

RESUME



Prof. Madeha Hosni Ahmed Darwish

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Date of Birth:	8/11/1985 Assiut - Egypt
Nationality	Egyptian
Marital status	Married

Career Objective:

- To work in a challenging atmosphere by exhibiting my skills with all most sincerity and dedicated smart work for the growth of Our esteemed organization along with time.

تدرج الدرجات العلمية

1	استاذ	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	2008
2	استاذ مساعد	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	2003
3	دكتوراه	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	1998
4	ماجستير	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن	1994
5	بكالوريوس	عام	عام	1988

الوظائف الأكاديمية

م	المسمى الوظيفي	كلية / جامعة	من	إلى
1	عميد كلية	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط	٢٠١٨	الان
2	وكيل كلية لشنون الدراسات العليا	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط	٢٠١٥	
3	رئيس قسم	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط بالاضافة الى الاشراف على الاقسام المشتركة	٢٠١٥	الان
4	استاذ	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط	٢٠٠٨	
5	استاذ مساعد	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط	٢٠٠٣	
	مدرس	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط	١٩٩٨	
	مدرس مساعد	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط	١٩٩٤	
	معيد	الطب البيطري - جامعة اسيوط	١٩٨٩	

إلى	من	المسمى الوظيفي
الان	٢٠١٧	عضو لجنة الدراسات البيطرية
الان	٢٠٢٣	مشرفا عاما على الأنشطة الطلابية بجامعة اسيوط
الان	٢٠٢٥	عضو المجلس الصحى المصرى – اللجنة العليا للتدريب البيطري المستمر ٢٠٢٥

Scientific Activates and Research Grants:

1. Member of scientific channel for 2 years (1996-1998) in Max-Planck Institute for Psychiatry in Munich, Germany for preparing my PhD thesis.
2. Research visitor in the faculty of veterinary medicine in Budapest, Hungary, when I was accompanying my Husband (Cultural Counselor in the Embassy of Egypt in Budapest) and published 3 research papers, as outcome of such research visiting.
3. Principle investigator (PI) in the Tempus IV, Individual Mobility Grant (IMG), funded by EU to visit Faculties Medicine in both Vienna (Austria) and in Munich (Germany) for 3 weeks during July, 2003.
4. Member of the Egyptian Team including Assiut, Ain-Shams, and Tanta universities to learn the new Education System in E.U.(ECTS) in Sweden and Belgium for 3 weeks, during July-August, 2005.
5. Principle Investigator (PI), and executive manager of the scientific research project funded by Swedish Academy of sciences (SIDA), during the years 2006-2008 with the Swedish partners (Karolyniska Institute) and published 2 papers in international journals.
6. My C.V contains 41 scientific publications until January 2015; also 21 papers out of these publications were published in high ranked international journals as well as in international conferences.
7. Supervised 4 PhD theses, and 5 Master degree theses.
8. Electronic publications of 2 teaching courses in the Web-Site of Assiut University.
9. Society services and Environmental development activities were always included my efforts since 1989 and till now.
10. My social activities are broad and wide including university clubs, syndicate of veterinary Doctors, and student social and cultural activities.

خدمة الجامعة والمجتمع وتنمية البيئة

- المشاركة في القوافل الطبية البيطرية العلاجية التي قامت بها الكلية لخدمة وتنمية البيئة في قرى ونجوع كل من محافظات اسيوط، المنيا، سوهاج وقنا والتي اشتملت علي علاج جميع الحالات المرضية لجميع الحيوانات والدواجن وكذلك تحصينها ضد الامراض الوبائية.
- رئيس القوافل البيطرية في مختلف قرى محافظة اسيوط.
- المشاركة في الرحلات العلمية لطلاب الفرقة الرابعة للمجازر والمعامل البيطرية بالقاهرة.
- المشاركة في الرحلات العلمية لطلاب الفرقة النهائية للمجازر ومصانع اللحوم والالبان بمدينة الإسكندرية
- الاشتراك مع كلية الطب البيطري جامعة المنصورة في المنطقة الجنوبية في عمل قافلة بيطرية كبيرة لعدد من قرى محافظة اسيوط
- عقد ندوات علمية وتوعية نقاشية لطلاب الرحلات العلمية.
- اعداد ومراجعة اللائحة الموحدة للدراسات العليا للجامعة بنظام الساعات المعتمدة.
- منسق مراجعة لائحة مركز بحوث البيولوجيا الجزيئية.
- تقييم المشروع البحثي العلمي لمادة سلوكيات الحيوان ورعايته.
- عضو لجنة اعداد اللائحة الموحدة بالساعات المعتمدة لختلف كليات الطب البيطري بلجنة قطاع الدراسات البيطرية.
- المشاركة في تحظيم عدد من اللوائح المختلفة المقدمة من مختلف كليات الطب البيطري بلجنة القطاع.
- عضو فى مجلس ادارة مركز القياس والتقويم بجامعة اسيوط.
- عضو لجنة وضع مقترح بتعديل نصوص مواد قانون تنظيم الجامعات لسنة ١٩٧٢ و لائحته التنفيذية.
- عضو فى مجلس ادارة مركز المؤتمرات ودار الضيافة بجامعة اسيوط.
- عضو لجنة الاشراف على متابعة كافة الاجراءات الاحترازية للوقاية من فيروس كورونا المستجد.
- رئيس مجلس ادارة وحدة طب الاحياء المائية و رعايتها بكلية الطب البيطرى جامعة اسيوط.
- عضو فى مجلس ادارة صندوق التكافل الاجتماعى لطلاب جامعة اسيوط.
- عضو لجنة المختبرات و الاجهزة العلمية بجامعة اسيوط.
- عضو لجنة الاسكان الادارى بجامعة اسيوط.
- عضو لجنة المتابعة و الاشراف على تنفيذ الخطط و القواعد المقررة من مجلس الجامعة بشأن نظام الدراسة و الامتحانات للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢٠/٢٠١٩.
- رئيس مركز الخدمة العامة بكلية الطب البيطرى جامعة اسيوط.
- رئيس مجلس ادارة وحدة العلاج باجر بالمستشفى البيطرى بكلية الطب البيطرى جامعة اسيوط.
- رئيس مجلس ادارة مركز التحاليل و الخدمات البيطرية بكلية الطب البيطرى جامعة اسيوط.
- عضو لجنة تنمية موارد الجامعة وزيادة تحسين دخول العاملين فى المجتمع الجامعى من اعضاء هيئة التدريس و العاملين بالجامعة.
- عضو مجلس ادارة فى وحدة حساب البحوث بجامعة اسيوط.
- رئيس مجلس ادارة المستشفى البيطرى التعليمى بكلية الطب البيطرى جامعة اسيوط.

الأنشطة التعليمية لخدمة الكلية

١- أعمال التدريس

- تدريس مادة رعاية الحيوان والدواجن للفرقة الأولى بكلية الطب البيطري جامعة أسيوط.
- تدريس مادة سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن للفرقة الثانية بنفس الكلية والجامعة.
- تدريس أربعة مقررات اختيارية بكلية الطب البيطري جامعة أسيوط كالآتي:
 - مقرر إراحة الحيوان للفرقة الثانية بالكلية.
 - مقرر حقوق الحيوان للفرقة الثانية بالكلية.
 - مقرر سلوكيات ورعاية الأسماك للفرقة الثالثة والرابعة بالكلية.
 - مقرر دراسات خاصة بسلوكيات ورعاية الحيوان للفرقة الخامسة بالكلية.
- تدريس مقرر سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن للفرقة الثانية بكلية الطب البيطري – جامعة سوهاج.
- تدريس مقرر سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن للفرقة الثانية بكلية الطب البيطري – بالوادي الجديد.
- تدريس مقرر سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن للفرقة الثانية بكلية الطب البيطري – جامعة جنوب الوادي.
- تدريس مقررات سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن (متقدم) لطلاب الماجستير بكليات الطب البيطري بجامعة أسيوط والوادي الجديد وجنوب الوادي.
- تدريس مقررات سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن (متقدم) لطلاب الدكتوراه بكليات الطب البيطري بجامعة أسيوط والوادي الجديد.
- المشاركة في اعمال الامتحانات السنوية والتصحيح لطلاب الفرقة الثانية وطلاب الدراسات العليا بكليات الطب البيطري بأسيوط وسوهاج والوادي الجديد.
- المشاركة في اعمال الكونترول لطلاب الفرقة الخامسة بالكلية.
- رئيس كنترول لطلاب الدراسات العليا (دبلوم-ماجستير-دكتوراه) بالكلية.

٢- الاعمال الانشائية والتجهيزات المعملية وتطوير العملية التعليمية.

- المشاركة في تأسيس مادة سلوكيات ومعاملة الحيوان بالكلية وذلك من خلال تنشئة وتجهيز ادوات ووسائل الايضاح المختلفة للدراسة العلمية للمادة لطلاب الفرقة الثانية بالكلية.
- المشاركة في تجهيز معمل الدراسات العليا بالقسم وذلك لتدريب الطلاب المسجلين لدرجات الدبلوم والماجستير والدكتوراه في مجال صحة ورعاية الحيوان (مرفق ما يؤكد ذلك).
- تطوير المقررات الخاصة بالطلاب (البكالوريوس والدراسات العليا) وعمل توصيف وتقرير المقررات وكذلك تطوير نظم تقويم الطلاب.
- تطوير وتحديث المقررات الدراسية (الكتاب الجامعي للطلاب).
- تشجيع الطلاب علي عمل لوحات توضيحية تم وضعها بالقسم.
- تشجيع وتكليف طلاب الدراسات العليا بإعداد دراسات ومقالات علمية حديثة ومتقدمة.
- إنشاء وحدة الاشعة التشخيصية بقسم الجراحة والتخدير و الاشعة بتكلفة حوالي مليون وأربعمائة الف جنية وذلك لتشخيص حالات الكسور في الحيوانات المختلفة الصغيرة والكبيرة

- إنشاء وحدة متكاملة لطب الحياء المائية بالمستشفى البيطري الجديد والتي تعد اول وحدة احياء مائية متكاملة علي مستوي الجمهورية والهادفة الي تشخيص وعلاج امراض الاحياء المائية وفق معايير عالمية بتكلفة اجمالية تفوق ١٠ مليون جنية بتمويل مشترك من وحدة تطوير المشروعات بوزارة التعليم العالي والجامعة.
- تجديد وتطوير القاعات الدراسية وقاعات الحاسب الالى والمناقشات بالكلية والتي تضمنت ٣ قاعات حاسب تم تجهيزها بأحدث أجهزة الكمبيوتر مزودة بأنترنت فائق السرعة والتي تضم ٥٠ جهاز في كل قاعة وذلك لخدمة الطلاب وأعضاء هيئة التدريس الي جانب ٤ قاعات لمناقشة الرسائل العلمية من ماجستير ودكتوراه.
- تركيب مساعد كهربائية بالمستشفى البيطري الجديد في مختلف الأقسام الاكلينيكية وكذلك الأقسام المشتركة هذا الي جانب إضافة مساعد إضافية بالأقسام الأكاديمية بالكلية وكذلك بالمبنى الإداري بالكلية.
- تركيب نقاط انترنت علي مستوي جميع الأقسام بالمستشفى البيطري الجديد في جميع معامل الطلاب ومكاتب أعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونتهم وكذلك في مبني العيادات الخارجية ومشرفة قسم الباثولوجي بعدد ٢٨١ نقطة بتكلفة اجمالية تصل الي ٩٠٠ الف جنية.
- تركيب سنترال تليفونات في المستشفى البيطري الجديد من خلال سويتش تليفونات حديث مرتبط بحوالي ٢٠٠ عدة تليفون بتكلفة حوالي ٨٠٠ الف جنية
- احضار تكييفات لعدد ٢ مدرج طلاب في المستشفى البيطري الجديد بتكلفة حوالي ٢٥٠ الف جنية وكذلك احضار تكييفات بوحدة الاشعة التشخيصية ومعامل الحاسب الالى ومدرجات الطلاب المختلفة لعدد من اقسام الكلية.
- احضار أجهزة تساعد علي تشخيص امراض التناسليات وكذلك تحديد مدة العشر في الحيوانات الصغيرة والكبيرة بتكلفة ١٢٥ الف جنية وكذلك احضار جهاز يساعد في تجميد العينات الخاصة بالتلقيح الصناعي بتكلفة حوالي ٢٥٠ الف جنية.
- الانتهاء من انشاء وحدة سلوكيات الحيوان ورعايته بالمستشفى البيطري وذلك من خلال احضار بطاريات وكاميرات ومفرخات تساهم في تطوير الجانب البحثي والتعليمي بهذا القسم.
- تجهيز الأقسام المشتركة المنقولة حديثا من كلية الطب وعددها ٥ اقسام بالمستشفى البيطري الجديد من حيث الأثاث وتجهيز المعامل المختلفة لكل قسم بما يحتويه من أجهزة مختلفة تساعد في العملية التعليمية للطلاب وكذلك العملية البحثية لطلاب الدراسات العليا.
- تطوير مختلف الإدارات في الكلية من خلال تزويدها بأجهزة كمبيوتر وذلك لتطوير الجهاز الإداري بالكلية وكذلك تزويدها بمختلف الأثاث اللازم.
- افتتاح وتجهيز مركز جودة اللحوم بالمستشفى البيطري التعليمي حيث انه مجهز بأحدث الأجهزة والمعدات التي تساعد وتساهم في التعرف علي مدي جودة الأنواع المختلفة من اللحوم من خلال إعطاء دورات لخريجي الكلية ليستطيعوا مواكبة احتياجات سوق العمل.
- تطوير وتجهيز عيادة الحيوانات الاليفة بالمستشفى البيطري الجديد بمختلف الأجهزة والمعطيات التي تساعد في تشخيص الامراض المختلفة للحيوانات الاليفة وطرق تطعيمها والعناية بها مما يؤدي الي زيادة صندوق العلاج باجر وفي نفس الوقت تحسين الخدمة المقدمة لإصحاب الحالات.

٣- نشر المقررات الدراسية إلكترونياً علي موقع الجامعة الإلكتروني

- تم نشر مقرر رعاية الحيوان والدواجن إلكترونياً علي موقع الجامعة الإلكتروني.
- تفعيل وتطوير هذه المقررات سنوياً.

٤- الإشراف على الرسائل العلمية

- الإشراف علي عدد 5 رسائل دكتوراه في سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن ورعايتهم بكلية الطب البيطري بجامعة أسيوط والوادي الجديد.
- الإشراف علي عدد 9 رسائل ماجستير في سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن ورعايتهم بكلية الطب البيطري جامعة أسيوط والوادي الجديد.
- (مرفق قائمة الإشراف علي رسائل الدكتوراه والماجستير)

التميز في الابحاث العلمية المنشورة

- تم نشر عدد ٤٦ بحث علمي حتي ٢٠٢١.
- تشتمل هذه الابحاث علي ٢٢ بحثاً منشورين في دوريات علمية عالمية مصنفة وذات معامل تأثير عالي وكذلك في عدداً من المؤتمرات العلمية العالمية. (أنظر قائمة الابحاث المنشورة المرفقة)
- الحصول علي جائزة أحسن بحث تخصص صحة الحيوان في المؤتمر العاشر للكلية (١٧ – ١٩) ديسمبر سنة ٢٠٠٢م.

الحصول علي المشروعات البحثية الممولة دولياً .

- الحصول علي مشروع Tempus IV- IMG الممول من الاتحاد الاوروبي لزيارة علمية لأعضاء هيئة التدريس بالكلية المصرية الي الكليات المناظرة بدول الاتحاد الاوروبي والتعرف علي اساليب التعليم والتعلم وعلي تطوير مقررات سلوكيات الحيوان والدواجن ورعايتهم لكل من كلية الطب البيطري في فينا – النمسا وكلية الطب البيطري بمدينة ميونخ- المانيا لمدة ثلاثة اسابيع خلال أغسطس ٢٠٠٣.
- الحصول علي مشروع بحثي علمي (لمدة ثلاثة سنوات)من الاكاديمية العلمية السويدية SIDA من خلال اكااديمية البحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا وتم نشر عدد ٢ بحث علمي بالاشتراك مع معهد كارولنسكا – ستوكهولم – السويد.
- الحصول علي مشروع بحثي مقدم من جامعة أسيوط بتكلفة حوالي ١٠٠ الف جنية مصر نشر عدد من الأبحاث

المهارات والزيارات العلمية

- بعثة الاشراف المشترك (قناة علمية) بمعهد ماكس بلانك بمدينة ميونخ المانيا (١٩٩٦-١٩٩٨).
- زيارة علمية لمدة ٣ اسابيع خلال شهري يوليو واغسطس ٢٠٠٢ لزيارة كلية الطب بجامعة زيملفيس ببودابيس – المجر لإجراء مناقشات علمية والتخطيط للتعاون المشترك في المجالات البحثية المشتركة
- (مرفق طية المستندات الداله علي ذلك)
- زيارة علمية للمعهد القومي للمعامل الطبية في بودابيس – المجر لمدة ٣ اسابيع خلال شهري يوليو واغسطس عام ٢٠٠٤ لإجراء الابحاث في مجال العلوم العصبية (التوتر والسلوكيات) ومناقشة امكانية التعاون البحثي والتطبيقات العلمية وضبط الجودة في البحوث العلمية.
- (مرفق طية المستندات الدالة علي ذلك)

المشاركة في إدارة الجودة والتطوير والتخطيط الإستراتيجي

- المشاركة في مشروع انشاء نظام داخلي للجودة بالكلية.
- المشاركة في لجان القيادة والحوكمة وتطوير الجهاز الاداري ولجنة اعضاء هيئة التدريس الخاصة بمشروع السيكا ب للتطوير المستمر وتأهيل الكلية للاعتماد (حصلت الكلية علي الاعتماد من الهيئة القومية لضمان الجودة والاعتماد عام ٢٠١١).
- المشاركة في مشروع السيكا ب في لجنة الخطة الإستراتيجية للكلية.
- عضو في وحدة التدريب وتنمية الموارد البشرية اعتبارا من ٢٠١٢ وحتى الآن.
- عضو في الفريق التنفيذي لمشروع انشاء قاعدة بيانات الكترونية عن الامراض والايوبنة التي يصاب بها الثروة الحيوانية بمحافظة اسيوط بعد تقسيمها الي اربعة مناق (شمالية – جنوبية – شرقية – غربية) اعتبارا من ٢٠١٤ وحتى ٢٠١٦.
- عضو في الفريق التنفيذي لمشروع (الكواب) التطوير المستمر لتوكيد الجودة والاعتماد (٢٠٠٤ – ٢٠٠٦) والمساهمة في اعداد رؤية ورسالة الكلية وتطبيق المعايير الاكاديمية لمرحلة البكالوريوس وايضاً المعايير الاكاديمية القياسية للدراسات العليا وتحقق مواصفات الخريجين.
- عضو في مجلس ادارة وحدة ضمان الجودة والاعتماد بالكلية.
- الاشتراك في لجنة القيادة والحوكمة ومنسق لجنة الدراسات العليا والانشطة العلمية والاشراف علي اعداد وتجهيز كل ما هو مطلوب لتجديد اعتماد الكلية من الهيئة القومية لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد (بإذن الله متوقع هذا العام ٢٠١٨).
- الحصول علي تجديد الاعتماد سنة ٢٠١٨ حتي الآن.
- رئيس وحدة ضمان الجودة والاعتماد بالكلية حتي الآن.

الدورات التدريبية وورش العمل في مجال جودة التعليم و البيئة

- حضور الدورات التدريبية في مجال جودة التعليم بمركز تنمية قدرات اعضاء التدريس والقيادات وهم كالاتي:
- البرنامج التدريبي لاتخاذ القرارات وحل المشاكل (١٦-١٩/٤/٢٠٠٥).
- البرنامج التدريبي إدارة الوقت وضغط العمل (٢٤-٢٧/٧/٢٠٠٥).
- البرنامج التدريبي توكيد الجودة والاعتماد (٨-٩/٤/٢٠٠٦).
- البرنامج التدريبي الجوانب القانونية بالجامعات (٢-٥/٤/٢٠٠٦).
- البرنامج التدريبي تصميم المقررات (١٣-١٤/٥/٢٠٠٦).
- البرنامج التدريبي تقييم التدريس (١٧-١٩/٧/٢٠٠٦).
- البرنامج التدريبي التدريس باستخدام التكنولوجيا (٣-٥/٣/٢٠٠٧).
- شاركت كمدرّب في برنامج التدريس في مركز تنمية قدرات اعضاء هيئة التدريس والقيادات في الفترة من سبتمبر ٢٠٠٤ وحتى ٣١ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٤.
- المشاركة في جميع الدورات التدريبية وورش العمل بمشروعات تطوير التعليم العالي الممولة من STDF – اكا ديمية البحث العلمي والتكنولوجيا – Erasmus+, TEMPS, British Council
- المشاركة بالقافلة التنموية الشاملة بمحافظة اسيوط (ديسمبر ٢٠٢٠)
- نشر ثقافة التعليم الالكتروني بالكلية من خلال تفعيل المقرر الالكتروني (ادارة الحيوان والدواجن) (٢٠١٨-٢٠١٩)
- دعم الدورة التدريبية (الصباغة الهستوكيميائية المناعية و تحليل الصور العلمية) (ديسمبر ٢٠٢٠)

- وضع الليات لمواجهة مشكلة الكلاب الضالة وسبل التخلص منها بالجامعة و محافظة اسيوط من خلال التعاون مع جمعيات اعمال الرفق بالحيوان و السيطرة على الكلاب الضالة.
- المساهمة فى نجاح الدورات التدريبية فى مركز تدريب جودة اللحوم و الدواجن والاسماك و منتجاتهم.
- المشاركة فى مبادرة " احنا معاك " من يوليو ٢٠٢٠ الى اغسطس ٢٠٢٠.
- المشاركة فى مبادرة " اطمئن معنا " ابتداء من يونيو ٢٠٢١ حتى الان.
- المساهمة فى حصول ادارة المكتبات و المتاحف الطلابية على افضل ادارة بالجامعة من حيث الاستعداد لاستقبال الطلاب.
- بذل جهد وافر وعطاء بناء فى التدريب بدورة " تنمية قدرات ومهارات القيادات المستقبلية من طلاب الجامعة " (نوفمبر ٢٠١٨).
- المشاركة فى دورة " ملتقى الندوات الذاتية للكليات و المدن الجامعية " بادارة اعداد القادة.
- عضو لجنة قطاع الدراسات البيطرية ٢٠١٨.
- القيام بجهد وافر وعطاء بناء فى خدمة نقابة الاطباء البيطريين ٢٠١٥-٢٠٢٠.
- المشاركة فى فاعليات وورش عمل مبادرة مصرية امنة.
- بذل جهد وافر وعطاء بناء فى خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة و القيام بدور فعال فى ادارة و التعامل مع جائحة كورونا.
- المشاركة فى فاعليات ندوة "الاتجاهات الحديثة فى النشر العلمى و معايير تقييمه (معامل التأثير العلمى)".

الانشطة العلمية والثقافية وحضور المؤتمرات والندوات

(أ) الانشطة العلمية والثقافية

- مدير تحرير المجلة العلمية الطبية البيطرية بالكلية من ٢٠١٨ وحتى الآن.
- سكرتير تحرير المجلة العلمية الطبية البيطرية بالكلية ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٨.
- المشاركة فى تحكيم الابحاث العلمية بالمجلة العلمية بالكلية.
- عضو لجنة تقييم النشر العلمى لمجلة اسيوط الطبية البيطرية من عام ٢٠٠٩ وحتى الان.
- المشاركة فى تحكيم الابحاث العلمية الطلابية بالكلية.
- الاشراف علي الانتخابات أمين وامين مساعد اللجنة النشاط العلمى والتكنولوجيا لمجلس اتحاد طلاب الجامعة.
- منسق الانشطة الطلابية (ثقافية – اجتماعية – رياضية الخ) لكلية الطب البيطري.
- الاشراف علي طالبات الجامعة فى المرحلة العلمية فى اطار التبادل الطلابي بين جامعة اسيوط وجامعة جودلو بالمجر لمدة ١٥ يوم (يوليو ٢٠٠٤).
- راندة اسرة "قلم وكتاب" وهي اسرة ثقافية علمية.
- المشاركة فى تحكيم الابحاث العلمية للجنة العلمية الدائمة لترقية الاساتذة والاساتذة المساعدين.
- عضو قائمة المحكمين الصادرة من المجلس الأعلى للجامعات للدورة ١٢ (١٠١٦-٢٠١٩). لتحكيم الابحاث العلمية للجنة العلمية الدائمة لترقية الاساتذة والاساتذة المساعدين لمادة صحة الحيوان وتغذية ومراقبة الاغذية (لجنة ١٠٢).
- عضو اللجنة التخطيطية لجنة قطاع الدراسات البيطرية من سبتمبر ٢٠١٨ حتى ٢٠١٨.
- عضو لجنة هيئة المكتب علي قطاع الدراسات البيطرية من ٢٠١٨ حتى الآن.

(ب) المؤتمرات والندوات العلمية

- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي التاسع للكلية (٢٠١٩-٢٠ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٠).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر الدولي للتنمية والبيئة (٢٦-٢٨ مارس ٢٠٠٢).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي العاشر للكلية (١٧-١٩ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٢).
- الاشتراك والحضور في مؤتمر مركز الدراسات والبحوث البيئية (٢٢-٢٥ مارس ٢٠٠٤).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي الحادي عشر للكلية (٥-٧ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٤).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي الثامن للجمعية العلمية لأمراض الماشية (١١-١٣ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٥).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي الثاني عشر للكلية (١٠-١٢ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٦).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي الثالث عشر للكلية (٢٢-٢٥ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٨).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي العاشر للجمعية العلمية لأمراض الماشية (١٣-١٥ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٩).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي الرابع عشر للكلية (٣٠ نوفمبر حتى ٢ ديسمبر ٢٠١٠).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي الخامس عشر للكلية (٢٥-٢٧ نوفمبر ٢٠١٢).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي السادس عشر بالكلية (٣٠ نوفمبر - ٢ ديسمبر ٢٠١٤).
- الاشتراك والحضور في فعاليات في ندوة الكسندر فون هومبلدت (٥ فبراير ٢٠١٥).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر الدولي الثامن للتنمية في الوطن العربي (٢٢-٢٤ مارس ٢٠١٦).
- أمين عام المؤتمر العلمي السابع عشر للكلية (٦-٨ ديسمبر ٢٠١٦).
- الاشتراك والحضور في ندوة حول الاعتدال الفكري وثقافة قبول الآخر (٢٩ نوفمبر ٢٠١٧).
- الاشتراك والحضور في المؤتمر العلمي الرابع عشر للجمعية العلمية لأمراض الماشية (٢٥-٢٨ يناير ٢٠١٨).
- الاشتراك والحضور في فعاليات منتدى التثقيف السياسي لطلاب من أجل مصر (٢٥ فبراير ٢٠١٨).
- رئيس المؤتمر العلمي الثامن عشر بكلية الطب البيطري تحت عنوان "اهمية البحث العلمي و المشاركة المجتمعية في تنمية الثروة الحيوانية محليا و اقليميا".

النشاط الاجتماعي

- عضو في نادي اعضاء هيئة التدريس بالجامعة.
- عضو في نادي الجامعة.
- عضو في نادي اسبوط الرياضي.
- عضو في نقابة الأطباء البيطريين.
- عضو في جمعية سلوكيات ورعاية الطيور.
- عضو في جمعية سلوكيات ورعاية الخيول.
- نائب رئيس جمعية الطلبة الازهرين (جمعية خيرية).
- عضو الجمعية المصرية لتاريخ الطب البيطري.
- عضو مجلس إدارة الجمعية المصرية لأمراض الماشية.
- عضو اللجنة العليا للنشاط في الجامعة (مستشار لجنة الأسر).
- عضو اللجنة العليا لانتخابات اتحاد الطلاب بالجامعة.
- منسق أسرة طلاب من أجل مصر بكلية الطب البيطري.
- عضو في حزب مستقبل وطن.

الأنشطة الطلابية لخدمة الجامعة

- المشاركة فى انجاح سلسلة برنامج الوعى للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ الندوة الاولى "تعزيز قيم الولاء و الانتماء للوطن".
- المشاركة فى انجاح سلسلة برنامج الوعى للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ الندوة الثانية "جهود الدولة التشريعية لمواجهة فيروس كورونا المستجد".
- المشاركة فى انجاح سلسلة برنامج الوعى للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ الندوة الثالثة "فن العمارة فى العاصمة الادارية الجديدة".
- المشاركة فى انجاح سلسلة برنامج الوعى للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ الندوة الرابعة "مواجهة الشائعات و تزييف الوعى".
- المشاركة فى انجاح سلسلة برنامج الوعى للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ الندوة الخامسة "حروب الجيل الرابع و اثرها على الامن القومى".
- المشاركة فى انجاح سلسلة برنامج الوعى للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ الندوة السادسة "تنمية الوعى بالحرف التقليدية و مستقبلها فى صعيد مصر".
- المشاركة فى انجاح سلسلة برنامج الوعى للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ الندوة السابعة "التنمية المستدامة فى مواجهة الحرب الهجين".
- المشاركة فى مراسم تحية العلم للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠.
- المشاركة فى احتفالية "لاجلك يا امى" و التى نظمها مركز الطلاب ذوى الاعاقة مع وحدة مناهضة العنف.
- المشاركة فى احتفالية الجامعة بعيد الشرطة ٢٠٢١ و التى نظمتها الادارة العامة لرعاية الشباب.
- المشاركة فى الاحتفال باليوم العالمى لمكافحة الفساد ٢٠٢٠ و التى نظمتها الادارة العامة لرعاية الشباب بالجامعة بالاشتراك مع هيئة الرقابة الادارية.
- المشاركة فى تنظيم ندوة "دور هيئة الرقابة الادارية فى مجال منع و مكافحة الفساد بالاشتراك مع جامعة اسيوط بمناسبة العيد السنوى لهيئة الرقابة الادارية".
- المشاركة فى احتفالات الجامعة بالعاشر من رمضان "ملحمة الايمان و الوطنية" ٢٠٢١ و التى نظمتها الادارة العامة لرعاية الشباب.
- المشاركة فى مبادرة "تطعيمك امانك" للتعريف باهمية اللقاح المضاد لفيروس كورونا للعام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ و التى نظمتها الادارة العامة لرعاية الشباب.
- المشاركة فى مبادرة "اطمن معنا" للتعريف بتطبيق الاجراءات الاحترازية مع بدء العام الجامعى ٢٠٢١/٢٠٢٠ مع بدء الفصل الدراسى الثانى.
- المشاركة فى "سلسلة الندوات الدينية" لاهياء الشعائر و الاجواء الرمضانية اثناء شهر رمضان الكريم ٢٠٢١ و التى نظمتها الادارة العامة لرعاية الشباب.
- المشاركة فى "احياء لىالى رمضان" من خلال العروض الفنية و الانشاد الدينى و الفنون الشعبية خلال شهر رمضان المعظم بالقرية الاولمبية بجامعة اسيوط.

- المشاركة فى "الورشة الفنية" لتعليم طلاب الجامعة الرسم على الزجاج- الحرق على الجلد- الاركت و التى نظمتها ادارة الجواله و الخدمة العامة- الادارة العامة لرعاية الشباب بالاستاد الرياضى بجامعة اسبوط.
- المشاركة فى اختيار افضل العناصر المشاركة فى مبادرة "افضل مبادرة شبابية للتنمية المجتمعية تحت مسمى لبكرة ٣".
- المشاركة فى اختيار افضل المبادرات المقترحة من الطلاب على مستوى الجامعة ضمن فاعليات ابداع (٧) و التى تنظمه وزارة الشباب و الرياضة.
- المساهمة الفعالة فى انجاح أنشطة الاسر الطلابية (الثقافية-الرياضية-الاجتماعية-الفنية-الدينية) على مستوى الجامعة للعام الجامعى ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨ و ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٩ و ٢٠١٩/٢٠٢٠.
- المساهمة الفعالة فى انجاح "مهرجان الاسر الطلابية" على مستوى الجامعة للعام الجامعى ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨ و ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٩ و ٢٠١٩/٢٠٢٠.
- رئاسة لجنة تحكيم المبادرات الطلابية و المجتمعية للعام الجامعى ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨ و ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٩ و ٢٠١٩/٢٠٢٠.

**قائمة الاشراف العلمي علي الرسائل
(الماجستير والدكتوراة) معتمدة من
الكلية اخر خمس سنوات**



كلية معتمدة من الهيئة القومية
لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد



إدارة الدراسات العليا والبحوث

بيان

أشرف بالرسائل العلمية لدرجتي الماجستير والدكتوراه التي أشرفت ومازالت تشرف عليها
السيدة الأستاذة الدكتور/ مديحة حسني أحمد درويش أستاذ سلوكيات ورعاية الحيوان والدواجن والاحياء المائية وعميد كلية الطب البيطري – جامعة أسيوط

* أولا : درجة الماجستير

م	الاسم	موضوع البحث	لجنة الإشراف	تاريخ القيد	تاريخ المنح
١	ط.ب/ عمرو صابر محمود عبدالمجيد (سلوكيات الحيوان ورعايته)	تأثير جزيئات نانو اكسيد الزنك على السلوك و الأداء الانتاجي والمؤشرات الفسيولوجية في سمك القراميط الأفريقي المعرض للإجهاد الحراري. Effect of Zinc oxide nanoparticles on behavior, performance and physiological indices of African sharp-tooth catfish (Clarias gariepinus) exposed to heat stress.	أ.د/ مديحة حسني أحمد درويش د.أ/ أسامة طه محمد فريد د.أ/ أحمد عبدالعليم عبدالحفيظ	٢٠٢١/١١/١٨	٢٠٢٥/١/١
٢	ط.ب/ عبير عبدالله عبدالعاطي محمود (سلوكيات الحيوان ورعايته)	تأثير مكملات البروبيوتيك الغذائية على السلوك والأداء وديناميكيات مضادات الميكروبات في دجاج التسمين. Effect of dietary probiotic supplementation on Behavior, Performance and Antimicrobial dynamics in broiler chickens.	أ.د/ مديحة حسني أحمد درويش أ.د/ فاطمة علي محمود د.أ/ أسامة طه محمد فريد د.أ/ أحمد عبدالعليم عبدالحفيظ	٢٠٢٢/١١/٢٢	لم تمنح الدرجة

* ثانيا : درجة الدكتوراه

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الابحاث العلمية آخر خمس سنوات

Ameliorative effect of cinnamon and its nanoemulsion on quality of beef burger during refrigerated storage

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Cinnamon, Nanoemulsion, *S. Typhimurium*, Burger, Cytotoxicity

ABSTRACT

In the present research, cinnamon essential oil (CEO) and its nanoemulsion was studied to evaluate their antioxidant and antibacterial effect against *Salmonella Typhimurium* artificially inoculated in beef burger stored at $4 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. The active phenolic compounds of CEO were studied using GC/MS analyses and the antibacterial activity of CEO and Nano-emulsion (CNE) against *S. Typhimurium* was determined and the result of MIC was 0.3%. The obtained results showed that the sensory properties of different treated burger samples during cold storage (4°C) were enhanced by using CEO and CNE with different concentrations compared to the untreated (control) samples after 5 days of the storage period with significant difference (P-Value < 0.05) by both concentrations of CNE. Moreover, during storage, pH and TBA values increased slightly, and the rise became more obvious for control on the 7th day of the storage then spoiled. For samples incorporated with CNE (MIC2), which maintained accepted pH of meat up to the 12th day of the storage. Regarding various treatments, the antibacterial effectiveness of CEO and CNE demonstrated a potential impact on the APC and overall yeast and mold count. Using natural antibacterial CEO could be the solutions reducing chemical preservation in fresh and refrigerated meat products. Cinnamon NE is a promising cost effective, innovative eco-friendly preservatives in meat production.

Introduction

On one hand, Burgers are considered in the category of junk food that may contain many hazards but on the other hand give consumers a quick, practical, and inexpensive meal (Andreani *et al.*, 2023). High moisture content, nutritional levels, and pH values are factors make these meat products susceptible to both microbial and oxidative deterioration. So, these are not suitable for long-term storage (Das *et al.*, 2020). One of the problems of raw minced meat is dangerous microorganisms that are already present on the surface of the meat spread and relocate through the core (Kassem *et al.*, 2020). Then during handling and processing operations, the risk of contamination raises. Also, growth of microbes like bacteria, molds, and yeast increase as well as encourage oxidation processes, which compromises the safety and quality of beef burger products and results in significant economic losses (Roila *et al.*, 2022).

Refrigeration storage of fresh meat and meat products extends shelf life by days or weeks (Schlei *et al.*, 2020). So, it is essential to add antimicrobial and antioxidant additives especially those of synthetic origin to extend refrigerated storage time (Fazelipour *et al.*, 2020).

Due to the increasing consumer awareness about synthetic chemicals safety and the bigger demand for fresh food; studies are focused on the use of natural ingredients with bioactive compounds and antioxidants to improve the shelf life and food quality that associated to meet consumer wishes (Zapašnik *et al.*, 2022). Essential oils (Eos) are natural complex compounds derived from the secondary metabolism of herbal and medicinal plants. They are made of quite different concentrations of volatile active components including terpenes, terpenoids, phenylpropanoids, and aromatic compounds. EOs are attracting interest as natural additives due to antimicrobial and antioxidant properties (Coté *et al.*, 2017). Moreover, EOs are approved by the Food and Drug Administration and "generally recognized as safe". Despite their various advantages, the use of EOs in food industries is limited due to their hydrophobic nature, high volatility, reactivity with food components, as well as their sensitivity to

light, oxygen, pressure, and heat (Amiri *et al.*, 2020). One of these Eos cinnamon oil which has strong antimicrobial and antioxidant properties and are natural and environmentally safe, have recently received increased attention (Santos *et al.*, 2022). Cinnamon oil, consist mainly of cinnamaldehyde, reported as an active volatile ingredient that contributes to the strong cinnamon-like flavor, antimicrobial activities (Chuesiang *et al.*, 2023) even against multidrug-resistant *S. Typhimurium* (Alibi *et al.*, 2020) and excellent antioxidant activity, with several molecular mechanisms (Huang and Chen, 2022).

Nanotechnology is referred as the technology that deals with the fabrication and application of nanomaterials with sizes from 1–100 nm; the physical and chemical properties of a substance vary with this size, while its water solubility, stability, bioavailability and physiological activities can be enhanced substantially with minimum side effects (Jagtiani, 2022). Furthermore, the use of nano-emulsified EOs is one of the most promising nanotechnologies, considered an alternative strategy to overcome mentioned drawbacks by enhancing the physicochemical properties and oxidative stability of emulsion systems, limiting the possible interaction with food components; the environment, and further masking their strong flavor (Ameur *et al.*, 2022).

In the last years, nanoemulsions have been used in a variety of food fortification, due to their large surface area, transparent appearance, and extended shelf life (Yang *et al.*, 2023).

In this sense, the paper's main goal was to develop safe, non-toxic and biocompatible nanostructures built from food-grade materials, utilizing easy, cost-effective and environmentally friendly techniques, by fabricating essential oils nanoemulsions to broaden its antimicrobial spectrum including major Gram-negative foodborne pathogens.

Materials and methods

Cinnamon essential oil (CEO) was purchased from the National Research center, Cairo, Egypt. The CEO emulsion was prepared by adding



Efficacy of pumpkin and onion essential oils against isolated *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in cheese: A comparative study

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ABSTRACT

Greater resistance to environmental aggressors, including resistance to antibiotics and other disinfectants is a characteristic of the *Pseudomonas* spp. Consequently, one of the current study's goals was to isolate *Pseudomonas* spp. from 165 cheese samples (55 each of Tallaga, Bramily, and Ras cheese) were collected from various dairy markets and shops in Assiut city, Egypt. The isolates were identified and tested for 16S rRNA, showing positive results. According to the collected data, *Pseudomonas* spp. was found in 42.42% of the samples that were investigated, while *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was found in 10.9% of the samples. Then, the effects of essential oils (EOs) of pumpkin (P) and onion (EO) on the viability of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were investigated, the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the prepared onion EO (OEO) and pumpkin EO (PEO) was detected. Tallaga cheese samples were produced utilizing the MIC of the two prepared EOs separately. The agar well diffusion method was used to assess the influence of EOs, and the results showed that the MIC for PEO and OEO was 0.39%. In conclusion, after Tallaga cheese manufacturing, the OEO proved to be the most effective against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with a count of 5 log₁₀ at 0 h and <1 after the first week.

Introduction

Cheese is one of the oldest dairy preserved foods. It was known in early civilizations. The world's oldest cheese was recently discovered in an Egyptian tomb, in 2018 researchers published proteomic analyses of the solid white mass as the ancient cheese Abdou (2024). Cheese components have demonstrated significant nutritional significance in addition to their health benefits, studies conducted by Du *et al.* (2024) have demonstrated the anticarcinogenic and antiatherogenic qualities of some fatty acids found in cheese, including conjugated linoleic acid. According to Mehanna and Rashed (1990), several varieties of soft cheese are produced in Egypt, the soft cheese known as Tallaga cheese, which is kept in cold storage. Tallaga cheese is a soft cheese from Egypt that isn't ripened. It is often created from warm milk and a small amount of salt, then refrigerated until it's ready to be consumed, which is generally two weeks away. Domiati cheese, which is salted and coagulated by enzymes; differs from one another in terms of the salt percent added to the milk used in cheese making as well as the length of time and conditions under which it is stored (El-Sharoud, 2009).

Abou-Donia (1986) mentioned that Domiati cheese, also known as Bramily cheese, is the most well-liked soft white pickled cheese in Egypt. It is manufactured from the milk of buffaloes or cows, or a combination of both, and can be eaten either fresh or after a three to six month ripening period in fermenting solution. Certain elements, like the type of milk, the time it takes for it to ripen, and the season, influence the salt concentrations utilized in the production of Domiati cheese (Ismail, 2004). Ras cheese is an Egyptian hard cheese also known by its dialectic name, Romy. It is produced in large quantities using artisan methods (Hattem *et al.*, 2012).

Despite good manufacturing practices and rigorous cleaning and sanitizing procedures established in dairy processing plants, microbiological contamination remains the main cause of products being non-compliant and/or atypical and hence not fit for human consumption. The presence

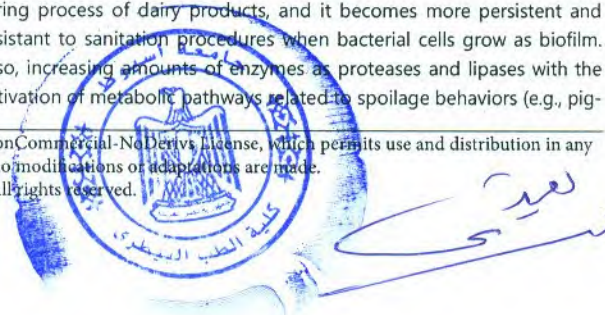
of pathogenic and spoilage microorganisms can lead to non-compliant and/or atypical dairy products, which are processed dairy products that do not meet the required standards in Canada and/or have a reduced shelf life and quality defects caused by the growth of microorganisms (Sanschagrin *et al.*, 2024).

The multiplication and growth of microbes in cheese can be determined by many issues including the pH, water activity, storage temperature and availability of nutrients. Cheeses are favorable medium to the bacterial putrefaction as a result of low concentration of salt and neutral pH and high moisture content (Adam *et al.*, 2024).

Cheese spoilage caused by *Pseudomonas* spp. has increased in recent years (Carrascosa *et al.*, 2021). Their contamination routes have been largely studied, especially for milk or milk-based beverages (Martin *et al.*, 2021). In contrast, how these bacteria manage to infect cheeses even made from pasteurized milk is still much discussed. Since these are environmental microorganisms generally present in water and soil, the main sources of contamination are surfaces, and exposure to air.

Pseudomonas is one of the most significant bacterial totals in the dairy sector because it has been discovered as the primary Psychrotrophic bacteria associated with dairy products (Kováčová *et al.* 2024). *Pseudomonas* spp. have high genetic diversity and metabolic ability, allowing them to survive in different environments and grow at an ambient temperature of around 4°C (Navrhús *et al.* 2021). Furthermore, it causes a great hazard to animals and human health with great economic losses. The infection occurred also through cheeses because it's nature already for eating (Vrdoljak *et al.*, 2016). *Pseudomonas* one of microorganisms which are predominant in cold temperatures with a wide range of biotechnological applications (Chauhan *et al.* 2023).

Pseudomonas contamination occurs at each step of the manufacturing process of dairy products, and it becomes more persistent and resistant to sanitation procedures when bacterial cells grow as biofilm. Also, increasing amounts of enzymes as proteases and lipases with the activation of metabolic pathways related to spoilage behaviors (e.g., pig-



ISOLATION OF *BOVINE CORONAVIRUS* (BCoV) IN VERO CELLS AND ITS MOLECULAR CONFIRMATION BY RT-PCR FROM RUMINANTS IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT

Bovine Coronavirus (BCoV) is prevalent worldwide in young and adult dairy and beef cattle. It is a pneumoenteric virus that causes diarrhea and respiratory infections, resulting in significant financial losses for the cattle industry. Isolation of BCoV is challenging, and studies on virus isolation, molecular detection, and the epidemiology of BCoV, especially from respiratory tract infections in Assiut are limited. So, this study aimed to isolate BCoV, using the Vero cell line, followed by confirmation through RT-PCR. One hundred and sixteen samples (65 fecal and 51 nasal) were collected to isolate BCoV in Vero cells, then confirmed by RT-PCR, targeting the conserved N gene (730 bp). Out of the 116 samples, 27 (11 fecal and 16 nasal) samples exhibited specific CPE (syncytia formation). Sixteen samples (5 fecal and 11 nasal) were confirmed as BCoV positive via RT-PCR for the N gene. The prevalence of BCoV infection was 7.7% (5/65) in fecal samples and 21.6% (11/51) in nasal samples, with infections only observed in cattle. No infections were found in buffaloes, goats, or sheep. Additionally, no significant variation was observed in BCoV infections according to sex, locality, or season factors. In conclusion, the Vero monolayers effectively isolated BCoV, which is major in causing diarrhea and respiratory tract infections in Assiut. Further studies are needed to identify other vulnerable cell lines and confirm variations among the BCoV isolates at both antigenic and molecular levels.

Keywords: BCoV, Epidemiology, N gene, RT-PCR, Vero cell line.

INTRODUCTION

Bovine Coronavirus (BCoV) is prevalent among beef and dairy cattle globally. BCoV belongs to the order

Nidovirales, family Coronaviridae, subfamily Coronavirinae, and the genus Betacoronavirus (Group 2 Coronavirus, subgroup 2A). Like other enveloped viruses, BCoV is susceptible to lipid solvents such as ether and chloroform, as well as detergents. Heat and formaldehyde can readily deactivate it (Berezenko *et al.*, 2022). The BCoV genome is a positive ssRNA measuring between 26 and 32 kilobases. In addition to several non-

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STUDIES ON SOME FISH PARASITES OF PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE, EGYPT

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ABSTRACT

While fish serve as an important source of animal protein for humans, parasitic diseases can have a detrimental effect on their production and public health. The main focus of this study was to quantify the spread of parasitic infections in some freshwater fish and to evaluate the range of zoonotic parasites present in them. In Sohag Governorate, a total of 123 freshwater fish—91 Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and 32 catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*)—were randomly chosen from natural sources and markets. Fish were examined visually and microscopically. Out of 123 examined fish, 81 were infected by parasites with a prevalence of 66%. Microscopic encysted metacercariae were detected in 46.2% of the total examined fish. In tilapia, the macroscopic EMC *clinostomum* was 18.7%, and *contarcecum* 17.6% were observed, while in catfish, trematodes, *Orientocreadium batrachoides* 12.5% and nematode, *paracamalans* 3%, were detected. These findings demonstrated a wide range in the prevalence of different zoonotic parasites across two species of fish, highlighting the potential hazards to human health when consuming raw or inadequately cooked fish.

Keywords: Tilapia, Catfish, Microscopy, zoonotic parasites, prevalence

INTRODUCTION

In human diets, fish are one of the primary sources of animal protein, providing necessary nutrients and a valuable resource (Hadyait *et al.*, 2018). Fish meat promotes human health, as it is rich in beneficial

components like polyunsaturated fatty acids, minerals, omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids, antioxidants, and lipid-soluble vitamins. These components are essential for overall well-being and play a crucial role in the prevention of various chronic diseases (Mahmoud *et al.*, 2018).

Fish act as hosts for various parasites. The main route of infection for humans is the consumption of uncooked or undercooked fish (Shamsan *et al.*, 2018). Thus, the

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GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES IN DOMESTIC CATS (*FELIS CATUS*) IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE, EGYPT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Cats, as widely embraced companions in various settings, are at risk of significant health threats due to gastrointestinal infections. The current study investigates the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasitic infection in domestic cats from Tahta, Sohag Governorate, Egypt. Two hundred fecal samples were collected and examined using various techniques: direct smear examination, simple sedimentation, formal ether sedimentation, and flotation with Sheather's solution. The flotation method demonstrated the highest efficacy in isolating *Toxocara spp.* eggs and protozoan oocysts. The findings reveal a significant prevalence of gastrointestinal parasitic infections, with 71% of the cats examined carrying at least one species of parasite. The most frequently identified parasite was *Toxocara leonine* (47.5%), followed by *Toxocara cati* (10%) and mixed infections of both species (6.5%). Other less prevalent parasites included hookworm eggs (2%), *Giardia spp.* (2%), *Cryptosporidium spp.* (1%), *Entamoeba spp.* (1%), and Mite infections (1%). Notably, embryonation of *Toxocara spp.* eggs was achieved using a 0.01% sodium bicarbonate solution, resulting in embryonation of 60% of incubated eggs. The prevalence of parasitic infections showed no significant variation based on age or gender, however, seasonal factors significantly influenced the rate of infection ($P \leq 0.05$). These findings underscore the high prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites among domestic cats in Sohag Governorate, highlighting the urgent need for effective parasite control strategies to safeguard feline and public health.

Keywords: Cat, Helminths, protozoan, embryonation, sedimentation, flotation.

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RESEARCH

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Impact of zinc oxide nanoparticles on the behavior and stress indicators of African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) exposed to heat stress

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Abstract

This study was designed to assess the role of nano-zinc oxide in mitigating the deleterious effects of heat stress in African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) by evaluating parameters such as aggressive behavior (biting frequency and chasing duration), hematological indicators, and stress-related biochemical markers. A total of 96 catfish were divided into four distinct groups (24 fish/group): The first group (CON) served as the control group, receiving a diet free of nano-zinc oxide. The second group (HS) was exposed to heat stress at $35^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$. The third group (ZN) was fed a diet containing nano-zinc oxide at 30 mg/kg of the diet, and the fourth group (ZHN) was exposed to heat stress ($35^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$) and fed a diet containing nano-zinc oxide at 30 mg/kg of the diet. The results clarified that the aggressive behavior and cortisol levels were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) in the HS group compared to the CON and ZHN groups. Additionally, the level of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) was significantly lower ($P < 0.05$) in the HS group compared to the CON and ZHN groups. Meanwhile, a significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in red blood cells, hemoglobin, packed cell volume, white blood cells, alkaline phosphatase, and lymphocytes, was observed in fish belonging to the HS group, while the levels of alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, neutrophils, and monocytes showed a significant increase ($P < 0.05$). Supplementation with nano-zinc oxide significantly recovered most hematological and biochemical parameters. In conclusion, nano-zinc oxide contributed significantly to the regulation of the negative impacts of heat stress on fish by reducing aggressive behavior and cortisol levels. Additionally, it improved the levels of AChE and certain hematological and biochemical parameters.

Keywords Heat stress, Aggressive behavior, Oxidative stress, Zinc oxide nanoparticles, Fish

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RESEARCH

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Evaluation of the therapeutic potential of novel nanoparticle formulations of glutathione and virgin coconut oil in an experimental model of carbon tetrachloride-induced liver failure

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Abstract

Background Acute liver failure (ALF) is a critical condition characterized by rapid liver dysfunction, leading to high mortality rates. Current treatments are limited, primarily supportive, and often require liver transplantation. This study investigates the potential of a novel nanoparticle formulation of glutathione (GSH) and virgin coconut oil (VCO) alone and in combination to enhance therapeutic outcomes in a rat model of ALF induced by orogastric carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄).

Methods The study employed adult male Albino rats divided into ten groups, with ALF induced via a single oral dose of CCl₄. Various treatment regimens were administered over seven days, including conventional and nanoparticle forms of GSH and VCO and their combinations. The efficacy of treatments was evaluated through biochemical analysis of liver function markers, oxidative stress indicators, inflammatory biomarkers, and histopathological examinations. Nanoparticles were synthesized using established methods, and characterization techniques were employed to ensure their quality and properties.

Results The nanoparticle formulations significantly improved liver function, as indicated by reduced serum levels of alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase, alongside decreased oxidative stress markers such as malondialdehyde. Furthermore, they reduced tumor necrosis factor alpha and interleukin-1 beta inflammatory markers. Histological analysis revealed reduced hepatocellular necrosis and inflammation in treated groups compared to controls. Also, decreased nuclear factor-kappa B was detected by immunohistochemical analysis.

Conclusion The findings show that the nanoparticle mixture of GSH and VCO effectively reduces liver damage in ALF. This suggests a promising drug-based approach for improving liver regeneration and protection. This innovative strategy may pave the way for new therapeutic interventions in the management of ALF.

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Effect of dietary probiotic supplementation on blood parameters, behavior and health performance of broilers

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Broiler chicken, Physiology, Probiotic, Health.

ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to evaluate the effects of probiotic (*Bacillus subtilis*) addition on behaviour, some health indicators and intestinal histology of broiler chickens. 210 one day old Broiler chicken was supplied by diets with probiotics at concentrations of 0 (control), 0.25 (0.25X), and 0.5 (0.5X) g/kg. Also, 4 days old, blood samples were collected for measuring liver and kidney function tests, also microbial analysis, internal morphology, and relative and absolute weight of some internal organs were done. In comparison with control, probiotics had no significant effect on broiler chickens' behavior, however, birds fed 0.25X had the highest percentage of feeding behavior among the experimental groups. Furthermore, probiotic treated groups had higher absolute weights of heart, spleen, liver, intestine and gizzard while the relative weights were not changed. Also, the *Lactobacillus* population increased while the total bacterial count decreased in probiotic-fed groups. Moreover, probiotics increased duodenum villus width and height and enhanced jejunum villus width, height, and villus height/crypt depth. In addition, it did not affect the levels of total, indirect and direct bilirubin, albumin, total protein, globulin, and albumin: globulin ratio and alkaline phosphatase regardless of its dose. The findings imply that the probiotic dietary supplement effect based on its dose and that probiotic (Clostat™) improved broilers health under normal condition and may prove to be an important way for possibly protection the health of broiler chickens.

Introduction

Live bacteria are known as probiotics that improve the gut microbial balance of the host by boosting growth efficiency (Wang *et al.*, 2021). Single or mixed cultures of live microorganisms known as probiotics are effective for balancing the intestinal flora (Ahmad, 2006; Kopacz and Phadtare, 2022). Under normal circumstances, its use speeds up the growth of helpful microorganisms rather than the growth of potentially harmful germs (Abudabos *et al.*, 2013; Ghasemi *et al.*, 2020; Joya *et al.*, 2020). Probiotics have been shown to improve growth in numerous studies (Sen *et al.*, 2012; Ghasemi-Sadabadi *et al.*, 2019), with the best feed conversion ratio standing out (Shokaiyan *et al.*, 2019; Hussein *et al.*, 2020; Joya *et al.*, 2020).

Moreover, improved gut health (Awad *et al.* 2009 and 2010), it developed broilers intestinal mucosa (Sen *et al.*, 2012; Hussein *et al.*, 2020) by raising the length of villus its ratio to the depth of crypt (Lei *et al.*, 2013; Joya *et al.*, 2020), reducing histopathological signs in intestine (Hussein *et al.*, 2020) and enhancing immune response (Yang and Sheu, 2012). Also, it raises blood albumin level (Abudabos *et al.*, 2017), total protein (Abudabos *et al.*, 2017), alkaline phosphatase (ALK) (Shokaiyan *et al.*, 2019) and glucose level (Deraz, 2018; Ghasemi-Sadabadi *et al.*, 2019).

However, some studies showed different results, which concluded that probiotics didn't affect blood physiological parameters as urea and creatinine levels (Hery *et al.*, 2020), total protein, albumin, globulin, and Albumin/globulin (A/G) ratio (Shahir *et al.*, 2014).

However, the probiotics results, and their efficacy are very variable according to strain of microorganisms used, dose of administration, method or due to bird age differences (Hong *et al.*, 2005; Aluwong *et al.*, 2013). It has a variety of effects on animal bodies and health; thus, it is impossible to generalize about how they work. More research should focus on host-probiotic interactions to better understand its mechanism of action because its effects depend on the contacts between the host

and probiotic.

So, the present research was planned to determine probiotic effects (*Bacillus subtilis*) on the behaviour patterns, performance, intestinal histomorphology, blood physiological parameters, cecal bacterial count of broiler chickens under normal condition in Egypt. Wishing to detect the economic and scientific values of probiotics as a nourishing program to enhance broilers production in normal condition as it has limited scientific bases and to determine its advantages and disadvantages to get more information about it to guide the poultry farmers either to go for application or no.

Materials and methods

Ethical approval

All precautions for using and/or dealing with laboratory birds were taken into consideration and the Ethics Committee of Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University (experiment No. 17200789).

Probiotic

A Probiotic (CLOSTAT™ HC SP Dry, Kemin, Europe, NV; Herentals, Belgium) was used in this study. It contained *Bacillus subtilis* and sodium bicarbonate.

Birds and housing

All birds handled and treated by Animal Care in Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt. A day age male Ross 708 broiler chicks from El Wade in Egypt, Assiut, were weighed and placed in 21 pens with equal average body weights. This was done under a controlled conditions (The Animal and Poultry Behavior and Management Research Unit,



Effect of dietary supplementation of bamboo leaves extract on behaviors, performance and some blood parameters of bill-trimmed mule ducks

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Bamboo leaf extract, Mule ducks, Bill trimming, Behavior, Stress, Antioxidant status.

ABSTRACT

Bamboo leaf extract (BLE) has been shown to exhibit physiological actions in mammals. So, the objective of this study was to investigate the effects of dietary supplementation of BLE on performance, behavior, stress indicators, antioxidant activity, and liver and kidney function of bill trimmed mule ducks. One hundred- and twenty- mule ducklings (one day old) were randomly distributed among 24 pens (5 birds / pen), each pen was randomly assigned to one of four dietary groups containing a BLE at 0 (CONT), 0 (BT-CONT), 1.0 (BT-BLE1), and 2.0 (BT-BLE2). Except for the CONT group, all birds were exposed to bill cutting on day 21. Serum corticosterone was analyzed by ELISA kits and other serum physiological parameters were assayed by spectrophotometer. Bamboo leaf extract decreased wall pecking, feather pecking, and aggressive pecking behavior and improved preening ($P < 0.05$) but had no effect on feeding, drinking, walking, standing and resting activities ($P > 0.05$). Serum catalase, superoxide dismutase (SOD), total protein and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) were higher in BLE fed groups and CONT birds than BT-CONT groups ($P < 0.05$). However, there were no significant differences in performance parameters, serum albumin, urea, creatinine, and glucose between all the treatments ($P > 0.05$). Moreover, serum corticosterone was lower in BLE fed groups in comparison with the BT-CONT ($P < 0.05$). These findings imply that the BLE may be able to mitigate the detrimental effects of bill trimming on the health of mule ducks through the regulation of stress reactions, and improvement of antioxidant status.

Introduction

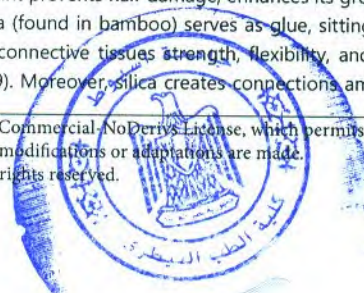
Cannibalism and feather pecking are major behavioral issues that have a negative impact on duck welfare. Moreover, cannibalism outbreaks in duck have been observed early at thirteen days old, and they appear to be linked to the emergence of the first feathers (Knierim *et al.*, 2005). Due to the unpleasant and damaging nature of feather pecking and cannibalism, both of which can cause death and economic losses due to the presence of nociceptors in the beak tips. So, duck producers usually trim their birds' beaks and claws within the first three weeks of life (Hester and Shea-Moore, 2003). Beak trimming is a one of the common management technique aimed at lessening the extent of harm caused when bird pecks the skin or the feathers of each other's by removing the sharp points of its lower and upper mandibles (Nicol, 2018). There are several different methods of beak trimming like mechanical, hot blade, electrical and infrared (American veterinary Medical Association, 2010). Additionally, it causes significant behavioral changes such as decreased meal intake, pecking duration, force, and activity, as well as growth rate reductions (Janczak and Riber, 2015). The act of trimming beaks can be uncomfortable and tense, especially if done severely. This can affect the amount of feed consumed in the days following the trimming, especially because of the increased sensitivity of wound (Gentle, 2011). Scissor-trimmed bills effectively decreased aggressive behavior while not affecting welfare or body weight, according to El-shafaei *et al.* (2017). In the meantime, body weight and aggressive pecking was effectively decreased by hot blade cutting without compromising welfare. Beak trimming also decreased the amount of time spent in eating and drinking (Marchant-Forde *et al.*, 2008). Moreover, Lagana *et al.* (2011) and Na-Lampang (2012) found that hot blade trimmed bird had a significant decrease in body weight. On the other hand, Guesdon *et al.* (2006) discovered that laying hens' body weight increased when their bills were trimmed with a hot blade. However, Sengul *et al.* (2015) found that beak reduction had no effect on the

carcass, live weights, or carcass % of large white turkeys.

Following beak trimming, an inflammatory process occurs that triggers physiological changes, including a rise in corticosterone secretion (Cheng and Muir, 2007; Voslarova *et al.*, 2013). Additionally, the production of peptides implicated in eating and food intake are negatively impacted by elevated blood corticosterone levels (Liu *et al.*, 2012). It also contributes to behavior changes, in the process of maintaining organic homeostasis and modifications in the metabolism of lipids, proteins, and carbohydrates (Davis *et al.* 2004). In studies on stress in birds, the heterophil to lymphocyte (H/L) ratio has been shown to be a useful metric (Post *et al.*, 2003). Heterophilia induced increases in H/L ratios have been described as a sign of continuous stress (Davis *et al.* 2000). Also, El-Kazaz (2015) discovered that beak-trimmed birds had a H/L ratio that was significantly higher than that of non-trimmed birds.

Bamboo is a plant that is found all over the world. In China, its leaves are utilized in cooking and medicine (Hu *et al.*, 2000). Multiple biological actions of bamboo leaf extracts (BLE) have been confirmed, including scavenging oxygen radicals, boosting immunity, and having antiviral, anticancer, and antibacterial properties (Rajendran *et al.*, 2004; Kim *et al.*, 2016). Although they have been extensively utilized in human feed, anti-aging goods, medications, and cosmetics, their applications in animal production are restricted (Hu *et al.*, 2000).

Interestingly, it was reported that BLE contains active ingredients such as flavones, amino acids, glycosides, and phenolic acids, which offer astringent and skin-soothing qualities (Shen *et al.*, 2019). A higher silica content promotes the formation of collagen, which gives skin a more radiant and healthy appearance. It also boosts connective tissue, strengthens bones, improves skin suppleness, aids wound healing, also flexibility of joint prevents hair damage, enhances its growth, and relieves eczema. Silica (found in bamboo) serves as glue, sitting inside collagen and giving connective tissues strength, flexibility, and durability (Vasave *et al.*, 2019). Moreover, silica creates connections among the protein particles



CONTROL OF RACTOPAMINE RESIDUES IN IMPORTED FROZEN BEEF AND LIVER USING DIFFERENT COOKING METHODS

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ABSTRACT:

This study was performed to detect the ractopamine residue in 70 samples of imported frozen meat and liver, with 35 samples from each type. Samples were collected from different frozen meat stores in Assiut City and Assiut University. Results of RAC residues indicated that 94.3% of samples of imported frozen beef were accepted and 5.7% were unaccepted and above the MRL of RAC as set by the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA, 2020). Regarding frozen liver, 97 % of samples were accepted, and 3% were unaccepted according to the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA, 2020). In conclusion, the amount of β -agonist RAC residues detected in imported frozen meat and liver is safe.

Furthermore, different cooking methods were applied to samples of meat and liver with known concentrations of ractopamine (4 ppb) to detect the effect of heat treatment on RAC residues. Meat samples were subjected to cooking by boiling at 100 °C for 120 min, grilling at 200 °C for 15 min, and Microwave at 150-180 °C for 8 min. Liver samples were cooked by grilling at 170–200 °C/6 min, frying at 230 °C for 16 min, and microwave at 205 °C for 8 min. The most effective cooking methods for reducing RAC residue were microwave, followed by boiling, frying, and then grilling.

Keywords: Ractopamine residues, frozen meat, frozen liver, cooking microwave.

INTRODUCTION

The frozen meat outlets sell imported frozen meat and liver in reasonable amounts and at competitive prices. Brazilian frozen beef and American frozen liver are the most

popular imported meat and liver varieties in the Egyptian market. Also, Brazilian frozen liver and Indian frozen buffalo meat are available. Ractopamine, a β 1/2-adrenergic receptor agonist, has been approved for use as a feed additive in finishing cattle, turkey, and swine in countries where meat exporting brings tremendous economic benefits to increase growth rate and carcass lean percentage (leanness-enhancing agent) (Huang *et al.*, 2016 and Fan, 2023).

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PREVALENCE AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PARASITIC INFECTION IN FRESH WATER FISH IN SOHAG PROVINCE, EGYPT

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ABSTRACT

Although fish are a valuable source of animal protein for human, their production is reduced sometimes by parasitic diseases. The purpose of this study was to ascertain the frequency and importance of possible parasites that could infect freshwater fish in Sohag governorate. A total of 150 samples [100 Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and 50 catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*)] were chosen at random from various farms in the Sohag Governorate for this purpose. According to the parasitological analysis of the collected fish, *Clarias gariepinus* had the highest infection rate 64% (32/50) compared to *Oreochromis niloticus* 56% (56 / 100). *Quadriacanthus* spp. (50%), *Contracecum* spp. (50%), *Trichodina* spp. (56%), *Myxobolus* spp. (55%), *Cryptosporidium* spp. (50%), and encysted metacercaria [microscopic (55%), and macroscopic (35%)] were the parasites found in Nile tilapia fish. In contrast, the identified parasites in catfish included microscopic encysted metacercaria (60%) and *Quadriacanthus* spp. (54%), *Trichodina* spp. (64%), *Myxobolus* spp. (44%), *Henneguya* spp. (40%), and *Cryptosporidium* spp. (56%). It is evident from the current study that a significant frequency of numerous zoonotic parasites were found in the fish under examination. As a result, control measures in fish farms are required to prevent the spread of these parasites, which pose a risk to public health.

Keywords: Fresh water fish, Nile tilapia, Cat fish, *Oreochromis niloticus*, *Clarias gariepinus*, parasites, Sohag governorate, Egypt.

INTRODUCTION

One of the best and least expensive sources of protein is fish. About a quarter of

All animal protein consumed worldwide comes from fish, which also provides many people with jobs and money at the household and national levels. To address the needs of fish as a source of protein, fish farming in natural and aquaculture systems has greatly improved (Mghemena *et al.*, 2020), (Abd-Elrahman *et al.*, 2023).

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EFFECT OF STOCKING DENSITY ON BROILERS BEHAVIOUR AND WELFARE INDICES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research was to determine how stocking density affected the behaviour, growth, physiological responses, and leg condition of broilers. 195 five-day old, unsexed Ross strain chicks were randomly allotted into 3 treatments. low stocking density (10 birds/m², LSD), medium stocking density (15 birds/m², MSD) and high stocking density (18 birds/m², HSD). Each treatment had 3 pens (1.5 m²), and approximately four weeks were spent on the study. The HSD demonstrated reduced rates ($P < 0.05$) of laying, locomotion, eating, preening and longer periods of tonic immobility. Final body weight and total body weight gain were significantly ($P < 0.05$) reduced in the HSD. Also, HSD group showed increased ($P < 0.05$) heterophil/lymphocyte ratio, serum corticosterone, glucose and cholesterol, and significantly increased gait issues and footpad and hock burns. However, no significant ($P > 0.05$) difference was found in litter quality (moisture, ASH, pH) and bone quality (tibiae and femurs measurements) between all treatments. Conclusion, the results indicate that HSD had a negative effect on broiler's behaviour and welfare indicators, therefore it should be avoided in poultry farms and further investigations are still required to figure out the best methods for its control.

Keywords: Stocking density, broilers, behaviour, leg health.

INTRODUCTION

Production of broiler chicken is a capital-intensive industry with a good return on investment, as a result, the most expensive element of the broiler chicken industry is the cost of obtaining land and constructing a broiler house, so broiler producers try to make their business as efficient as possible to get a reasonable

economic return by rearing broilers in large numbers per square meter (Ghosh *et al.*, 2012). Another problem is the urgent need to provide a source of low-price animal protein to cover the increasing human population needs all over the world. As a result, poultry producers throughout the world must optimize the number of kilos of chicken produced per square meter of land while minimizing production losses due to overcrowding (Thaxton *et al.*, 2006; Ghosh *et al.*, 2012).

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Stocking density has been demonstrated to impact a range of welfare indicators in





Probiotic Effects on Behavior, Stress Indicators and Antioxidant Activity of Transported Broiler Chicken

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ABSTRACT

Key words:

broiler chicken, transport, probiotic, stress, fear, oxidative stress, tonic immobility, behaviour.

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Transportation before slaughtering causes bad effects on chicken welfare and health, but little is known about the effect of probiotic dietary fed in broiler chickens having transport stress. So, this study was designed to detect the effects of two doses of a probiotic (*Bacillus subtilis*) on some stress indicators, antioxidant activity and fear response of broiler chickens exposed to transportation stress.

Two hundred and ten broiler chicks were distributed among 21 floor pens (10 chicks in each pen), each pen was exposed to one of three diet treatments containing a probiotic at 0 (control), 0.25 (0.25X), and 0.5 (0.5X) g/kg. At 35 days old, birds were exposed to transportation and then blood samples were collected for measuring stress and antioxidant markers.

The serum corticosterone and cholesterol levels were decreased in probiotic fed birds in comparison with controls ($P < 0.05$). Compared to control broiler chickens, 0.5X birds had higher levels of catalase and serum superoxide dismutase ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the 0.5X birds spent less time in the tonic immobility test ($P = 0.0427$). The results suggest that the probiotic supplement may prove to be an important management tool for the broiler industry to diminish the negative effects of transport stress, potentially safeguarding the welfare and health of broiler chickens.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transportation is a process associated with stressors which may decline welfare (Ghareeb and Böhm, 2009). Feed withdrawal, confinement and temperature fluctuations during transportation annoy the normal microflora (Jiang et al., 2020) which leads to increases susceptible pathogens as salmonella to bind and colonize in the epithelium of intestinal causing contamination to carcass during processing (Burkholder et al., 2008). Moreover, weight loss is a the most common problem, and it depends on the microclimate and fasting duration during transportation (Cockram and Dulal, 2018). In addition, birds may hurt from heat stress due to exposure to temperature above 30°C from 4 weeks of age till marketing (Akşit et al., 2006) during summer season 30 to 36°C (Marriss et al., 2005; El-Deep et al., 2016).

So, the transportation effect not only stopped at slaughter, but affects muscle-meat conversion efficacy and meat quality parameters as texture, color that may affect consumer acceptability and processing functionality of the more processed products. That may cause more losses to the poultry industry (Schwartzkopf-Genswein et al., 2012). Also, transportation causes activation of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA) which alter gut microbial components in poultry, increasing animal sensitivity to pathogenic infection that may be due to enhanced corticosteroid hormones production suppressing the immune system (Ayooola et al., 2020).

One of the biggest causes of transportation economic loss is the alternation in blood component like decrease the level of glucose (Zhang et al., 2009; Ulupi et al., 2018), increase heart beats, hormone (corticosterone), metabolites enzymes, electrolytes, weight loss and death (Ghareeb and Böhm, 2009) as



Influence of Bamboo Leaf Extract on Welfare, Immune Response and Antioxidant Status of Bill-trimmed Mule Ducks

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Abstract

It has been indicated that bamboo leaf extract (BLE) displays physiological activities in mammals. The goal of this research was to evaluate the effects of different doses of dietary supplementation of BLE on behavior, inflammation and antioxidant activity of bill trimmed (BT) mule ducks. One hundred- and twenty-one-day-old mule ducklings were randomly divided on 24 floor pens (5 birds per pen), each pen was assigned at random to one of four dietary treatments that each contained the following: a BLE at 0 (Control), 0 (BT-control), 1.0 (BT-BLE1), and 2.0 (BT-BLE2). At 21 d, all birds were exposed to bill trimming except control group. There was a significant rise in serum TNF- α , INF- γ , IL-6, MDA and homocysteine levels while there was a significant drop in the level of TAC in BT- control group as opposed to the control. Both doses of bamboo leaf extracts significantly decreased TNF- α , INF- γ , IL-6, MDA and homocysteine while significantly enhanced TAC activities in comparison with BT- control group, moreover, BT-BLE2 was more efficient in repairing all blood parameters measured than that of BT-BLE1 group. However, there were no significant differences in the gait score, tonic immobility, and stride length tests between all groups. These results suggest that the BLE could inhibit the negative effects of bill trimming on mule ducks health through improvement of immunity and antioxidant status, regulation of inflammatory reactions with a reduction in homocysteine level.

KEYWORDS

Bill trimming, Mule ducks, Bamboo leaf extract, Homocysteine, Cytokines, behavior, Antioxidant status.

INTRODUCTION

Feather pecking and cannibalism are major problems in the poultry business, leading to stress and financial losses, so, beak trimming is practiced globally to lessen feather damage, skin pecking injuries and death in poultry. Beak trimming is the cutting off roughly one-quarter to one-third of both upper and lower beak or of the upper beak only. There are numerous techniques for beak trimming either by using hot blade, mechanically, infra-red or electrically. Even though beak trimming is done as part of a larger plan, it causes some welfare issues like pain and sensory loss (Riber and Hinrichsen, 2017). Moreover, Beak cutting slows growth and causes significant behavioral changes in birds, such as decreased meal intake, activity, pecking frequency, and power (Janczak and Riber, 2015). The practice of beak trimming caused tension and discomfort, particularly when done aggressively, and this influences feed consumption in days following the beak trimming, may be due to heightened sensitivity resulting from the wound (Gentle, 2011).

Without having an impact on welfare or body weight, bill cutting with scissors effectively decreased aggressive pecking behaviour (Elshafaei *et al.*, 2007). Meanwhile, trimming with hot blade considerably decreased aggressive pecking without affecting welfare but effectively declined body weight and activities such as feeding and drinking (Marchant-Forde *et al.*, 2008; Lagana *et al.*, 2011; Na-Lampang, 2012). In contrast, Guesdon *et*

al. (2006) stated that bill trimming by hot blade enhanced body weight gain in laying hens. On the other hand, Sengul *et al.* (2015) reported that neither live weights nor carcass weights of large white turkeys were affected by beak trimming.

Exposure of broilers to artificial or natural stressors, stimulates reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation and inflammatory process generation after beak trimming leading to morphological and/or physiological malfunctions (Voslarova *et al.*, 2013). Small proteins called pro-inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin IL-6, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , IL-8, IL-1 β and interferon (IFN)- γ are generated from several tissues in response to pathological or physiological stress (Ramadori and Armbrust, 2001). Also, severe release of malondialdehyde (MDA) and other free radicals under stress causing that oxidative stress overcome the antioxidant defense system leading to radical stress that could be measured by the total antioxidant capacity (TAC) (Khajehnasiri *et al.*, 2013).

One of the most popular and practical strategies to reduce the negative effects of stress is through dietary changes. Antibiotics have been used since its discovery near 1950 as a growth enhancers to make broiler chickens perform better but its repeated usage in poultry ration led to many defects like buildup of antibiotics residue in environment and animal products, resistance of pathogen to antibiotics and imbalance of beneficial microflora in intestine (Nair *et al.*, 2018; Ben *et al.*, 2019). So, many nations have imposed outright bans or reduction on antibiotics usage in the poultry and livestock industries. Since 2006, antibiotics have



IMPACT OF RUMEN JUICE TRANSFAUNATION ON BEHAVIORAL ACTIVITIES, PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS AND KIDNEY FUNCTION IN FATTENING LAMBS

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ABSTRACT

Rumen juice transfaunation (RT) has been suggested as one of the effective ways to improve the performance and health of the host. This study's objective was to investigate the effect of RT on behavior, performance and kidney function of fattening lambs. Twelve male lambs were divided into three groups at random: controls (CON, n = 4): lambs were given one liter of normal saline, (Ts, n = 4): lambs received 1 liter of sheep ruminal juice and (Tc, n = 4): lambs received 1 liter of cattle ruminal juice, once throughout the study. Each lamb was caged in a single pen with alive weight of 20.7 (± 1.95) and the experiment lasted six weeks. The instantaneous scan sampling approach was used to record behavioral observations on days 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 16, 30, 31 and 45 & 46 after rumen fluid transfaunation; production parameters and kidney function were measured every week. Rumen juice transfaunation resulted in a significant decrease in chewing pen fixtures behavior especially in Ts and feed conversion ratio in both (Ts and Tc) at first and second weeks, however a significant increase in body weight in both (Ts and Tc) at third, fifth and sixth week compared to control lambs. There was no significant effect on the serum creatinine and urea levels. In conclusion, the current results indicate that RT has a beneficial effect on fattening lamb's behavior and performance; therefore it can be used in intensive fattening sheep farms.

Keywords: Rumen juice transfaunation, fattening lambs, behavior, performance

INTRODUCTION

Mammals belonging to the Order Artiodactyla (even-toed, hooved mammals) Suborder Ruminantia include ruminants. The term "ruminant" derives

from the Latin word "ruminare," which means "to chew over gain," therefore the term "cud-chewing." (DePeters and George, 2014). Sheep were the first animals that humans domesticated. Much earlier than that, between 11,000 and 9,000 BC, sheep were domesticated (Amills *et al.*, 2017; Aldridge *et al.*, 2018). Sheep were raised primarily for the production of meat, milk, and fleece. Originally, the majority of sheep breeds originated in the southwest part of Asia (Chessa *et al.*, 2009). It has been

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ARTICLE

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Broiler welfare is preserved by long-term low-dose oral exposure to zinc oxide nanoparticles: preliminary study

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ABSTRACT

The potential public health risk through utilizing of zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) in food constitutes the major obstacle to the expansion of nanoparticle (NP) in food industry. Liver histology, bone marrow and liver genotoxicity, immunity, and oxidant status were investigated upon long-term ZnO NPs feed supplementation. One hundred and sixty male IR (Indian River) chicks were randomly allocated to one of the four dietary treatments: control, ZnO NPs at 10, 20, or 40 mg/kg for 42 days. This study revealed non-significant hepatic histopathological alterations and DNA damage and the treatment had no influence on body and organ weights, liver enzymes, lipid peroxidation (MDA), IgG, IgM, and interferon gamma (IFN- γ). This study suggests that low-dose (< 40 mg/kg diet) long-term ZnO NPs supplementation to broiler chicks has no observed potential adverse effects on normal histology of the liver, blood physiology, immune system, and DNA damage of liver and bone marrows, which are critical features for validating ZnO NPs for use in food. Further studies are required to evaluate the probable withdrawal period of ZnO NPs before approval as a dietary supplement in broiler or livestock diets.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

Dietary health risk; comet assay; oxidative stress; liver enzyme; immunotoxicity

1. Introduction

Recently, synthetic nanoparticles (NPs) have been extensively used in biotechnology, biomedicine (potent antibacterial and antifungal agents in the treatment of diseases), cosmetics, food processing, biocides, and water treatment (Mielcarz-Skalska and Smolińska 2017; Soni et al. 2017). The Food and Drug Administration approved zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) as a novel and potent anticancer therapy (Shen et al. 2013). The selective cytotoxicity of ZnO NPs as shown by *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies was 30 times greater toward cancer cells than toward healthy cells, which was inferred to occur via selective localization (Ostrovsky et al. 2009; Thurber et al. 2012). Moreover, ZnO NPs can be used as an antioxidant and as potent adjuvant treatment of male reproductive dysfunction

caused by chemotherapeutic drugs (Badkoobeh et al. 2013).

Owing to the unique physicochemical properties of nanoparticles (small size, high surface area and reactivity), they can be considered good antibiotic and immunostimulatory agents (Sagar et al. 2018; Akhavan-Salamat and Ghasemi 2019). ZnO NPs are among the most commonly used nanomaterials in industrial applications and have been suggested to be a candidate dietary supplement substitute for zinc salt in humans and livestock (Bao et al. 2008; Scherzad et al. 2017). Zinc (Zn) is an essential trace element responsible for different enzyme systems and plays essential roles in protein and nucleic acid synthesis, hematopoiesis, and neurogenesis (Mishra et al. 2017). In birds, Zn is the dominant element in carbohydrate, protein, and lipid metabolism, nucleic acid and protein synthesis, regulation of immune

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This article has been corrected with minor changes. These changes do not impact the academic content of the article.

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EFFICIENCY OF FOUR DISINFECTANTS AGAINST *EIMERIA TENELLA* ISOLATES FROM EGYPTIAN CHICKENS (IN VITRO ASSESSMENT)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Control of coccidiosis depends, in addition to the commercial preparation of herbal extracts, on good sanitation and litter management, along with the use of medication or vaccination programmes. In addition to the chemotherapeutic treatment of coccidiosis early disinfection of the poultry houses should be done using various disinfectants for controlling presence of oocysts. The objective of this research was to evaluate in vitro the action of four different coccidicidal disinfectant including (Quaternary ammonium compounds QACs, chlorocresol, glutaraldehyde and kilcox) on oocysts of *Eimeria tenella*.

Methods: In this study the action of four coccidicidal disinfectant including (Quaternary ammonium compounds QACs, chlorocresol, glutaraldehyde and kilcox) on both sporulated and unsporulated oocysts of *Eimeria tenella* was evaluated in vitro. *E. tenella* Oocysts were obtained from naturally infected Egyptian native breed chickens. The oocysts were exposed to the disinfectants at different concentrations and different contact times. The efficacy of the disinfection was assessed by either destruction of sporulated oocyst or inhibition of sporulation. **Results:** It was observed that the most efficacious disinfectants against unsporulated and sporulated *E. tenella* oocysts was kilcox followed by chlorocresol, while QACs and, glutaraldehyde were less effective. kilcox sporulation inhibition reached 100 % on unsporulated *E. tenella* oocysts, and their destructive effect reached 99% on sporulated oocysts. furthermore, the results showed that both inhibitory and destructive activity of the tested disinfectants was significantly increased by increasing their concentrations and/or the contact time.

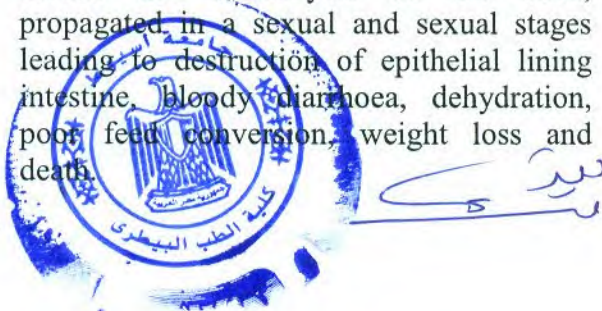
Key words: *Eimeria tenella*; chlorocresol; Chickens; sporulation

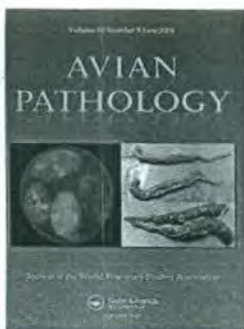
INTRODUCTION

Coccidiosis is one of the most serious apicomplexan parasites infecting domestic chickens as well as other fowls. Recent

reports estimated the direct losses from the disease to exceed one billion us dollars globally in the poultry sector (Allen and Fetterer, 2002). The unicellular protozoa invade the enterocytes of the birds, propagated in a sexual and sexual stages leading to destruction of epithelial lining intestine, bloody diarrhoea, dehydration, poor feed conversion, weight loss and death.

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Zinc oxide nanoparticles prevent multidrug resistant *Staphylococcus*-induced footpad dermatitis in broilers

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Zinc oxide nanoparticles prevent multidrug resistant *Staphylococcus*-induced footpad dermatitis in broilers

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ABSTRACT

The current experiment was designed to evaluate the effects of dietary supplementations of zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZONPs) on some behavioural, performance, welfare and histopathological changes in broilers exposed to multidrug resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)-induced footpad dermatitis (FPD). Eighty-four male Indian River (IR) broilers were randomly allotted to six different dietary treatments as follows: C–ve, C+ve, 10, 20, 30 and 40 ppm ZONPs from 7 to 49d of age. At day 28, broilers ($n=70$) were sub-cutaneously injected with 0.5 ml of saline containing 5.3×10^7 CFU/ml of *S. aureus* (MRSA) in each metatarsal foot pad. Control (non-infected) broilers were given 0.5 ml of saline ($n=14$). Results clarified that non-infected birds and ZONPs-fed birds had significantly higher standing and feeding activities and lower resting activities in comparison with the infected group. Also, the *S. aureus* infected group had significantly lower body weight gain (BWG) and higher feed conversion ratio (FCR) than the non-infected group. In addition, the non-infected birds and ZONPs groups had significantly lower object crossing and tonic immobility times (TI) and gait scores (GS) in comparison with the *S. aureus* group. Only ZONPs 30, 40 ppm and non-infected groups had a significantly higher latency to lie time (LLT) and lower serum cortisol level in comparison with the *S. aureus* group. Moreover, there were significant changes in the gross lesion score and histopathological lesions between the different groups. In conclusion, the dietary supplementation of ZONPs can reduce *S. aureus*-induced negative effects of FPD in broilers.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

Broilers; zinc oxide nanoparticles; multidrug resistant *Staphylococcus*; behaviour; welfare; histopathology



Introduction

Footpad dermatitis (FPD), bumblefoot, contact dermatitis or pododermatitis are multiple names for a multifactorial condition of inflammation and necrotic lesions on the plantar surface of the footpads of poultry (Shepherd & Fairchild, 2010; Martins *et al.*, 2016; Heidemann Olsen *et al.*, 2018); and it is commonly observed in fast-growing broiler chickens (Berg, 2004; Bassler *et al.*, 2013; Opengart *et al.*, 2018). The mean prevalence of moderate or severe footpad dermatitis in broiler flocks inspected in European countries (France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands) was 37.3% (Bassler *et al.*, 2013), while in the USA it was 6.05% (Opengart *et al.*, 2018).

FPD negatively affects the welfare of birds, performance indices, and the economic profit of poultry meat production. The condition of the footpad is an

important aspect of poultry welfare that in severe cases can cause pain resulting in an unsteady walk and reduced weight gain (Mayne, 2005; Berg, 2004). Moreover, it provides a portal of entry to a wide array of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial pathogens which proliferate in the inner tissues of the foot with a possibility of systemic spread. Of these, *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) is the most prevalent pathogen associated with pododermatitis accounting for over two-thirds of the cases on some occasions (Heidemann Olsen *et al.*, 2018; Thøfner *et al.*, 2019). In one study, *S. aureus* accounted for 60–75% of the isolates in footpad swellings/injuries in broilers (Malhi *et al.*, 2015); and in another study, 68% of pododermatitis in table egg layers (Heidemann Olsen *et al.*, 2018). *S. aureus* is a known reverse zoonotic pathogen; however, a recent study has shown the foodborne

EFFECT OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION OF TURMERIC POWDER ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF FAYOUMI BROILERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to investigate the effect of dietary supplementation of turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) powder on the performance, carcass traits and behavior of native Fayoumi broiler. A total number of 120 one month old commercial male Fayoumi broilers with nearly similar weights were randomly distributed into three experimental groups each 40 birds in 4 replicates (10 bird/replicate). Birds in the first group were fed on standard basal diet without any addition (control T1) while, Fayoumi broilers in the second and the third groups fed on the same basal diet supplemented with 0.5 and 0.75% turmeric powder (T2&T3). Growth performance parameters, carcass traits, and behavioral parameters were assessed. The results showed that, there was a significant increased in body weight gain, feeding, drinking and sitting behavior, total protein, globulin, calcium, phosphorus and dressing percentage while, significant decrease in FCR, walking and standing behavior. Addition of turmeric powder in the second and third treatment had no significant effect on albumin level, relative weights of liver, gizzard, heart and spleen over six weeks of experimental period. Results of the current study concluded that using turmeric (*curcuma longa*) powder supplement in Fayoumi broiler diets improved growth performance and ingestive behavior, in addition, total serum protein, globulin, calcium, phosphorus and dressing percentage were increased significantly.

Keywords: Turmeric, Feeding behavior, Growth performance, Carcass traits, Fayoumi broilers

INTRODUCTION

In Egypt, the demand for broiler meat is increased rapidly, driven by increased income and population growth and urbanization. Thus, broiler farming seems to be a considerable part of meat production and consumption. Poultry is one of the short duration and efficient avenue to convert the agro-industrial by-products and wastes into a high quality protein for human consumption.

Native Egyptian chickens (Fayoumi breed) become a profitable and most popular income generating sector for the educated unemployed youth in rural regions. Most of the poultry farmers are interested in its production because it survive normally with farmers as a scavenger bird showed a strong inherent scavenging, also have the carcass characteristics and flavor desired by Egyptian consumers. In addition to less prone to predator attacks and can survive under harsh nutritional and environmental conditions.

Moreover, such breed demonstrated better general disease resistance than imported breeds, because they have evolved through natural selection for a long period in the prevailing environment (Ramadan *et al.*, 2011).

Success on rearing broilers for maximum weight gain is not only depends upon the strain of the birds and management but also on high quality feed (Nazeer *et al.*, 2002). Hence, it is essential to enhance the feeding value of available feed resources so as to improve the efficiency of feed utilization and minimize the cost of feed per kilogram live weight gain (Zhang *et al.*, 2009).

The feed additives are a cluster of nutrient and non-nutrient composites which help in improving the efficiency of feed utilization and consequently dropping the high cost of feeds. These additives have established a great consideration as feed supplements for numerous purposes in poultry production throughout the recent years (Zhang *et al.*, 2009).

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Phytobiotics have gained increasing interest as natural growth promoting feed additives in broiler production in recent years. These have wide range of





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السيدة الاستاذ الدكتورة/ مديحه حسنى احمد درويش

استاذ سلوكيات ورعاية الحيوان والدواجن والاحياء المائية
بيان بالابحاث التى تم المشاركة بها بالمجلة العلمية

EFFECT OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION OF TURMERIC POWDER ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF FAYOUMI BROILERS تأثير تغذية مسحوق الكركم على الاداء الإنتاجي والسلوك والقياسات البيوكيميائية فى الدجاج الفيومي	يناير ٢٠٢٠ المجلد ٦٦ عدد ١٦٤ ص ١٥-٢٣
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GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES IN DOMESTIC CATS (FELIS CATUS) IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE, EGYPT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY دراسة حول انتشار الطفيليات المعوية فى القطط المنزلية (Felis catus) بمحافظة سوهاج، مصر	يناير ٢٠٢٥ المجلد ٧١ العدد ١٨٤ ص ١٧٩-١٩١
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Potential Protective and Therapeutic Effects of Jojoba Oil Against Chlorpyrifos-induced Hepatotoxicity in Rats (**In press**)

التأثيرات الوقائية و العلاجية المحتملة لزيت الجوجوبا ضد التسمم الكبدي الناجم عن الكلوربيريفوس في الجرذان

مارس ٢٠٢٥ المجلد ٧١
العدد ١٨٥

عميد كلية الطب البيطري
ورئيس تحرير المجلة
أ.د/ مديحة حسني أحمد درويش



وكيل الكلية لشئون الدراسات العليا
والبحوث وسكرتير التحرير
أ.د/ إيناس أحمد عبد الحافظ

محرر

بیانات تحکیم اخر خمس سنوات



كلية معتمدة من الهيئة القومية
لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد



إدارة الدراسات العليا والبحوث

بيان

بالرسائل العلمية لدرجتي الماجستير والدكتوراه التي شاركت في التحكيم عليها

السيدة الأستاذة الدكتور/ مديحة حسني أحمد درويش أستاذ سلوكيات ورعاية الحيوان والدواجن والاحياء المائية وعميد كلية الطب البيطري – جامعة أسيوط

* أولا : درجة الماجستير

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٢	ط.ب/ شيماء جمال معتوق السيد (سلوكيات الحيوان ورعايته)	تأثير تغذية مستخلص أوراق الخيزران على السلوكيات والأداء الإنتاجي وبعض قياسات الدم في بغال البط مشدوب المنقار. "Effect of dietary supplementation of bamboo leaves extract on-behaviors, performance and some blood parameters of bill-trimmed mule ducks."	أ.د/ حسني حافظ عميش أ.د/ سعيد محمد مرسى أ.د/ مديحة حسني أحمد درويش د. / أحمد عبدالعليم عبدالحفيظ	٢٠١٨/١١/١٨	٢٠٢٢/١٢/١٩
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م	الاسم	موضوع البحث	لجنة الحكم والمناقشة	تاريخ القيد	تاريخ المنح
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عميد الكلية

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وكيل الكلية لشئون الدراسات العليا والبحوث

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بيان بالابحاث التي تم تحكيمها بالمجلة العلمية

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ورئيس تحرير المجلة
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مديحه

قائمة الأبحاث على

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Madeha Darwish



Prof. of Animal Behavior, Dean of Faculty of
Veterinary Medicine
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مقالة واحدة

• مقالة

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2015		Journal of Advanced Veterinary Research RDEL Shoukary, MHA Darwish, MAM Abdel-Rahman Journal of Advanced Veterinary Research Volume 5 (1), 21-28
2015	10	Differential leucocyte count and total colony count changes in heat stressed broiler RDEL Shoukary, MHA Darwish, MAM Abdel-Rahman Journal of Advanced Veterinary Research 5 (1), 21-28
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السنة	عدد مرات الاقتباسات	عنوان
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1998		Gender differences in the anxiolytic action of tetrahydroprogesterone in the rat. M Darwish, A Montkowski, VK Patchev, OFX Almeida EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE 10, 263-263 Studies on behavioral sex-related differences in the anxiety levels during prepuberty, puberty and after castration or ovariectomy in rats M Darwish, L Koranyi, MA Abdel-Rahman Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal (Egypt) Journal of Advanced Veterinary Research UT Mahmoud, MA Abdel-Rahman, MHA Darwish, GM Mosaad

قائمة بالمشاركات في مجال الجودة والاعتماد



كلية معتمدة من الهيئة القومية
لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد



جامعة أسيوط

إلي من يهمه الأمر

نحيط سيادتكم علما بأن السيدة الأستاذة الدكتور / مديحة حسنى أحمد درويش عميد كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة أسيوط، تساهم مساهمة فعالة في جميع أعمال الجودة داخل الكلية منذ البدء في تطبيق معايير الجودة داخل الكلية:

- ١) عضو في فريق عمل إعداد وتجهيز معيار القيادة والحوكمة منذ يناير ٢٠٠٩.
- ٢) المسؤولة عن إعداد توصيف وتقرير المقررات الخاصة بالطلاب لقسم صحة الحيوان والأمراض المشتركة، وكذلك إعداد توصيف وتقرير المقررات الخاصة بطلاب الدراسات العليا لنفس القسم.
- ٣) عضو في فريق العمل الخاص بالكلية لإعداد وتجهيز جميع المرفقات والوثائق الخاصة بزيارة الاعتماد والتي تمت خلال الفترة من ٢٢ - ٢٥/٥/٢٠١١، مما ساهم في حصول الكلية علي الاعتماد الأكاديمي من الهيئة القومية لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد بتاريخ ٢٧/١٠/٢٠١١ وذلك كأول كلية للطب البيطري تحصل علي الاعتماد الأكاديمي علي مستوى الجمهورية.
- ٤) عضو مجلس إدارة وحدة ضمان الجودة منذ عام ٢٠١٥، ورئيس مجلس إدارة وحدة ضمان الجودة بالكلية منذ عام ٢٠١٩ وحتى الآن.
- ٥) رئاسة فريق عمل إعداد الخطة البحثية للكلية ٢٠١٦ - ٢٠٢٠، ورئاسة فريق عمل إعداد الخطة البحثية للكلية ٢٠٢١ - ٢٠٢٥.
- ٦) عضو في فريق إعداد الخطة الإستراتيجية للكلية ٢٠١٦/٢٠٢١ ورئيس فريق إعداد الخطة الإستراتيجية ٢٠٢٢ - ٢٠٢٦.
- ٧) رئيس مجموعة عمل معيار البحث العلمي والأنشطة العلمية، وكذلك معيار الدراسات العليا منذ عام ٢٠١٥ وحتى عام ٢٠١٨، وكذلك إعداد وتجهيز جميع المرفقات والوثائق الخاصة بهم مما ساهم في حصول الكلية علي تجديد الاعتماد الأكاديمي للكلية بتاريخ ٢٥/٦/٢٠١٨.
- ٨) رئيس مجموعة العمل الخاصة بتطبيق معيار القيادة والحوكمة منذ عام ٢٠١٩ وحتى الآن.
- ٩) الإشراف علي إعداد وتجهيز جميع الأدلة والوثائق والمرفقات الخاصة بزيارة تجديد الاعتماد للكلية والتي تمت خلال الفترة من ٢٥ - ٢٧/٢/٢٠٢٤.

وهذا للعلم واتخاذ اللازم ،،،،

ونفضلوا بقبول وافر الاحترام،،،،

مدير الوحدة

د. نابت عبد المنعم إبراهيم



تحريراً في ٢٧/٦/٢٠٢٤

كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة أسيوط

**قائمة بشكل التعاون والمؤسسات الأكاديمية التعليمية
والبحثية الدولية التي تم التعاون معها**



الى من يهمه الامر

قائمة بشكل التعاون والمؤسسات الأكاديمية التعليمية والبحثية
الدولية التي تم التعاون معها

الفترة	الدولة	مذكرة التفاهم
٢٠٢٠/٣/٥	جامعة يستيس ليج جيسين المانيا	كلية الطب البيطري جامعة اسيوط
٢٠٢١	جامعة الطب البيطري - فيينا - النمسا	كلية الطب البيطري جامعة اسيوط

وتفضلو سيادتكم بقبول فائق الاحترام

عميد الكلية
د. / مديحة حسنى درويش



قائمة باللوائح وإنشاء تخصصات علمية وبرامج جديدة

الى من يهمه الامر

قائمة باللوائح وإنشاء تخصصات علمية وبرامج جديدة

- ١- تعديل اللائحة الداخلية (مرحلة البكالوريوس) لكلية الطب البيطري -جامعة أسيوط والتي مر عليها أكثر من ست سنوات (اصدار لائحة جديدة لباكاريوس الطب البيطري ٢٠٢٤)
- ٢- مشروع لائحة الدراسات العليا بنظام الساعات المعتمدة- كلية الطب البيطري جامعة أسيوط
- ٣- لائحة برنامج بكالوريوس الطب البيطري تميز صحة وسلامة الغذاء بنظام الساعات المعتمدة- كلية الطب البيطري جامعة أسيوط
- ٤- اللائحة المالية والادارية لبرنامج تميز التوليد والتناسليات والتلقيح الاصطناعي - كلية الطب البيطري جامعة أسيوط
- ٥- اللائحة المالية والادارية لبرنامج تميز سلوكيات ورعاية الحيوانات الاليفة - كلية الطب البيطري جامعة أسيوط

وتفضلو سيادتكم بقبول فائق الاحترام

عميد الكلية

د.د/ مديحة حسنى درويش



قائمة بالأنشطة والمشروعات

الى من يهمه الامر

نحيط سيادتكم علما بان السيدة الاستاذ الدكتور /مديحة حسنى احمد درويش عميد كلية الطب البيطري جامعة اسيوط قد حرصت على تقديم الكلية بالعديد من المشروعات لرفع كفاءة الاعمال العلمية والتقنية بالاقسام العلمية والوحدات والمراكز بالكلية حيث شاركت كرئيس للمشروع او في كتابة واعداد وتسهيل الحصول عليها من قبل الجهات المعنية وبيان هذه المشروعات كالآتي:-

م	المشروع
١	مشروع تطوير العمل المركزى وتأهيله للاعتماد الدولى
٢	مشروع تطوير وحدة طب الاحياء المائية وتأهيله للاعتماد الدولى
٣	مشروع النمط التعبيرى للجينات المرتبطة بالمناعة فى أسماك البلطى النيلي أثناء الإصابة بفيروس حمى أسماك المبروك الربيعية
٤	مشروع استخدام جزيئات اكسيد المغنيسيوم النانوية للسيطرة على العدوى البكتيرية فى أسماك البلطى النيلي فى مصر
٥	مشروع ابتكار طريقة لتطوير تدريس علم الانسجة والخلايا
٦	مشروع تحليل الحيوانات المنوية باستخدام الموائع متناهية الصغر
٧	مشروع تثبيط الفيلم الحيوى باستخدام الجسيمات النانوية
٨	مشروع إنشاء قاعدة بيانات الكترونية عن الامراض والاوبئة التى تصيب الثروة الحيوانية بمحافظة اسيوط
٩	مشروع تنمية الوعي المجتمعى فى مجال الإنتاج الحيوانى والحفاظ على صحة الحيوان
١٠	مركز تدريب على جودة اللحوم والاسماك ومنتجاتها
١١	مركز المصرى لسلامة الغذاء وصحة الانسان
١٢	مشكلات الصحة العامة المستجدة فى البلدان المتقدمة والنامية

عميد الكلية

د. مديحة حسنى درويش

