immunity and Morphological Abnormalities in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.
AUTHORS : Sherif M. Abas
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

There is an increasing incidence of thyroid autoimmunity in type I diabetic patients. A high incidence of thyroid morphological abnormalities was found in type I diabetic patients in significant correlation with thyroid autoimmunity. So, detection of thyroid abnormalities as regards volume, morphology and echogenicity by thyroid ultrasound can be a simple, less invasive, less expensive and a prognostic marker for detection of autoimmune thyroid disease in type I diabetic patients. Follow up of Type 1 diabetic is recommended by thyroid US to detect any morphological abnormalities suggesting thyroidities in association with thyroid antibodies (TPO, TGab) if possible. Further studies of type 1 diabetics, especially. Diabetics females with long duration of diabetes, is recommended.
Endothelial cell dysfunction results in altered production of cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) that may be involved in the pathogenesis of diabetic microvascular disease. Increased circulating cytokines may also be involved in this process. The aim of the present study was to evaluate levels of some CAMs and cytokines in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes. It was also aimed to assess these parameters in relation to microvascular complications and certain risk factors. The study included 45 cases with type 1 diabetes aged 8-22 years of whom, 30 cases had evidence of microangiopathy (retinopathy or nephropathy) and 15 cases had not. Fifteen apparently healthy matchable subjects were included as controls. Cases were subjected to full history taking and physical examination. Direct ophthalmoscopy and fluorescein angiography were used to diagnose retinopathy, while nephropathy was diagnosed by detection of microalbuminuria. Level of glycated hemoglobin ($HbA_1c$) and serum levels of sVCAM-1 and sE-selectin as well as IL-6 and TNF$\alpha$ were assessed for all patients and controls. The results showed that diabetic patients as a whole had significantly higher serum levels of sVCAM-1, sE-selectin, IL-6 and TNF$\alpha$ than controls. Post pubertal age, long duration of illness, obesity and high $HbA_1c$ level were significant risk factors for higher levels of CAMs. Significant positive correlations were found between levels of $HbA_1c$ and each of serum levels of sE-selectin and IL-6. Also significant positive correlations were found between each of serum levels of sVCAM-1 and sE-selectin, and IL-6 and TNF$\alpha$. Patients with evidence of microangiopathy had significantly higher level of sVCAM-1 than cases without, and the latter group had significantly higher level of sE-selectin than controls. It is concluded that young patients with type 1 diabetes had significant markers of endothelial cell dysfunction particularly in those with microvascular disease. Screening of diabetic patients with E-selectin may help early diagnosis of endothelial dysfunction. Strict glycemic control and new therapeutic targets are mandatory to improve diabetic outcome in such cases.
NO  :  176  
TITLE  :  A Study of Disfluency Type in Egyptian Arabic Normal Non-Fluent And Stuttering Children.  
AUTHORS  :  Emad K. Abd El-haleem , and Ali I. Abol-Oyoum  
ADDRESS  :  Dept. of Internal Phoniatriic, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University  

ABSTRACT

The disfluency type was studied in 25 normal non-fluent Egyptian children aged between 2 yrs. 1 m to years and 52 stuttering children aged between 2 ys to 11 ys 5 ms. The two groups showed a highly significant difference for word repetition and a significant difference for syllable repetition. There was no difference regarding other types of disfluency, namely, sound prolongations and blocks. The value of these findings was discussed in comparison to old and recent similar researches on English – speaking children.
Complications of suppurative otitis media occur when the infection spread beyond the mucoperiosteal lining of middle ear cleft. The infection spread through one of following routes: Preformed pathway, Bone erosion, Thrombophlebitis. Complication classified into: Cranial, Intracranial, Extracranial, Acute mastoiditis with mastoid abscess are the most common cranial complication. Meningitis and extradural abscess is the most common intracranial. Petrositis is a rare complication with otitic hydrocephalus. CT scan and MRI are the most important diagnostic tools. Management depends on treatment of complication with underline ear pathology.
Tumours of Ear, Nose and Throat in the Last 20 Years: Clinicopathological Retrospective Study.

Aydah A. Mohamed

Dept. of Ear, Nose & Throat, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

This is a retrospective study included 3625 patients. ENT malignancies were diagnosed histopathologically in 43.6%. Of them laryngeal tumours represented 70.4% while oral malignancies, tonsillar malignancies, sinonasal malignancies and aural malignancies represented respectively; 7%, 2.5%, 5.4%, and 0.5% of patients with ENT malignancies. Nasopharyngeal malignancies, Oropharyngeal malignancies and Hypopharyngeal malignancies represented respectively, 55.4%, 7.7% and 36.9% of pharyngeal malignancies.
ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out on 15 pit animals (10 dogs and 5 cats), suffering from presence of respiratory tract foreign bodies. Case history and clinical signs were reported. Diagnosis was confirmed by radiography and endoscopy. Endoscopy was used in diagnosis and removal of foreign bodies from the respiratory tract. The procedure was successful in 14 of the examined cases. In one case where the foreign body was lodged into the lung tissue, endoscopy was failed in removal of the foreign body. Results of this study showed that endoscopy can be used successfully in diagnosis and removal of foreign bodies from the respiratory tract. The technique is non invasive and safe for the patient.
ABSTRACT

The research aims to study the role of local leaders in environment conservation in some villages in Assiut governorate. Data were collected by interviewing the respondents. Data were described by frequencies, percentages, Kendall and Sperman rank order correlation coefficients. The results refer to a high knowledge degree about local activities to conserve environment and the ways to deal with sources of pollution, whereas a low degree to which the respondents participate in local environmental activities and dealing with sources of pollution.
ABSTRACT

Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is defined as birth weight less than the tenth percentile for gestational age. Several evidences suggests that the insulin-like growth factor (IGF-I), insulin-like growth factor binding protein-1 (IGFBP-1) and transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF-(1) may be important intrauterine growth regulator by direct action in the fetus and by regulation of placental function. Nitric oxide (NO) plays an important role in pathophysiological changes that occurs in the feto-placental circulation. Therefore the present study was designed to determine levels of IGF-1, IGFBP-1, TGF-(1), and NO in the maternal and fetal cord sera as well as in the placental homogenates of IUGR fetuses and controls. The study populations consisted of 28 pregnant women clinically diagnosed as IUGR. Cases were subdivided into two groups on the basis of ultrasound estimated birth weight. Group I: Included 14 cases with intrauterine growth restriction associated with preeclampsia. Group II: Included 14 cases with unexplained asymmetrical IUGR. The control group included 14 pregnant women who had appropriate gestational age fetuses. 5 ml of maternal and fetal cord blood were obtained from all groups then the blood samples were allowed to clot at room temperature for one hour and centrifuged at 3000 revolutions per minute (rpm) for 10 minutes. The serum was separated, divided into aliquots and stored at −70 C until analyses. 2 gm of placental tissue were randomly taken immediately after labor from both patients and control women and after special treatment the supernatant was collected after centrifugation (6000 rpm, 20 minutes at 4°C) and divided into aliquots and stored frozen at −70 C until assay of the parameters. The maternal, fetal serum levels and placental tissue levels of IGF-1 and TGF-(1) were significantly lower in the two groups of women of IUGR associated with preeclampsia and asymmetric IUGR compared to those of the controls. Also, maternal NO was significantly lower in the two groups of women with IUGR compared to those of the controls. The maternal and fetal serum levels of IGFBP-1 were significantly higher in the two groups of women with IUGR compared to those of the controls. The fetal serum NO was significantly higher in the two groups of women with IUGR compared to those of the controls.
ABSTRACT

This review articles dealing with foetal macrosomia which means foetal weight more than 4500 gm and its incidence, causes (Maternal Diabetis Melitis, Multiparity, Postdate, increase maternal body weight) and in 35% of cases without known cause. Diagnosis of foetal macrosomia depends mainly on ultrasonic examination using BPD, AC, FL. Then clinical palpation and maternal self evaluation. Complication of foetal macrosomia includes shoulder dystocia which represent an obstetric emergency and how it occurs and how to deal with it (McRobert manover, suprapubic pressure and rotational manover). Birth trauma as a result of difficult and force dealing of large baby especially brachial plexus injury (Especially Erb’s palsy) and its prognosis. Lastly the recommendation in dealing with macrosomia baby and when to deliver normal or C.S.
### ABSTRACT

Background and significance: The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood 'NCCM' launched an 'Female Genital Mutilation "FGM" free village project' in 2003 to eliminate FGM practice among girls in Egypt. An interim evaluation survey completed by population Council West Asia and North Africa office 'WANA' followed in 2006. The complexity of FGM/C behavioural change and involvement of multiple players in decision making directs us to explore other dimensions of the decision-making process of individuals; namely perceived self-efficacy to abandon FGM. Perceived self-efficacy is concerned with people's beliefs in their capabilities to produce given attainments. It has rarely been documented in relation to anti-FGM activities.

Objectives: To identify a change in attitude, self-efficacy, and intention among adult women and youth girls following the project. Using actual practice as a gold standard, verifying these changes.

Methodology: Mid-term survey data of 'Moslem villages' was included in this analysis. 305 women having a daughter between 7-13 years in 9 randomly selected intervention villages were compared with 203 women in 6 control villages. Also, 288 and 189 single girls 16-24 were successfully interviewed in the intervention and control sites respectively. Results: Both adult women girls 16-24 in the intervention group showed significant differences in attitude, intention, and self-efficacy against FGM. These changes are complex in interpretation when compared to behavior towards daughters. The results will assist project managers in understanding 'readiness to change' of women and girls towards stopping Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting 'FGM/C'.
(Fractures)

NO : 184
TITLE : Role of Ilizarov Fixation of Fractures in Acutely Injured Patients.
AUTHORS : Omar Abd El-rahman
ADDRESS : Dept. of Bone Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

Thesis for evaluation of the Ilizarov external fixator as a definitive line of treatment in difficult acute fractures as peri-articular fractures, fractures with either bone loss or soft tissue injuries. The results of treatment of twenty case were evaluated and compared to those of other lines of treatment. It was found that the using of Ilizarov fixation was superior to other lines in certain cases, otherwise it was not less.
ABSTRACT

Mandibular fractures are among the most frequently injuries seen in the trauma center setting and can be psychologically disturbing for the patients and their families due to their aesthetic and functional nature. Recent shifts in the mechanism and age distribution of patients sustaining these injuries are well documented. After basic life support and patient stabilization, management of mandibular fractures follow on proper clinical assessment and diagnostic imaging aiming to obtain good functional and aesthetic results by elimination of infection and proper reduction and fixation and using the finest material for soft tissue closure. The management of mandibular fracture has evolved from semi rigid to rigid plate fixation, permitting immediate jaw opening. Currently, techniques for rigid internal fixation are widely used in management of the fracture. The advantages of rigid fixation techniques includes; decreased discomfort, improve post operative nutrition, improve post operative hygiene, greater safety for seizure patients and frequently better post operative management of patient with multiple injuries. Complication of initial injury and those of different treatment modalities, should be anticipated, detected and properly managed.
ABSTRACT

Most intertrochanteric hip fractures usually heal with internal fixation. If nonunion or delayed union due to early loss of fracture fixation occurs, the treatment options include revision of internal fixation or prosthetic replacement depending upon the presence or absence of an adequate bone stock and healthy hip joint.

Aim of the work, To determine causes of failure in previous surgery and evaluate the results of revision of internal fixation for salvage of failed internal fixation of trochanteric fractures.

Materials and Methods, 18 patients with trochanteric fractures who had initial internal fixation that failed were treated with revision of internal fixation. Twelve of them were females and 6 males. The mean age of the patients was 58 years (raged, 45 - 65 years). Implants used for revision internal fixation were as follows: Eleven by dynamic hip screw 135°, 6 by 95° condylar plate and one using repositioning osteotomy plate. Cancellous bone grafting was used in 7 patients.

The results, 18 patients were followed up for 1 to 6 years with an average of 3 years. The results were good in 16 of them. Avascular necrosis of the femoral head and leg length discrepancy were recorded in 2 patients requiring further management by total hip replacement.

Conclusions, although revision of surgery for failed internal fixation of trochanteric fractures is difficult; but in properly selected patients and techniques; it can provide a high rate of union and good clinical results with a low rate of complications.
(Free Radicals)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Effect of Developing some Anaerobic Power on Antioxidants and the Rate of Free Radicals to Athletes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mahmoud F. Thabet Mohamad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Health Articles, Faculty of Physical Education, Assiut University</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2004</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study adopted the experimental method by using an experimental group and a control group and applying the pre and post test. The study sample included 10 athletes in each group. The research measurements were conducted during the sport season 2001 / 2002 in Assiut Athletics Area. The researcher conducted two measurements, one before the program and the other after it. The measurements were conducted on three occasions (during the rest, after training, and after recovery) by adopting a physical load of 8005 run. And the biochemical variables were lactic acid, TBARS, TAO, XO and CPK, the important results were the program has some positive effects on all biochemical variables and the recovery period for the experimental group is short and the rate of pulse improves.
ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out during 2006 and 2007 seasons, to study the effect of organic manure, biofertilization and elemental sulphur application on growth, yield and berry quality of flame seedless grapevines. The obtained results showed that:

- Leaf area, pruning wood weight and leaf NPK percentage significantly increased by using biofertilization and organic nitrogen from as well as sulphur application compared to using mineral-N alone.

- Using 75% of recommended nitrogen dose (RND) at either bio or organic form plus 25% at mineral-N as well as 50% RND plus sulphur application gave the maximum values of these traits.

Fertilization the vines with RDN via 75% bio or organic form plus 25% mineral-N as well as 50% RDN plus 0.5 kg sulphur application /vine significantly increased number of clusters and yield/vine as well as improved the cluster and berry attributes compared to using RND via mineral form only.

It is evident from the foregoing results that using 75% RDN as bio or organic fertilizers plus 25% as mineral source or 50% RDN as organic or mineral source plus 0.5 kg/vine elemental sulphur application were sufficient to get good nutritional status, healthy and more productive flame seedless grapevines.

Finally, it is concluded that replacing 75% of RDN for grapevines by either organic or biofertilizers as well as using 50% of RDN combined with sulphur application were very useful in improving growth, nutritional status of vines. In addition, get the high yield with good quality as well as minimize the production costs and environment pollution which could be occurred by excess of chemical fertilizers.
NO  :  189
TITLE  :  Candida Infections in Immunocompromised Patients.
AUTHORS  :  Sayed K. Aly
ADDRESS  :  Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE  :  Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted on 100 immunocompromised patients, that is to determine the rate of candidemia in those patients, identification of that fungi and antifungal susceptibility testing. The total candidemia rate was 23%, Candida albicans was the most isolated species 87%, followed by Candida glabrata 8.7% then Candida tropicalis 4.3%. As a result of the antifungal susceptibility testing, fluconazole was the drug of choice followed by itraconazole drug.

NO  :  190
TITLE  :  Electrophysiological Assessment of the Visual Pathway in Glaucoma.
AUTHORS  :  Mohamed S. Hassanan
ADDRESS  :  Dept. of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE  :  Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

Electrophysiological methods like pattern ERG and pattern VEP may be the best approach for early glaucoma detection, as they proved to be sensitive to the ganglion cell functional changes. Electrophysiological methods may be the best approach as they can detect minimal dysfunction of the ganglion cells and therefore they are of value for revealing minor functional changes. So electrodiagnostic tests used in this study constitute an objective approach in trying to diagnose early glaucoma before any functional damage become evident.
The study was performed on 79 patients of CRF in the dialysis center and 20 apparently healthy subjects as a reference group.

1-Hyperhomocysteinemia is considered as a risk factor in end stage renal diseases patients.

2-Thus the hyperhomocysteinemia in patients of end stage renal diseases considered as a risk factor for fear of the development of haemodialysis vascular access thrombosis (occlusion of the fistula).
ABSTRACT

Environmental justice requires that a country should be exposed to approbation if its environmental performance is less stringent in relation to poor populations or developing countries. The export of hazardous waste for disposal in developing countries represents a failure of environmental justice on a global scale. It places a disproportionate burden on poor countries and threatens human health and the environment. The Basel Convention is an important first step in achieving environmental justice for developing countries. Admittedly, it falls short of this objective in a number of respects. The ban amendment is designed to compel industrialized countries to deal with (their own hazardous wastes and to discourage them from exporting it to countries who lack the facilities to deal with it safely. Ideally, this will prove an incentive for waste minimisation and clean production technology. How effective the ban will prove in practice has yet to be seen. However, there are already indications that some countries, including Australia, propose to circumvent the export ban through concluding Article 11 agreements. This interpretation does not see to accord with the provisions or spirit of the Basel Convention. A major challenge for the future will be to see that the ban is enforced and implemented so as to put an end to this form of environmental injustice.
### ABSTRACT

Screening programs have developed for a long time on using subjective observation techniques. However, technological advances in screening instrumentation within the last two decades have resulted in the introduction of two objective tests suitable for newborns namely: oto-acoustic emissions (OAE) and auditory brain-stem response (ABR). This development has helped the emergence of universal newborn hearing screening programs (UNHS), which improved the yield from targeted newborn screening population. It also helped in reducing the age of confirmation of PCEHL. These techniques have also helped in testing all babies before hospital discharge and are now being adopted by a growing number of countries in the developed world. Evidence from various UNHS programs show that the goal of early detection and intervention before six months of life is now achievable for PCEHL. However, UNHS is unlikely to detect infants with mild hearing loss, or those babies with late-onset and/or progressive hearing loss.
ABSTRACT

The aim of the work was to investigate the association of conventional risk factors and clinical presentation with different infarct sites in men and women, to assess the relationship between the triggers and site of MI and to assess the influence of these variables on survival following myocardial infarction. Our study included 100 patients conducted at the Coronary Care Unit of Assuit University Hospital with acute Q wave MI and we found that different sites of myocardial infarction are associated with relatively specific preinfarction and clinical features. The link between particular site of AMI and age, gender and risk factors suggest that the importance of pathophysiological mechanisms for onset of AMI differs according to sex and age subgroup. Our study suggests a linkage between different infarction sites and specific groups of symptoms. Furthermore, coronary patients should give their full attention to non-specific symptoms and any kind of discomfort. The present work defines the occurrence of possible external triggers before the onset of myocardial infarction in general population, but their actual contribution to the very onset is somewhat less frequent and further studies are needed.
### Cardiac Complications in Patients with Thalassemia Major and Intermediate.

**AUTHORS**: Ahmad M. Hassan  
**ADDRESS**: Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
**SOURCE**: Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

Thalassemia is an inherited hemoglobin disorder caused by impaired synthesis of the globin chain and resulting in chronic hemolytic anemia. Complications of thalassemia can be grouped as (1) transfusion-transmitted infections, (2) transfusional iron overload, (3) toxicities of iron chelation therapy, and (4) bacterial infections. Transfusional iron deposits in multiple tissue sites, including the liver and heart. The resultant hemochromatosis prompts cardiac dysfunction, which remains the leading cause of death in thalassemia, despite advances in treatment. Strategies for thalassemia control consist of offering the best treatment to patients and prevention of the birth of new cases. Bone marrow transplantation is the only means of curing thalassemia and hydroxyurea can stimulate red cell Hb F pr.

### Comparative Study between Enoxaparin and Unfractionated Heparin in Patients with ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction in Hospital Study.

**AUTHORS**: Hebah M. Abd El-mohsen  
**ADDRESS**: Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
**SOURCE**: Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

This work aims to study the efficacy and safety of enoxaparin (as a low-molecular-weight-heparin) compared to unfractionated heparin in patients with ST segment elevation myocardial infarction that are eligible for receiving streptokinase.
**ABSTRACT**

This study evaluates C-Reactive protein, von Willebrand factor and erythrocyte sedimentation rate in acute myocardial infarction and detection of its risk which help in prevention of its complications. Both C-reactive protein and von Willebrand factor are relatively predictors of acute myocardial infarction. Circulating acute phase reactants (CRP, vWF) elicited by inflammation may not only mark increased risk for acute myocardial infarction, but also contribute to their pathogenesis. Troponin I is a specific indicator of myocardial change in acute myocardial infarction.
Perioperative cardiac arrhythmias are common in patients undergoing both cardiac and noncardiac surgery. Arrhythmias seen in patients without preexisting cardiac diseases and in the context of noncardiac surgery are relatively benign and short-lived. However, the clinical and pathophysiological implications are obviously greater in the presence of significant cardiac structural abnormality. Antiarrhythmics come in a wide range of choices, and their judicious use mandates a thorough understanding of the underlying pathophysiology and awareness of their proarrhythmic potential. Ready available of devices for cardioversion, defibrillation, and pacing and familiarity with their use are vital for successful management of perioperative arrhythmias.
ABSTRACT

This study included 62 patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) treated and regained sinus rhythm then followed up for 6 months to detect any recurrence of AF. The patients divided into 36 patients with recurred AF and 26 patients with preserved sinus rhythm. ECG and echocardiography were done to measure P wave dispersion, left atrial diameter, left ventricular systolic and diastolic function. This study showed that P wave dispersion can be used as a predictor of atrial fibrillation.
ABSTRACT

Background: Cardiovascular lesions are commonly found in children and adolescence with different collagen diseases with relevant implication in mortality and morbidity. Objectives: The purpose of the study was to verify whether there is any sign of cardiovascular involvement in juvenile collagen diseases using electrocardiography (ECG) and echocardiography (ECHO).

Methods: The study was carried out on 77 patients, 52 juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), 20 systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), 3 spondylarthropathy (SPA) and 2 juvenile dermatomyositis (JDM). They were free of any clinically evident of cardiac manifestations. Thirty six health children were enrolled as control group. All subjects underwent complete history and physical examinations, chest x-ray, ECG and two dimensional, M mode, continuous wave (CW), pulse wave (PW) and color flow Doppler examinations. The following investigations were done erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), antistreptolysin O titre (ASOT), C reactive protein (CRP), rheumatoid factor (RF), antinuclear antibodies (ANA) and anti double stranded DNA (anti ds DNA). Results: Minor ECG changes were detected in 3 SLE and 2 JDM. ECHO showed pericardial effusion in 2 (3.8%) JIA and 3 (15%) SLE. Aortic insufficiency was detected in 5(9.6%) JIA, 4 (20%) SLE. Mitral regurge was found in 7(13.4%)-JIA, 5 (25%) SLE. Mild tricuspid regurge was detected in 3(15%) SLE. Mild pulmonary hypertension was found in 4 (20%) SLE. Significant systolic dysfunction was elicited in JIA in form of increased left ventricular end diastolic volume (LVEDV) and left ventricular end systolic volume (LVESV) and reduction of ejection fraction (EF) and fractional shortening (FS). In SLE, there was significant reduction of EF and FS. Significant diastolic dysfunction was manifested in JIA by decreased peak early (E), E acceleration time (EaT), E duration (Edur), Total duration (Tdur), (E/A) ratio and A acceleration time (AaT) and increased peak atrial filling velocity (A), E deceleration time (Edt), isovolumic relaxation time (IVRT) and A deceleration time (Adt) and in SLE by decreased (E) and (E/A) ratio and increased (Edt) and in JDM by decreased (E) and (E/A) ratio and increased (IVRT). In JIA, there was a positive correlation between age and (LVEDD) and disease duration with both (LVEDD) and (LVESD) and negative correlation between disease duration and EF. Conclusion: Cardiovascular involvement in juvenile collagen disease is common. Regular cardiac evaluation using (ECG) and (ECHO) is recommended for early diagnosis of cardiac involvement.
(Hematology)

NO : 201
TITLE : Morphological and Quantitative Changes in Blood Cells Following Growth Factor Therapy in Neutropenic Patients.
AUTHORS : Adel H. Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT
In this study we evaluated the effect of G-CSF & GM-CSF on thirty neutropenic patients following Chemotherapy or BMT. Results showed marked improvement in WBC count especially neutrophils. Response was marked in patients who developed neutropenia following chemotherapy than patients developed neutropenia following BMT.

(Hepatitis)

NO : 202
AUTHORS : Hebah M. Ahmad Aly
ADDRESS : Dept. of Gastroenterology Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
The aim of this work is to evaluate the role of ozone therapy in decreasing HCV RNA load in patients with chronic hepatitis C and to evaluate the effect of ozone therapy on the liver enzymes in those patients. Ozone therapy significantly improves the clinical symptoms associating chronic hepatitis C. with normalized ALT and AST levels among significant number of patients. Ozone therapy is associated with disappearance of HCV RNA from the serum (negative PCR for HCV RNA) in 25% – 44.4% of patients with chronic hepatitis C. The longer the duration of ozone therapy, the higher the negative rate of PCR for HCV RNA.
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Review on Prevalence of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) in Children with Leukemia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mohamed Y. Mustafa</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This review summarizes the current knowledge about the prevalence of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) in children with leukemia. In many studies HCV is highly prevalent in children with leukemia either those under chemotherapy or those who cured. Blood transfusion, decrease immunity and many other factors are responsible for the increase prevalence of HCV in those patients. More accurate investigations for the donated blood are needed before transfusion to patients with leukemia.
ABSTRACT

In this study we tried to determine whether the degree of histological damage correlate with serum HCV RNA titer of HCV and serum ALT level in patients with chronic hepatitis C. This research was done on (30) patients with chronic hepatitis C related liver disease who recruited from the outpatient clinic of Internal Medicine Department (Gastroentrology Unit), Assiut University Hospital, and (10)age and sex matched healthy subjects as control group. They were subjected to full medical history and complete medical examination and laboratory investigations serum RNA and liver biopsy. The study concluded that measurement of HCV concentration in serum is not a mirror of cytopathic damage of liver in chronic HCV infection and significant liver injury may be present irrespective of viral load.
ABSTRACT

Background: In 1997 Transfusion Transmitted Virus (TTV) was isolated from the serum of a patient with post transfusion hepatitis of unknown etiology, in Japan. It's considered as a causative agent of non A to G hepatitis. Objective: To assess The prevalence of TTV infection among patients with liver diseases compared with healthy controls and the significance of TTV infection in patients with liver disease. Study design: This investigation was conducted on 76 patients with liver diseases, classified into four groups: Acute hepatitis group (20 patients), chronic liver diseases (30 patients), liver cirrhosis (18 patients) and hepatocellular carcinoma (8 patients). In addition to the patient groups, the fifth group of 24 healthy blood donors as control group was included within the study. All patients and control groups were examined for the detection of TTV DNA by PCR. Thirty seven had history of blood transfusion and 23 patients were subjected to surgical manipulation. Results: TTV DNA was detected in 57.9% (44/76) of patients with liver diseases and in 45.7% (11/24) of healthy blood donors. The prevalence of TTV in the studied groups were 60%, 46.7%, 66.7% and 75% in acute hepatitis, chronic liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma respectively. Conclusion: TTV is commonly present in patients with liver disease attended to Assiut University Hospitals as well as in blood donors. High prevalence of TTV in blood donors may indicate other routes of transfusion of this virus such as fecal-oral and sexual routes beside transfusion of blood and blood products. The blood transfusion and operative intervention are a major risk factor for transmission of TTV.
The nutritional value of certain bee bread types from monofloral sources was evaluated on honey bee workers under laboratory conditions, by determining the bee bread consumption development degree of hypopharyngeal glands. The greatest rate of consumed food was recorded during the first six days (c.79.7%), specially the first three days (c. 44.7%) from total consumption. The cumulative bee bread consumptions by bees during feeding period were 60.7, 58.7, 58.0, 57.1, 56.6, 51.6 and 50.6 mg/bee/21 days caper, broad bean fennel, maize, Egyptian clover, canola and coriander bee bread, respectively. The highest degree of glands development was recorded in bees fed on canola (3.6) or broad bean bee bread (3.56), whereas the lowest score was obtained in bees fed on fennel bee bread. According to results the bee bread types could be classified into three categories depending on their nutritional values in relation to hypopharyngeal glands development as follows: the first group (most effective), the gland degree was more than 3.5, included canola and broad bean bread. The second category (considerably effective) ranged from 3 to 3.5, included Egyptian clover. Mean-while, the third one (slightly effective) included maize, caper, coriander, and fennel bee bread.

Since no single pollen source provides bees with all nutritional requirements. It can be recommended that honey bees used for pollinating monoculture crops e.g. maize, caper, coriander or fennel, needs to provide nutritional supplement sources to enrich their diets, to establish health colonies and good production.
ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infection is a localized or systemic condition that results from adverse reactions to the presence of an infectious agent (s) or its toxin (s) that was not present or incubating at the time admission to the hospital (CDC, 2003). Nosocomial infection usually appears three days after a patient is admitted to a hospital or other health-care facility. One third of all nosocomial infections are preventable. The objectives of the study are to: determine the incidence of nosocomial infection among the studied patients and the risk factors of nosocomial infection among them.

Methodology: The study was a hospital-based prospective study conducted for one year in Neurosurgery Department and unit C1 from General Surgery Department at Assiut University Hospital. The total number of patients was enrolled in the study 1377 patients. Data collection through personal interviews with all patients admitted in the selected departments immediately after admission. Daily follow up of these patients to detected the development of nosocomial infection. Result: The incidence rate of nosocomial infection was 15%. Nosocomial infection was higher among rural than urban residents with significant difference. According to the wards, unit C1, Neurosurgery Department and Neurosurgery ICU, it was 48.4%, 29.4%, 22.2% respectively. 94.7% of patients undergo operations, 99.5% of patients exposed to invasive devices and 61.0% of patients with contaminated wounds acquired infection. The incidence of nosocomial infection increase significantly with those exposed to invasive devices and 61.0% of patients with contaminated wounds acquired infection.

The incidence of nosocomial infection increased significantly with those exposed to invasive devices and 61.0% of patients with contaminated wounds acquired infection. The incidence of nosocomial infection increased significantly with those exposed to general anesthesia, trauma, multiple procedures, implants and complicated surgery. As regard the type of organisms, Klebsiella was the most common organism followed by E.coli and Enterococci then proteus (28.0%, 16.0% and 14.0%) respectively.
ABSTRACT

Infection control within a health care facility reduces the risk of nosocomial infectious, thus decreases morbidity and mortality. It is associated, as well as with a decreased need to stay in the hospital for an extra-day to many weeks. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of a planned infection control of educational program on knowledge, skills and attitudes of paramedics (nurses and health workers). The majority of nurses (90%) had secondary nursing diploma. As for the correlation among scores of knowledge attitude and practice, moderate positive statistically significant.
ABSTRACT

In this study, gastrointestinal colonization with enterococci and VRE among 323 high-risk patients hospitalized in different ICUs was investigated. 239 enterococcal strains were isolated from rectal swabs. All strains were identified to species level and E. faecalis was the most common isolated strain. We also tried to assess the risk factors for the development of nosocomial VRE infections and it was found that gastrointestinal colonization with VRE, previous administration of broad spectrum antibiotics and diabetes mellitus were important risk factors. In conclusion, enterococci and VRE represent a current problem in Assiut University Hospital. These organisms are multidrug resistant; leaving only few therapeutic options for the physicians. Also, gastrointestinal colonization with VRE and excessive usage of antibiotics are important risk factors for VRE infections.
(Hydrocephalus)

NO : 210
TITLE : Complications of Shunt Used in Treatment of Hydrocephalus (Essay).
AUTHORS : Khaled M. Marey
ADDRESS : Dept. of Neuron Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

Diversion of CSF by shunt is still the commonest method for treatment of hydrocephalus. Recent studies show that VP shunt; has become the initial procedure of choice when treating hydrocephalus, particularly in the neonate. As shunting procedures become more popular, different shunt system become available in the market Despite their dramatic ability to control the symptoms and signs of hydrocephalus, ventricular shunts are foreign bodies associated with several potential complications.
Disturbance of Some Coagulation And Fibrinolytic Factors In Essential Hypertension.

Mustafa G. Mohamed*, Effat M. Abd-Elmonem*, Marwa A. Ahmed*, and Samir S. Abd El-kader**

Depts. of Physiology*, and Cardiology**, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.


ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is an established risk factor for acute coronary events. Growing evidence is now apparent that hypertension is accompanied by hypercoagulable and/or hypofibrinolytic state, both of which can be the cause of several cardiovascular risk factors noticed with hypertension. Aim of the work: To show the relationship between hypertension and some components of fibrinolytic and coagulation systems. In this study, the plasma levels of fibrinogen, FVII, D-dimer, t-PA and PAI-1 were studied in three groups of male persons. Methods: A hypertensive group of patients (16), complicated hypertensive group (16) and a group of normotensive persons (16) were included in this work. Patients were selected from outpatient clinic of Cardiology Department, Assiut University Hospital, during the period from December 2001 until December 2002.

Results: The mean plasma levels of fibrinogen, FVII, t-PA, PAI-1 and D dimer before treatment of the hypertensive and complicated hypertensive groups were significantly higher than that of the normotensive group. The mean plasma levels of these factors (except FVII) in the complicated hypertensive group were significantly higher than that of the hypertensive group. After treatment of these groups, the mean plasma levels of all factors decreased significantly and there was no significant difference between the two groups. Conclusion: It is clear from this study that there are disturbances in the levels of coagulation and fibrinolytic factors in hypertensive patients particularly in the complicated hypertensive patients. This indicates severity of disturbance of these factors in hypertensive patients making them risk factors for the development of coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, unstable angina, etc.
### ABSTRACT

This work was designed to elucidate the relationship between some hemostatic factors and target organ damage in essential hypertension, and to clarify whether hypertension alone is responsible for occurrence of TOD or hemostatic factors such as PAI-1, Fibrinogen and vWF may play a hidden role. The study included 51 patients with essential hypertension who are not on anti-hypertensive in the last 3 weeks before the study & stop taking aspirin for at least 10 days before the study. Their age ranged from 30-60 years, beside 20 healthy individuals age and sex matched to the patients as a control group. Patients were admitted to the Internal Medicine Department in Assiut University Hospital. Our study concluded that elevated plasma Fibrinogen, PAI-1 and vWF levels in hypertensive patients may be useful to detect and follow-up target organ damage.
NO : 213
TITLE : Evaluation of The Role of Laser in In-Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) and Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI).
AUTHORS : Ahmad Y. Hassanan
ADDRESS : Dept. of Obstetrics And Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT
This study presents the results of 213 IVF treatment cycles done for 213 treatment couples to evaluate the role of laser in IVF (In Vitro Fertilisation) and ICSI (Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection). Patients were randomized to two groups: Group one: Assisted Hatching Group (102 patients): IVF/ICSI cycles patients who had assisted hatching with the use of 1.48 dimicron laser (Octax, Herborn, Germany) system. Group two: Control group (111 patients): IVF/ICSI cycles patients who were expectantly managed i.e. without hatching. Statistical significance was only found when comparing clinical pregnancy and implantation rates in subgroups of IVF vs ICSI, ICSI control vs ICSI-AH and AH-third trial vs AH-first trial. It is concluded that laser Assisted Hatching of the Zona Pellucida in human embryos of patients with good prognosis has no benefits in terms of improving the implantation as well as pregnancy rates. No effect of the technique has been shown among subgroups of patients included in an IVF or ICSI program.
ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in Assiut University Hospital. Eighty parturients undergoing elective cesarean section under spinal anesthesia were included. The parturients were allocated randomly into four equal groups: This study may be too small to detect the analgesic effect of propacetamol. The study is also too small to detect a reduction in side effects using multimodal therapy, if there is such a reduction. Therefore, the role of propacetamol is still unknown and a potential area for investigation. Further investigations, with sample sizes large enough to quantify safety, side effects, and patient safety, still need to be performed.
(Ischemic Stroke)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE: Influence of Some Physiological Parameters on the Acute Ischemic Stroke Outcome.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS: Boshra N. Matta</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS: Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE: Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The study included 90 patients with acute ischemic stroke. They were divided into two groups, 50 patients were admitted to stroke unit, 40 patients were admitted to conventional care unit. This study demonstrated that allocation to care in a monitoring stroke unit increase the probability of good outcome after 2 weeks in first-ever ischemic stroke patients, and recommended that all patients with acute ischemic stroke especially those with moderate to severe stroke should be managed in a continuous stroke care monitoring unit in the first 48 hours or more if needed.
This study is an essay aimed to show khat plant, which grows in Yemen and East Africa and the habits of its chewing by large number of people of these countries for its pleasurable and stimulating effects where it is deeply rooted in the sociocultural traditions of several countries. The study also shows the chemical structure of khat plant and its metabolic products, which is responsible for its effects and comparison with amphetamine drug. Also it showed to all studies about khat chewing biological effects on the different body systems and if it has a teratogenic effect and the possible malformations on the fetuses. The essay discussed if the khat plant one of the drug addictive, its dependence and its adverse medical, psychological, social, economic consequences, its deteriorated social effect and the legal situation of khat chewing.
(Knee Osteoarthritis)

NO : 217
TITLE : The Results of Open Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy in Knee Osteoarthritis.
AUTHORS : Adel T. Moftah
ADDRESS : Dept. of Bone Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
Medial Opening Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy has gained popularity as a means of decreasing pain and correcting malalignment in physiologically young and active patients with medial compartment arthrosis and varus malignant. Because of the triangular cross-sectional anatomy of the tibia, this procedure may produce abiplaner correcting knee alignment in the coronal plane, it may alter sagittal alignment by increasing posterior tibial slope.
(Laryngeal Pathologies)

NO : 218
TITLE : Ultrasonography Versus Laryngoscopy in Assessment of Laryngeal Pathologies.
AUTHORS : Essam El-din M. Aref*, and Mostafa A. M. El-sharkawy**
ADDRESS : Unit of Phoniatrics, Dept. of Otolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University *
Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University**

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to investigate the potential role of ultrasound in the diagnosis of laryngeal pathologies and to evaluate its reliability and validity as compared to the standard of videolaryngoscopic assessment. Gray-scale, B-mode real-time ultrasound of the larynx was carried out in 35 patients with a variety of laryngeal lesions and 21 subjects with no detectable laryngeal lesions. Ultrasonographic findings correlated with laryngoscopic findings in 66% of cases (37/56). Laryngeal ultrasound correctly predicted the laryngoscopic findings in only 20 of 35 cases with various lesions (i.e. sensitivity = 57%), it also correctly identified that no lesion was present in 17 of 21 normal cases (i.e. specificity = 81%). Such sensitivity of laryngeal ultrasound varied with the lesion type and size. The sensitivity was 77.7% in laryngeal paralysis, 44% in cases with minimal vocal fold pathologies, and 60% in cases with infiltrating laryngeal lesions. The technique had a positive predictive value of 83% (20/24) and a negative predictive value of 53% (17/32) for detecting laryngeal pathology as compared to the standard of videolaryngoscopy. Ultrasonography identified presence of an infiltration of the thyroid cartilage, presence of cervical lymph nodes, and thyroid gland disorder, otherwise no additional advantages was available. This study indicates that ultrasound is a safe and non-invasive tool that may have some role in investigation of laryngeal pathology, but further fine-tuning of the technique may be necessary.
The effect of soaking, germination, ordinary and microwave cooking on oligosaccharides in some commonly legumes namely; faba bean, mung bean, cowpea and kidney bean were investigated. HPLC determination showed that raffinose family oligosaccharides (RFOs); (raffinose, stachyose and verbascose) constitute 47-61% of soluble carbohydrates in the studied legumes. Raw kidney bean contained the highest amount of oligosaccharides compared with other tested legume seeds. Soaking for 12 h in tap water (25°C±2) led to losses in total RFOs by 21, 24, 23 and 25% in faba bean, mung bean, cowpea and kidney bean, respectively. The highest losses were found in raffinose (26%) and stachyose+verbascose (28%) in mung bean and cowpea, respectively. Germination of seeds indicated that there were significant reductions in the concentration of sucrose and RFOs. As the period of germination was elongated, the concentration of the oligosaccharides declined further. Ordinary and microwave cooking of raw and soaked seeds lowered RFOs content in all investigated legumes. Ordinary cooking of raw and soaked legumes caused losses of total RFOs amounted up to 15-39% and 17-42%, respectively. The reductions of total RFOs were 33-44% after microwave treatment of its initial content in soaked legume seeds. The combined effect of soaking and microwave cooking of seeds caused further removal of RFOs by 42-60% losses of its initial content in raw samples. It may be concluded that germination and microwave cooking of food legumes caused considerable losses of total oligosaccharides as well as reducing flatus-causing agent.
This work aimed to study the applicability of serum cystatin C as a marker in monitoring the progression of chronic liver disease. Our study showed that cystatin C increased with increased severity of liver disease, (cystatin C in cirrhosis > in chronic hepatitis C > control), but it couldn’t differentiate between cirrhotic patients with different Child’s –Pugh Classification and it has no relation to ALT level, which reflects the process of necroinflammation.
ABSTRACT

This study has determined the kinetic profile of controlled release morphine (MST) 30 mg in fifteen patients with liver carcinoma. Plasma drug concentrations were measured in venous blood samples at intervals up to 12 hours by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The estimation of total body clearance Cl as well as systemic bioavailability were done using the compartmental method. The main findings of this study were; substantial increase in systemic bioavailability of free morphine with maintained clearance reflecting in an increase in AUC which represents the pharmacodynamics of the drug used. This study suggest a lesser starting dose, wide intervals between doses in patients with liver malignancy, especially those with primary cancer liver on top of cirrhosis.
NO : 222
TITLE : Outcome Predictors of Cirrhotic Patients Admitted to Intensive Care Unit.
AUTHORS : Maher Abd El-aal Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

This work was designed to determine the prognosis of critically ill cirrhotic patients admitted in medical intensive care unit, Assiut University Hospital, Using different prognostic scores "APACHE II score, child-Pugh score, SOFA score and MELD score". It was found that MELD score was the best score in predicting mortality and prothrombin time was the best laboratory parameter in predicting mortality.
ABSTRACT

Background: Mucosal and vascular changes in portal hypertensive colopathy are part of the spectrum found throughout the gastrointestinal tract in patients with portal hypertension. The colonic lesions themselves are usually asymptomatic and clinically insignificant, except anorectal varices which may be presented by acute or chronic lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Rectal varices in patients with portal hypertension deserve more appertain, more evaluation and better understanding.

The aim of the work was to evaluate the efficacy of endoscopic band ligation as a maneuver for treatment of bleeding rectal varices.

Patients and methods: This study was performed on 25 cirrhotic patients who had bleeding per-rectum due to rectal varices. Endoscopic variceal ligation (EVL) was performed every two weeks from 1 to 3 times and the patients were followed for three months.

Results: Endoscopic band ligation was effective in controlling the rectal bleeding in all cases. After EVL for rectal varices, colonoscopy revealed ulcers and shrinkage of the varices in the rectum in all patients. Minimal bleeding from ulcers occurred in three patients during follow up.

In conclusion: EVL for bleeding rectal varices is an effective long term management.
NO : 224
TITLE : Effect of Rehabilitation Exercise Program For Some Cases of Lumbar Disc Prolapse.
AUTHORS : Mahmoud F. Sabrah
ADDRESS : Dept. of Physical Psychological and Education Science, Faculty of Physical of Education, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to design rehabilitate exercises programme of some cases of partial disc prolapsed in lumber area. The research procedures: This study followed an experimental curriculum by using two groups one of them is experimental and other is controlled and applying both of after and before measuring on them because he is more suitable to the nature of research. The Research Sample: The research sample (20 patients) from the injuries men with lumber disc prolaps whose have age from 30 to 50 year and selected by using the proposed method and divided equally to (10) patients to each group and from among patients in Assuit university hospital. The most important result: 1- This rehabilitation programme has positive effect on injuries from individuals of experimental group in : Equals developing to active muscular groups power which doing on sides of vertebral column and joint of femur. Increasing movement extent of vertebral column and joint of femur in different directions. Decreasing an extent of pain which resulted from applying pressure on injury discs between vertebars. 2 – An exercises of Rehabilitation programme led to improve an experimental group more than controlled group in after measuring to all research changes.
NO : 225

TITLE : Effect of Training Period on Some Pulmonary Functions And Physical Work Capacity of Students of Faculty of Physical Education of Assiut University.

AUTHORS : Mahmoud R. Abd El-fadile, Mona F. El-karn, Ebtihal A. Abd El-aziz, Maha M. El-kholy*, and Abd El-fadeil O. Shokry**

ADDRESS : Dept. of Human Physiology, Respiratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University*
Dept. of Sport Physiology, Faculty of Physical Education, Assiut University**


ABSTRACT

This study included 400 students of Faculty of Physical Education of Assiut University of both sexes. It was carried out to study the effect of the Faculty training program on some pulmonary function test, maximum oxygen consumption (VO2max), physical work capacity (PWC170), ratio and oxygen saturation. The study showed the following:

Pulmonary function test values: At the start of the studying year, the mean values of pulmonary function test showed non-significant change in all studied groups after Karpman test on comparing with those before it (males and females). The values of male and female students significantly increased with training progress (from the start of the training period till the end of twenty week). The values of the fourth year (male and female) students were significantly higher than that of the first year students. The values of male students were higher than that of the female among all studied grades. Physical work capacity (PWC170) and VO2max: The mean values of (PWC170) and VO2max of all students (male and female) were progressively increased with training period from the start of the studying year to the period of ten weeks after the start. After that, no significant changes could be recorded on comparing with that after twenty week. The mean values of the fourth year students were the highest while the first year values were the lowest both in male and female students. The mean values of male were higher than that of the female in all studied groups.

The ratio (PWC170 to the weight): The mean values of the ratio (PWC170 to the weight) of both male and female students increased progressively with the training period till the end of the twenty weeks. The mean values of female ratio were higher than that of the male in all studied groups.

Oxygen saturation:

The mean values of both male and female students were not affected by training progress. The mean values of oxygen saturation of male students were significantly higher than that of female students. There was non-significance decrease in oxygen saturation in both male and female students after Karpman test.
This study was carried out in the ICU of Assuit University Hospital to compare the effects of ventilation with traditional tidal volume vs lower tidal volume during mechanical ventilatory support of patients with acute lung injury (ALI) and ARDS. The patients were randomly classified into 2 equal groups, according to the tidal volume used, namely traditional tidal volume group (12ml/kg), and lower tidal volume group (6ml/kg). In conclusion, the consequences of application of this lung protective ventilatory strategy resulted in modest effects regarding to the investigated hemodynamics. Lower tidal volume group of patients demonstrated better oxygenation concerning the studied oxygenation parameters. Mortality was also less in the lower tidal volume group.
NO  : 227
TITLE : Role of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Diagnosis of Failed Back Surgery Syndrome.
AUTHORS : Mohamed K. Mahmoud Omar
ADDRESS : Dept. of Radiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

Nowadays Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is establishing itself as the modality of choice for imaging the postoperative spine. Its major advantages are its multi-planar capability, superior soft tissue contrast resolution and excellent tissue characterization. The intravenous administration of gadolinium compounds is an important adjunct to MRI and is the most effective way in clarifying the probable cause of the post-surgical syndrome, with an accuracy rate approaching 100%. The use of this safe contrast agent is mainly useful in the elucidation and differentiation of 1) residual or recurrent disc herniation with or without associated scar formation; 2) Isolated epidural fibrosis; 3) spinal, leptomeningeal or neural inflammation (infectious or aseptic), or neural degeneration.

NO  : 228
TITLE : Evaluation of Pediatric Medical Records System at Assiut University Hospital.
AUTHORS : Karymah M. Sobhey
ADDRESS : Dept. of Public Health & Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

This study included an evaluation of the pediatric medical records system in pediatric hospital through: Interviewers with key personnel, direct observation and review and evaluation of the manual records. The system showed that it had the following weaknesses: An unsuitable storage and retrieval system for records, unstructured patient record is used to fill in clinical data needed, absence of a unified terminology in describing the clinical picture and management, where diagnosis and signs are often mixed up together.
The study included 122 females between the ages of 11-46 years with menorrhagia and 25 females as a control group with normal menstrual pattern. The patients and controls were divided into 4 major groups i.e. the control group and 3 other groups. The percentage of each specific defect in relation to the total number of cases was calculated as follows: Group 1: 13 (10.7%) of women had VWD, 20 (16.4%) women had thrombasthenia, 29 (23.8%) had a diagnosis SPD/cyclooxygenase deficiency or thromboxane synthetase deficiency i.e.49 (40.2%) had PFD, 3 patients (2.5%) had FVIII deficiency, 3 patients (2.5%) had combined factor X, XI deficiency, and one patient (0.8%) had combined factor X, VII deficiency. Group 2: 11 patients (9%) had menorrhagia with normal screening and specific tests of haemostasis. Group 3: 19 (13.6%) of the patients had ITP, 8 (6.6%) had AML, 6 (4.9%) had megaloblastic anaemia, 3 (2.5%) had hypoplastic anaemia, 4 (3.3%) had aplastic anaemia, one (0.8%) of patients had megakaryocytic aplasia and one (0.8%) was undiagnosed. The patients in group 1 showed, 29/69 (42.03%) of cases had one defect (either: platelet function defect or factor deficiency alone) while 34/69 (49.28%) had two defects (either: platelet function defect and factor deficiency and/or vWD) and 6/69 (8.70%) had the three defects together i.e. platelet function defect i.e. PFD and factor deficiency and vWD).
(Movement Powerless)

NO : 230
TITLE : Effect of a Recreation Program by Using Water Medium on The Social Satisfaction And Some Personal Qualities For Movement Powerless.
AUTHORS : Ahmad M. Nasr Maghazy
ADDRESS : Dept. of Almnazlat and water sports, Faculty of Physical of Education, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

This study is easy to put a suggested plan for a pleasure program by using a middle water on the social satisfaction and some personal qualities for movement powerless could make a negative on different sides of delayed life, the powerless of movement and body is clear his friends natural so this may be effect on his sociology state and could lead to make a negative expression of him self and his body. This expression may be increased special when he trying to participate in the sport activities. His feeling of powerless and small qualities bodies could be make him self run away sport activities for afried to can not doing this activities by enough good so he put him self in a retirement to did not repeat the failure. The study Targets: This study realize to build a pleasure program by using the middle water for movement powerless and powerless and knowing its effect on the: social satisfaction for research sample, some personal qualities for research sample. The study method: The researched used the trial method by its roles and its steps by using the trial design of the south and distance measure for two groups, one of them trial and the other is exacting, The society and study sample: The research society consists of coming and volunteers from disables in movement in the preparing disables center in the government of Assiut during '2005- 2004’ and their number was ‘412’, and the sample will chosen by deliberating way of disables which their powerless is in the kids paralysis single and twins on condition the qualities of upper party their age from 16 to 25 years Recommendations: using the research project in publish the sport centers to training the beginning disables on the swimming sort in the rebuplique government. The sport education methods must include special pats in learning the disables movement the good principles of the sport games. It is important to care about the pleasure activity and special the water activities because it has much of sociology social healthy interests.
ABSTRACT

Uterine artery embolization is a new minimally invasive technique for treatment of symptomatic uterine leiomyomas. Bilateral uterine arteries embolization is considered the method of choice that gives satisfactory results as regard clinical response and reduction of the total uterine volume. MRI imaging is the diagnostic tool of choice for assessment of uterine leiomyomas prior to embolization and in the post embolization follows up.
Neonatal sepsis remains a significant, life-threatening problem, an important cause of morbidity and mortality in the neonatal period. An early diagnosis leading to an appropriate therapy would potentially ameliorate the final prognosis of these patients. Therefore, identifying tools for quick detection of sepsis is a highly relevant goal in prenatal medicine, indications for starting antibiotic treatment are also important factors in establishing early and accurate markers of neonatal sepsis. Actually there's non specific symptoms include respiratory findings, neurological findings, gastrointestinal findings, poor perfusion & arterial hypotension, all of them contributing to what is known as “septic appearance”. Traditional tests for detection of neonatal sepsis include white blood count, the immature to total neutrophil ratio (I/T ratio) is a sensitive early marker, erythrocyte and fibrinogen sedimentation rates. High peripheral blood cytokines have proven useful in the diagnosis of neonatal sepsis. CBC, urinanlysis, electrolytes, Bun, creatinin, RBG, and bicarbonate. Blood culture, urine and CSF also should be obtained. Antibiotic therapy in the neonate is directed towards the most commonly encountered pathogens for a given clinical setting, so the use of adjunctive therapies in addition to antibiotics play a role to support the neonate with sepsis. IVIG has been used in neonatal sepsis pathogen that enhance phagocytosis and killing of bacteria by neutrophils. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) and immunoglobulin G (IgG) can prevent or reduce the symptoms of gastrointestinal diseases in preterm infants. Careful and vigorous supportive therapy is important for successful outcome such as G-CSF or GM-CSF seems rational. G-CSF increases circulating neutrophils by increasing immature neutrophils from the bone marrow and by increasing new neutrophils from progenitor cells, treatment with monoclonal antibodies against TNF-α, and exchange transfusion should only be considered in critically ill neonates with profound neutropenia and when optimal supportive conventional management is failing. The main indication for platelet transfusion during sepsis is to prevent bleeding associated with DIC. It is recommend that fresh frozen plasma is commonly used as a part of the treatment to enhance humoral immunity. However, Corticosteroids improve the outcome of meningitis, Complete parenteral or internal nutrition should be established, Fluid, electrolytes and glucose should be monitored carefully. It is important start treatment of shock, and metabolic acidosis with appropriate inotropic agent is recommended. It is also essential for control of seizure, and prevention of additional cerebral edema as well as to achieve proper oxygenation.
(Newborn Infants)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Brachial Plexus Injuries in Newborn Infants: Outcomes of Conservative Management and Early Microsurgical Repair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Ahmad Abd El-khalek Hafez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Natural medicine and Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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ABSTRACT

Aim of this work is evaluation of the results of conservative management and early microsurgical reconstruction of obstetric brachial plexus palsy after establishing the criteria for selection in each group. We have achieved several important conclusion and number of recommendations for future scientific research in the same field of obstetrical brachial plexus injuries.
ABSTRACT

From this study, we can observe the followings: The presence of p53 expression in pilocytic and diffuse astrocytoma support the notion that p53 gene mutations may be involved early in tumorigenesis. The inactivation of TP53 may help in the transition of astrocytomas from diffuse astrocytomas into glioblastoma multiforme by preventing apoptosis, and accelerating cell growth and proliferation. So p53 plays an important role in tumor progression. P53 immunopositivity represent a single parameter for differentiation between gliosis and low grade gliomas. As p53 immunopositivity in questionable lesions should raise the level of suspicion of malignancy. On the other hand, because p53 immunoreactivity in astrocytomas in our study is 58.7%, lack of staining in questionable lesions is not helpful and will not exclude the possibility of malignancy.
(Onion Pests)

NO : 235
TITLE : Ecological Studies on Some Onion Pests and Their Control in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Maged Zahey Embarak Saleh
ADDRESS : Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2004

ABSTRACT

This thesis includes the following topics of investigation: I. Field Studies: Impact of onion varieties, planting dates and intervention of cotton cultivation, irrigation intervals and fertilization treatments and different planting methods on the population size of certain phytophagous pests inhabiting onion plants, in relation to the onion bulbs yield. Simultaneous effect of certain weather factors on the population activity of the onion thrips inhabiting onion plants. Effect of certain agricultural-chemical control measures on the population size of onion thrips, T. tabaci inhabiting onion plants, in relation to the onion bulbs yield II. Laboratory studies: Faunistic species diversity of mites (phytophagous and predaceous) and impact of different agricultural measures on the population size of mite species recovered from stored onion bulbs. Floral species diversity of fungi occurred on stored onion bulbs and certain associated mite species.
ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out on the dried orange peels. High dietary fiber content was prepared from orange peels. The dietary fiber composition, total phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity of dried orange peels were studied. Methanolic orange peel extract as a natural source of antioxidant was evaluated during 6 months storage of refined sunflower oil at ambient temperature.

The total dietary fiber content in orange was 70.95%, with an appreciable amount of soluble fiber (21.64%). Insoluble dietary fiber was the predominant fraction in orange peels (49.31%). The studied orange peels contained the best ratio of soluble/insoluble fraction (1.0-2.028).

The total phenolic compounds in dietary fiber were 21.24 mg/g. The antioxidant activity of total extractable polyphenols was studied, using β-carotene/linoleic acid antioxidant assay. The polyphenols showed high antioxidant activity, largely preventing the bleaching of β-carotene which indicates a good capacity for reduction of the radicals generated by the oxidation of linoleic acid. Antioxidant activity of methanolic orange peels extract was assessed by measuring free fatty acid content, peroxide value and iodine value during 6 months storage of sunflower oil containing 2000 ppm orange peel extract. The treated samples showed lower FFAs content (0.968%) and PV (4.71 meq/kg⁻¹) and higher iodine value (98.0) compared to control sample. Therefore, the use of orange peels extract is recommended as a natural antioxidant to suppress development of rancidity in oils and fats.
ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoporosis is the most common metabolic disease and is characterized by a reduction in the mass of bone per unit volume to a level below that required for adequate mechanical support function. This study aimed at studying the relationships between pulmonary function and osteoporosis in pre- and postmenopausal women. Methods: Ninety seven nonsmoking women (50 premenopausal and 47 postmenopausal) were included into this double-blind, prospective study. Bone mineral density (BMD) was measured with dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry. Pulmonary function and anthropometric parameters were measured using a spirometer and a regular scale respectively.

Results: Lumbar spine and proximal femur BMD in postmenopausal women with Forced Expiratory Volume in one second (FEV1) <90.9% and peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR) <4.92 l/s were significantly lower than those of the subjects with FEV1 ≥90.0% and (PEFR) ≥ 4.92 l/s (P<0.05). The prevalence of osteoporosis at the sites of lumbar spine and proximal femur were significantly higher than those at the corresponding sites in the postmenopausal women with FEV1 ≥90 % and PEFR ≥ 4.92 l/s (P < 0.05). Lumbar spine and proximal femur BMDs had significant correlations with FEV1 (r = 0.34, P < 0.05; r = 0.36, P < 0.05) and PEFR (r = 0.37, P < 0.05; r = 0.31, P < 0.05) in postmenopausal women. No significant correlations were observed in postmenopausal women.

Conclusion: Osteoporosis was more frequently observed in postmenopausal women with reduced pulmonary function. Poor pulmonary function may be an indicator of postmenopausal women at increased risk of osteoporosis.
(Osteoporosis)

NO  :  238
TITLE : Risk Factors for Male Osteoporosis.
AUTHORS : Reda M. Geylany  Helal
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

Osteoporosis is not a disease of females only, but also, it is a disease of males. Its Occurrence increases as male gets older. Clinically, there are some significant risk factors for O.P such as, smoking, physical inactivity, low BMI. Biochemically, low serum calcium, low serum osteocalcin and high serum phosphorus.

(Otitis Media)

NO  :  239
TITLE : Operative Versus Imaging Findings in Chronic Supurative Otitis Media with Signs of Unsafety.
AUTHORS : Lamyaa A. Salem
ADDRESS : Dept. of Ear,Nose and Throat, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

This study was performed upon 30 patients suffering from chronic suppurative otitis media with suspected cholesteatoma, these patients were studied to evaluate and compare the surgical with the CT and MRI findings in the middle ear and mastoid cholesteatoma. It was found that, CT was sensitive in detecting the bone erosion in all the cases. On the other hand MRI with contrast provided valuable findings to differentiate cholesteatoma from enhanced granulation tissue and detecting intracranial complication.
NO : 240
TITLE : Impact Of Over Weight On Quality Of Life Among Preparatory School Children.
AUTHORS : Neama M. El-magrabi*, Soad S. Bayomi*, and Eman S. Ahmed**
ADDRESS : Dept. of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University*
          Dept. of Pediatric Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University**

ABSTRACT

The study aims to assess the impact of over weight on quality of life in preparatory school children. A survey study was conducted in El-Nahda and Eaasmat Afefy Preparatory schools in Assiut City during academic year 2005/2006. The systematic random sample was used for this study on every fourth class. The total sample was 440 students girls. Every class contains about 55 girls. Three tools were designed specifically to collect data; first tool: Questionnaire sheet to assess demographic data; second tool: to assess weight and height of students and BMI and third tools: Quality Of Life (QOL) questionnaire sheet. The original scale was constructed by Lehman (1986) to assess (QOL) of students. Study showed that mean age of studied students was 13 years mean weight was 51.6 Kg, and mean height was 154 cm. The majority of students were normal weight 72.3% but 16.8% of students were at risk for overweight, only 3.6% of them were overweight and 2.5% obese, 4.8% of sample were under weight. Statistically significant differences were observed between the three categories of overweight in levels of QOL; while the majority of students had low Quality Of Life (83.8%) compared to only 16.2% moderate level (QOL) and no high (QOL) in the three categories. The school is an ideal setting for promotion of new health behaviors school health nurse and specialists in pediatric nursing should work in collaboration with teachers and other educator in the community to achieve positive outcome related to childhood overweight and obese.
(Paralysed Muscles in Hemiplegic Patients)

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<th>NO</th>
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Effect of the Suggested Exercise Program for Rehabilitation of the Paralysed Muscles in Hemiplegic Patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mahmoud S. El-din Abd El-ghany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Physical Psychological and Education Sciences, Faculty of Physical Education, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2005</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

The research aims: There is rearrangement of the natural efficacy of the affected muscles with work hemiplegia. And Rearrangement of the natural movement for joints which muscles on the affected part with hemiplegia. Research sample: hemisplegia from men and women visiting the rehabilitation unit and physical. Medicine in Assiut university hospital trials for each player. The research sample was selected from the patient with hemiplegia and selected for them the special treatment exercises supervised by the specialized doctor and the study sample was 18 patients The researcher used the following tools: 1) Analysis of references and scientific researches. 2) Analysis of Biomechnaic. 3) Sports tools. 4) Manometer machine. 5) Tests. 6) Genometer machine. Techniques of statistical analysis: 1) Arithmetic mean, 2) Median, 3) “T” test, 4) Percentage, 5) Correlation coefficient and 6) Curvature coefficient.
This retrospective study involved 121 patients below the age of 18 years with confirmed diagnosis of cancers, with male to female ratio 1.9:1. Hematologic malignancies were the commonest tumors encountered in 42.1% of patients followed by bone sarcoma, retinoblastoma, soft tissue sarcoma, neuroblastoma, CNS tumors, Wilms' tumor, and miscellaneous tumors. The highest incidence was reported for age group >9-18 years followed by age group >3-9 years and then age group 3y.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Pediatric Cataract Surgery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Adnan A. Awad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The essay starts by introduction about pediatric cataract documenting the lens anatomy and morphological classification of pediatric cataract, as well as the etiology and associated syndromes. The essay explained in details the modern surgical techniques of pediatric cataract surgery, intra and post-operative complication. At the end of essay we are assessed the visual outcome and optical correction of pediatric cataract surgery.

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<tr>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Role of Endoscopy in Diagnosis of Pediatric Gastrointestinal Disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Naglaa H. Abou Fadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2006</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Pediatric gastrointestinal endoscopy has been widely accepted as a safe and highly informative imaging procedure. The aim of this work was to evaluate the diagnostic role of endoscopy in children referred with various gastrointestinal disorders to the pediatric gastrointestinal endoscopy unit in Assiut University Hospital and determine the frequency of these disorders. The study included 250 children, aged 39 days to 17 years. Gastrointestinal haemorrhage was the commonest indication for upper endoscopic examination. On analysis of the results in relation to age, it was noted that most of the cases of pseudomembranous colitis were in the infant age group, most of the cases of foreign body ingestion were in the young children (>1 year - <6 years), and that congenital gastrointestinal anomalies could be identified beyond infancy.
Title: Management of Left Atrioventricular Valve Regurgitation in Infants and Children. Early Surgical Results.

Authors: Ahmad M. Fathey

Address: Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University

Source: Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

Abstract

This study included 52 infants and children had suffering from left atrioventricular valve regurgitation and had been operated upon at a mean age of 8.76 (5.39) years. Although it is agreed to delay operative interference for mitral valve regurgitation in pediatric population making it the last resort (because valve replacement may be inevitable, so allowing the insertion of a large sized prosthesis so that to avoid or at least delay repeat valve replacement with growth), we found some exceptions requiring early surgical interference:

1- Congenital mitral regurgitation associated with major intra-cardiac anomalies.
2- Congenital mitral regurgitation due to isolate cleft of mitral valve leaflet.
3- Atrioventricular septal defects.
4- Mitral regurgitation due to chronic infective endocarditis with vegetations and history of embolic complications.
ABSTRACT

This research aims at Identification of the level of the health related physical fitness for the society of preparatory school students (AGE 12-15) in Assiut City, and design an program to develop the health related physical fitness for the unfit students, The descriptive and the experimental approaches have been used in this research. The sample has been chosen from the preparatory school students (age 12-15) from two different schools in east and west of Assiut City. The sample was (840 students) in tow equal groups (experimental and precision). Several tools and equipment have been used to gather the data: the battery of the health related physical fitness, the suggested exercises program, some tools and equipment of measurement, anf from to gather data of the tests results. The researcher to the following results: The most of the weak elements for the preparatory students is as follows: (respiratory endurance, body composition, muscular endurance then the flexibility), the suggested exercise program has an active effect on the experimental group in all of health related physical fitness elements in this research.
(Physiotherapy)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Effect of Chest Physiotherapy on The Resolution of Atelectasis in Children Admitted to Pediatric Intensive Care Unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Marzoukah A. El-azeyz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2006</td>
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ABSTRACT

The present study has been carried out to evaluate the effect of chest physiotherapy on the resolution of atelectasis in children admitted to the PICU. A random sample of 100 children who were diagnosed as having atelectasis and admitted to PICU at Assiut University Hospital. Their age ranged from 1 month to 5 years. There were 2 equal groups: study and control groups. All the included children received the same routine medical treatment and nursing care, while chest physiotherapy was applied to the study group only. Several tools were developed by the investigator and used to collect the required data. These tools included a child data sheet, atelectasis sheet, chest physiotherapy sheet and daily recovery sheet. Statistically significant difference was found between the study and the control groups in relation to degree of complete resolution of atelectasis as 70% of the children in the study group had complete resolution compared to 40% of children in the control group. Children with bronchopneumonia without nutritional, cardiac or CNS disorder showed significant higher rate of complete resolution than those who had bronchopneumonia associated with other systems disorders. Statistically significant difference was found between the study and the control groups as regards duration of hospital stay, with higher frequency of staying either less than 5 days or from 5 to less than 10 days in the study group than the control group (22% vs. 6% and 78% vs. 48%). The study recommended that: Chest physiotherapy must be applied as a routine care for cases of chest disease admitted to PICU. Inservice training programs for nurses about chest physiotherapy. To make sure that nurses working in the PICU remain qualified for this work, there must be a qualified nurse responsible for teaching and training new nurses.
NO  :  248
TITLE  :  A Pharmacognostical Study of Sanchezia nobilis Hook. Family Acanthaceae, Cultivated in Egypt.
AUTHORS  :  Ahmad Az El-din Abd Ellah Allam
ADDRESS  :  Dept. of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University
SOURCE  :  Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
The thesis comprises 284 pages, 65 figures, 40 tables and 4 schemes including the following: Part I: Botanical study Part II: Phytochemical study Part III: Biological studies which including:
1- Antimicrobial study of different extracts of the aerial parts.
2- Toxicological effects of the aqueous fraction of the aerial parts.
3- Pharmacological investigation of the aerial parts including;
   (a) Analgesic activity
   (b) Anti-inflammatory activity.
   (c) Activity on the central nervous system.
   (d) Hypotensive activity.
ABSTRACT

The present study was planned to include the following: Botanical study of Polygonum bellardii All. include: Macro- and micromorphology studies of the different organs of the plant (leaves, stem and root). Phytochemical study Polygonum bellardii All. aerial parts where six compounds were isolated and identified, on of them is a new compound. Phytochemical study of Emex spinosa (L.) Campd. aerial parts where fourteen compounds were isolated. Biological study of different extracts of the aerial parts and this include: Determination of LD50,- antimicrobial activity- preliminary pharmacological screening include:- anti-inflammatory activity- analgesic activity and anti-pyretic activity.
(Plant)

| NO     | 250 |
| TITLE  | Pharmacognostical Study of *Cassia Bicapsularis* L Family Fabaceae Cultivated in Egypt. |
| AUTHORS | Eyman Abd El-raheim Mahmoud |
| ADDRESS | Dept. of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University |
| SOURCE  | Thesis (M.Sc) 2006 |

**ABSTRACT**

The Pharmacognostical Study includes: Part I: Botanical Study: Macro- and micromorphology of the leaf, stem and inflorescence of the plant. Part II: Phytochemical Study:

1- Preliminary Phytochemical screening of the different constituents of the leaf, stem and inflorescence.
2- Isolation and identification of the possible different constituents of the leaves of the plant Part II: Biological Study:
   1- Antibacterial activity of the different extracts of the leaves.
   2- Toxicological study of the different extracts of the leaves.
   3- Study of some pharmacological activities of the different extracts of the leaves.
      a) Anti-inflammatory activity.
      b) Anti-pyretic activity.
      c) Local anesthetic activity.
Concerning reduction mammaplasty, we found that there are many similarities and differences between inferior and superiomedial pedicle, regarding the similarities, both techniques show the same results in safety of the nipple-areola vascularity, and postoperative nipple-areola sensation, meanwhile inferior pedicle technique is much more better regarding postoperative lactation, while projection and contour of the breast, and long term aesthetic results were better with superiomedial technique. As regards breast augmentation, the study shows good aesthetic results with inframammary incision, good satisfying upper fullness and good projection with the subglandular placement of the implant. And at the end we found that all patients who had augmentation mammaplasty were completely satisfied.
(Preeclampsia)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Serum Levels of Some Angiogenic Factors in Preeclampsia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Bakheyt El-kot Mostafa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Biochemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The present study gave a point of view in the role of some angiogenic factors in the development of preeclampsia. The results of the current study showed that both the maternal and cord serum levels of VEGF, sVEGFR-1, PD-ECGF and elastase were significantly higher in the patients with mild and severe preeclampsia compared to the normal healthy pregnant women. The maternal and cord serum levels of NO were significantly lower in patients with mild and severe preeclampsia compared to the normal healthy pregnant women. The maternal and cord serum levels of these angiogenic indices showed no significant differences between the mild and the severe cases except, the cord serum levels of PD-ECGF which were significantly higher in patients with severe preeclampsia compared to mild preeclampsia. So that abnormalities in the angiogenic balance may have a major role in the molecular cascade leading preeclampsia.
Giardia lamblia is a flagellate protozoan that causes intestinal troubles in people through out the world. The study aimed to know the prevalence rate of infection with G. lamblia among children as they are more susceptible to infection. 200 stool samples were collected from children suffering from diarrhea; the prevalence rate of infection was 29.5%. Also a study was done to know the effect of giardiasis on the fat content of the stool and it was found that the total fat content is significantly increased. Another study was done on experimentally infected animals to know the pathological effect of giardiasis; this was assisted by transmission electron microscope study. Lastly trials for G. lamblia was done, resulted in increase number of cells.
(Recurrent Abortion)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Some Environmental Factors and Hormonal Profile in Women with Recurrent Abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mona A. El-hamid H. El-baz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2006</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

The study provides data showing an increased exposure to heavy metals such as cadmium and lead and mycotoxins such as aflatoxins and zearalenone in our locality. The levels are higher in women suffer from recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL). The data show that heavy metals and mycotoxins may disrupt or affect the hormonal profile of reproduction, and in turn may be etiological factors that lead to RPL. These data may highlight the importance of different environmental pollutants, which may contribute to the complex etiology of RPL.
(Rehabilitation of Physical)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Effect of Suggested Rehabilitation Program Exercises of some Joints Functional Competence for People with Rheumatoid Arthritis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mostafa E. Ahmad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Health Articles, Faculty of Physical Education, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2004</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Recognizing the effect of a suggested program of rehabilitative exercises on the functional efficiency of joints injured by Rheumatoid Arthritis, the research procedures: The researcher used the experimental approach by designing pre and post applications for two groups. The Research Sample: The research sample (16 patients) selected by using the proposed method from among patients in Assiut University hospital Conclusions: The rehabilitation program effected on muscular group strength, which controls the joints of (experimental group). The rehabilitation program effected on joints flexibility at which the range of motion increase of (experimental group) The balanced development between muscular group strength and muscular lengthening it effect on Joints functional competence The rehabilitation programs execute to improvement bigger than method which used with control group.
ABSTRACT

The present study has been conducted to apply the domain of quality of life for the patient with chronic failure to assess of physical, psychological, level of independence social relationship, environment and spirituality and religion and personal belief the study was conducted in kidney dialysis of Assiut University hospital and the subject were (90) patient. The results: it was found the chronic renal failure patient are effect on 4 domain of quality of life by a highly statistically. As physical, psychological, level of independence, social and environment while no significant difference in spiritual, religious and personal beliefs. Also the program are development of patient knowledge about diet the highest percentage of the caloric, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, zinc, thiamine, riboflavin, folate, water and albumin while the lowest improvement in protein, iron, niacin, fat, fibers and vitamin A&C and carbohydrate. Main recommendations: the patient with chronic renal failure should be taking the ideal method of diet to avoid of complication.

1- The patient should be avoid expose himself to sun-rise and heavy work.
2- An in service training program for nurses.
3- Community health nurses must be give health teaching for all people about complication for long take antibiotics.
4- Improve of the knowledge of the person with (+ve) family history of renal failure.
5- The patient with chronic renal failure should measure himself and measure the amount of urine daily, and enrolled.
ABSTRACT

The study included 21 patients (13 males and 8 females, aged from 9-17ys) with chronic renal failure (CRF) on regular hemodialysis. In addition, 10 apparently healthy age-matched children were included as a control group. Serum levels of zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), triiodothyronine (T₃), thyroxine (T₄), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and creatinine were measured in all studied cases and controls. Serum levels of Zn and Cu were significantly lower among the studied cases (96.76±41.4µg/dl and 82.33±16.4µg/dl, respectively), compared with the controls (134.4±43µg/dl and 100.2±14.4µg/dl respectively), p<0.05 and p<0.01 respectively.

As regards the studied thyroid hormones and TSH, the studied cases showed significantly lower serum T₃ level (61.85 ± 9.7ng/dl) compared with the control group (85.80 ± 4.26ng/dl), p<0.001. While no significant statistical differences were found between the studied cases and controls regarding T₄ and TSH serum levels. On the other hand, the mean value of T₃/T₄ ratio was significantly lower among studied patients (12.91±1.87) in comparison with the controls (16.23±2.63), p<0.001.

Additionally, a significant positive correlation was found between T₃ and T₄, (r=0.645, p<0.01). Serum Zn exhibited also positive significant correlation with T₃ and T₄, (r=0.506 and r=0.514 respectively), p<0.05 for each. However, no significant correlation was detected between serum Cu levels and thyroid hormones

In conclusion, patients with CRF had low levels of serum Zn and Cu. They may have a state of subclinical hypothyroidism. The significant decrease in the mean value of serum T₃ level, the insignificant decrease in the mean value of serum T₄ level, the significant low T₃/T₄ ratio as well as the significant positive correlation between serum Zn and T₃ may reflect impaired peripheral conversion of T₄ to T₃ due to Zn deficiency.
(Renal Failure)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Clinical and Biochemical Assessment of Nutritional Status in Dialyzed Uraemic Patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Hameid H. Aly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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ABSTRACT

In this study we tried to evaluate clinical and biochemical assessment of nutritional status in dialyzed uremic patients including sixty male patients. History and clinical examination were done for all cases and controls, in addition to laboratory investigations including, blood picture, serum albumin, kidney function test, serum transferrin, complete lipid profile, electrolytes, CRP and serum Leptin level. Study shows malnutrition was common in CRF patients. Inflammation and hyperleptinaemia may play a role in malnourished hemodialyzed patients. This study recommends Dietary education of patients with CRF on regular hemodialysis, follow up patients with anthropometric measurements, searching for agents that may suppress hyperleptinaemia in CRF, thus correcting weight loss in these patients.
NO : 259
TITLE : Comparative Prospective Study of Prognostic Factors in Hemodialysis Patients in Assiut University Hospitals And Health Insurance Renal Units.
AUTHORS : Abeir G. Yassein
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

This long term study was carried on 200 patients with end stage renal failure and under regular hemodialysis. The patients were divided into two equal groups. The first group was from 6th - October Hospital and the other from Assiut University Hospital. The study was done over one year to compare morbidity of hemodialysis between the two patients groups. One of the goals of this study was to determine the etiology of renal failure in both Hospital. In 6th - October Hospital renal failure was found to be caused mainly by hypertension (24%) while in Assiut Hospital most of the cases were due to unknown etiology (40%). After one year of follow up it was found that all the complications were positively correlated with the duration of dialysis in both groups. Regarding individual complication, it was found that cardiovascular complications occurred nearly at the same frequency in both groups. Respiratory complications were more prevalent in Assiut University Hospital patients (21%) than 6th - October Hospital (14%) due to chest infection aggravated by pulmonary congestion that is caused by large interdialytic weight gain and secondary, large number of patients in Assiut University Hospital were dialyzed only twice weekly. Neurological complications were more frequent in 6th October Hospital (26%) than Assiut University Hospital (18%). Gastrointestinal complications were more in Assiut University Hospital (20%) than 6th - October Hospital (12%) due to less efficacy of dialysis (twice per week) for many patients due patients negligence. Hypotension on dialysis was more in Assiut University Hospital (20%) than 6th October Hospital (16%) due to more frequent use of Acetate in Assiut Group. It is advised that antihypertensive drugs should be taken regularly to avoid complications and repeated blood transfusion should be replaced by erythropoietin hormone to avoid hepatitis B and C. It is also recommended that proper investigations must be done to detect causes of progressive renal failure hoping to abort and prevent progressive renal failure.
**ABSTRACT**

The long-term survival and quality of life of patients on hemodialysis (HD) is dependant on the adequacy of dialysis via an appropriately placed vascular access. Complications of various vascular accesses in HD increase a risk of morbidity and mortality; therefore, an arteriovenous fistula (AVF) is preferable. Transposed brachiobasilic AVF and synthetic graft brachioaxillary AVF are commonly used. Follow up of fistulas by vein mapping and screening techniques for early detection of arteriovenous graft stenosis is essential because dysfunctions of these fistulas are common cause of recurrent hospitalizations. Aim of work: Is to compare transposed brachiobasilic AVF and polytetrafluoroethylene synthetic graft brachioaxillary AVF for hemodialysis regarding their function and complications. Patients and methods: Sixty-six patients (thirty five males and thirty one females) aged 23-71 years (48 ±5.9 years) with chronic renal failure for regular HD were included in the study. They were divided into two groups each of them was thirty-three patients. The first group was subjected to transposed brachiobasilic AVF and the other group was for polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) synthetic graft brachioaxillary AVF. Patients were subjected to CBC, prothrombin time and concentration, renal function tests, blood sugar, ECG and chest x-ray for preoperative fitness. Upper limb phlebography, to visualize basilica, axillary and proximal veins, was done for all patients. Patients with complete exhausted all veins of the upper limbs diagnosed by phlebography or patients with impalpable brachial arteries pulsations were excluded from the study. Follow up of the patients were reassessed after the surgical maneuvers both clinically (palpable thrill and audible machinery murmur) and hemodynamically by Doppler study (transmitted waves through the fistula) immediately after the surgery then one month and six months later. Fifty-nine patients only were followed after six months (31 patients with transposed brachiobasilic AVF and 28 with synthetics graft brachioaxillary AVF) because of seven deaths. Results: In patients with transposed brachiobasilic AVF, success rate was 90% immediately and 84% one month after maneuver and was 87% and 81% respectively in patients with synthetics graft polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) brachioaxillary AVF. After six months transposed brachiobasilic AVF success rate was 84% significantly higher than that of patients with synthetics graft brachioaxillary AVF (71%) p< 0.05. Complications were recorded in 22.4% of patients with transposed brachiobasilic AVF significantly lower than those in patients with synthetics graft brachioaxillary AVF (46%) p<0.05. The complications were thrombosis, infection, pseudoaneurysm, bleeding and insufficient distal arterial flow (steal). Thrombosis and infection were significantly lower in patients with transposed brachiobasilic AVF (6.4% and 3.2%) than those in patients with synthetics graft brachioaxillary AVF (17.8% for each) p<0.05 for each.
NO : 261
TITLE : Factors Affecting Morbidity and Survival in Haemodialyzed Uremic Patients.
AUTHORS : Hamada A. Abd El-hameid
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
This review summarizes the current knowledge about the factors affecting morbidity and survival in patients suffering from CRF undergoing regular haemodialysis. It is a practical protocol for management of these factors, especially for new patients starting haemodialysis. Topics included in this review were chosen by reviewing articles in specialist journals and abstracts from conferences. Recent articles related to management of chronic kidney disease and its complications were identified.

NO : 262
TITLE : Risk of Atherosclerosis in Patients with Chronic Renal Failure.
AUTHORS : Ahmad M. Dardeir
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
This study includes risk factors of atherosclerosis in patients with chronic renal failure and increased its incidence in those patients and how to avoid this risk factor and treatment of some of them and it point on how can efficient dialysis can reduce those conditions.
This study was performed on 79 patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) in Assiut University Hospital through the year 2006-2007 in the dialysis unit and 20 apparently healthy subjects as a reference group, they were classified as following: Group I; 20 healthy subjects, Group II; 24 patients who will start dialysis for the first time, Group III; 55 patients on maintenance hemodialysis for more than 3 years. Group III was sub-classified according to the presence of repeated arterio-venous fistula occlusion and thrombosis into: Group III a; 25 patients without repeated arteriovenous fistula occlusion and Group III b; 30 patients with repeated (3 or more) fistula occlusion.

After careful history and clinical examination, the following was done: A) Routine investigations: Peripheral hemogram, serum glucose, urea and creatinine and creatinine clearance, total serum protein and serum albumin as well as serum lipid profile. B) Special investigations: total plasma homocysteine. The results of this study showed no significant difference when comparing group IIIb with group IIIa regarding kidney function (serum urea, creatinine and creatinine clearance), serum total protein and albumin as well as all components of the lipid profile. Homocysteine showed highly statistically significant elevation when comparing each of groups II, IIIa and IIIb with group I, but there was no statistically significant difference when comparing group II with group III. However, there was highly statistically significant elevation when comparing group III b with group III a. we concluded that hyper-homocysteinemia in patients with end stage renal disease could be considered a risk factor for the development of repeated vascular access thrombosis (VAT) or occlusion.
NO : 264  
TITLE : Role of Ultrasonography Versus Computed Tomography in Evaluation of Renal Trauma.  
AUTHORS : Omran Kh. Kenawey  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Radiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

### ABSTRACT

The search is aimed at the study of the role of ultrasonography versus the role of computed tomography in evaluation of renal trauma, where the two types of imaging modality are carried out on the examined and studied 30 patients. The results were expressed where it included 14 table and 8 graphs and 9 case presentation with full report of description. The results obtained where compared with other similar search results done by different authors in a undersanded scientific manner. The obtained results showed that the examination by computed tomography is superior to the examination by ultrasonography because it gives very accurate and definite results about degree, type of injury and its extension.
Exercise-induced Rhabdomyolysis is characterized by muscle necrosis and subsequent release of intracellular contents into the blood stream. Total creatine kinase is the most reliable diagnostic indicator for Rhabdomyolysis as it peaks within 24 to 36 h. post injury. While, serum myoglobin half-life is usually short 1-6 h. making it not a reliable tool and missing cases of Rhabdomyolysis if we depend on it alone. In this study 7.66% of the participant students, who exercised vigorously, showed total CK level that increased five times or more than the cut off value (183 U/L) i.e. experienced Rhabdomyolysis.
ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were: screening for cases of exertional rhabdomyolysis among beginners in practicing vigorous exercises, and finding out reference laboratory values of muscular activity for the students who will exercise for the first time. The study was conducted in Assuit university hospital on 222 male students of first year of faculty of sports, who practiced vigorous exercises for one hour with maximal load, for the first time, and 20 apparently healthy age matched males as a control group (GI). Twenty four hours after vigorous exercise (24hs AVE), blood samples were collected and the students were classified according to (CK) levels into two groups, group II (GII) :125 students, with total CK<183U/L (cut off value) and group III (GIII): 97 students, with total CK>183U/L. One month after vigorous exercises (m AVE), blood samples were collected from (GIII) which represent the follow up group (GIV, baseline). All participants were subjected to medical history, clinical examination including body mass index (BMI), and quadriceps circumferences. Laboratory investigations included peripheral haemogram, kidney and liver function tests, blood minerals, and specific tests including: total CK, CK-MB and CK-MM isoenzymes, LDH, and serum myoglobin. This study revealed statistically highly significant elevation of total CK, CK-MM, CK-MB, AST, ALT and serum myoglobin when comparing (GIII) with each of (GI) and (GII) while a high significant reduction was found when comparing (GIV) with (GIII). No significant difference for total CK and CK-MB could be detected when (GIV) compared with (GI). There was a significant reduction in serum Na+ and serum Ca++ level and highly significant elevation in serum K+ and phosphorus in GIII when compared with GI. A significant elevation was detected in total WBCs, RBCs count, HB and Hct value in GI and II when compared with GI. Twenty four hours after vigorous exercises, 16 students (7.2%) of the total participant students showed total CK level more than 5 times the cut off value (183 U/L). Those students showed no signs and symptoms of rhabdomyolysis except muscle pain.
(Rheumatic Fever)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE:</td>
<td>Serum Copper, Zinc and Selenium in Patients with Juvenile Chronic Arthropathies and Acute Rheumatic Fever.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>: Manal M. Ahmad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>: Dept. of Natural Medicine&amp;Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>: Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

In this study we take patients suffered from juvenile idiopathic arthritis & acute rheumatic fever, less than 16 years old, taken full history & examination then blood sample taken from them Trace elements (copper, zinc & selenium) measured using spectroscopy & the following result we found: significant reduction in zinc & selenium levels compared to control, and significant elevation in serum copper level in patients with acute rheumatic fever with cardiac involvement.
ABSTRACT

Background: Rheumatic heart disease and its consequent valvular lesions is a major health problem in Egypt. Mitral valve replacement (MVR) is a routine procedure in cardiac surgery with considerable benefits in terms of postoperative quality of life and survival. Aim of the work: To assess early (30days) and short term (3-6 months) outcome of patients with mitral valve disease undergoing MVR in our locality. Patients and methods: This study was conducted on 72 patients (46 women and 26 men, with mean age of 28.2± 12 years) with rheumatic mitral valve disease underwent MVR at Assiut University Hospital from January 2005 to May 2007. Preoperative, operative, and postoperative data were prospectively collected and analyzed as regards structural and hemodynamic outcome using echocardiography with its all modalities. Also, postoperative morbidity and mortality were determined. Results: Fifteen post-operative morbidity occurred in 12 patients (16.6%), 10 occurred early (<30 days) and 5 late (>30 days). Early post-operative morbidity occurred due to non-valve related causes in 60% of cases as acute heart failure, cardiogenic shock and electrolyte disturbances, and in 40% of cases due to related causes as prosthetic valve thrombosis, early prosthetic valve endocarditis and periprosthetic valve leakage. All late post-operative morbidity was caused by valve-related causes as late prosthetic valve endocarditis, prosthetic valve thrombosis and periprosthetic valve leakage. The 30-day hospital mortality was 6.9 % (n=5), 60% of deaths were due to non-valve related causes, and 40% with valve related causes were identified as independent as risk factors. Late postoperative mortality occurred in 28 % (n=2) and all of them were due to valve related causes.

Conclusion: Mitral valve replacement for patients with rheumatic mitral valve disease offers satisfactory early and short-term results with excellent symptomatic improvement. Our institutional surgical results are comparable to the international results regarding postoperative morbidity and surgical results are comparable to the international results regarding postoperative morbidity and mortality.
ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate productive and reproductive traits of Chios and Farafra sheep. Farafra is a local sheep dominate in El-Farafra Oasis of the Egyptian western desert, New Valley. Chios is a highly productive animal, originating from island of Chios, Greece. This investigation was undertaken to [1] characterize the reproductive performance of the Farafra and Chios ewes, [2] estimate milk yield and chemical composition, [3] early fattening performance, carcass characterizations and chemical analysis and [4] reproductive performance of ewe and ram lambs for Farafra and Chios sheep.
NO        : 270  
TITLE     : Performance of Sheep Fed Sugar Cane Bagasse Silage Treated with Different Levels of Urea.  
AUTHORS   : Mohamed Hayder  
ADDRESS   : Dept. of Animal and Poultry Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University  
SOURCE    : Thesis (Ph. D) 2004

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to determine the effect of feeding sugar cane bagasse silage (SCBS) treated with different levels of urea (1.5 and 3% on DM basis) on productive and reproductive performance of sheep in different ages and physiological stages of production. The results showed that feeding SCBS with or without urea improved growth performance and milk and colostrum production, whereas urea – especially with long term feeding- had a negative effect on fertility of ewes. Due to its higher production and lower costs, SCBS had an economic value under traditional management of Egypt and can be used as a roughage supplement during periods when forage availability is critical.
NO  : 271
TITLE : Analysis of Mononuclear Inflammatory Cells in Bullous Lesions of the Skin with Special Emphasis on the Function of Cytotoxic T-Lymphocytes (Immunohistochemical Study).
AUTHORS : Faed M. Nagy Aly
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine. Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
This study includes 34 specimens of bullous skin lesions. We use the immunohistochemical methods beside the conventional H&E stain. We use the following primaries (CD68, CD20, CD3, TIA-1 and GRB). We conclude that bullous skin lesions are dynamic in their course as they contain large amount of both acute and chronic inflammatory cells. The evolution of these diseases depends on the in situ cellular immunity. Dendritic cells and active cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (GRB+) play important roles in the evolution of these lesions.

NO  : 272
TITLE : CT-Guided Stereotactic Neurosurgery in Intracranial Space Occupying Lesions.
AUTHORS : Ahmad Abd El-haay Mousa
ADDRESS : Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
The article includes an introduction about stereotactic surgery, the history of its development, its principles and the different systems used. It encompasses its applications, both functional, as in the treatment of seizures and movement disorders, and morphological as in biopsies and craniotomies. It also lists its numerous advantages and limited risks and complications.
(Sugarcane)

NO : 273
AUTHORS : Ashraf O. Abd El-latif
ADDRESS : Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in sugarcane plantations infested by the red-striped soft scale insect in Quena Governorate to cover these topics: To have knowledge about arthropods occurred on sugarcane plants and the distribution of P. tenuivalvata in Quena Governorate. To study the seasonal population trend of the red-striped soft scale insect and the simultaneous effects of the weather records on the activity of this insect. To determine the effect of certain potassium fertilization on the population size of this insect. To study the impact of ant exclusion on sugarcane infestation by the red-striped soft scale insect. To study the effect of different infestation levels by this insect on the sugarcane juice parameters. To study the efficiency of the entomopathogenic fungus, Aspergillus flavus in reducing the red-striped soft scale population. To study the efficiency of certain chemical compound against the red-striped soft scale insect.
ABSTRACT

Sixty patients were included in this study. They were divided into groups. Group 1 (50 patients) who had been subjected to endovascular intervention and Group 2 (10 patients) who had been subjected to endovascular grafting. Endovascular intervention offers many advantages to the patients over traditional surgery such as avoidance of anesthesia and other surgical risks, the rapid recovery time, and the relatively low treatment costs. Through this work, endovascular interventions become now a routine line of treatment in our vascular surgery department. Although the number of patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm is small yet early and mid-term data supported the benefits of endovascular grafting.
ABSTRACT

Background: Previous studies have suggested that hyperhomocysteinemia (Hyper-Hcy) may be a risk factor for venous thrombosis. To assess the risk of venous thrombosis associated with Hyper-Hcy, we studied plasma total homocysteine (tHcy) levels in patients with deep venous thrombosis and in normal control subjects.

Methods: Fasting tHcy levels were measured in 40 consecutive patients with objectively diagnosed deep venous thrombosis and in 20 healthy controls matched to the patients according to age and sex. Hyper-Hcy was defined as plasma total homocysteine level > 15 µmol/l.

Results: Plasma homocysteine level was significantly higher in patients than in controls. It was significantly higher in patients with idiopathic (unprovoked) vein thrombosis than in patients with secondary disease (associated with at least one predisposing factor). Mean homocysteine was higher in male than in female patients and increased with age. Hyperhomocysteinemia was more frequent in patients with relapsing disease than in those presenting with a single episode. Mean homocysteine level was similar in patients presenting with either proximal or calf vein thrombosis.

Conclusion: Mild Hyper-Hcy is an independent risk factor for deep-vein thrombosis, more prevalent in patients with idiopathic or recurrent disease. The next question to be answered is whether homocysteine-lowering therapy – folic acid, vitamin B6 or vitamin B12 – contributes to the prevention of recurrent venous thrombosis.
(Thyroid Gland)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Evaluation of Respiratory Symptoms in Patients with Hypothyroidism and Their Improvement after Treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Fady S. Gad</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
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ABSTRACT

Hypothyroidism is one of the endocrinal diseases that can affect the respiratory system in many ways leading to significant morbidity with subsequent manifestations including dyspnea, cough and expectoration. These manifestations can be attributed to diaphragmatic dysfunction, significant associated airway inflammation leading to either obstructive or restrictive airway problems. Finally, we conclude that these manifestations are reversible with treatment with subsequent improvement in the previous mentioned pathology.
ABSTRACT

Hashimoto's thyroiditis, primary myxoedema and Graves' disease are different expressions of basically similar autoimmune process. This review included a study of the development, anatomy and physiology of thyroid gland. This was followed by a study of the antigens, possible theories for the explanation of the development of autoimmunity and the immune reactions involved in autoimmune thyroid diseases. Graves' disease and Hashimoto's thyroiditis were studied in details as regard the incidence and distribution, pathology, clinical presentations, diagnosis and treatment. This review revealed that autoimmune thyroid diseases (AITD) should be born in mind as they are relatively frequent diseases. Thyroglobulin, peroxidase enzyme and TSH receptors are the most important antigens involved in AITD. There is association between AITD and other autoimmune diseases. The corner stone in the diagnosis of AITD is the assessment of thyroid autoimmune antibodies against the previously mentioned antigens.
ABSTRACT

The study was carried out on 35 patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia, 20 patients with prostate cancer, and 25 healthy male volunteers. The results of the study showed significantly lower mean levels of free/total PSA ratio in prostate cancer patients than those of BPH patients, and mean serum and tissue levels of total sialic acid and mean serum cathepsin-D activity levels were significantly higher in patients with prostate cancer in comparison to those of the controls and BPH. These findings warrant further investigation on a broader population to improve the clinical use of free/total PSA ratio as a tumor marker for discriminating patients with an early potentially curable prostate cancer from patients with BPH.
NO : 279
TITLE : Histopathological Evaluation of Malignant Small Round Cell Tumors in Childhood and Early Adolescence, Retrospective Study.
AUTHORS : Abeir M. Mahmoud
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
The aim of this work is retrospective study on different small round cell soft tissue tumors in infancy and childhood regarding the histopathological features, and the available immunohistochemical profile for some tumors emphasizing the role of immuno-histochemical studies in their differential diagnosis.

NO : 280
TITLE : Study of Risk Factors of Urinary Bladder Cancer in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Alaa A. Ramzy
ADDRESS : Dept. of Public Health & Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT
The most important risk factors of bladder cancer in Assiut Governorate in descending order are:
1- Having positive family history of bladder cancer.
2- Exposure to pesticides.
3- Exposure to bladder stones.
4- Consanguinity between parents.
5- Recurrent bladder inflammation.
(Uterine Bleeding)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Evaluation and Treatment of Irregular Uterine Bleeding Associated with Progestogen-Only Contraceptives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Omar M. Mohamed Shaban</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Obstetrics And Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The study consisted of three complementary parts: The first part assesses the perception and the attitude of POC users in Assiut, Egypt towards the commonly associated menstrual irregularities. The second part was concerned with the evaluation of cases complaining of irregular uterine bleeding during the use of POCs with the aim of determining the possibility of underlying local pathological cause. Additionally, the endometrial vasculature in POC users was studied by hysteroscopy and through immuno-histopathological staining with an aim of reaching the exact mechanism/s involved in that type of bleeding. The third part of the study aimed to test the possible effect of Tamoxifen (a SERM) for the treatment of increased uterine bleeding associated with Norplant® use.
ABSTRACT

Nitric oxide (NO) is a free radical gas synthesized from L-arginine by a class of specific enzymes known as NO synthases, and Inducible NO synthase isoforms. Nitric oxide synthase activity has been identified in the human uterus and has been thoroughly studied in pregnant women. All three NO synthase isoforms are thought to play an important role in the maintenance of uterine quiescence during gestation, and inducible NO synthase is involved in the induction of cervical ripening before labour. However, few studies have examined the role of NO in the normal menstrual cycle. Endothelin-1 (ET-1) might play a role in endometrial bleeding and/or repair, as previously reported.

In the present study, the serum levels of NO, estradiol (E₂) and plasma levels of ET-1 were measured in menstrual, follicular and luteal phases of the menstrual cycle to evaluate their role in the menstrual cycle.

This study included twenty unmarried females with regular menstrual cycles ranging from 27 to 30 days. The levels of serum E₂ and plasma ET-1 were measured by ELISA, and the serum NO were estimated by chemical method.

Our results showed that serum levels of E₂ were significantly increased during luteal phase compared with menstrual and follicular phases, whereas plasma levels of ET-1 were significantly higher during menstrual phase compared with follicular and luteal phases of the menstrual cycle. Serum levels of NO did not show significant change during the three phases of the cycle. ET-1 levels were negatively correlated with E₂ while no significant correlation between ET-1 and NO and between NO and E₂.

It can be concluded that ET-1 may play an important role in menstruation and E₂ inhibits secretion of ET-1. While NO shows no relation to ET-1 and E₂.
ABSTRACT

Background: Child labor is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Child is simply the single most important source of child exploitation and child abuse in the world today. The vast majority of child laborers around the world - 70 percent or some 170 million - are working in agriculture. Aim of the study: To describe agricultural child labor profile in Ezzawya village, Assiut, Upper Egypt. Methods: A cross-sectional study included all working children with four agricultural contractors in the village. They constituted a total of 250 children. Their ages ranged between six and eighteen years. Data were collected via personal interview in the farms, using structured questionnaire which included: socioeconomic and demographic data, some work-related data and health hazards, as well as schooling problems. Results: The mean age (±SD) of the child laborers was 12.6 years (±2.2), and the majority of them were girls (69.2%). They started to work in agriculture at a very young age (mean age 8.9±1.8 years). They used to work about 10-12 hours per day, mostly on seasonal basis (74.4%). About half of children (51.2%) reported exposure to work-related health hazards. The most frequently encountered health hazard was sun stroke, followed by wounds, pesticide exposure, bilharziasis, and food poisoning. 44.4% of child laborers were illiterate and 50.6% of them dropped-out after enrollment in the school programs.

Conclusion: Child agricultural workers are the objects of extreme exploitation in terms of toiling for long hours for minimal pay. Their work conditions are so severe; often violate their rights to health, education, and protection from work that is hazardous and exploitative.
(Bipolar Mood Disorders)

**NO** : 284
**TITLE** : Clinico-Epidemiologic Study of Patients with Bipolar Mood Disorders and Their Families in Assiut Governorate.
**AUTHORS** : Hossam El-din K. Ahmad
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
**SOURCE** : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

**ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted at urban and rural areas in Assiut Governorate. The study surveyed a total sample of 11237 individuals and revealed that 93 individuals were diagnosed as bipolar mood disorder. Prevalence of bipolar disorders in Assiut Governorate was 0.83%. The first degree relatives of these bipolar probands were studied for the presence of any psychiatric disorder. An age- and sex-matched control group of 72 probands were selected from the same districts.

(Black Melon Gug)

**NO** : 285
**AUTHORS** : Salah M. Mohamed Gamil
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
**SOURCE** : Thesis (Ph. D) 2004

**ABSTRACT**

The present investigations were undertaken in the New Valley during three successive seasons (1999-2001) in order to study the following topics: - Survey of arthropods associated with cucurbit plants. Seasonal abundance of black melon bug (BMB) in sweet melon Fields. Effect of certain cultural practices on the population density of the BMB. Losses in fruits yield of watermelon, sweet melon and cantaloupe crops due to the pest's infestation. Incidence of egg parasitoid, Oencyrtus sp. on the BMB eggs. Effect of some pesticide alternatives on the population size of the BMB. Effect of three constant temperatures on some biological aspects of the BMB.
ABSTRACT

The purpose of any medicolegal study of material evidence is to obtain as much information as possible. Blood is the most common well known and perhaps the most important evidence in world of criminal justice today. Bloodstains at the scene of an accident or a crime are a source of material for a wide range of investigative studies. Being able to estimate the age of bloodstains is an important task in forensic science. The determination of bloodstain age is desirable when the bloodstain has to be related to the time at which a particular crime was committed. The bloodstains samples of each species were divided into equal four groups (180 each) concerning the four media (cotton fabric, iron, wood and soil). The samples of each media (180) were divided into three groups for the estimation of absorbance, enzymes (LDH, AST and ALT) and total proteins at 24, 48, 72 hours, 1, 2, 3 weeks, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 months post-staining. The final results of the present study indicated that the estimated parameters (absorbance, enzymes activities and total protein) showed no significant variation between the three investigated species (cattle, chicken and human being). A significant variance was recorded regarding the different studied media. The recoded results were statistically expressed in equations, which is easily to be used for estimation of bloodstains age.
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
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<td>Studies on Some Environmental and Hygienic Factors Affecting Dairy Cattle Performance.</td>
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<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Saber Abd El-motagaly Hassanain Kotb</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Dept. of Animal Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

1- Our study revealed that high environmental temperature and Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) has drastic effect on milk yield, in which during summer season a sharp reduction in milk yield (6.52 ±0.21) as compared with winter season (17.42±0.28) was observed. 2- Blood samples analyses for determination of plasma levels of some milk related circulating hormones (thyroxin and Probating) obtained the following results: Thyroxin hormone was negatively correlated with milk yield and positively with temperature-humidity index (THI) and environmental temperature, while prolactin hormone was not correlated with milk yield and correlated positively with temperature-humidity index (THI) & environmental temperature. 3- A total of 480 samples collected from the two examined animal farms in Assiut Province (Dairy farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University and Abnob El-Hamamm). These samples included 100 air samples from animal yards, 40 air samples from milking rooms, 100 soil samples from animal yards, 40 floor samples from milking rooms, 100 tap-water and 100 water-troughs (half of samples from each examined animal farm). Our bacteriological investigation revealed that a correlation between bacterial count in milk and that in animal environment (air, soil and water). 4- It has been found that premilking udder and teats preparation had significant effect on Total colony count; Coliform count and Staphylococcal count in quarter-milk and teats.
Thirty mid-lactation Friesian cows, 178 day post-partum were randomly assigned to three equal (N= 10 per group). All animals were blocked for age (6 year old), stage of milk yield and average body weight. The experiment was carried out during the months of July and August, 2007 in Which the first group of the experimented- animal was left in loose box without shade and expressed to heat stress while the second group was left in shaded box (white galvanized metal roof, 4 meters above the ground and covered about 70% of the yard area). However the later group left in a box supported with shade plus fans (fans were installed regularly at height of 2.4 meters above the ground and spaced 1.5 meters along the manger shed). Our study revealed that provision of shade had no significant effect on temperature-humidity index (THI) while providing shade and fans had significantly lowered THI. At the same time the shade and fans had a significant effect on daily milk production but shade alone had no significant effect on milk yield. Milk yield was slightly increase with shade (insignificant) and tended to be greater for shaded and cooled cows (significant) as compare to non shaded animals. Also, this study indicated that, forage intake was significantly lower for the experimented cows that housed without shade than for those housed with shade and fans. Providing dairy cows with access to shade or to shade and fans during summer season was effective in reducing mean rectal temperature and respiratory rate. Moreover, this study revealed some statistically significant differences in certain behavioral patterns of cows that housed without shade under the prevalent hot weather and those housed either under shade only or under shade and fans (p<0.01). Moreover, leucocytic series of the experimented cows was not significantly affected by any of the studied housing conditions however cortisol and glucose levels were significantly higher (p<0.01) in the serum of the experimented cows that housed without shade than in those housed either with shade only or with shade and fans.
### ABSTRACT

These Studies were conducted to check the effect of pretreatment with capsaicin (CAP) extracted from hot chilli peppers on some stress factors like injection of lipopolysaccharides (LPS), exposure to heat and cold stresses and instillation of ammonia in white leghorns chicks. The results showed that chicks preferred CAP (10 ppm) more than tape water. When CAP (10 mg/kg, Bw, IV) was pretreated checks chicks showed less hyperthermic effect of heat stress, less hypothermic effect of cold stress, LPS at high doses with lowered mortalities in 4,7 and 10 days. In addition to the absence of LPS induced monophasic fever, early phases of polyphasic fever, inhibition of inducible gene expression of MHC II in bursa of Fabricius and inducible NO and iNOS gene expression in liver, lung and brain.
ABSTRACT

The Thesis deals with climate and its effect on the land transport roads in Egypt. The thesis consists of four chapters proceeds by an introduction and ends with a conclusion. First chapter deals with the geographical characteristics and distribution of the land and rail ways transport, including the historical accumulation of these webs. Temperature and its effect up on the roads, is the topic of the second chapter, which studies the horizontal distribution of the temperature, the effect of maximum, minimum and the range of temperature on damaging the roads and causes accidents is one of the vital aims of this chapter. Wind effect on all of the transport system is the goal of the third chapter which concerns with the geographical distribution of the wind, sand storms and the movement of the sand fields and soil on the slopes, and the degrees of their danger up on the transport system. Chapter four studies the action of water phenomenon (fog, frost, rain fall) and the hazards related it up on the transport system, the chapter shows the rate of the occurring the accidents which ocure as a result of these phenomenon. The chapter ends by studying the effect of Flash floods and the hazards combines it, especially in Sinai Peninsula and the red sea coast. Finally, the conclusion tries to produce a map shows climatologicall hazards on the transport roads according to the cause of the danger, the conclusion contains also the results of the study and recommends some alternatives solutions which may helps to overcome some climatological hazards in the Egyptian regions.
ABSTRACT

Contracts are of great importance in people's lives. Throughout his life the person makes a lot of contracts such as sale contracts, employment contracts, contracting, and others. Because of their importance, the legislator always seeks to create some sort of balance between the two parties of the contract so as to achieve justice and stability of dealing through setting down the legal provisions which achieve this goal. The problem that the researcher attempts to discuss in this dissertation is that the Egyptian legislator set up a general rule, i.e., article 133 (civil law), in which he stipulates the designation of the object of the contract or the possibility of designating it, but in the sale contract he stipulates that the buyer be informed of the sold item besides the designation of the object of the contract. This raises several questions: Why was the sale not subjected to the general rule? Why did the Egyptian legislator not make the adequate knowledge and not the designation of the contract the general rule? Which is better for achieving the complete satisfaction of the contracting party and justice and for dealing with any disputes, the designation of the object of the contract and the possibility of designating it or the adequate knowledge of it?
ABSTRACT

This paper demonstrates the importance of disasters and crisis management as one of the main acts for disasters protection and prevention activities. As known, disasters and crisis are dealing with. This paper focuses on studying the correlation between disasters and human behavior during the disasters management activities. This paper provides a methodology for disasters and crisis management components and stages of advanced information systems and management approaches to support the decision-making process during the stage of recovering the disasters such as floods, earthquakes and similar crisis. The aim of this paper is to decrease of the quantity of damages and losses which may to thousands of houses and communities locate near to the disasters areas. The paper provides an overall framework consisting from several useful points and guidelines in dealing with disasters and crisis. The paper outlined some insights and recommendations which are expected to facilitate and optimize the utilization of scientific and technological and human resources available in regional and local government agencies and the information and decision making support centers.
ABSTRACT

The effect of different daytime pollination and bunch burst waves on fruit set and quality of Zaghloul dates were investigated. Pollination the early, middle and later inflorescence burst waves at morning (8-9 a.m), noon (12-1p.m.) and afternoon (3-4p.m.) were achieved. Results indicate that the initial fruit set, ultimate retention and consequently bunch weight were significantly decreased by pollination at noon (12-1 p.m.) Compared to pollination at either morning or afternoon. In addition, the middle inflorescence burst wave gave the highest fruit set and fruit retention percentages, as well as bunch weight in comparison to early or late inflorescence burst waves. Further, the interaction between the daytime pollination and inflorescence waves, the middle wave pollinated at afternoon produced the highest fruit retention percentage and consequently heaviest bunch weight. On the other hand, the least values of fruit retention and bunch weight were obtained on the latest wave pollinated at noon. Middle inflorescence wave gave the heaviest fruit weight whereas the daytime pollination had no significant effect on such traits. Moreover, pollination at either morning or afternoon as well as middle inflorescence wave were accompanied with improving the dates chemical characteristics. it is concluded from the foregoing results that choosing the middle inflorescence burst wave as well as. Pollination of Zaghloul date palm at morning or afternoon to obtain a considerable yield with best fruit quality.
(Developmental Delay)

<table>
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<th>NO</th>
<th>294</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Etiological and Clinical Study of Developmental Delay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Noha M. Abo El-fatouh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The present study was carried out on 109 children presented with developmental delay who were attending the outpatient clinic or the inpatient of Neuropsychiatery Department of Assiut University Hospital during the period between 30thSeptember 2003 – 31stOctober 2004. Aim of the work was to investigate and identify the probable etiology and predisposing risk factors of developmental delay. Based on results: most of our cases who had global developmental delay, had treatable or preventable condition especially if discovered early, and associated with epilepsy or abnormal behavior. Both of them were treatable and could improve learning of the child. Great percentage of developmental delay was due to prenatal and perinatal risk factors or complications which could be prevented. Near half of the studied sample were metabolic disorders, with higher frequency of homocystinuria, phenylketonuria, and Lesch-Nyhan syndrome that improved by dietary regimen and proper treatment. Nine cases were diagnosed hypothyroidism. Continuous follow up and early proper treatment of child at age 2 years gave more improvement than late management or short duration of follow up. Patients who were diagnosed metabolic disorders or hypothyroidism, or associated with epilepsy, or have both etiology have better prognosis in attainment of developmental milestones than other etiology groups.
The disciplinary guarantees are considered very important to the employee who have been transferred to the disciplinary trial and that in every stage of the trial, as the guarantees prior to the trial are various of these guarantees: Facing the employee with what have been attributed to him let him read his file, interrogating him by the interrogating authorities (presidential authority and administrative attorney) then guarantees of the trial stage which presented in the right of defense and discussed this guarantee and the effect of breaching it, the right of using a lawyer, prosecution guarantees and its evidences in the normal and disciplinary judiciary neutrality guarantee and reply and retreat, then guarantees of disciplinary sanctions in terms of the legitimacy of sanctions and they are not retroactive and not retroactive and not multiple, further more the reason of the disciplinary sanctions and their goals and the elements of the yeas an and its conditions, then the judicial review guarantees and their importance to the employee as they are his last guarantee in face of disciplinary authority. This review just includes examining sides of low fullness of disciplinary sanctions without facts of evaluating matching or the connection between disciplinary sanctions and imposed sanctions and reason of every both regulations and applying procedures law in what has not been detailed or stipulated.
NO  : 296
TITLE  : A Case Control Study of Epileptic School Children, Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Taghrid Abd El-aziz M.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Public Health & Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to study the socio-demographic characteristics of epileptic school children and the risk factors for epilepsy in the study area, to study the availability of antiepileptic drugs, compliance to treatment and causes of non-compliance, to assess scholastic achievement of epileptic children attending basic education compared to non-epileptics and to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of school personnel and caregivers of epileptic children regarding epilepsy.

NO  : 297
TITLE  : The Biodiversity Among the Weed Flora of Urticaceae Caryophyllaceae in Egypt, With Special Reference to Fruit and Seed.
AUTHORS : Ahmad M. Farid
ADDRESS : Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

The work deals with the biodiversity among the weed flora of 38 weedy species, to clarify different aspects of species diversity, habit, habitat, flowering time as well as the distribution for each taxon. Seed/fruit exomorphology and anatomical characters were investigated. Embryological aspects were studied. In addition, SDS-PAGE of seed/fruit protein of every taxon was investigated.
ABSTRACT

This article describes different complications which occur due to injury of body tissues with foreign objects and/or their migration through the animal's body in farm animals. The Study was performed on 16 farm animals of different species (eight equines and eight ruminants). The case history and the clinical signs were recorded for each case; radiography was used to confirm the diagnosis in 10 cases. The most common forms of complications recorded to occur due to the injury with foreign objects and their migration the body tissues were: recurrent abscesses, fistulae, hard to heal wounds and recurrent lameness. Surgical management was based mainly on thorough exploration of the site of lesion with widening and finger palpation of the site of lesion. Determination of the site and type of the foreign object was easy determined with the use of radiographic examination. In conclusion foreign objects should be suspected to be the real cause in any case of recurrent abscesses, fistulae, or hard to heal wounds or in cases of recurrent lameness. Removal of these materials is important to allow complete recovery of the lesion.
This study focuses on the execution of gage and its effect-comparative study between law making and Islamic Fikh of execution in general in order that they execution of gage can be within general theory for the execution of contracts (it is a new attempt in lawful studies). This is stop at the execution of gage and its effect in Law making whether formal mortgage or lien - and in Islamic Jurisprudence. It is also extensions for previous studies, an addition to them and enriches for comparative lawful Studies. From this study, I could make conclusion for this issue from the writings of laws Jurists. It was enough for me to follow-up and research in order to find out what goes with those conclusions; and compare them with Islamic jurisprudence. I have intended to make the gap between the two jurisprudence's as narrow as possible and I have never been hesitant about showing the points of contrast and difference between them (which I could conclude from the judgments of mortgage execution and its effect). I have shown all views - of law and Islamic jurisprudence – with honesty and without being partial to any of them and without focusing only on the views they approved I showed all view and what they include of support, then I have approved one of the views which thought it was the best due to its strong evidence.
The present investigation was designed to study and evaluate some races and hybrids of honeybees by using a new scoring method. Twelve biometrical, 54 morphometrical, 6 behavioural and 22 physiological characters of three F1 hybrids (Carniolan, Caucasian and Italian hybrids) and two races (Egyptian and Carniolan races), were studied in Assiut region, during 2000-2003. Final ranking order of studied races and hybrids was: (1) Carniolan race, (2) Carniolan hybrid, (3) Italian hybrid, (4) Caucasian hybrid, and (5) Egyptian local race.
NO : 301
TITLE : Inhibitory Effect of Some Essential Oils on Ovaries Development of Honey Bee Workers Under Queenless Conditions.
AUTHORS : Mohammed M. Khodairy*, and Mohamed A. Abdalla**
ADDRESS : Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University*
Dept. of Plant Protection Research Institute, Agriculture Research Center, Dkki, Giza, Egypt**

ABSTRACT

Appearance of egg-laying workers in honey bee colonies, under queenless condition, is considered to be one of the most important problems confronting the beekeepers. The present study aimed to prevent the appearance of the egg-laying workers by using certain essential oils. The tested oils were spearmint, eucalyptus, fennel, citronella, coriander, geranium, anise and thyme oils. Significant differences in worker ovarian development index were found between most of essential oils and control. The lowest value of ovarian development index (the highest inhibitory effect) was recorded by using spearmint and fennel oils, inducing 80 and 64% ovarian inhibition as compared to control. Whereas the highest value of ovarian index (the lowest inhibitory effect) was recorded by using thyme oil, resulting only in 24% ovarian inhibition. However, using of anise oil gave a converse result, resulting 4% activation of ovarian development. According to results the essential oil types could be classified into four categories depending on their inhibition or activation effects on ovarian development of bee workers as follows: the first category (strong inhibition), the percentage of inhibitory effect was more than 60%, which included spearmint and fennel oils. The second category (considerable inhibition), the inhibitory value ranged from 50-60%, included eucalyptus, citronella and geranium oils. The third one (slight inhibition), the inhibitory value ranged from 0-50%, included coriander and thyme oils. While the fourth (activation), the value was less than 0%, included anise oil. The appearance of egg-laying workers was recorded only by using thyme, anise oils and control (without oils).
ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of subsidence is the movement at the ground surface caused by underground excavations, which can cause severe damage to buildings or structures on the surface and infrastructure. These excavations exert redistribution of the original stresses around the openings. Different methods have been adopted to predict and quantify the subsidence with the subsidence parameters. These methods can be classified into three categories 1) Empirical methods based on the analysis of the field measurement, 2) Mathematical theories, 3) Numerical models including Finite Elements, Boundary Elements and Distinct Elements methods. In this paper, the surface subsidence data were collected over working longwall panel at Abu-Tartur phosphate mines after the face had been advanced 280m. Different mathematical theories namely Bals’, Peng’s, Knothe’s and Peck’s theories are applied to predict the subsidence through over the excavated panel. The obtained results are compared with the measured ones, it was found that Peck’s theory coincides well with the measured data. The degree of ground surface tilt, surface curvature and strain are derived from Peck’s theory.
Large quantities of solid wastes are generated in El-Nassar Mining Company at Sebaeya, Egypt as a result of mineral processing of phosphate ores. Over the years, the majority of these wastes have been stored in dumping areas which is aesthetically unattractive and degrading to the environment. However, these wastes, because of their similarity to conventional soils and aggregates, represent potentially useful sources of material for a variety of applications.

This paper is concerned with investigating the suitability of the coarse solid wastes generated from upgrading Sebaeya phosphate ores as aggregates for road paving. The properties of these wastes are tested, according to the Egyptian Standard Test Methods for road constructions. The obtained results proved that this kind of wastes can be used in road construction. The positive uses of these wastes are considered beneficial from the economic and environmental point of view.
NO : 304
TITLE : The Role of Public Relations in Supporting the Social Participation of Women: Field on Non governmental Organizations Operating in the Women Field in Egypt.
AUTHORS : Yosra H. Abd El-khalek
ADDRESS : Dept. of Information and Mass Media , Faculty of Arts, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

The thesis aims at studying the nature of integrated social concepts of Public Relation responsibilities and its goals and activities and studying the effective role of Public Relation in supporting the communication efforts of (NGOS), within field study on (NGOS) which are operating in the woman field in Assiut city to identify how (NGOS) depend on Public Relation activities to achieve its destination and on the Public Relation programs to activate the social participation of women. The results clarified that (NGOS) use all Public Relation functions (researches – planning – communication – evaluation) to achieve its aims. The study also revealed that Public Relation programs of (NGOS) aim at activate the social participation of women, it also aims at exploring that the major roles, which it goes through invoke the women to participate in (NGOS) activities and provide spurs for the volunteers.
Species composition of rodents in the Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University and El-Ghorieb farms (25 km. north east of Assiut city) revealed the presence of three species of rats in the cultivated area (viz., the Nile grass rat, *Arvicanthis niloticus* (Desm.), the grey bellied rat, *Rattus rattus alexandrinus* (Linn.) and the white bellied rat, *Rattus rattus frugivorus* (Linn.) *R. r. alexandrinus* recorded an average dominant percentage of (24.26% and 7.84%) in the Faculty of Agriculture and El-Ghorieb Farms. However, the average dominant percentages were (14.35% and 28.30%) for *R. r. frugivorus* and (11.39% and 13.85%) for *A. niloticus* in the Faculty of Agriculture and El-Ghorieb Farms, respectively.

The Norway rat, *Rattus norvegicus* was the only rodent encountered in the River Nile Bank. Also, a survey of rodents in Arab El-Awamer and a newly reclaimed area revealed the presence of four species (*A. niloticus, R. r. alexandrinus*, the house mouse, *Mus musculus* and lesser gerbia, *Gerbillus gerbillus*). The dominant percentage values were (63.27% and 18.92%), (24.49% and 67.57%), (12.24% and 0.0) and (0.0 and 13.51%) for *R. r. alexandrinus, A. niloticus*, *M. musculus* and *G. gerbillus* in Arab El-Awamer and the newly reclaimed area respectively.
Measurements of the cation exchange capacity (CEC) show significant soil properties, in particular its ability to retain the cations because of their mobility in the soil. Thirteen soil samples rich in electrolytes of the Cheliff plain (Algeria) were analyzed in order to measure their CEC and to draw up the existing relationship between texture, organic matter content and pH. In calcareous soils, the CEC values are always higher than those measured at pH 7. Regression equations using the percentages of organic carbon and clay as independent variables would make it possible to estimate 90% of the variability of the CEC measured in the ammonium acetate buffered at pH 7 and 89% of the variability for that measured at the pH of the soil. These percentages are particularly useful due to the fact that they make it possible to estimate the CEC of the soil according to the pH only starting from the organic matter and texture. The correlations between the salinity indices, the parameters of the saline phase and the physical properties, show that the cobalt-hexamine method makes it possible to characterize the soil of this plain with more precision than the Metson method. It constitutes a means for following-up the chemical quality of the soil. The Metson method makes it possible to approach the reactivity of the soil in relation with the geometry of the components. The measurement of the CEC at pH 7 makes it possible to envisage the water content at the permanent wilting point of the plants. Finally, it is noticed that a sodization of the adsorbing compound, which consequently generates a reduction in the structural stability and a reduction in the infiltration always leads to the salinity in these soil types.
ABSTRACT

Naturally occurring soils are often deposited in layers. Within each layer the soil may, typically, be assumed homogeneous, although the stress-strain characteristics of the stratified layers are generally quite different. The present study aims mainly to investigate the behavior of strip and rectangular footings placed on the surface of a two-layer soils system under a vertical central load, sand overlying clay. In the present research work, laboratory two-dimensional bearing tests were performed and finite element simulations of these tests using the finite element program PLAXIS 3D Tunnel were carried out to investigate the actual behavior and mode of failure of a two-layer soils system under a vertical central load. A detailed parametric study was carried out on the bearing capacity of sand layer overlying clay under prototype footings. This study is based on a careful assessment of appropriate combinations of soil properties. The results of the parametric study are used to illustrate the mechanics of the system and also to develop charts that may be used directly in the design.
ABSTRACT

Victims due to traffic accidents are more than 5000 of death and 22000 injures with different hurts. Economical loses are 2% from national total income according data of Egyptian society for protection from traffic accidents. Traffic accidents consider the second reason for death in Egypt. 80% of victims are 15: 45 years old (age of offering). Objective of study is to investigate factors on traffic accidents, this study concentrate on (human, place, and time). Study includes (1) Introduction about how we carried out applications. (2) Factors of human affect on traffic accidents: behaviors of drivers and pedestrians. (3) Investigate reasons of traffic accidents due to place. (4) Investigate time of traffic accidents about hours / day / week / month / season / year. (6) Put recommendations about how to decrease consequences of traffic accidents in Egypt.
ABSTRACT

The flow and dispersion of stack-gas emitted from different an elevated point source around flow obstacles in an urban environment have been investigated theoretically using computational fluid dynamics models (CFD) and experimentally in the diffusion wind tunnel under different condition of thermal stability using a tracer gas technique without buoyancy. The flow and dispersion fields in the boundary layer in an urban environment were examined at different flow obstacle. Gaseous pollutant is discharged in the simulated boundary layer over the flat area. The CFD models used for the simulation were based on the steady-state Reynolds-Average Navier-Stoke equations (RANS) with $\kappa$-$\varepsilon$ turbulence models; standard $\kappa$-$\varepsilon$ and RNG $\kappa$-$\varepsilon$ models. The flow and dispersion data measured in the wind tunnel experiments were compared with the results of the CFD models in order to evaluate the prediction accuracy of the pollutant dispersion. The results of the CFD models wind tunnel experiments showed good agreement with the results of the wind tunnel experiments. The obtained results indicate that the turbulent velocity is reduced by the obstacles models, and the maximum dispersion appears around the wake region of the obstacles. Moreover, these results are used to validate the corresponding Gaussian dispersion model prediction.
Thirst for water will become one of the most pressing resource issue of the current Century. The Egyptian water resources system is composed of many interacting components and intermingles with social, economic and environmental systems, which are also complex and uncertain. Fresh water resources include River Nile flow, precipitation and groundwater from both renewable and non-renewable aquifers. Egypt also practices the use of various types of marginal quality water, such as reuse of agricultural drainage water, reuse of treated domestic wastewater. In addition to the non-conventional water resources, desalination is being used to provide domestic water supply for some locations along the Mediterranean and the Red Sea coasts.

Egypt has reached a stage where the quantity of water is imposing limits on its economic development. The per capita share of water is continuously declining. The present share is below 1000 cm/capita/year (Sep. 2004), a figure that, according to international standards, is equal to the "water poverty limit" for a nation. This value might drop to 500 cm/capita/year in the year 2025, which would indicate "water scarcity". In terms of water quality, the few data available quality. Nile River is the main source of water in Egypt and we should pay more attention to make use of each drop, and reduces loss to the minimum as we can.

In the present paper we introduce a brief study about the evaluation of the existing water resources in Egypt and also the main resources of losses and how to deal with it. Also we should give attention to other important resources of water.
ABSTRACT

The studied area is located northwest of Assiut city which represents a large part of the Nile Valley in Assiut governorate. It lies between latitudes 27°15'00'' and 27°27'00'' N, and longitudes 30°42'30'' to 31°00' E, covering approximately 330 square kilometers. Fifteen Vertical Electrical soundings (VES) were carried out to evaluate the aquifer in the study area. These soundings were arranged to construct three geoelectric profiles crossing the Nile Valley. Three cross sections were constructed along these profiles to detect the geometry and geoelectric characteristics of the quaternary aquifer based on the interpretation of the sounding curves and the comparison with available drilled wells. The interpretation showed that the thickness of the quaternary aquifer in the study area ranges between 75 and 300 m, in which the maximum thicknesses are detected around Manfalut and at the west of El-Qusiya.
PHYSICAL POLLUTION
### ABSTRACT

The present work is an investigation of the effect of addition of Si and Cu on the precipitation sequence in Al-Mg-Si Alloys. For this purpose, four Al alloys have been considered. Microhardness (HV), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), electrical resistivity and thermoelectric power (TEP) measurements have been carried out for this study. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD), examinations have been utilized to confirm the obtained results.
ABSTRACT

Delayed wound healing in surgical patients who have received previous irradiation continues to be a significant problem. The aim of this study is to investigate whether radiation decreases the process of wound healing and whether supplemental vitamin C and honey can improve irradiated post surgical soft tissue healing.

Forty adult male albino rats were used in this work. They were divided equally into four groups. Group I the animals were wounded only, Group II the animals were wounded then irradiated, Group III the animals were treated with vitamin C plus combined irradiation and wound, Group IV animals received local application of honey plus combined irradiation and wound. Animals were sacrificed after 5 days and the wound area was cleaned carefully with 70% alcohol and the entire length of wound was excised. The specimens were fixed in formalin and processed for paraffin sections and light microscopy. Group II showed marked delay in the process of wound healing and large necrotic tissue and ulceration.

In group III the wound showed complete epitheliazation and the epidermis was formed of few layers of flat cells and there was also persistence of excessive granulation tissue. Therefore, the present work demonstrates that the use of vitamin C is of great value in improving the process of healing of wounds exposed to irradiation.
ABSTRACT

The present study was confirmed to investigate the role of green tea polyphenols as antioxidants in the protection and treatment of ultraviolet B skin photocarcinogenesis and the role of sodium arsenite as cocarcinogen. UVB radiation induced dysplastic changes in epidermis, hyperplasia of hair follicle, trichofolliculoma, trichofolliculocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, fibropapilloma, rhabdomyosarcoma and mixed tumors. Green tea treatment prevented induction of hyperplasia of hair follicle, trichofolliculocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, fibropapilloma, rhabdomyosarcoma and mixed tumors. Green tea also reduced dysplastic changes and trichofolliculoma. Arsenite did not express its role as cocarcinogen in this experiment. Green tea treatment has no effect in the UVB and arsenite group. Giemsa stain revealed increased number of mast cells in benign and malignant tumors. They were large in number in relatively differentiated malignant tumors. There was significant increase in number of AgNORs in malignant tumors than in benign tumors. AgNORs can be used in grading squamous cell carcinoma.
DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT
ABSTRACT

This thesis is conducted to throw some light on the major production and marketing problems of farm crops in the youth graduate farms Refaa El-Tahtawy village in Assiut Governorate. The study is mainly recommended the following: The importance of following suitable agricultural cycles to increase the soil fertility and increase the productivity. Trying to give many agricultural loans with low benefits. Encouraging the cooperative society under the investigation to play a wide role in distribution of farm inputs and marketing farm output for their members of youth graduate farmers.
NO : 317
TITLE : Impact of Economic Reform Policies on Some Agricultural Economic Indicators in Egypt.
AUTHORS : Mohamed Abd El-aziz Sayed
ADDRESS : Dept of Agriculture Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut university
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2004

ABSTRACT

The main task of this research work “theses” is conducted to realize the impact of economic liberalization on some economic indicators in Egypt through studying and analyzing of income, investment labor force, wage, wage per labor, agricultural credit policy, foreign trade all of these are treated on both national and agricultural sector levels. In view of the results obtained, the study found out that, there are some significant positive effects of liberalization policy in agricultural sector on some indicators under investigation.

NO : 318
TITLE : Genetic Improvement for Dry Forage Yield and Seed Setting in Alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) Populations.
AUTHORS : Amal Abd El-rahim Tag El-din
ADDRESS : Dept. of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2006

ABSTRACT

Genetic improvement for dry forage yield and seed setting in alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) was approached through applying two successive cycles of phenotypic directional selection in five local varieties. The first cycle was imposed for increased dry forage yield using half-sib family selection at an intensity of 7.5%. The second cycle of selection was applied for greater pollen fertility in the polycross progenies descended from the plants with improved dry forage yield. Half-sib heterosis was also determined in five inter-population crosses established among the half-sib families selected for higher % pollen fertility in the five populations.
(Architecture)

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<td>TITLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Khaled A. Yousef</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The 1980s have witnessed the rise of the idea of Intelligent Architecture introducing architects, planners, critics, developers, owners and users to a wide range of abilities and opportunities as well as challenges, despite there was no standard definition of the term Intelligent Architecture. The wide use of the term, the complexity of the concept, the offered opportunities and the imposed challenges have made the need to be explicit about the whole theory to become crucial; especially when taking the local context and varying standards into account. In this research and in order not to lose the concept of Intelligent Architecture; imitating without understanding the implications, an Integrated Profile of Intelligent Architecture (IPIA) has been worked out. Then, the profile has been applied to the Department of Architectural Engineering at Assiut University, Egypt, giving it the chance to experience a level of architectural intelligence on the perspective of the worked out IPIA. After that, the ability of the profile to contribute to the local context of the Department of Architectural Engineering is argued; in terms of investigating the opportunities if offers and the challenges it poses.
(Architecture)

| NO     | 320 |
| AUTHORS| Nouby Mohamed Hassan |
| ADDRESS| Dept. of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Assiut University |

ABSTRACT

The research dilemma of this paper lies in the arguable differences on the directions of deconstruction theory in architecture. The primary inquiry of this study focuses on these differences in addition to identifying the contributions of deconstruction on architectural spaces. However difficult, the paper provides an attempt through a comparison between the architectural theories of modernism and deconstruction (represented by Mies Van Der Rohe and Frank Owen Gehry respectively), in terms of thoughts and works in relation to architectural spaces. The research methodology adopts a critical view by conducting a comparative analysis study for architectural spaces in modernism and deconstruction. Some of the important results of this study include asserting that architectural spaces are principally different in deconstruction compared to modernism in their boundaries, status, and the architectural character of building enclosing these spaces. The substantial change of the architectural spaces in deconstruction has come out through the variances of space boundaries, their architectural status internally and externally, and examining new shapes that are not bounded to familiar rules. This is in addition to stimulating the observer's view and attracting the attention while navigating the space wherein exquisite and natural views are utilized.
ABSTRACT

Many Studies and researches have been performed in the field of Islamic architecture, but it has noticed that human values in this field of studies have not get much concern. This means that there is a need to review Islamic architecture in light of cultural and environmental features not to enrich controversial debate between originality and modernity, but to throw light on human values which are included in the architectural works of Islamic Architecture that has been spread in all over the whole world.

This paper aims to study the human values that have been attained through Islamic Architecture according to Islamic teachings from the source of the Islamic law "sharia" represented in the holy Quran and sauna which accomplished happiness and comfort for mankind everywhere. the paper consists of three parts; the first part aims to identify the concept of human values and its role in the field of architecture and construction, through the second part it's possible to recognize the sources of architectural thinking in Islam, and the third part presents an analysis of human values in Islamic architecture.

The search comes to approve that Islamic architecture attained human values from the pacific ocean eastward to the Atlantic ocean westward, and from Andalusia and turkey northward to middle and South Africa southward through the last fourteen centuries.
ABSTRACT

Although the contradicted opinions, the term "Globalization" has acquired the attention of economists, sociologists, cultured, and politicians. They are interested in the rapid developments affect all fields (economic, politics, sociology, ecology ...) and passed the boundaries between the countries, nations and cultures. The media has a clear role in spreading this concept so that the globalization has been considered a historical determinism and with no alternative.

The globalization involves the daily facts and concerning all nations and societies. The built environment is the context of globalization, and the necessity of utilize the epoch technology may contradict with the need to guard the locality of the architecture which make it an art belongs to its culture. So the challenge between the local architecture and global architecture is the main problem of this paper. The paper aims at studying the concept of local architecture in the age of globalization, and the influence of globalization on the local architectural thinking in contemporary era.

The paper consists of three parts: First one is an exploration of the deiferent meanings of the term Globalization and its effects on the local concepts, while the second part studies the concept of local Architecture versus the international (or global) architecture, the third part presents a theoretical approach for the local architectural trends in the global era. The paper conclude that: Because of the spreading of globalization concepts, the local architectural trends will go in one of two ways; One of them is: architectural trends will go against the global trends; and it will use the architecture as a defense tool to announce its particular identity through RE- Production of Local models, and it may use exaggerated details. The other one is: architectural trends will go with the global trends and the architecture will be one of the ways which will be used to announce the belonging of globalization through COPYING formal models from the leading counties of globalization. The second one is expected to be the strong trend in the weak parts of the globalization ring.
ABSTRACT

Natural lighting within a space could be affected by many factors. These factors could be grouped under three levels: planning levels, landscape level and architectural design level, as planning level impact of changing both the latitude and topography of the site, roads and building surrounding the site could also be important factors. On the landscape level many factors could be involved as the materials used in the surrounded spaces, green built. On the other hand, as for the level of architectural design, it incorporates the impact of changing both the interval environment of the spaces and the dimensions of the space itself size and pattern of windows could also be a main factor at the process. Because at the difficulty of studying the impact of those factors together. The paper focus on the impact at internal environment of the space on the behavior of natural light inside the space.

To achieve this task. The paper has depended on the deductive reasoning approach in addition to the actual measurements of natural lighting in some educational building of Assiut University. The study is based on the comparison of many similar cases in the architectural features of the external and internal. The only different was the color, color of wall, floors, or furniture, elements represents the internal environment of intensity and the rate of distribution of natural lighting within the spaces. By comparing these case each of average intensity of natural lighting and proliferation and penetration and of natural lighting during official working hours, we can develop a set of finding and recommendations and contributing to select suitable treatments for certain case suffering from natural lighting problems. The paper also contribute directly to activate the role of natural lighting within building spaces, that would reduce the rate of electrical consumption in educational facilities.
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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Bioclimatic Design of Tall Buildings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Rasha Mazen Abd El-salam, Mohamed Abd El-Samea Eid, and Aymen Eissa Abd-El-alim</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Architectural, Faculty of Engineering, Assiut University</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

The concept of tall buildings is determined by the level of civilization and technological progress of the countries, where their heights in some regions can exceed 400 meters. With increasing the importance of the public environmental problems and the rapid increase of tall buildings in city centers, it became necessary to study and define how these buildings are compatible to the environment.

This research aims at surveying the design considerations of tall buildings in order to study the bioclimatic design of these buildings to satisfy the comfort the building's to users over the year by using passive energy sources, which depend on natural ventilation and the utilization of sunlight. This reduces the energy consumption and the associated emission of carbon dioxide and other pollutants of the surrounding environmental.

This research is focused on the study of the design features for tall buildings including service cores (which ensure natural lighting and ventilation for these cores) as well as orientation of the building and defining openings' places in facades (for energy conservation) and natural ventilation (in order to design the spaces in these buildings to move air from outside into inside taking into account the minimum limit of privacy, which is requested by the building's users). This research is concluded by studying the Commerzbank Headquarters building in Germany being considered one of the examples of bioclimatically-designed tall buildings.
(Bread Wheat)

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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mahmoud Abou El-seoud El-rawey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Divergent phenotypic selection was performed for cell membrane thermostability (CMS) as well as for grain yield per plant in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) under the heat stressed field conditions of a late sowing date. Five F2 populations derived from crosses established between eight all landraces quite variable in heat susceptibility index were used which comprised four heat resistant x heat susceptible and one heat susceptible crosses. CMS was assayed in the flag leaves of field hardened segregating plants at anthesis. Positive and significant responses to selection for CMS were obtained in both the high and low directions in the five populations. Selection for high CMS produced concurrent positive and significant responses in grain weight per spike and 1000 grain weight in the five populations. Meanwhile, Positive and significant concurrent responses to selection for high CMS were obtained in grain yield per plant only in two of the five populations. Selection for low CMS reduced grain weight per spike and 1000 grain weight indicating impaired capacity for grain filling. Selection for higher grain yield per plant under heat stress produced significant positive responses in three of the five populations. However, selection for lower grain yield per plant was ineffective in four of the five populations.
(Bread Wheat)

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE : Viability and Quality of Some Bread Wheat Varieties as Affected by Mill Storage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS : Mahmoud A. Mohamed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS : Dept. of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This experiment was conducted at the laboratories of the Agronomy Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University, during the period 2004-2005 and laboratories (Gerga mill – Mena mill – Tema mill) Upper Egypt mills company Sohage. Six introduced wheat varieties Russian wheat, Canadian wheat, Syrian wheat, American wheat; French wheat and Germany wheat were used. Grains of wheat genotypes were tested for variability and were examined for quality parameters such as (seed index, test weight, moisture percentage, protein percentage and color percentage. Six genotypes were evaluated with four replications for one year. On the other hand, milled 100 grams of clean wheat genotype and percent extraction of flour, coarse and fine bran were estimated. Viability test was estimated germination percentage according International Seed Testing Association (I.S.T.A., 1993).
NO : 327
TITLE : Broccoli (Brassica oleracea var. italica) Growth and Yield Under Assiut Conditions.
AUTHORS : Shaymaa H. Moslem
ADDRESS : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2005

ABSTRACT

The present experiments were carried out at the vegetable Experimental farm Department at the faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University during the winter seasons of (2002-2003) and (2003-2004). The aim of these studies was to investigate the effect of five planting dates on the head quality of broccoli (Brassica oleracea var. italica) three genotypes. There were significant differences among the five planting dates. The average of plant fresh weight, plant height, number of leaves, plant stem weight, stem length, number of branches, stem diameter, number of days from transplanting to harvest time, number of days from sowing to harvest time and number of secondary heads the earliest planting date were superior to other planting dates. The latest planting date gave the highest value of duration of harvest period, sulfur% and vitamin C%. Assiut-1 gave the heaviest head weight and highest value of sulfur%. Italian cv. gave the highest value of vitamin C%. Results of this study obtained that Assiut-1 cv. gave the highest curd quality on July 15 and high sulfur% on Nov. 15. Cultivar Italian gave the highest value of vitamin% on Nov. 15.
### (Cabbage)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Performance of Some Ecotypes of &quot;Baladi&quot; Cabbage Brassica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Olla S. El-din Kamel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Field trials were conducted during the three years 2002-2005 in the Experimental Farm of Assiut University, to evaluate the effect of five planting dates, from May 15 to September 15 at monthly intervals, on the growth, yield and yield quality of eleven landraces (ecotypes) of the local cv of the Baladi cabbage. These eleven ecotypes were collected from different parts of Egypt covering a wide range of environments. In each year, the experiment consisted of 55 treatments, (the combination of five transplanting date x eleven cabbage accessions), laid out in a split plot design. Only data of the first and second years were presented in the text and reference was made to the third year when some contradiction appeared in the data between the first and second year.

### (Cereal)

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<tr>
<th>NO</th>
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Ecological Studies on Cereal Aphids and Their Control in Sohag Governorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Walid Abd El-awal Mahmoud Ebrahim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2005</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

This study includes:
1- Survey of cereal aphids and the associated natural enemies in wheat fields.
2- The seasonal abundance of the common cereal aphids in wheat field in relation to weather factors.
3- Study the response of cereal aphids to certain agricultural practices (wheat varieties, planting dates and fertilization).
The study aimed to evaluate the effect of 1000 or 2000 ppm lead on broiler performance (BW, BWG, F. cons, F. conv, carcass traits and some blood estimates) and egg production performance of Dandarawi hen (EN, EW, ELR, and EM) affected by 1500 or 3000 ppm lead. The study aimed also to determine the effect of two blown levels of cement dust on broiler and layer performance and some organs.
ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the possible improving effects of fish oil, olive oil and melatonin on the induced hypercholesterolemia in adult male rats. 50 rats were used in this study and were divided into 5 groups 10 rats each. Rats of group 1 were fed on a standard diet and those of group 2 were fed on a standard diet enriched with 1% cholesterol (cholesterol fed group) for 10 weeks. Groups 3-5 were fed as in group 2 then the diet was replaced by standard diet and fish oil in group 3 (fish oil group), standard diet and olive oil in group 4 (olive oil group) and standard diet and melatonin in group 5 (melatonin group) for 2 weeks. Then, blood samples were taken from all animals and the aorta of each animal was obtained after slaughtering and examined histologically to assess the presence of atherosclerosis. Parameters of the lipogram [total plasma cholesterol (TPC), high density lipoprotein (HDL), Low density lipoprotein (LDL) and triglycerides (TG), superoxide dismutase (SOD), total thiol, nitric oxide (NO) and lipid peroxide (LP) were measured. feeding cholesterol significantly increased TPC, LDL , TG and LP and significantly decreased HDL, SOD, NO and total thiol. There was a significant decrease in TPC, LDL, TG and LP by using fish oil, olive oil and melatonin while, the level of SOD, NO and total thiol were significantly increased and non significant increase in the level of HDL. Fish oil caused the greatest reduction in TG and the greatest increase in NO denoting improvement of vascular endothelial function. Olive oil was the most effective in reducing TPC and total thiol and melatonin was the best factor reducing LDL and LP and consequently atherogenesis and was the most effective in restoring SOD. Histological examination of the aorta from rats of the fish oil, Olive oil and melatonin groups showed atheromatous fibrous plaques nearly to the same extent in all groups but absence of well developed fibrous cap which was found in the cholesterol fed group denoting slight improvement. It was concluded that diet additives as fish oil, olive oil or melatonin injection have modulating effect on the parameters of the lipogram, oxidative stress markers and histological features of atherosclerotic lesion and that the improvement of the aortic wall was slight due to the short period of treatment (2 weeks only) to produce marked change in the aortic wall.
Response of Some Corn Genotypes to Different Types of Fertilizers Under Upper Egypt Condition.

Ebrahim Abd El-aziz

Dept. of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University

Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

This research was concerned with studying the response of some corn genotypes to different types of fertilizers under Upper Egypt conditions. The present study was carried out at Kom Ombo Agriculture Secondary School Farm in Aswan government by designing two experiments in seasons 2002 and 2003. Each experiment contained two variables distributed randomly in a split-plot design. The corn genotypes, i.e. open pollination single cross 10 and triple cross hybrid 310 were allotted in the main plots and fertilizers types i.e. NPK, organic and bio-fertilizer and their combination were in sub-plots using four reflects. The results obtained showed that triple cross 310 hybrid surpassed other genotypes in all studied traits except. Ear diameter, number of rows/ear and protein which response to open-pollination by using three types of fertilizer.
(Communities)

NO : 333
TITLE : Analytical Study of The Design Criteria of Basic Schools in Egypt (Assiut as a Case Study).
AUTHORS : Omaymah M. Radwan
ADDRESS : Dept. of Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

This work aims to study analyze the design criteria of the major factors that affect the education process in the schools of basic education. The thesis has dealt with the effect of two main factors: "usage and environment" on the design of the education spaces. The thesis has divided into three chapters: The first chapter is a theoretical study about basic education in Egypt its means, goals and its historical development, this chapter also studied both the pupils and the education spaces requirements and the human approach for school design and factors affecting it. The second chapter studied the effect of the two main factors "usage and environment" on design of the education spaces and raising the efficiency and education level of the pupils. In this chapter the following topics have been studied: the physical properties of the basic education pupils at their different stages, the direct effect of these properties on the education space and its contents and the effect of education program on them that are required to practice the varies education activities, and the environmental factors affecting the design of schools and the student's performance. The third chapter, is a field study about a group of schools in Assiut city, it describes the stages of collecting the data that is necessary to show the efficiency of the pupil and education process. Results and Recommendation, they summarizes the negative factors in our schools and the major recommendations to correct them.
ABSTRACT

Climate is one of the natural elements that should be taken into consideration on the designing and planning of cities in general, and residential clusters in particular. Climate is one of the determinants in the location of cities and its various activities. It also determines the distribution and formation of structural blocks and as well as the inner spaces of the buildings. Research Problem: The study aims at highlighting the accuracy of climatic design of the new residential clusters especially those located at desert areas as they have rough climate and need the utmost climatic qualification required for their development. The study aims at ensuring that the climatic conditions were taken into consideration on the construction of the residential clusters in new desert cities. The study falls into three main parts. Part One: The effect of climate upon residential clusters located in desert areas: This chapter aims at clarifying the effect of climate as a natural determinant for residential clusters in desert areas. Since climate is one of the natural environmental elements that affect man, the study of climatic characteristics in desert areas and knowledge of the climatic regions, in general and the Egyptian regions in particular. Also, climatic effect on man and how to reach the optimal climatic relief are considered the primary step for reaching typical structural clusters that are climatically treated. Also, the study attempts to provide a detailed idea on structural models in desert areas through the traditional architecture of these models in regard to their outline or design. The study deals with the climatic analysis of some classic and modern examples to reach a mature understanding of architecture in the desert now and in the past. Part Two: Environment factors affecting of residential clusters in desert regions: This part aims at analyzing the interchangeable relation between natural environment and residential clusters through studying the factors affecting the climate of residential clusters in desert regions. This part deals with the most effective factors on the climate of the external spaces, and factors related to city planning and location, and the effect of street width and types, external spaces, and landscape on the climate of residential clusters in the dry hot lands. The study also tackles the most effective factors on the climate of inters pace in the residential buildings based on the building dimensions, %, direction and thermal characteristics for building materials, size of windows and how to limit thermal diffusion into the residential spaces so as to recognize such factors, and consequently reach human climatic relief. Part Three: Climatic evaluation of Assiut new city as an example of desert residential clusters: This part deals with the analysis of location, city structure, selected and available residential buildings, and climate, finally, This part provides an analytical study of field measurements of temperature, internal and external air speed and the surrounding spaces, arenas, streets and green landscape in cold and warm periods. Some results were achieved and can be used as guidelines for future residential and architectural layouts. The research concludes with some general results and recommendations.
Eight promising lines and two commercial varieties were grown at two sowing dates under two irrigation regimes in two successive seasons of 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 (8 environments). Highly significant differences among genotypes, planting dates, irrigation regimes, and significant G x E interactions were obtained for all the studied traits. Delaying sowing date and water stress reduced all studied traits. The highest grain yield / feddan were obtained from genotypes F 10 (129), Giza 164 and Giza 168 which recorded 15.0, 15.8 and 16.1 arab feddan, respectively), these previous genotypes had late heading date. The regression coefficient was highly significant and positively correlated with the mean performance for most studied traits, indicating that low yielding genotypes were stable while high yielding ones were rather responsive. However, genotypes H 109, Giza 164 and Giza 168 exhibited stability and high yielding. On the other hand, the bi values for genotypes H 109, Giza 164 and Giza 168 were >1, this indicating that these genotypes are more adaptive for highly favorable environments. The results of path-coefficient analysis under recommended and late sowing date, showed strong positive direct effects of the No. of spikes/ plant and spike length and moderate one of 1000- kernel weight on yield for those studied genotypes of wheat. Moreover, the direct effect of days to heading, No. of spikes/ plant, spike length and 1000- kernel weight on yield decreased from recommended to late sowing date.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Improving of Yield and Quality of Sugar Beet Varieties Using Planting and Harvesting Dates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mohamed S. Hendy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Agricultural Division, Sugar Technology Research Institute, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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### ABSTRACT

Sugar beet is the second sugar crops in Egypt. The Egyptian strategy to overcome the sugar production shortage depends mainly on extending sugar beet production. This work was carried out to examine the use of planting dates, harvest age, and varietal response in terms of yield and quality. The work was carried out at Elhafir Shehab-Eldin region at the northern part of Dakahlia governorate north of Egypt (Latitude 31° 25” N) during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 seasons. Three planting rounds were used in this work. Each round was treated as a separate experiment. The first round started on August 11th, the second round started on 5th of September while the third one started at 29th of September. Three multigerm sugar beet varieties were selected for each round. The harvesting age treatments were at 6, 7, and 8 months. Samples of roots were taken and submitted to analyzing at the same day at beet reception laboratory in Dakahlia Sugar Factory to measure sugar percentage, Potassium, Sodium, and $\gamma$-amino Nitrogen. Quality index was calculated and used to estimate sugar recovery $\%$, and sugar yield / feddan. Furthermore, farmers’ earning in Egyptian pounds was calculated using the methods of farmers’ accounting at the Dakahlia beet sugar company. A proposed plan for planting and harvesting different sugar beet varieties was established that can be used to optimize factory operation and the quality of the beet delivered.
ABSTRACT

Plant growth regulator supplements into the nutrient medium are one of the most influential factors affecting efficiency of in vitro propagation. While benzyladenine (BA) has been extensively studied, no information is available on sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*, L.) responses to thidiazuron (TDZ). Current study used explants prepared from proliferating shoots of established axenic cultures of two cvs (11 and 44). Explants were incubated on agar solidified (0.7% g) Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium containing 3% sucrose and supplemented with 5µM BA or 0.5 µM TDZ or used free of BA and TDZ (MS-0, control). Data suggesting that BA and TDZ were indispensable for in vitro propagation of sweet potato since no excisable shoot were produced on MS-0 medium. BA was more effective than TDZ in inducing multiple shoot buds but only one shoot developed to well excisable shoot from such multiple shoot-buds. Responses to BA and TDZ were cultivar-dependent for percentage of explants excisable shoot which was higher on BA-medium in cv 11 while on TDZ-medium for cv 44. The harvested shoots from BA-medium had 13 leaves and those produced on TDZ-medium developed 10 leaves. In vitro rooting was not necessary since non-rooted shoots were capable to root while acclimatized to ex-vitro conditions. Cultivar 11 showed 100% survival after ex-vitro acclimatization whether on BA or TDZ medium. All plantlets of cv 44 produced on TDZ medium survived the ex-vitro acclimatized while those from BA medium showed 87% survival rate. It is proposed that culture of 12 single nodal axillary-buds prepared during September from growing sweet potato cv. 11 in the production field would produce transplants to grow one feddan (25,000) next season (April) after 4 sequential cycles of in vitro propagation on BA-medium. For cv. 44, starting with 25 axillary buds cultured on TDZ-medium would be needed. The described protocol may be useful to establish micropropagation industry of sweet potato that to help in overcoming difficulties of conventional vegetative propagation for this crop species.
ABSTRACT

Okra (main crop) and cowpea or cucumber (secondary crops) were grown at the Experimental farm of Assiut University, in alternate hills 20 cm apart on 70 cm spaced rows. Okra was planted on April 1st (2004) or April 7th (2005). Cowpea was planted as intercrop with okra on three planting dates in 2004 (April 1st, 27th and June 6th) and four planting dates in 2005 (April 7th, 16th, May 16th and June 1st). Cucumber was planted as intercrop on two planting dates in 2004 (April 1st and 27th) and three planting dates in 2005 (April 7th, 16th and May 16th). Sole crop treatments were also involved in the intercrop system. Data indicated that okra/cowpea intercropping did not affect or increased okra pod yield. Cowpea, on average, produced 231 kg dry seed yield per feddan when planted either simultaneously or 3 weeks after planting okra. In terms of intercropping evaluation parameters, ‘aggressiveness’ suggested that okra was dominant crop. The land equivalent ratio (LER) of okra/cowpea intercropping for both of these planting dates and the two years was 1.2. With regard to cucumber, fruit yield was produced only when it was planted simultaneously with okra. Okra/cucumber intercropping based on simultaneous planting of both crops depressed okra pod yield to 83.2% of the pure stand okra cultivation. Intercropped cucumber yield as percent of sole culture was 71%. ‘Aggressiveness’ intercropping parameter suggested that cucumber was dominant crop. LER of okra/cucumber intercropping, on average, was 1.6 when both crops were simultaneously planted. To benefit from added cucumber and cowpea crops, it is recommended to plant them simultaneously on the same date of planting okra. It is also possibly to plant cowpea 3 weeks after planning okra.
ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted in 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 cropping seasons, in the Vegetables Research Station, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University, to evaluate yield performance of onion cv. (Giza 6) fertilized with animal or chicken manures or mineral fertilizer. The applied quantity of organic fertilizers was decided based on their contents of N, P and K and taking into account the recommended amounts of these nutrients. The results obtained showed that the yield and quality of onion were significantly influenced by fertilizer types. The highest yield of onion bulbs (7.26 and 8.82 ton/feddan for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006, respectively) was obtained by the application of chicken manure in both seasons comparing with animal manure and mineral fertilizers in 2004/2005 (7.04, 7.74, respectively) and in 2005/2006 (5.55, 7.17 ton/feddan, respectively). Additionally, the application of chicken manure increased onions dry matter, weight of individual bulb and bulb diameter.
ABSTRACT

Literature have shown large agreement on the notion that enhanced formation of pistillate flowers increases the yield of immature fruits in summer squash (Cucurbita pepo L.). However, selection scheme to improve sex expression is not adequately clarified in our local favorable cv ‘Eskandrani’. Our initial assessment in an open pollinated population grown in summer and winter seasons showed the existence of discrete group of phenotypes that is largely influenced by environmental factors. The χ² test of phenotypic distribution in open pollinated population suggested fitness to 2 dominant major genes controlling sex expression. Based on progeny test in the first selfed generation, one line homozygous for maleness was obtained and four heterozygous balanced monoecious lines were identified. The latter lines showed 3: 1 segregation ratio for balanced monoecious phenotype and predominant pistillate flower producing phenotype, respectively. These lines consistently behaved as heterozygous balanced monoecious phenotype up to the third generation. Increasing tendency to femininity was associated with lowered node of the first female flower and reduced stem length and number of leaves. Immature fruit yield trial conducted during summer and winter seasons indicated superiority of the four balanced monoecious lines to the open pollinated population and the inferiority of the line producing predominantly staminate flowers. This study suggests the feasibility of complete elimination of maleness phenotype in summer squash cv ‘Eskandrani’ by line breeding and the significance of correlated response with improved sex expression to enhance crop earliness and elevate immature fruit yield.
(Dairy Products)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Chemical and Microbiological Studies on Some Home Made Dairy Products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Abd El-manem KH. Abd Allah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>Dept. of Dairy Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
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<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2004</td>
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</table>

ABSTRACT

This work had been carried out in order to study chemical and microbiological properties of some Home made dairy products (Kareish cheese, Laban Raybe and whey). Also isolation and identification of some lactic acid bacteria from these products. Results indicated that these products have a high nutritive value, but have poor hygienic conditions.

The study sheds lights on the following: The local and foreign capacity to supply wheat to milling industry in Egypt. The basic features of Milling industry, the roles of Government public and prevail sectors, in addition, the estimation of milling costs and efficiency indicators. The study reached the following recommendations: It is needed to develop a local system to increase local wheat production needed for the local milling industry. The necessity to use more railway means in wheat milling industry, and to shed light on economic and technical aspects of Nile river wheat transportation. An economic study should be undertaken to reduce the loss and waste of wheat and to determine the optimum location of silos in Egypt. Farm primitive mills should be developed and cylinder type mills should increase on the expense of stone sheller mills. Private sector must be encouraged to import more wheat and to join and participate effectively in the milling industry.
(Dairy Quality)

**NO** : 342  
**TITLE** : Quality Assessment of Some Local and Imported Dairy Products.  
**AUTHORS** : El-Zahraa M. Ebrahim  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Dairy Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University  
**SOURCE** : Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

**ABSTRACT**

Local and imported dairy products samples were collected from market and were compared with Egyptian standards. Samples of white soft cheese, Feta, Yoghurt, UHT milk, Roauefort and Edam cheese, chemically and microbiologically evaluated.

(Date)

**NO** : 343  
**TITLE** : Physiological Studies on Fruit Set and Yield of Zaghloul and Samany Date CVs Under Aswan Conditions.  
**AUTHORS** : Mohamed A. Foad Mohamed Badran.  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.  
**SOURCE** : Thesis (Ph. D) 2004

**ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted on Zaghloul and Samany date palm grown in Aswan for tow successive seasons 2001. The main objectives are: 1- Studying the effect of GA3 on fruit set and yield of Zaghloul date cultivar. 2- To study the effect of pollin stored on yield of fruit characteristics of Zaghloul cultivar. 3- To investigate the effect of bagging on fruit set, yield, and characteristics of Zaghloul and Saamany CVs. 4- Studying the effect of different pollinizers on yield parameters and fruit characteristics of Zaghloul and Samany CVs. And 5- Studying the effect of different times pollination on yield parameters and fruit characteristics of Zagghloul and Samany CVs. Main results are 1- Increasing the initial and horticultural fruit set percentage as well as total yield as a result of GA3 application 2- Different pollinizers havaae significant effect on physical and chemical fruit paraeters of Zaghloul and Samani CBVs. 3- Bagging has a clear importance on improving the quality of both investigated CVs without any defect of fruit yield and characteristics 4. Pollination of Zagghloul and samani spaces can be continued to 6 day from space cracking, and 5. One year stored pollen grains have a significant importance especially for early spaces of Zagahloul CV.
NO : 344
TITLE : Some Physiological Studies on Fruiting of Haiany and Halawy Date Cultivars Under Assiut conditions.
AUTHORS : Abd El-rehim M. Ahmad
ADDRESS : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

ABSTRACT
This investigation was carried out during three successive seasons 2000, 2001 and 2002 on Halawy and Haiany date cultivars. The main objective of this experiment is to find out an additional information concerning the seasonal trend of producing new leaves and annual production of inflorescences, in addition tendency to the alternate bearing and shade more light on the effect of pollination rate and fruit thinning methods on yield and fruit development and their quality.

NO : 345
TITLE : Studies on Certain Fungal Diseases of Date Palm Off-shoots in New Valley, Egypt.
AUTHORS : Magd El-morsy Awad El-morsy.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Plant Pathology, Faculty Agriculture, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2004

ABSTRACT
Survey of leaf base rot and black scorch diseases on date palm off-shoots in New Valley governorate, in year 2000, indicate that both diseases infected Saidy date palm variety in different tested oases with different degrees. B. theobromae and T. paradoxa were the incidents of leaf bases rot and black scorch diseases, respectively. Isolates of the pathogens varied in their morphology, virulence, physiology and effect on host tissues as well as fingerprint. Infection by both diseases was affected by leaf age, host variety, and the tested environmental factors (temperature and relative humidity). The tested fungicides, organic products and biocides were effective in reducing, in vitro, growth of the tested isolates of the pathogens as well as infection by both diseases on Saidy variety. In general, spray with the tested materials one hour before artificial inoculation with the causal fungi was more effective in controlling of both diseases then spray 3 days after inoculation.
NO          : 346
TITLE  : Effect of Some Horticultural Practices on Yield and Fruit Quality of Certain Date Palm (Phoenix dactylifera L.) Cultivars Under Assiut Condition.
AUTHORS : Abd El-fataah Az El-aarab
ADDRESS : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2005

ABSTRACT
This investigation was carried out during three successive seasons i.e. 2001, 2002 and 2003 on Zaghloul, Haiany, Sewy and Amry date palm cultivars. Grown at the experimental orchard in Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt, where the soil is clay and well drained. The experiment was set in a split plot randomized complete block design. The research was achieved to throw some light on the effect of agricultural practices during April to July to improve the production of new leaves which subtended by inflorescences in following season. Also must removing small spathes in the axils of 8 or 14 month old leaves of studied cultivars to overcome the alternate bearing and improve fruit quality. In addition, pollination by 5 male strands pulp 10% sucrose and 0.20% boron/spathe was sufficiency to give good yield and fruit quality. Moreover, flower thinning enhanced fruit quality and regulated the yield. Removed 20to 30% of spathe strands before pollination are suitable to obtaining high yield with best fruit quality.
ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to maximize yield and improve fruit quality of Zaghloul date palms by spraying GA3 (50 ppm) or Sida Film (as wetting agent, 1cm³/1L) at three different growth stages of dates (Hababouk, Kimri and Khelal stages). Therefore, this investigation was carried out at the Fruit Orchard, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University in 2001 and 2002 on twenty one palms using split-plot arrangement of complete randomized block design (CRB) with 3 replicates. One palm each. The chosen palms were pollinated with a known male palm leaving 9 bunches/palm with 8:1 leaf/bunch ratio throughout the two studied seasons. According to the obtained results from this study, it could be conclude that all treatments with GA3 or Sida film significantly increased bunch weight and consequently yield weight/palm. Moreover, GA3 was superior than Sida film and it was more effective at the 1st growth stage of dates (Hababouk stage). In addition, either GA3 or Sida film resulted in a significant increase in physical characters of fruits, and showed no constant effect on chemical characters of Zaghloul dates. Theses results are important for economic and horticultural point view. It could be recommended under these conditions and the resembling conditions that spraying either GA3 (50 ppm) or Sida film (1cm³/1L) at Hababouk stage was useful to get high yield with good dates quality.
Two experiments were conducted at Poultry Farm, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University. In the first experiment forty eight New Zealand White rabbits of both sex weaned at six of age, weighing 986 g on average were randomly divided into 4 experimental treatments (12 rabbit per treatment). Four diets were formulated to be isocaloric and isonitrogenous having 0, 10, 20 and 30% DSM. The experiment aimed to study the utilization of DSM in feeding growing rabbits. Digestibility trial was carried out to evaluate the digestion coefficient and nutritive values of the experimental diets in the second experiment twenty four male New Zealand White adult rabbits (averaged of 3 Kg) were divided randomly into four groups, six per each. All rabbits were housed individually in galvanized wire cages, Results obtained indicated that the feed intake was significantly decreased as dietary DSM increased. The reduction in feed intake was 26.8 and 31.7% for the diets contained 20 and 30% DSM, respectively. The levels of 10 and 30% DSM significantly (P<0.05) improved feed conversion up to 13% during the period of 6-16 weeks of age. However the feed efficiency was significantly decreased during the 3rd and 4th month of age. The carcass weight significantly (p<0.05) decreased by increasing dietary DSM levels, while the dressing percent was not affected by DSM levels. No significant effect of DSM levels on forelimbs, hind limbs and loin percentages. However, the kidney and liver percentages were significantly affected by inclusion of DSM in the diets, The results of nutrient digestibility cleared that using diet containing 30% DSM decreased significantly (P<0.05) the digestion coefficients of CP. The digestibility of DM, OM, NFE and EE were decreased insignificantly due to DSM inclusion in rabbit's diet by any level. However, digestion coefficients of significantly decreased by increasing DSM level. The nutritive vales of the experimental diets expressed as TDN, DCP or DE were significantly decreased when DSM represented 10,20 and 30% from the diet. The diet contained 30% DSM represented 10, 20 and 30% DSM had the lowest nutritive value of DCP, DE and TDN. The values of DE were decreased by 13, 18 and 21% at the level of 10, 20 and 30% DSM, respectively.
(Date Seeds)

NO      : 349
TITLE   : Using Date Seed Meal in Dandarawi Laying Hens And Growing Cockerels Diets.
AUTHORS : Hassain A. Mahmoud
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal and Poultry Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University

ABSTRACT

Tow experiments were carried out to investigate the effect of different dietary levels of date seeds meal (DSM) on the performance of local Dandarawi laying hens and growing cockerels. One hundred twenty, 26 week old hens were distributed into four groups in the first experiment (30 birds for each treatment, 3 replicates each) and 240, eight weeks old growing cockerels were also distributed into four equal groups in the second experiment (60 birds for each treatment, 3 replicates each). Four levels of DSM (0, 10, 20, 30%) were used. Results from the first experiment indicated that replacing 20% of diet with DSM had no significant (P<0.05) effect on egg mass, egg production, feed efficiency and survivability. Using DSM at levels of 20 and 30% led to a significant increase in albumen weight and to a significant reduction in yolk, shell percentage, yolk index and shell thickness. Results from the second experiment revealed that there was a significant (p<0.05) reduction in weight gain and feed intake and a significant improvement in feed efficiency when DSM was included at levels of 20 and 30% of the growing cockerels diet. Replacing 30% of corn with DSM significantly increased in breast percentage and gizzard weight. However, dressing and fat pad percentages were significantly decreased as DSM increased in the diet.
ABSTRACT

A large of methodologies have been adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of Environmental Performance Large-Scale Development Projects (LSDPs). These methodologies vary in their formats and characteristics, and there are no specific criteria to select a methodology to be utilized for a certain project. Therefore, evaluating the effectiveness of each of these methodologies should be a prerequisite prior to using or applying it. This research aims to develop a benchmark tool that includes a set of comprehensive criteria to be applied to evaluate the effectiveness of current EPEMs including Checklists, Matrices, and Visual Overlays methodologies. The objective of the research is based on the assumption (hypothesis) that developing a comprehensive approach to evaluate the effectiveness of EPEMs based on a thorough combination of essential criteria will have the potential to enhance the final outcome of the process. The most apparent output is to adopt the EPOEM that will effectively ensure better, environmental, economic, social and communicational outputs. To achieve the goal of the study, the research is divided into four main chapters in addition to the Conclusions and Recommendations: Chapter 1: Introduction: Contains the statement of the problem, research objectives, significance, methodology, structure, scope, and limitations. Chapter 2: Theoretical Background: Includes definitions of general environmental terms and aspects; the nature of environmental impacts of LSDPs; the necessity of environmental performance evaluation (EPE) process; introduction to Environmental Performance Evaluation Methodologies (EPEMs), and the need to evaluate the effectiveness of these methodologies. Chapter 3: Developing Criteria for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Environmental Performance Evaluation Methodologies (EPEMs): highlights the essentials for developing criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of EPEMs, a set of comprehensive proposed criteria are then extracted. Chapter 4: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Environmental Performance Evaluation Methodologies (EPEMs) using the Proposed Criteria: In this chapter, the proposed criteria are applied to compare selected number of methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of EPEMs of Large-scale projects. Advantages and disadvantages for each methodology are explained. Finally, a reflection on the application of criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of selected EPEMs is addressed. Chapter 5: Contains the research conclusions, recommendations, and future work.
(Domestic Violence)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Study Of Domestic Violence Against Women Attending Out Patient Clinics In Assiut University Hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Asmaa Ghareeb Mohamed*, Hammam Mohamed Hammam**, Mahasen Ahmed Abd El-wahed***, Hoda Diab Fahmy Ibrahim*, and Shokria Adly Labib*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University* Dept. of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University** Dept. of Community Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the magnitude of domestic violence and to assess the underlying factors for it among women seeking medical care from out patient clinics in Assiut University Hospitals (AUH). The study was conducted in four out patient clinics (antenatal, gynecological, family planning and sterilty clinics) affiliated to AUH. The studied sample age ranged from 18-49 years. The total number of the women was 1000. Two tools for data collection were used a quantitative (structured interview questionnaire) and a qualitative (FGDs) focus group discussions which utilized to gain insight and identify views of women regarding domestic violence. Data was collected during the period from October 2003 to September 2004. The results of the study revealed that 54.2% of wives and one third of (34.1%) of husbands were illiterate, while (21%) of wives and (31.3%) of husbands graduated from secondary school. The vast majority of the women were housewives, while 25.4% of husbands were employees. Regarding the residence, more than three quarters 78.2% of the study sample lives in rural areas, compared to 21.8% in urban areas. Concerning the history of violence against the wives, 41.3% of the studied sample experienced one or more types of violence. Physical violence was reported in the form of pushing, hitting, pushing on the floor and pulling hair in a percentage of 45%, 82.8%, 41.2% and 35.8%, respectively. As regard to the psychological abuse, the results show that 89.3% of wives faced violence verbally abused. The most important causes of domestic violence stated by women were husband relatives problems (33.1%), financial problems (21%), and household duties problems (20.8%). Concerning the psychosocial impact of violence upon wives health, 45% of wives faced violence not tell any one about abuse and keep it in her internal feeling, while 30.5% of them had a feeling of loneliness. A statistically significant difference was found between husband education, wife education and the presence of violence It was observed that as the education level of them increase the occurrence of violence became lesser. On the other hand, the results of the present study revealed that there is statistically significant difference between wife's age and violence, it was founded that about one third of wives who faced violence, their age ranged between 20-24 years and about 24.9% of them their age ranged between 25-29 years. Results of the qualitative part revealed that, women who don't face any type of violence since marriage stated that, love and respect between husbands was the key for being enjoy a stable and happy life till now. The present study concluded that, domestic violence was found as a public health problem which has many consequences on health, physically and emotionally. The study recommended that health education programs should be directed toward increasing awareness of people about the problem of domestic violence and its effect upon family health.
(Drip Irrigation and Phosphorus Fertilization)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Management of Drip Irrigation and Phosphorus Fertilization of some Field Crops Grown on Sandy Calcareous Soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mamdouh Abd El-hafiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Soil and Water, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2006</td>
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</table>

ABSTRACT

A greenhouse experiments were carried out in the greenhouse of soil and water, Assiut and field experiments were carried out at at El-Ghorieb, Assiut, to study the effect of using different forms of phosphorus fertilizers that have different acid effect (five fertilizers), amount of irrigation water (tow amount), and frequency of phosphorus fertigation (tow frequencies) on the movement of phosphate in soil, soil pH, distribution of available phosphorus in root zoon, uptake of phosphate and yield. Corn and wheat were used in the study. The study showed that Pfertigation using acid forms decreased soil pH about 0.2-0.4 pH units and urea phosphate and phosphoric acid were the most effective fertilizers, available phosphorus in the root zoon affected by acid forms of phosphorus fertilizers and this reflected at the yield. Amount of irrigation water had medium effect on the movement phosphate in the root zoon.

(Economic Development)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Economic Effects of Agricultural Investments on Economic Development of Agricultural Sector in Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Dalia Hamed El-shawaikh</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2006</td>
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ABSTRACT

The essential objectives of this thesis are to shed lights on the agricultural investments and its impact of the economic development in Egypt during the period from (1990/1991 – 2001/2003), the main results of this thesis is lack of investments in agricultural sector and its need for more investments.
## ABSTRACT

The study aims to recognizing the most important world trends in the field of pre-university education privatization and recognizing the reality of managing and financing the private pre-university education in Egypt with presenting a suggested concept for managing and financing the private pre-university education through the conclusions of the study. The research uses the descriptive method as it is the most convenient to the study. This study has come to several conclusions, the most important of which are: The lack of governmental finance to private schools. The deprival of the teachers of private schools of the training courses organized by the ministry of education. The interest of private school administrations to raise the efficiency of these educational establishments. At the end of the study, the researcher presents a suggested concept to developed private schools. This concept aims at: Developing and modifying the relations and processes which try to decrease the centralism of education and increase the outcome of the educational process. Finding alternative resources to finance private education to give the state the right to keep its nationality and encourage work through competition among schools.
The need of individual and society to education is increasing in world which is marked by vast change in every economic, cultural, and social field in life. This change is a fundamental characteristic of the current societies, regardless of their degree of progress and development. Therefore, the problem of the present study is represented in identifying the role that the strategies of the suggested program may perform in Educational Technology Devices by using the educational computer for student-teachers who study the Educational Technology Course in the third year through performing teaching strategies in retention and attitude towards computers. Therefore, the problem of the study is represented in: The effect of using some teaching strategies in teaching a suggested course in Educational Technology Devices to students of Faculty of Education in Assiut on retention and attitude towards computer. Objectives of the study: 1- Preparing a suggested program in "Educational Technology Devices". 2- Measuring the effect of Self-Learning Strategy for teaching a suggested program in "Educational Technology Devices" by using educational computer on cognitive achievement at the levels of remembering, comprehension, and application for some third year students at Faculty of Education in Assiut. 3- Measuring the effect of using cooperative learning strategy for teaching a suggested program in "using the educational computer on cognitive achievement at the levels of remembering, comprehension, and application for some third year students at Faculty of Education in Assiut. 4- Measuring the effect of using Self-Learning Strategy for teaching a suggested program in "educational devices" by using the educational computer on the retention of some third year students at Faculty of Education in Assiut. 5- Measuring the effect of using cooperative learning strategy for teaching a suggested program in "Using Educational Technology Devices" by using the educational computer on the retention of some third year students at Faculty of Education in Assiut. 6- Identifying the attitudes of some students at Faculty of Education in Assiut through their studying of the suggested program.
ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at two contrasting environments; Assiut Univ. Exper. Farm (clay soil) and the desert Agric. Exper. Stn. at Wadi El-Assiuty (sandy soil) during 2003-2005 seasons to evaluate nine cultivars of Egyptian cotton and their F1’s under favorable and water stress conditions for three water levels, i.e., 120, 100 and 80% Et. Furthermore, estimating nature of gene action controlling yield and yield components under favorable and water stress conditions. Results showed that Dandara and Giza 83 were the best cultivars in their yielding ability and correlated traits under favorable and stress conditions. They were the earliest cultivars resistant to drought, their drought susceptibility index (DSI) ranged from -0.08 to 0.4. Dandara x Giza 83 hybrid was the earliest, high yielding and resistant to drought. This hybrid could be considered promising to select drought lines under stress conditions. Most of hybrids included Dandara or Giza 83 were tolerant to drought. In most cases, the simple additive model of inheritance was adequate for yield and related traits under favorable conditions. Moreover, dominance increased towards drought stress especially at Wadi El-Assiuty farm. Over dominance were found in the inheritance of most traits.
The study objectives basically at examining the abilities of improving and developing the Egyptian exports to the European-Union (Eu) in the light of the Euro-Egyptian partnership agreement. The study has collected its basic data from CAPMAS, Foreign trade ministry records, the national bank of Egypt, Food and agricultural organization (FAO), this study has depended upon the descriptive method to explain the historical facts related to the thesis topic. The econometric, statistical and mathematical method has also been used. The study has used regression analysis and linear programming to determine the best distribution of the export crops under research. Paying attention to the conditions of quality of the products in order to export them to the European Union. Encouraging the production that aims at exportation with no dependence upon the surplus of the local market as a source of exportation.
NO       : 358
TITLE    : Effect of Bio Organic Nitrogen Fertilization And Elemental Sulphur Application on Growth, Yield And Fruit Quality of Flam Seedless Grapevines.
AUTHORS  : Rafat A. A. Mostafa
ADDRESS  : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University

ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out during 2006 and 2007 seasons, to study the effect of organic manure, biofertilization and elemental sulphur application on growth, yield and berry quality of flame seedless grapevines. The obtained results showed that:

Leaf area, pruning wood weight and leaf NPK percentage significantly increased by using biofertilization and organic nitrogen from as well as sulphur application compared to using mineral-N- alone.

Using 75% of recommended nitrogen dose (RND) at either bio or organic form plus 25% at mineral-N as well as 50% RND plus sulphur application gave the maximum values of these traits.

Fertilization the vines with RDN via 75% bio or organic form plus 25% mineral-N as well as 50% RDN plus 0.5 kg sulphur application /vine significantly increased the number of clusters and yield/vine as well as improved the cluster and berry attributes compared to using RND via mineral form only.

It is evident from the foregoing results that using 75% RDN as bio or organic fertilizers plus 25% as mineral source or 50% RDN as organic or mineral source plus 0.5 kg/vine elemental sulphur application were sufficient to get good nutritional status, healthy and more productive flame seedless grapevines.

Finally, it is concluded that replacing 75% of RDN for grapevines by either organic or biofertilizers as well as using 50% of RDN combined with sulphur application were very useful in improving growth, nutritional status of vines. In addition, get the high yield with good quality as well as minimize the production costs and environment pollution which could be occurred by excess of chemical fertilizers.
(Fungi)

NO : 359
TITLE : Production of Some Compounds of Therapeutic Effect by Fungi from Agriculture and Industrial by Products.
AUTHORS : Shaymaa R. Hamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

This investigation was designed to study:

a) the potentialities of lovastatin and kojic acid production by 75 and 278 different fungal isolates of filamentous fungi, respectively
b) screening 45 of fungal isolates of Mucorales for respective abilities to hydroxylated testosterone to 11-hydroxytestosterone
c) comparison between static and shaking cultivation for each of lovastatin and kojic acid production
d) Maximization of lovastatin and kojic acid production as well as 11-hydroxytestosterone formation
e) Utilization of some agro-industrial wastes and by-products for formation of the three compounds (lovastatin, kojic acid and 11-hydroxytestosterone)
f) Production of each of the three compounds on semi-industrial scale using a laboratory fermentor.
ABSTRACT

The main goal of this thesis is the studies of some essential oils of some medicinal plants for controlling the root fungal diseases of two medicinal plants *Cuminum cyminum* L. and *Ocimum basilicum* L. Both cumin and basil plants which were inoculated with 16 isolates of Fusarium showed symptoms of root rot. *In vitro* the essential oils extracted from cumin, basil and geranium showed the highest antifungal activity against the most aggressive Fusarium species. Also under greenhouse conditions, treatment of cumin seeds and basil seedling with the three tested oils at 4% concentration caused reduction of MDR for all fungi under test. In situ seed / seedling treatment were more effective than soil treatment. Cumin seeds, basil seedling and soil treatment with the three tested oils at 4% concentration significantly increased almost growth parameters during most of periods of isolation. Forty-two genera included 120 species and 11 varieties were isolated from roots and shoots of plants and identified during the present investigation. Generally it was noticed that all three tested oils had an inhibitory effect on number of genera and species during the most periods of isolation during 2003 and 2004 seasons.
NO        : 361
TITLE  : Studies on Some European Grapevine Cultivars Under Qena Environmental Conditions.
AUTHORS : Zaynab F. Reyad
ADDRESS : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2005

ABSTRACT

This work had been carried out in order to studies on some European grapevine cultivars under Qena environmental conditions namely King's Ruby, Thompson Seedless and Beauty Seedless cvs. during 2001-2002 seasons, to studied some of vegetative and fruit characteristics per cultivar. Results indicated that these cultivars gave good results under Qena conditions.

NO        : 362
TITLE  : Physiological Studies on the Effect of Fertigation and some Cultural Practices on Improving Production of Roomy Red and King’s Ruby Grapevines.
AUTHORS : Mohamed A. Radwan M.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2005

ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out during three successive seasons i.e. 2000, 2001 and 2002 on Roomy Red and King’s Ruby grapevines grown at the experimental orchard in Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University, El-Ghorieb Assiut, Egypt, where the soil is sandy and was irrigated through drip irrigation system. The experiment was arranged in a split plot complete randomized block design. The research was achieved to throw some light on the effect of fertigation and some cultural practices on improving production of Roomy Red and king’s Ruby grapevines. According to this study, it was found that use fertigation with 60-80 units (N) and 3000-3750 L/water/vine/season as well as, boric acid (0.1 %) plus PBZ 250 ppm spraying, punching and berry thinning were sufficient to get the high yield with good quality.
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Improvement of Yield and Quality of Henna (Lawsonia alba, Lam.) Plant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Atef A. Sayed</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2005</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

These experiments were done on henna plant during the 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 seasons in the Experimental Farm of Horticulture, Department Assiut University to study certain agricultural factors aimed to improve henna yield and quality to meet export requirements. The studied factors were; Agricultural sulphur, organic and inorganic nitrogen, active yeast drenching in certain soils and cycocel spraying at some levels. The growth parameters, leaf analysis for active substances, photosynthetic pigments, carbohydrates as well as N, P and K percentages were determined. The obtained data were subjected to statistical analysis. The results indicated that applying certain treatments improved henna yield and quality and/or important for science and application in the field of medicinal plant production.
ABSTRACT

This investigation was carried out on seven honey types produced in different regions in upper Egypt (El-Minia, Assiut and Qena governorates) namely: Alfalfa, Cotton, Sunflower (two samples, (I) from Assiut and (II) from El-Minia), Sesame, Eucalyptus, Lemon and Orange honey (citrus honeys). Physico-chemical properties and minerals content of studied honey types were assessed. Likewise, effect of some treatments included heating, storage at room temperature, cold storage and adulteration with inverted sugar syrup on quality of honey were studied. The obtained results showed that physical and chemical characteristics analysis of studied honey types recorded good data to describe quality of honey. Heating of honey at 60°C for 10, 20 and 30 min retarded granulation of honey and had insignificant effect on quality of honey. There were significant changes in some properties of honey during 1 year storage at room temperature, specially during summer. Honey stored under cold conditions (in refrigerator) had higher quality than that stored at room temperature after one year storage. The honey Hydroxy methyl furfural and proline were good parameters to detect the adulteration of honey and to distinguish between natural and artificial honey (inverted sugar syrup).
(Honey)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Studies on Pollen Spectrum, Chemical and Physical Characters of Some Types of Honeys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Salah Hefny Rateb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2006</td>
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ABSTRACT

This work was carried out during 2002-2004, in Plant Protection Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University. It aimed to study different properties "Pollen spectrum, Physical, and Chemical properties" of 71 local honey samples, from these samples 49 were local, it collected from northern and southern Egypt, and 22 imported honey samples, from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

(House Sparrow)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Ecological Studies on House Sparrow, Passer domesticus niloticus (L.) and its Control in Assiut Governorate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Iman Farouk Mohamed Tolbah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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ABSTRACT

Information about sparrow’s population, food habit and its associated organisms is fundamental to gain a complete understanding of the sparrow birds and its ecology. The agricultural measures of pest control are mainly concerned with the development or adjustment of the different agricultural practices so as to enable the plants to escape, so much as possible, from the attack of birds. The present work aimed to introduce a detailed study on the ecology and effect of different agricultural practices on sparrows damage to wheat plants Thus, it is necessary to use different agricultural practices as well as chemical control programs to stop the threat of sparrow birds.
ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in apiary at Sohag region during the period from December, 2006 to March, 2007. The influence of supplemental feeding at different periods on activity and build up of honey bee colonies was studied. The feeding period under experiment were 13-week, 11-week, 9-week, 7-week, 5-week and 3-week. The total consumption of supplemental feeding was recorded for all feeding periods. The greatest rate of consumed food was recorded at 13-week feeding period. Positive correlations were found between supplement feeding and both of bee population size and brood-rearing activity. Bee colonies fed supplement feeding at different period produced significantly more bees and bee than unfed control colonies. The maximum average of both of bee population size (7047.3 bee/colony) and brood area (229.5 inch2/colony) was resulted by bee colony fed 13-week period. The 13-week feeding period resulted 68.4% increment in bee population size and 121.1% increment in brood area. It can be recommended the beekeepers in Sohag region usage of supplemental feeding during the period of 13-week, for achieving the maximum development of honey bee colonies. This supplemental feeding benefit to increase the food storage of bee colonies. Which important to build up colony populations for pollination and honey production, artificial swarm and queen rearing.
(Irrigation Water)

**ABSTRACT**

The main objective of the study is to shed light on the economic efficiency of the use of irrigation water in the Egyptian agriculture. This objective is achieved through estimating the size of the present and future Egyptian water sources, identifying the size of its present and future uses and determining the surplus amount of water and concentrating on some productive and economic parameters of the main crops in Egypt and Assiut Governorate according to the traditional surface irrigation systems and the modern irrigation systems (dripping and sprinkler irrigation). The study has suggested some recommendations as: The necessity of rationing the use of irrigation water in order not to exceed the allowable amount for each crop. If some excess happens for some crops, it is necessary to search for the reasons and trying to getrid of it. Expansion in the use of developed irrigation methods such as sprinkler and dripping irrigation in new lands, due to the high efficiency of water use by these methods.
(King Ruby Grapevines)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Effect of Training System and Applications of Hydrogen Cyanamide (Dormex) and Mineral Oil on Bud Break, Vegetative Growth and Fruiting of King Ruby Grapevines Under Assiut Conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Fatmah El-zahraa Mohamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2005</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The experiments were conducted during two successive seasons of 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 on King Ruby grapevines grown at the orchard of fruit section – Faculty of Agriculture - Assiut University. The objective of this study was to determine the chilling and heat requirements and effect of spraying with hydrogen cyanamide (H.C) (Dormex), mineral oil, potassium nitrate, thiourea and benzyladine (B.A) on bud break, yield and fruit quality under two methods of training. The grape cultivar showed growth cessation during a period extended between November and December. The endodormancy was considered to be broken when the percentage of bud break reached 50% or more. With endodormancy completion (50% bud break), additional chilling resulted in more increase of bud break percentage till it reached maximum level at the last sampling dates. Data also indicated that H.C alone or when combined with M.O as well thiourea treatment led to high significant improving of bud burst %, initial fruit set % (I.F.S), cluster numbers, cluster weight, yield and weight of 100 berries. Additionally, H.C treatments led to distinguish earliness of ripening at the two studied seasons.
The main objectives of the present study are to evaluate the performance, general and specific combining ability and genetic components in a half diallel cross including nine yellow inbred lines of maize at Mallawy Agriculture Research Station in 2002 season. Evaluation of the parents and their 36 yellow single crosses were carried out at three locations, i.e., Sakha, Gemmeiza and Mallawy, Agric. Res., Cent. in 2003 growing seasons. The obtained results can be summarized as follows: Separate analysis of variance, as well as the combined analysis over locations revealed clearly that there were significant differences among parents and the crosses for all studied traits. The variance associated with general and specific combining ability was significant for all studied traits. The variance associated that the interaction between parent x location, crosses x location, GCA x locations and SCA x location were significant for most of the studied traits. Estimates general combining ability effect were recorded by the parental lines P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 accumulated favorable alleles for earliness and high grain yield. Estimates of SCA effects revealed clearly that 9 single crosses manifested. The highest positive and significant SCA effects were observed (P1xP4), (P1xP7), (P1xP9), (P2xP6), (P2xP8), (P3xP4), (P3xP5), (P3xP9) and (P6xP9) for grain yield. Results genetic components estimates found that non-additive gene effects play more important for inheritance of most of traits under studied.
**ABSTRACT**

This investigation was carried out during three seasons on some of medicinal plants i.e. fennel, coriander, basil and roselle grown in between khaya and neem trees and fertilized with certain levels of nitrogen. Characters related to vegetative and roots growth and active substances of the medicinal plants were studied. The study was also concentrated on the response of khaya and neem trees to the intercropping in respect of its timber growth. In addition, the investigation was aimed to study the effect of leaves as residues in growth of basil and roselle in pot experiment. The effects of fusarium wilt disease in basil plants grown in compost consisted of neem leaves and fruit as well as khaya leaves were studied to interpret resistance of this plant under this type of cultivation (agroforestry). The statistical analysis of results was proved the importance of this type of cultivation in Egypt.
ABSTRACT

It is not worthy these days from the records of some milk factories specially in cheese factory that the percent of protein in most milk coming to the factory is less than the normal ratio. This was not accompanied by a decrease in lactometer reading from normal reading; still this was not happen as the lactometer accompanied by high reading this not a normal phenomenon. This study was done to emphasize the necessity of considering protein content one of the followed bases in fixing milk price and also to accepting or refusing it in milk factories, besides the bases followed now such as the lactometer reading and the percent of fat. From the foregone, we suggest considering protein as a basis for determining the price of milk. Moreover, recommendations for nutrition, health and industry censorship require legislation of laws that comply with the international standard specifications in order to guarantee the production.
### ABSTRACT

Wind Tunnel experimental were carried out to study the effects of surface roughness on a turbulent boundary layer over a two-dimensional hill under neutral conditions by using a hot wire constant temperature anemometer (CTA) system with a split-fiber probe. Rough surface conditions were modeled by placing two types of windbreak fence on the hill surface. Its porosities $\Phi$ are 0% and 50%. Measurements analysis includes mean velocity, turbulent velocity, Reynolds stress, turbulent energy and eddy viscosity profiles over the hill surface and in the wake region. The results obtained indicate the following: a) the mean velocity profiles for the types of windbreak fence slightly changes with the different fence arrangements, b) the turbulent velocity shows an almost uniform distribution across the windward ascent slope, c) the turbulence velocity becomes higher at the upper wake region behind the hill, d) the porous fences work as strong windbreaks and weaken the wind velocity near the hill surface. This study can help to improve the database for validating the CFD method for predicting wind over a local terrain.
ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to focus attention on utilizing widely, accepted, simple and inexpensive processing techniques for reducing or eliminating some antinutritional factors (physic acid, trypsin inhibitors, phenolic compound and tannin) from oil seeds. The oil seeds samples used in this investigation namely: Peanut, Sesame, Soybean, Safflower and sunflower, while, the processing techniques used were: dehulling, soaking, germination, fermentation, ordinary cooking, pressure-cooking and microwave heating. Moreover, the effect of over mentioned treatments on phosphorus compounds was studied. In addition, the present work was also designed to prepare special type of biscuits fortified of oil seeds protein concentrate low in anti-nutritional factors to meet the nutritional requirements for humans particularly for children.
Abstract

This investigation was carried out to study the chemical composition, amino acids composition, of peanut and sesame seeds, in addition to study the physico-chemical characteristics, different lipid classes, fatty acid composition of its extracted oils, and natural antioxidant component content of this seeds, as well as microbial evaluation of such seeds and estimation of aflatoxins presence in this seeds and extracted oils. Furthermore the investigation performed to touch on the application of spectroscopical methods in studying of extracted oils characteristics and alterations taking place during thermal processing of such oils. Moreover the investigation aimed to evaluation of extracted oils as well as crude lignan extracted influence on serum lipids (triglycerides, total-cholesterols, HDL, LDL and VLDL-cholesterols) of experimental rat.
The investigations were carried out at the faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University, Assiut during summer seasons of 2002, 2003 and 2004. The investigations were carried out to study the inheritance of some various characteristics of Okra as well as three-way crosses and double crosses evaluation. The inheritance studies were carried out using the dialled cross analysis among six cultivars of Okra. The characters studied showed the existence of important genetic variation in all cases. In addition, F2 generation population corresponding to six the F1 hybrids of the 6x6 dialled was grown. A quite range of segregation was exhibited. The genetically analysis demonstrated that much variation readily available for the plant breeder to manipulate. With respect to three-way cross and double crosses should important significant difference.
ABSTRACT

Twenty one genotypes of Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus (Moench); 10 local and 11 foreign cultivars were evaluated. Five genotypes were selected and diallel cross among them was done to obtain the F1 hybrid. The F1 crosses were grown to obtain their respective F2 and F3 generations with the aim of selection between and within the F3 families. The selected F3 lines were evaluated under different irrigation interval i.e. 10, 30 and 45 days. The results revealed that some of the selected F3 lines gave better performance with regard to drought tolerance and some growth and yield characteristics.
(Okra-Fertilization)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Okra (Abelmoschus Esculentus) Fresh and Seed Yield Response to Biological, Organic, Mineral Fertilization and some other Culture Practices.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Two field experiments were carried out in Shandawell Research Station, Agriculture Research Center, Sohag Governorate, during the summer seasons of 2002 and 2003. This study consists of two main experiments which were arranged as follows: Experiment I: “Effect of organic, biofertilizer and mineral fertilization on fresh and seed yield of okra treatments.” Experiment II: “Effect of biofertilizer, number of Nofatrein spraying times and spacing on fresh, and seed yield of okra treatments.” All results were statistically analyzed and the means were compared.
ABSTRACT

The effect of soil mulch (clear and black polyethylene of 50 micron thickness) on the enhancement of growth and early yield for okra [Abelmoschus esculentus L.] and pepper [Capsicum annuum L.] was investigated. Unmatched treatments were included as control. These treatments were tested at three planting dates during two successive seasons. Results showed that the mulch treatments were significantly superior to the control treatment in growth characters and each of early and total yields, where using clear polyethylene having the greatest effect. Also, there were differences among the tested mulch treatments according to planting dates. February 20 planting of okra and March 1 transplanting of pepper were the best regarding most of the studied characters. However, soil mulch during earlier plantings (okra) or transplanting (pepper) was the best regarding the early yield.
(Onion)

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**ABSTRACT**

The effect of six irrigation treatments and two stages of maturity on the yield, quality, growth and storage ability of onion Giza 6 cultivar was studied at Assiut University. The results of the yield and grade onions showed significant differences among the irrigation treatments and between the stages of maturity. Also, growth parameters and the behavior of the bulbs under the storage conditions were affected by the irrigation treatments and stages of maturity.

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(Organic Farming)

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**ABSTRACT**

The present study is aimed at making furnishing an overview on the current situation of the Global organic farming, globally speaking, and in Egypt as well, to asses different incentive policies that would potentially support the spread of organic farming system in Egypt. Main findings are: Production costs were found higher with the organic farming as compared with those of conventional farming. Yields were observed lower in the organic farms, in particular during the transition period. There were abilities to spread the organic farming system in Egypt.
(Peas)

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<tr>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted in two successive seasons 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 at the Agricultural Research Station of Faculty of Agriculture, Sohag, to evaluate 16 garden peas cultivars. Some vegetative, yield and quality traits were studied, also heritability, PCV, GCV, phenotypic and genetic correlation were studied. The study revealed that. The highest yield and weight of pods/plant were obtained by early Perfection. High heritability was found for most traits.

(Phoenix Dactylifera L., cv. Sewy)

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**ABSTRACT**

The investigation was carried out during three successive seasons i.e. 2003, 2004 and 2005 on Sewy date palm cultivar grown in a private orchard at El-Dakhla Oasis, New Valley, Egypt. This study was carried out in three experiments. It is worthnotable that, manipulation of all agricultural agrotechniques commonly practised during the growing season, from April to September or even October, along with the organic fertilization, in addition to delaying pollination for about 5-7 days, just after spadix opening or thinning of 20% of spikelets prior to pollination, will lead to accomplish many horticultural advantages. These advantages will eventually enable growers to obtain highly marketable yield. It will also allows the Sewy dates to compete strongly in surrounding and overseas markets.
ABSTRACT

Thesis includes 301 pages, 160 figures and 86 tables and divided into introduction, chemical review, taxonomy of plants, materials, methods and techniques. The present work includes three parts; Part I: Phytochemical study of the aerial parts of *Cyperus rotundus* L. Chapter I: Extraction, fractionation, and isolation of the active constituents of the aerial Parts of *Cyperus rotundus* L. Chapter II: Identification of the isolated compounds from the aerial parts of *Cyperus rotundus* L., 29 compounds were isolated. Part II: Phytochemical study of Inflorescence of *Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb*. Chapter I: Extraction, fractionation, and isolation of the active constituents of the aerial parts of *Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb*. Chapter II: Identification of the isolated compounds from the aerial parts of *Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb.*, 19 compounds were isolated. Part III: Biological study of the aerial parts of *Cyperus rotundus* L. and the inflorescence of *Cyperus alopecuroides Rottb*. This study would include:
1- Antioxidant activity
2- Amylase Inhibitory Activity
3- Brine Shrimp Assay
4- Cytotoxic Activity
5- Antimicrobial Activity
6- Antifeedant Activity
This investigation was carried out during three successive seasons i.e. 2000, 2001 and 2002 on Arabi and Manfalouty pomegranate Cvs. grown at the experimental orchard in Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt, where the soil is clay and well drained. The experiment was set in a randomized complete block design. The research was achieved to clarify information about floral bud differentiation and flowering, in addition to study the effect of paclobutrazol (PBZ), zinc, Calcium spray and girdling on flowering and fruiting. According to this study, the pomegranate bud need eight stages to differentiate to flower buds. In addition spray the PBZ 500 ppm, Zinc 150 ppm and calcium 2% as well as girdling at 1st June was beneficial to improve the flower, fruit set, yield and fruit quality.
(Production and Marketing Losses)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Economic Study of Production and Marketing Losses for Some Fruit And Vegetable Crops in Assiut Governorate.</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed at estimating the production and marketing loss for some vegetable and fruit crops in Assiut Governorate. The study was sectioned into four main chapters. The first chapter dealt with the theoretical background and referential review, the second chapter focused on studying some economical aspects related to the study sample, the third chapter dealt with estimating the production and marketing loss of the agricultural crops studied, the fourth and last chapter dealt with estimating the economical loss for the various crops studied, in the light of the study results, the following are recommended: The care about performing service processes so that the study crops productivity can be increased. The farmers ought to provide suitable protection for their crops from inconvenient weather conditions to have them grow optimally.
This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder in youth university. The study sample involved 180 (102 female, 78 male) college student from third year in (Arabic language, Psychology, History) specializations. Generalized anxiety disorder scale prepared by researcher, state-trait anxiety prepared by Sbelberger et.al. and translated by Abdol-Araqeeb Albohery,1985 were administered on the study sample and cognitive behavioral therapy program by researcher were administered on a clinical sample of 14 student (7 male, 7 female). The clinical sample divided into two experimental group an clinical group. The results of study showed high effectiveness for cognitive behavioral therapy program in treatment the generalized anxiety disorder. There is no deference between anxiety ranks for the experimental group and control group in post-test. The results showed improvement and reduce in anxiety ranks after half time of the program therapy. There is no difference between male and female in the gaining from the cognitive behavioral therapy program. The follow up results showed no statistically significant between the anxiety ranks for the experimental group in post-test and follow up-test. There is no deference between male and female in the follow up-test (after one month) of finish the program therapy.
ABSTRACT

The effect of four sowing dates viz. March 15-18th, April 15-18th, August 15th and Sept. 18th on growth, yield and yield components of 16 pumpkin accessions was examined under Shandaweel Agricultural Station, Upper Egypt conditions. The 16 accessions were morphologically and using RAPD DNA technique into 3 (Cucurbita spp); 2 accessions were C. pepo, 4 C. maxima and 10 C. moschata. August sowing was the most suitable date for all accessions, other dates resulted in a decline in growth and yield; this decline was dependant on pumpkin spp. and accession.
NO : 389
TITLE : Improvement of Drilling and Blasting Performance to Minimize the Mining Cost in Limestone Quarry, Assiut Cement Company.
AUTHORS : Shahatah S. Hassan Farag
ADDRESS : Dept. of Mining & Metallurgical Engineering, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

In any mining project, drilling and blasting are the first basic operations that form part of an integrated system, and can influence the results of the subsequent operations, in productivity as well as well in costs. A simple model is presented to calculate the optimum number of drilling machines for the annual production plan of the limestone quarry of Assiut Cement Company. The minimum numbers of drills from the available type of drilling machines were determined. It is found that the costs of drilling can be reduced by 18 to 23% if the model is used. Drilling and blasting costs can be reduced by improving the design of the blast pattern and by adopting better blasting practices. In this study, new economical model for optimization of the total costs of drilling and blasting operations as well as predicting average boulder size has prepared and applied on the limestone quarry of Assiut Cement Company. The obtained results show that using burden X spacing = 6.08 x 8.51m with upper bench of 40m height instead of the current 6x8 m and height of bench of 37.5 m would reduce drilling and blasting costs/m3 by about 9.5%. For lower bench, using 5.05x6.32 m with height of bench 60m instead of 5x6 m with average height of bench of 37.5 m would reduce the drilling and blasting costs/m3 by about 5.5%. The fragmentation sizes obtained are acceptable and the number of over size blocks does not exceed 5%. This will provide a significant saving on the costs of the total production. It is noticed that after any blast in the lower bench, of the limestone quarry of Assiut Cement Company, there is always a toe problem in front of the holes. In order to overcome this problem, two methods have been applied in the field. In the first method the burden was decreased from 50D to 30D (D is the bore hole diameter). This method raises the costs and decreasing the burden to (30 D has a potential damage to personnel and equipment. In the second method, increasing the Gelatin content in the charge from 20 kg to 60 kg decreased the percentage of toe from 60% to 0.0%. Further more, the amounts of blasted rocks that fulfill the requirements of the quarry plan has not been affected. Therefore, the second method should be used to overcome the toe problem.
(Radish)

NO : 390
TITLE : Effect of Some Factors on Seed Yield and Some Other Related in Radish (Raphanus sativus L.).
AUTHORS : Batoul A. Frrag
ADDRESS : Dept. of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

ABSTRACT

This experiment aimed to study the effect of planting date and size of stockling roots on seed yield and some other related characters in Balady radish. Results of three seasons showed that early planting and control treatment (plant without replating) were superior in total seed yield per feddan and improved the other related characters.
ABSTRACT

The Egyptian Government and the private sector are interested in developing the low desert zone outside the flood plain of the River Nile. The low desert zone, west Qena Governorate, represents large future sustainable zone for different types of activities including agricultural, urbanization, wastewater disposal and landfill sites, and industrial zones. This zone covers ~1432 km² and will be considered as a development corridor for Qena Governorate. The current study focuses on the analysis of the landuse changes in the area since 1972 as well as the evaluation of the groundwater resources for different purposes using the remote sensing and GIS techniques.

The results show that the landuse has been dramatically changed since 1972 till present by ~153.4 km² including ~134.4 km² of agricultural activities, which consider 9.4% of the total area of the low desert zone and other activities cover ~19 km². Most of these changes that have been detected in the area range from 64 to 150 m (above sea level). In addition, the evaluation of groundwater for different uses in the study area using water quality index shows that some of the groundwater wells are not suitable for domestic, agricultural, and other activities.
The present work investigates the turbulence characteristics of a boundary layer flow over a two-dimensional step model with a rough surface. A hot wire Constant Temperature Anemometer (CTA) system with a split fiber probe and an X-type probe is used to investigate the turbulence characteristics in a wind tunnel experiments under neutral conditions. Two different types of windbreak fence are set on the step model surface. Porosities (\(\phi\)) of the fence are 0% and 50%. Measurements analysis includes mean velocity, turbulent velocity, Reynolds stress, and turbulent energy and eddy viscosity profiles over the step models surface and in the wake region. The results obtained are as the following: a) Wind speed without fence is higher than in the other cases adjacent to the solid surface, b) flow separation is quite small at the windward corner of the step without fence and porous fence, and c) Distortion of flow at the windward corner of the step creates steep gradient of the velocity and large turbulent mixing.
ABSTRACT

Pot and field experiments were carried out to study the response of certain cultivars of wheat and barley grown on a sandy calcareous soil under Qena conditions to different salinity levels of irrigation water and to some irrigation management treatments of saline ground water. These experiments were conducted in the experimental farm of Faculty of Agriculture at Qena, South Valley University. The plant growth, yield, yield components and nutrient uptake by these genotypes as well as soil properties at harvest were examined to show effects of these treatments.
ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at the Floriculture Experimental Farm, Faculty of Agriculture at Qena, South valley University during the two successive (2002/2003 & 2003/2004) seasons. The aim of this experiment was to evaluate the effect of addition of three sources of organic matter (Cattle, sugarcane and sawdust) at four levels (0, 10, 20 and 40 m3/feddan) on vegetative growth, yield and quality of henna (Lawsonia alba, L) plant grown in sandy soil as well as soil properties. Two cuts were taken in December and August in each season. The obtained data were statistically analysed and the main results are summarized in the following: In general, application of any organic matter level regardless its source increased all growth parameters, active substance and chemical constituents compared to control. Application of sugarcane residues resulted in the best growth parameters, leaf active substances and chemical constituents regardless its level followed by cattle residues. Sawdust reduced all growth parameters compared to control. The best results were obtained as a result of the highest level of sugarcane residues in most cases.
**ABSTRACT**

Porosity variations of the saline and sodic clay soil have been studied by several approach methods (mercury porosity, final infiltration, water retention and microscopic observation). The main results showed that the stress saline conditions permitted to increase the total poral volume \( (V_T) \) of aggregations. Indeed, a saline constraint of the exchange sodium percentage (ESP) of 25.5% caused an increase in the total poral volume of 63.4%. The distribution curves of pore diameter resulted in the existence of three different poral volumes of \( V_A, V_B, V_C \), corresponding to the structural, lacunar and clay pores, respectively. The results showed also that both the structural porosity and lacunar porosity were linearly related to the ESP. This was not the case for the clay porosity, which decreased with increasing the soil salinity and sodicity. The results of the influence of the ESP on the evolution of the poral volumes showed that below an ESP level of 11%, the poral volume decreased in the order of \( V_C > V_B > V_A \). However, above this ESP level, the tendency reverses resulting in an order of \( V_A > V_B > V_C \) and a stabilization in the final infiltration level of the soils corresponded to a complete extension of the sedimentary crust.

The micromorphological observation of the thin section makes easier the interpretation of the poral space, provides first the essential information concerning the microstructural organization at the aggregate level with its regular assembly, and then develops the mechanisms of disintegration until the reorganization to the level of the massive aggregation with formations of microhorizons. The main feature is that the presence of a structural poral space under saline conditions does not necessarily make sure a more elevated level of infiltrability because it can function very well only by the textural pores or by the cracks of climatic origin. The clay phase is abundant; its poral volume decreases in regard to the other pore volumes; it is due to the role of the sodium in the clay particle division, which causes an increase in the number of the contact surface that is responsible of fine particle assemblies with the skeleton.
ABSTRACT

With the stress of increasing population and development and man's continuous seek for more welfare, the environment has become exposed to real dangers. Man has polluted the environment with his wastes, which led to imbalance between the elements of the environment. It has become unable to absorb this enormous amount of wastes. The matter of collecting and processing solid wastes has become a social, environmental, and economical problem that is becoming more complex with the development of the civilization. Many counties, including Egypt suffer from the problem of dealing with solid wastes because of absence of the necessary technology that suite the local environment and a scientific strategy that can overcome this problem.

However, this paper has aimed to find a strategy to deal with solid matters and can be applied in the Egyptian towns.

The paper deals with the concept of the environment and its elements, pollution and dangers of pollution. It also deals with what is meant by solid wastes, classifying these wastes, effects resulting from mess dealing with solid wastes whether they they are environmental, hygienical or economical.

This paper deals with the problem of solid wastes and suggesting a strategy to process them that can be applied in the Egyptian towns. The paper ended with a number of important results and recommendations to deal with solid wastes.
This investigation was carried out to evaluate forty-nine crosses (derived from seven male sterile lines and seven R-lines) and their parents under two irrigation levels (optimum and stress) at Sohag and Assiut locations. Data indicated that some crosses were good performance compared with their parents and check hybrid. Significant differences were found in general combining ability for parents and specific combining ability for crosses under two irrigation levels. The best parents were identifying to produce the good crosses under stress conditions.
ABSTRACT

The present studies were carried out in El-Ghorieb Exp. Farm to study the following topics: 1- Survey of insect pests and their natural enemies in sugar beet fields. 2- Population fluctuation of certain insect pests on sugar beet plants. 3- Relative susceptibility of some sugar beet varieties to infestation with certain insect pests. 4- Effect of NPK fertilization rates on the population density of some insect pests attacking sugar beet plants. 5- Effect of irrigation intervals and plant distances on the population density of certain insect pests inhabiting sugar beet plants. 6- Biological studies of the beet fly, Pegomyia mixta Vill.
ABSTRACT

Root-rot diseases of sugar beet are one of the most important diseases that attack both seedlings and adult plants causing serious losses in crop productivity and quality. Therefore, the present investigation was designed to study the causal pathogens of the disease in El-Minia and Assiut Governorates. Influence of some factors on the disease incidence such as reaction of certain sugar beet cultivars, biological control and the effect of salicylic and ascorbic acids on induction of resistance to root-rot diseases on sugar beet under greenhouse and field conditions.
ABSTRACT

This Investigation was carried out on some sesame seed varieties. Namely: Toshka 1, Shandaweel 3 and Giza 32 in order to study the utilization of sesame oil as a source of natural antioxidants. The impact of isolated natural antioxidants on the oxidative stability of sunflower oil during storage at ambient temperature for 8 weeks was studied.

The results could be summarized in the following points:

- Natural antioxidant content (crude lignan) was higher in Shandaweel 3 sesame oil (2.89%) as compared to Giza 32 (2.43%) and Toshka 1 (2.67%).
- A gradual increases in acid value occurred during storage of sunflower oils at ambient temperatures. This increment was more pronounced in oils without than those containing natural antioxidants.
- The iodine value decreased gradually in both oils during storage. The rate of decrement in oils without antioxidants was higher than that in oils after adding natural antioxidants.
- The peroxide value in the stored samples tended to increase up to a maximal value, then began to decrease. Generally, the rate of peroxide formation in the samples contained natural antioxidants were lower than that of control sample during storage.
- Increases in TBA values were higher in control samples as compared to sunflower oil that contained natural antioxidants.
- Conjugated diene and triene contents of sunflower oils increased gradually as the storage time increased.

In general it could be concluded that:

- Sunflower oil containing natural antioxidants had a much greater oxidative stability than that oils without antioxidants. In addition, natural antioxidants are safe and impart health benefits to the consumer.
- The antioxidants are suitable in their function for increasing oxidative stability at ambient temperature only.
- The higher efficiency of the natural antioxidants could be due to the stability of these natural antioxidants during storage.
ABSTRACT

This work had been carried out in order to study the physical and chemical changes which could occur during storage of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) sterilized milk. Samples of UHT sterilized milk were heated by an indirect UHT heating system. UHT treated milk samples were stored at different temperatures for 6 months. In general, samples stored at low temperature had always much better than samples stored at room temperatures or high temperatures.
This study included three tomato cultivars transplanted on different dates using three colors of polyethylene soil mulching i.e., clear polyethylene (CPE), red PE (RPE) and black PE (BPE) with thickness of 50 µm. Unmatched (hand weeded and not weeded) treatments were included as control. Results revealed that each of soil mulch treatments, planting dates and cultivars significantly affected most of the studied characters. Mulch treatments pronouncedly affected each of soil temperatures; weed abundance and growth; growth, yield and its components of tomato plants according to transplanting dates. The use of CPE mulch elevated air and soil temperatures resulting in better growing conditions, while using BPE mulch resulted in suppressing weed abundance and growth. Also, soil mulch markedly affected the concentrations of available-P, exchangeable-K, organic matter and total soluble salts in soil.
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research work is to study the main features of marketing some vegetable and fruit crops at the national level and local level of Sohag governorate. More concern is paid to study these marketing features in Sohag city. The researcher used many mathematical and statistical methods in his analysis and he reaches many results and recommendations; some of which are the following: Constructing regular retail markets in every region of Sohag city. A prompt constructing of a wholesale market with all public utilities of Sohag city. Activating the work of institutions which stand against cheating and deception. Constructing a modern database which uses electronic mediums to provide needed marketing data.
ABSTRACT

Urban planning can be a powerful tool to overcome the problems that might encounter the process of industrial development in Egypt, particularly in Upper Egypt which is the most demanding area for that kind of development. Through its endeavor for highlighting the role of urban planning in such a field, the research has consisted of four chapters, in addition to the part that contains the conclusions and recommendations, as follows: Introduction The introduction concerns with clarifying the main problem of the research and its questions, objectives and the approach the research adopted to answer its questions and achieve its goals. Chapter One: The role of land use planning in urban development This chapter consists of two main parts concern with the concept of land use planning in general and the concept of industrial land use planning along with the most salient theories concerned with both. Chapter Two: The role of land use planning in industrial development This chapter consists of three main parts concern with the concept of the industrial planning and its evolution, the classifications of the industries and industrial settlements, the basics of locating the suitable sites for industrial settlements and the fundamentals of planning the industrial areas. Chapter Three: Planning of the industrial land uses in Egypt This chapter consists of two main parts concern with the features of the general urban pattern in Egypt, the most important characteristics of the Egyptian industrial build and the main problems that face the industrial development in Egypt. This chapter also concerns with the unbalanced distribution of the industrial centers and the concentration of industry in lower Egypt. Chapter Four: Case study (Arab el Awamer industrial area in Assiut) This chapter concerns with the study of Arab El Awamer industrial area based on the field observation of the area’s composition, the fields of industrial production and their interrelationships. The study also concerns with the range of the industrial area’s conformation with the fundamentals of the industrial planning along with the determination of its advantages and disadvantages that resulted from the lack of correct planning.
ABSTRACT

To study utilization of vinasse; by-product of sugar cane industry; as a source of potassium for growing wheat; corn; and peanut, field experiments were conducted in Upper Egypt. The experiments were carried on two soil textures namely silty clay and clay soil during seasons of 2002 to 2004. The chemical properties of the soil as well as the plant growth parameters and yield were measured. The results revealed that the application of vinasse increased the straw and grain yield of wheat, increased the dry weight and the grain yield of corn and increased pod yield of peanut / fad. Vinasse application resulted in increase in available K, P, Fe, Zn, Cu, and Mn, and remarkable decrease in soil pH in both soils. Moreover, the addition of vinasse led to increases in potassium, phosphorous, and micronutrient contents in wheat, corn and peanut as compared with the control treatment. In conclusions vinasse is a good source of potassium and may replace potassium fertilizers for K requirements for wheat, corn and peanut.
ABSTRACT

Water quality in distribution systems has become a prominent issue in the study of water networks. This study concentrates on chlorine disinfection as an indicator of water quality. The model discussed in this work is based on laboratory and field collected data. The model is applied on a real network which exists in Almonsha city in Upper Egypt. The experimental set-up procedure of measuring bulk (Kb) and wall (Kw) chlorine decay coefficients are described. The collected field data together with experimental results are used for calibrating the model using extended period simulation. The aim of this study is to find a solution for the absent of the free residual chlorine in several sections of Almonsha water distribution network. The diurnal variations of domestic water consumption are taken into consideration. Also, different values have been assigned for the daily water consumption for both rural and urban zones of the network. Different water resources (surface and underground water) have been involved in the model. Underground water reservoirs and high elevated tanks and water table in the feeding wells are studied. The free residual chlorine concentrations (FRCCs) were measured at different sections of the network and used for the model calibration. FRCCs have been simulated in different loca.
ABSTRACT

A large quantity of sludge is generated each year from the water treatment plants in Egypt. Some plants dispose the generated sludge into the Nile river, the others which far from the Nile river banks dispose the sludge in the nearest site beside the plant. The pumped sludge contains at least 96% water, which causes certain environmental problems and health hazards in the future. The future trend of sludge management, are to convert the produced sludge into useful materials. One of the industrial centrifugal separators is the hydrocyclone. It has been used widely in industry for dewatering suspensions, such as liquid clarification, slurry thickening (or both simultaneously), and solid washing. The present work focused on the use of one stage or two stage hydrocyclone as dewatering tool for thickening, the sludge generated from water treatment plant of New Assiut City (Assiut, Egypt). The effect of feed concentration on dewatering performance of the hydrocyclone was studied using two identical hydrocyclones each of 50 mm diameter. The obtained results show that, using one stage hydrocyclone is not effective in thickening the sludge. To improve overall recoveries of thicker sludge and clearer overflow simultaneously, two stages hydrocyclone connected in series are used. The overall recovery of the whole system is better than the recovery of any of the individual cyclones used within 20-24% when diluted feed solid concentration less than 2% was used. It is hoped that this work will lead to an improvement in the utilization of the hydrocyclones in dewatering the sludge generated from fresh water treatment plants.
(Wheat)

NO : 408
TITLE : Genetic Control of Pre-Anthesis Plant Attributes Under Heat Stress and Their Associations with Yield in Wheat (Triticum aestivum L.).
AUTHORS : Ashraf A. Frrag
ADDRESS : Dept. of Genetics, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

ABSTRACT
The genetic control of pre-anthesis plant attributes and their relationships with yield characters in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) were investigated under normal and heat stress field conditions. Among the objectives of this study was to determine the most promising characters to be used for indirect selection for yield under high temperature. Additive and non-additive gene effects were involved in the control of variation in pre-anthesis characters but with dominance being more prevalent under heat stress. Grain yield as well as biological yield were under the control of dominance and non-allelic interaction. Ear length before anthesis were found to be the most promising for selection for yield under heat stress.
ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at Kom-Ombo Agric. Res. Station during the three growing seasons of 1999/2000, 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 seasons. The objective of this work were to: (1) study the response to direct selection for earliness and yield. (2) Study environmental sensitivity. The results could be summarized as the following: Significant differences among F3 families were found for all studied traits under two sowing dates. P.C.V.% and G.C.V% decreased after two cycles of selection for earliness and grain yield. The realized grains indicated that heading date was reduced by 14.03 and 17.49% compared with F3 bulk under favourable and late planting, respectively. While it increased by 20.21 and 18.47% under favourable and late planting, respectively for grain yield. Antagonistic selection decreased sensitivity, while synergistic selection increased the sensitivity.
ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at Assiut Univ. Exper. Farm during the three seasons of 2001/2002, 2002/2003 and 2003/2004 to obtain the information of genetic system controlling earliness, yield and yield components in wheat under favorable and drought conditions using six parental genotypes of diverse origin were crossed in all possible combinations without reciprocals. The results showed that the genotypes Sonora 64, Sakha 8 and Leningradka were good combiners for yield and its components. Significant specific combining ability effects were observed for some of the crosses. The crosses (Leningradka x Sakha 8) and (Sakha 8 x Chenab 70) and (Sonora 64 x Leningradka) were the best for the studied traits at both conditions.
ABSTRACT

This experiment was conducted at the laboratories and experimental farm of the Agronomy Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University during the period 2001-2003. The genetic material consists of seventy genotypes in F8 generation selected from different crosses of the wheat breeding program of Argon. Dep., Fac. Of Agric., Assiut University and the two commercial cultivars Giza 164, Sakha 69. The genotypes were evaluated with four replications under different levels of salinity: 9.5, 13, 16, 20 dsm-1 (6080, 8320, 10240 and 12800 ppm) and control (without salt). The salt mixture was NaCl and CaCl₂ in the ratio of 1:1.
ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was isolation of some local yeast strains from soil and phylloplanes of fruit trees, and studies the response of some plant species (grape cuttings, barley, faba bean, soybean, onion and maize) to single or mixed inoculation of yeasts with other diazotrophic bacteria aiming to stimulate their growth and yield. Four yeast strains, were isolated from soil and grape leaves, and characterized and identified in MERCEN-South Africa. The results showed the ability of the isolated yeast strains to solubilize insoluble phosphate, produce organic chelating agents and produce IAA and GA3 in their cultures. The application of yeast strains significantly promoted rooting and sprouting of stem grape cuttings, and seed germination and growth of barley plants. Also, inoculation of faba bean and soybean with rhizobia plus yeasts caused increases in nodulation, plant growth and yield. The mixed inoculation of onion transplants with (yeast + A. chroococcum + A. brasilense), caused highly significant increases in plants vegetative growth and total and bulb yields. The foliar application of maize plants with yeast cultures twice after 3 and 6 weeks from planting, caused significant or highly significant increases in all plant growth parameters, earliness of plant tasselling, leaf content of pigments (chlorophyll a + b and carotenoid), total, and grain yields.
ABSTRACT
Psycho-Social and Development
ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at identifying the necessary health, social, Psychological and educational aspects of care for children with special needs and getting to know some contemporary community variables that affect care given to such children. The present study implemented the descriptive approach. Research sample included a representative sample of (119) parents of different types of handicapped children (blind, deaf & mentally retarded) and another representative sample of experts (150) in Special Education in Assiut governorate. The research administered a questionnaire to gather data in the field study. Findings revealed: A consensus of the total sample of parents on the existence of health, social, psychological and educational aspects of care for the special needs by an average degree without any significant statistical difference between this degree and the of the total sample of experts who emphasized the existence of this type of care by a positive degree. That the total sample of parents assured by an average degree the existence of educational care provided for the special needs, without any significant statistical difference between this degree and that sample of experts who emphasized that by the same average degree. That the total sample of parents emphasized by an average degree on the existence of psychological care for the special needs without any significant statistical difference between this degree and that of the total sample
ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at determining prevalence rate of depression among college students, detecting the relationship between depression and identity, locus of control, taking responsibility and needs gratification. Another main objective of the study was to find out the effectiveness of a reality therapy program in alleviating depressive symptoms of college students. The tools used were Beck Depression Scales of Identity, Locus of Control, Responsibility – taking, Needs Gratification, and a Reality Therapy Program prepared by the investigator. Subjects of the study were 809 male and female students of the third year in Assiut Faculty of Education Findings:
1- Depression rate between 15-16% of subjects.
2- There is a significant negation correlation between depression on the one side identity, locus of control, responsibility – taking and needs gratification on the other side.
3- Reality therapy proved effective in alleviating depression among subjects of the study.
(External Immigration)

| NO     | : 415 |
| TITLE  | External Immigration and its Effect on Changing the Functional Role of the Married Couple in Rural Family: A Field Study on a Sample from Sohag Villages in Sohag Governorate. |
| AUTHORS | Atef M. Abas |
| ADDRESS | Dept. of Society, Faculty of Arts, Assiut University |
| SOURCE  | Thesis (M.Sc) 2005 |

ABSTRACT

The study consists of two units. The first unit includes the theoretical aspect for study. It consist of four sections. The first section goes round the sociological aspect of the immigration, the second is about the family. The third speaks about the external immigration and its relations with exchanging roles inside the family. The fourth section goes round the previous studies. In the second unit the researcher presents the field study and its results. This unit consists of two sections. The fifth one is about the forma of the study and its systematic procedures. The second section shows the discussion of the study hypothesis. It includes the total results of the study and its recommendations. After that the researcher shows a list of resources he used in his study. The most important results for the study: the study proved that traveling abroad has a lot of profits since the study insured that about 92.9% from the study specimen availed from traveling abroad. The study showed that about 88.4% form the study members said that the husband is responsible for bringing up his children before traveling. The study found out that there is relationship in exchanging roles inside the rural family after traveling the husband since the wife became responsible for her family after the husband travel, this percentage came 82%. The study found out 95% assured that the responsibilities increased after the husband travel.
ABSTRACT

The study has aimed to identifying the following :

1- Fields of educating the child in Family and school and how to achieve them.
2- Factors that call for the necessity of the integration between family and school and the forms of this integration.
3- The reality of the fields of integration between family and school in educating the child in Upper Egypt in order to reach a suggestion to activate fields of this integration. The sample of the study consisted of 632 parents and teachers of pre-school and primary stages. The only tool of the study was questionnaire that was applied to the parents and the teachers of pre-school and primary stages to recognize the fields of integration between family and school in educating the child. The study leads to the following results:

Fields of integration from the sample perspective are as follows:
- The field of social education, of moral education, of ethical education, of physical education and the field of environmental education.

There are some obstacles that hinder the integration between family and school in the previous mentioned fields, for instance:
- Parents preoccupation.
- School administration negligence of holding seminars and meetings with parents.
- Many parents believe that the school only is responsible for educating supervision and planning.
ABSTRACT

The researcher tries in this study, to investigate familial violence in the light of some demographic factors and personality traits to know the validity of 4 hypotheses: 1- The interaction between location and educational level is expected to influence familial violence, as independent factors in the sample of parents; 2- Each factor is expected to influence violence independently in the sample of parents; 3- The personality traits of violent parents will differ greatly from nonviolent ones; 4- Personality traits of violent parents children will differ from nonviolent parent’s children. The sample of the study contains 280 father and their 280 sons and daughters. Tools of the study are: Questionnaire of personality assessment, translated by Mamdouha Salama, Eyzenk’s personality test questionnaire, translated by Salah Abou Nahya (E.P.Q). Some statistical methods were used in the study: The arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, T-test, factor analysis, analysis of variance. Results of the study: The first hypothesis was proved to be right: urban fathers are more violent than rural ones. The second hypothesis also proved to be right: highly educated fathers were less violent than less educated ones in a clear statistical way. As for the third hypothesis, the image of more violent fathers was completely different from less violent fathers. The interaction between location and educational level influenced violence within the family. So, the third and fourth hypothesis are influenced are also right.
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to recognize on relationship between some of the social customs and the gender discrimination in Egyptian family, and the study dependent on social survey method with sample, descriptive method, comparative method, also questionnaire during personal interview. This study has been made on a sample from the wives and husbands in Assiut city, Adr village. The results show that there is positive relationship between some of the social customs and the gender discrimination in Egyptian family special in childhood and adolescence from the point of birth receiving, health care, females circumcision, teaching of gender roles, and the right of education and work, and in marriage from the point of free selection in marriage, early marriage, and consanguinity marriage, and also in taking personal decisions and participation in taking family decisions.
ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of family counseling in alleviating neurotic depression of faculty of Education, Assiut University, the basic sample consisted of 438 3rd year college (male and females).

The Instruments:
1- Youth neurotic depression scale.
2- Beck depression inventory.
3- Family apperception test (FAT).
4- High intelligence test.
5- Economic and social level estimation.
6- Family counseling program.

The Main Results:
There are statistically significant differences in neurotic depression between males and females in favour of females.
There is a correlation between some kinds of abnormal family interaction and neurotic depression, as shown in the clinical sample.
The counseling program proved its effectiveness in relieving neurotic depression immediately after its application and in the follow up after months later.
(Revenge In The Light)

NO : 420
TITLE : The Phenomenon of Revenge in the Light of Some Demographic Factors and Personality Traits: A Psychological Study in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Safaa O. Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2006

ABSTRACT

The researcher tries, in this study, to investigate the phenomena of revenge in the light of some demographic factors and personality traits in Assiut governorate. So, the researcher tries to know the validity of six elements: 1. The influence of the difference in gender (male or female) and location (urban or rural) on revenge. 2. The difference in gender and location of revenge in the sample of the study in Assiut governorate. 3. The influence of the educational level on the one hand and the profession on the other remarkably affects the phenomenon study. 4. The two parameters of element three together have great effect on the phenomenon of revenge. 5. There are remarkable statistical differences concerning personality traits in connection with highly and less committed categories to revenge in Assiut. 6. There are remarkable statistical differences between highly and less committed samples in nervousness and anxiety. The sample of the study includes 315 citizens from Assiut. Tools of the study are: Attitude questioner, prepared by the researcher and, Eysenek personality questionnaire, anxiety test. Regarding the statistical methods: factor analysis, and analysis of variance, the (t-test). Results of the study: (1) the study shows that the attitude towards revenge varies according to the gender and location. However, the reaction between these two factors (gender and location) doesn’t influence the phenomenon of revenge as independent factors. (2) shows that there is a remarkable statistical difference between males and females regarding their attitude towards revenge. The same also applies to the sample from the countryside of Assiut. (3) show that the attitude towards revenge is influenced by the profession or job. It is also affected by the educational level. The reaction between the two previous factors, as independent factors, also affects the phenomenon of revenge. (4) shows that there are remarkable statistical differences between the different levels educations. Remarkable statistical differences are seen between some professions, regarding the phenomenon of revenge. (5) There are statistical differences between highly and less committed groups regarding pro-crime attitudes, nervousness, and the total estimation in favour of those who are highly committed. There no statistical difference, between the two samples with regard to extroversion. (6) shows a great statistical difference between the highly and less committed groups in the degree of nervousness in favour of the highly committed group. There is no difference between the two groups regarding the element of anxiety.
ABSTRACT

The thesis is divided into eight chapters which is divided into two sections: First section: Is dealing with the theoretical from of study and which is divided into five chapters: chapter one: its title, The rural culture as analytical view, chapter two The development is the entry of a Sociology. chapter three: its title, The woman participation in development. chapter four The rural culture and woman participation in development. and chapter five: The extra studies. Second section: includes chapter six: dealing with the frame of study and its methodological measures, chapter seven: the discussions of the study questions and chapter eight: the end of the study and the union of the study results. The study is drived to the following important results: 1- The majority osseous from the researches especially in rural or urban prefers to birth all of males and females. 2- The majority osseous from the researches especially in rural or urban are agreed to teach the girl like the boy. 4-The majority osseous from the researches especially in rural or urban believe in the significance of the woman’s work. 5- The majority osseous from the researches especially in rural or urban believe that the development of the society essentially needs to the womans participation. 6- The majority from the researches especially in rural or urban are they have not voting card. 7- The majority osseous from the researches especially in rural or urban believe of the woman’s right to candidate herself in selections.
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