

الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى :

{قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ}

سورة البقرة ، آية "32"

Dedication

To the light that illuminates my path of success

My father

*To that who taught me withstand whatever changed
circumstances...*

My mother

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, my heartfelt thanks to Allah for giving me strength, will and power to do this challenging task.

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Abstract

This study was conducted to assess the effect of infectious diseases (transboundary animal diseases) on livestock exports in Sudan where the data were collected: Sudan exports of livestock (live), meat, rejection of vessels, rejection of animals, the reasons of the rejection and check of brucellosis in each of the following years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 from the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and the Rangeland, Khartoum state, General Directorate of Veterinary Quarantine and meat hygiene. Also information has been collected about livestock markets in Sudan from Animal Resources Services Company in Omdurman.

In the statistical analysis the results showed that brucellosis, pox, suspicion of foot and mouth disease and external parasites are the most diseases that lead to the returned of vessels in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The correlation between diseases (brucell, pox and external parasites) and years (2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013) is weak positive correlation but in suspicion cases of foot and mouth disease is moderate positive correlation.

Brucella examination showed that 16%, 10%, 7%, 4% and 4% of the animals that have been tested were infected with brucellosis in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The results also showed that 5%, 3%, 2% and 1% of the animals have been excluded in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively because of Brucella, mange, suspicion of foot and mouth disease, inflammation of lymph nodes, pox, pneumonia, diarrhea, suspicion pox, abscess, lameness and others.

From this study animal disease especially brucella disease and pox viruses play an important role for rejection of animals from export.

الملخص

اجريت هذه الدراسة لمعرفة تأثير الامراض المعدية (الامراض العابرة للحدود) على صادرات الثروة الحيوانية في السودان حيث تم جمع البيانات المتمثلة في صادرات السودان من الماشية (الحيه)، اللحوم، البواخر الراجعة، اعداد الحيوانات المبعدة، اسباب الابعاد، وفحص البروسيلا في كل من الاعوام التالية 2010 ، 2011 ، 2012 ، 2013 من وزارة الثروة الحيوانية والسمكية والمراعي- الاداره العامه للمحاجر - ولاية الخرطوم، وايضا تم جمع معلومات عن اسواق الماشية في السودان من شركة خدمات الثروة الحيوانية – امدرمان.

عند التحليل الاحصائي اظهرت النتائج ان البروسيلا، الجدري، اشتباه الحمى القلاعية، الطفيليات الخارجية من اكثر الامراض التي تؤدي الى رجوع البواخر رجوع كلي في الاعوام 2010 ، 2011 ، 2012 ، 2013.

فحص البروسيلا اظهر ان 16% ، 10% ، 7% ، 4% ، 4% من الحيوانات التي تم فحصها مصابة بالبروسيلا في الاعوام 2010 ، 2011 ، 2012 ، 2013 ، 2014 على التوالي واظهرت النتائج ايضا ان 5% ، 3% ، 2% ، 1% من الحيوانات تم استبعادها في الاعوام 2010 ، 2011 ، 2012 ، 2013 على التوالي بسبب البروسيلا، الجرب، اشتباه الحمى القلاعية، التهاب الغدد اللمفاوية، الجدري، الالتهاب الرئوي، اسهالات، اشتباه الجدري، خراجات، العرج واخرى.

ومن خلال هذه الدراسة اتضح ان امراض الحيوانات تلعب دور هام في استبعاد ورجوع الحيوانات في عملية التصدير من اهم هذه الامراض مرض البروسيلا والجدري.