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<td>Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia</td>
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<td>cELISA</td>
<td>Competitive Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay</td>
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<td>GIT</td>
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DEDICATION

To the spirit of my father,
for instilling the importance of higher education, I will never forget you.
To my mother,

you have given me so much, and you are the source of strength to me during the course of my life, I hope that you are proud of me.

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SUMMARY

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is one of the serious threats to the livestock in Khartoum State.

This study was carried out to assess the prevalence of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in Khartoum State by serological technique and to identify risk factors associated with the disease.

A total of 192 serum samples were collected randomly from animals in different areas of the state and tested for antibodies against Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. Mycoides (small colony type) using c-ELISA.
Thirty three samples were seropositive for CBPP with c-ELISA test.

The prevalence of CBPP in Khartoum State based on c-ELISA was estimated as 17.19%.

The results of univariate analysis revealed that seropositivity to CBPP was significantly higher in animals vaccinated (P-value= 0.098), in animals more than 12 months in age (P-value= 0.196), when the herd size was less than 20 animals (P-value= 0.147) and in animals that did not share with other herds in grazing land (P-value= 0.127). and, when there was heavy insect population (P-value= 0.000). In the multivariate analysis, only insect population was identified as the major risk factor (P-value= 0.004) associated with CBPP.

ملخص الأطروحة

وضم ذات الصلة السري في الأبقار يمثل أحد المهددات الخطوة لقطاع الماشية ولاية الخرطوم. هدفت هذه الدراسة لموفرة معدل انتشار الوضع عن طريق الاختبارات المصلية ومعرفة العوامل التي يؤثر على انتشار الوضع.
و في تقصي حقلي للوض في مناطق مختلفة بالولاية تم جمع 192 عينة من الدم عثمانياً من الأبقار، تم فحص المصل باستخدام اختبار ELISA للكشف عن وجود الأجسام المضادة لسبب الوضع. 

Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. Mycoides 

أيضاحت النتائج وجود الأجسام المضادة لسبب الوضع في 53 من العينات المصليات التي جمعت.

أثبتت نتائج المسح المصلي عن نسبة الإصابة بمرض الالتهاب الوريدي السري في الأبقار، ونسبة الوطيم بنسبة 17.19%.

وأضحت نتائج التحليل الإحصائي لكل عامل خطورة على حدة أن نسبة الإصابة أعلى في الحيوانات التي تم تطعيمها، كذلك وجود في الحيوانات الأخرى أكبر من 12 شهر، أيضًا عندما يكون حجم القطع أقل من 20 حيوان، وكذلك الحيوانات التي لا تحمل القطبان الأخي في الموضع، ونسبة عدد وجود نسبة عالية من الحشوات، أما في التحليل الإحصائي لوام الخطرة مجمعة كان وجود الحشوات من أكثر الوامل الوطية على حدث الوض.