



Effect of Contagious Skin Necrosis and Trypanosomosis on Health Status of Camels

Maha I. Hamed and Mahmoud R. Abd Ellah

Abstract:

The present study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of Contagious Skin Necrosis (CSN) with or without trypanosomosis on blood oxidative status in camels. A total of 15 camels were subjected to the study. Out of them, 10 camels were suffered from CSN. Sterile bacteriological swabs from skin necrosed area whole blood samples for hematological analysis and for diagnosis of trypanosomosis and serum samples for measuring lipid peroxidation product (Malondialdehyde) were collected. The bacteriological examination revealed that *Staphylococcus aureus* was the predominant bacterial isolate alone in 6 cases and coupled with other bacteria in the remained 4 cases, the latter was coupled with coagulase negative staphylococci in 3 cases and coupled with *Streptococcus agalactiae* in one case. *Trypanosoma evansi* infection was identified using polymerase chain reaction in 5 camels that had CSN. Malondialdehyde showed significant increase in camels affected with CSN that associated with trypanosomosis. The present study revealed that *Staphylococcus aureus* was the predominant bacterial isolate in camels with CSN. Lipid peroxidation products increased in the blood of camels with CSN that associated with trypanosomosis. It is recommended to supply camels suffering from CSN with antioxidants to overcome the deterioration of blood oxidative status.

Keywords:

Camels, CSN, trypanosoma, MDA, blood, Egypt

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