



صحة حيوان

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اللجان الطلابية-كلية الزراعة
الجامعة الأردنية

تابع اللجان
على منصاتها



اللجان الطلابية تتمنى لكم دراسة موفقة

Ch 13 (part A)

Summary to Animal health

- Respiratory rate: low $\rightarrow$ horse (8-16) / high $\rightarrow$ cat (20-30)
- Normal pulse: low $\rightarrow$ horse (30-34) / high $\rightarrow$ Fowl (200-400)

* Causes of Bloat:

- 1) Secondary to acidosis indigestion.
- 2) proteins in forage.
- 3) The amount, rate of intake of the roughage.
- 4) As a result of processing.
- 5) host parasite reaction enlargement of the lymph nodes between the lungs.
- 6) An inherited tendency for bloat.

* problems of (overstocking) (too many animals):

- 1) Animals lose weight, become sick and disease spreads.
- 2) Animals do not breed well and death of young occurs.
- 3) overgrazing and loss of pastures, bushes and trees occur.
- 4) loss of vegetation will result in erosion of soil and loss of good land.
(first fermentation, second digestion).

* examples of bad housing:

- 1) overcrowding
- 2) Mixed ages
- 3) Excessive movement
- 4) poor ventilation
- 5) Bad drainage
- 6) Insufficient bedding
- 7) Lack of thermal insulation.
- 8) Lack of bedding.
- 9) Bad hygiene
- 10) Bad disinfection
- 11) Faulty nutrition

* Sheep and goats teeth

- Incisor (1) $\rightarrow$ (1 - 1.5) years
- Incisor (2) $\rightarrow$ (1.5 - 2) years $\rightarrow$ 2 years (2 years)
- Incisor (3) $\rightarrow$ (2.5 - 3) years
- Incisor (4) $\rightarrow$ (3.5 - 4) years

(end the ch 1 part A)

Ch. 1 (part B)

Species	Male	Female	Young name
Sheep (ovine)	ram	ewe	lamb
Cattle (bovine)	bull	cow	calf
Camel	bull	cow	calf
Goat (Caprine)	buck	doe	kid
Horse (equine)	colt	mare	pilly

A colt is a male horse $\rightarrow$ below the age of 4 years.

* Circumference

5 to 6 months $\rightarrow$ 29 centimeters

18 + months $\rightarrow$ 34 centimeters

* Good water quality is essential

- Drinking
- cleaning and disinfecting
- Medications

Beef Cattle $\rightarrow$ 7 - 12 gallon per head

Dairy cattle $\rightarrow$ 10 - 16 gallon per head

* Salinity is the measure of all the salts dissolved in water :-

$\rightarrow$ less than 1000 $\rightarrow$ Relatively low level of salinity. excellent for all classes of livestock and poultry.

(د. ف. ص. 1000 Ch. 1 (1000) $\rightarrow$ 1000)

* Iron or Manganese (red water)

$\rightarrow$ As little as 0.05 ppm manganese or 0.3 ppm iron can cause problems.

* Negative ammonia environmental effects :-

(4 يطلب)

1) Eutrophication

2) Soil Acidification

3) Fertilization of Vegetation

4) Changes in Ecosystems

5) Smog and Decreased Visibility

* Controlling ammonia concentrations (Manure heat and moisture) :-

1) Control the better moisture 2) Good ventilation

3) Manure removal 4) heaters and ventilators

5) Good quality better 6) water systems.

Decontamination :- use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy pathogens to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles.
Comprises cleaning, disinfection or sterilization.

Cleaning :- physical removal of foreign material, such as : dust, soil, organic material, blood, secretions, excretions and microorganisms.
الازالة الفيزيائية للمواد الغريبة مثل الغبار والطين والمواد العضوية والدم والافرازات والفضلات الحية الدقيقة (مثل البكتيريا والفيروسات).

Disinfection :- any process used to reduce the number of pathogenic microorganisms to the point where they no longer cause ~~dist~~ diseases.
A chemical agent that destroys most pathogens but may not kill bacterial spores.

Disinfectant :- An agent applied to inanimate objects.
عادة يتم تطبيقها على الأشياء غير الحية.

Antiseptic :- A substance applied to living tissue.
عادة يتم تطبيقها على الأنسجة الحية.

Degerming :- Removal of most microbes in a limited area.
example : alcohol swab on skin.

Sanitization :- use of chemical agent on food-handling equipments.
high temperature for a long time with pressure → sterilization
علاج وتعقيم المواد المستعملة في المطبخ الغذائي بتعريضها لدرجة حرارة عالية مع ضغط لفترة طويلة.

Sepsis :- inflammatory response to an infection.
الاستجابة الالتهابية الشاملة للجسم نتيجة عدوى.

preservation :- The process by which chemical or physical agents prevent biological deterioration of substances.
due to the hypertonic nature of salt.

Frothy bloater formation of a stable foam in the rumen that stops that animal from expelling rumen gases.
can cover the cardia, and prevent eructation.

انتفاخ مظهري السميت هو انتفاخ الأمعاء شويوفا هذا الانتفاخ، تتكون رغوة ثابتة في الكرش تمنع الكرش من إخراج الغازات من الكرش، يمكن أن يغطي فتحة المريء (داخل المريء هذا القشيرة) ويمنع التجوؤ.

Antibiotics: An organic chemical substance produced by microorganisms that has capacity to inhibit the growth of bacteria or other microorganisms, must be low in toxicity.

مادة كيميائية عضوية تنتجها الكائنات الحية الدقيقة ولها القدرة على تثبيط نمو البكتيريا أو الكائنات الحية الدقيقة الأخرى، يجب أن يكون منخفض السمية.

putrefaction: decomposition of proteins in a process that results in the breakdown of tissue, it is caused by bacterial or fungal decomposition.

التخمر: تحلل البروتينات في عملية تؤدي في النهاية إلى انهيار النسيج، وذلك نتيجة التحلل البكتيري أو الفطري.

Biofilms: any group of microorganisms in which cells stick to each other on a surface.

أغشية حيوية: هي الكائنات الحية الدقيقة التي تلتصق خلاياها ببعضها البعض على سطح ما.

Disinfectant effectiveness depends on:

- 1) prior cleaning of the object
- 2) Type of microorganism
- 3) degree of contamination
- 4) amount of protein material present.
- 5) organic matter can neutralize some disinfectants.
- 6) presence of Biofilms.
- 7) chemical nature of disinfectant.
- 8) concentration and quantity of disinfectant.
- 9) contact time and temperature.
- 10) Residual activity and effects on fabric and metal.
- 11) application temperature, pH and interactions with other compounds.
- 12) Toxicity to the environment.
- 13) cost.

Factors Impacting on sterilization and disinfection:

- 1) number of microorganisms.
- 2) resistance of microorganisms.
- 3) concentration.
- 4) physical and chemical factors.
- 5) organic matter.
- 6) duration of exposure وقت التعرض
- 7) Biofilms.

Bacterial is everywhere (Six factors grow):

- 1) water
- 2) food
- 3) proper temperature
- 4) proper pH
- 5) Air
- 6) lack inhibitors.

How do disinfectants kill viruses?

- 1) heat
- 2) UV light
- 3) chlorine.

Reduced sensitivity may be due to:

- 1) Reduced access of a disinfectant to the cells. تقليل وصول المطهر إلى الخلية
- 2) chemical interaction between the disinfectant and the biofilm itself.
- 3) changes of the microenvironment.
- 4) Nutrient limitation.
- 5) decreased growth rate.
- 6) degradative enzymes production.
- 7) genetic exchange between cells in a biofilm.

Mode of action of (chemical) disinfectants:

- 1) Absorption on the microbe's surface. آلية عمل المطهرات
- 2) Diffusion through the surface. الامتصاص على سطح الميكروبات
- 3) Binding to the such as plasma membrane. الانتشار عبر السطح
- 4) Disruption of the vulnerable sites. الارتباط بالمواقع المعرضة للخطر مثل الغشاء البلازمي
- 5) Injury and death of the microbes. تقطيع المواقع المعرضة للخطر
- 6) إصابة وموت الميكروبات

{ end the ch. 1 } A and B

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Carcass disposal / limitations :-

- 1) amount of material for disposal. كمية المواد التي سيتم التخلص منها
- 2) availability of sites for cremation. توفر الأماكن للدفن
- 3) accessibility to disposal site. إمكانية الوصول للمواقع
- 4) Nature of Soil formation. طبيعة تكوين التربة
- 5) proximity to water. القرب من الماء
- 6) availability of services such as water, gas. توفر خدمات مثل الماء، الغاز
- 7) hazards of cremation. مخاطر الحرق
- 8) weather condition. الظروف الجوية
- 9) availability of fuel. توفر الوقود
- 10) presence of power lines. وجود خطوط طاقة
- 11) Quantities of carcasses for disposal. كميات الكائنات والبيوض
- 12) Subsequent plans for the use of the area. خطط لاحقة لاستخدام المنطقة
- 13) proximity to built-up areas. القرب من مناطق السكن والمباني

* INCINERATORS, Biological incinerators are an efficient Carcass-disposal System.

- 1) Safe. آمن
- 2) Complete disposal with minimal pollution. التخلص الكامل مع الحد الأدنى من التلوث
- 3) The cost of operation. تكلفة التشغيل
- 4) Lack of portability. عدم القدرة على النقل
- 5) Suited to disposal of small amounts of material. مناسبة للتخلص من كميات صغيرة من المواد
- 6) special procedures for transportation of infected material from infected. إجراءات خاصة لنقل المواد الملوثة من المصابين

and the ch. 2

Ch. 3

* Three Defense Mechanisms :-

- 1) Anatomic / Biochemical barrier.
- 2) Mechanical clearance.
- 3) Immune response.

* Defenses Mechanisms

Nonspecific Resistance

First line of defense

- Intact skin
- Mucous membranes
- Normal microbiota

Second line of defense

- phagocytic white blood cells
- Inflammation
- Fever
- Antimicrobial substances

Specific Resistance

Third line of defense

- Specialized lymphocytes: B cells and T cells.
- Antibodies

* Mechanisms

→ Inflammation :- is a response to harmful agents to remove them and repair tissue.

الالتهاب هو استجابة للجهاز المناعي لإزالة الجزيئات الضارة وإصلاح الأنسجة.

→ Chemotaxis :- is the movement of cells toward chemical signals.

الكيموتاكسيس هو حركة الخلايا نحو الإشارات الكيميائية.

→ phagocytosis :- process in which cell ingest foreign particulate matter e.g. microbes.

البلعمة هي عملية ابتلاع الخلية للجزيئات الغريبة مثل الميكروبات.

{ Many are carried out by the white blood cells in blood }

* Fluid portion :-

→ Serum = liquid portion of clotted blood.

→ plasma :- liquid portion with clotting factors.

Formed element In Blood

Leukocytes
(White Blood cells)

Erythrocytes (Red Blood cell)

Granulocytes

→ Neutrophils :- (60-70%)
phagocytosis.

→ Eosinophils :- (2-4%)

Toxic protein against parasites.

→ Basophils :- (0.5 - 1%)
production of histamine.

Agranulocytes

→ Mono cytes :- (3-8%)

largest WBC's normally found in blood.

Travel to different tissue to mature into specific macrophage.

[Wandering or Fixed]

→ Lymphocytes (20-25%)

Lymphocytes → Type of Agranulocytes form (20-25%) from Agranulocytes the function is Antibody production.

"cells related to immune system that can produce antibodies."

* Cytokines :-

- Small secreted proteins produced by cells.

- Communication between different defense systems.

Examples :- Interleukins, Interferons.

* Body temperature increases in response to pyrogens to :-

1) stimulate WBC to deploy and destroy microbes.

2) increase in immunological response.

3) Slow down growth of or Kill pathogens.

* Second line of defense :-

→ Interferons :- Anti-viral proteins produced by virus infected cells and stimulate of some lymphocytes cell.

في بروتينات تفرزها خلية مصابة
بفيروسات (الفيروسية) وتساعد في تعزيز استجابة الجهاز المناعي وتوقف تكاثر الفيروسات
(١)