



BACTERIOLOGICAL AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CAMEL'S URINE AND ITS RELATION TO URINARY BLADDER PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES

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Abstract:

The goal of the present study was to screen for urinary bladder affections in camels and correlate it with physicochemical, microscopical, bacterial and pathological changes. A total number of 25 male camels (3-12 years old) were subjected to study. Animals were slaughtered in Bani Adi slaughter house (Assiut, Egypt) during the period from February to May 2009. The urinary bladder was collected under complete aseptic conditions from each slaughtered animal just after evisceration. Urine samples were drawn using sterile syringe and used for both conventional urine analysis and bacteriological examination. An incision was made in the bladder and then it was examined macroscopically for presence of any pathological affection. A part from the bladder wall was kept in neutral buffered formalin for histopathological examination. According to the histopathological findings, camels under investigation were classified into three groups; acute cystitis group (n: 10), chronic cystitis group (n: 8) and control group (n: 7). Seventy two percentages of camels were found suffering from cystitis; out of them, 48% aged 3-7 years old and 24% were above 7 years old. The relationships between pathological changes of the bladder and urine analysis were discussed. The bacteriological examination revealed isolation of *Staphylococcus* sp. (54.54%), *Corynebacterium* sp. (27.27%) and *E. coli* sp. (18.18%) from the camel's urine. In conclusion, incidence of cystitis is higher in young camels than older ones. Urine analysis is helpful in diagnosis of chronic cystitis. Since the incidence of cystitis was rather high in studied period, further studies are required to elucidate the relationship between the season and cystitis in camel.

Keywords:

Bacteriology, cystitis, camel, histopathology, urine analysis

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