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ملخص الأطروحة

هذه الدراسة قد هدفت الي تقصي إحتمال وجود المضادات الحيوية إما بغرض حفظ اللبن من التلف او متبقيات نتيجة لعلاج الحيوان في ولاية الخرطوم وذلك من خلال تعريض 70 عينة لبن جمعت من مصدرين مختلفين , المصدر الأول كان من 7 مزارع (35 عينة) صباحا و المصدر الثاني جمع من مناطق البيع (35 عينة) صباحا ومساء خلال الفترة من أبريل إلي مايو 2008 . جميع عينات الحليب عرضت لإختبار بقايا المضادات الحيوية , وعلاوة علي ذلك , تم الكشف عن بقايا المضادات الحيوية بإستخدام إختبار . Delvotest

أوضحت النتائج التي تم التحصل عليها في البحث , وجدت بقايا المضادات الحيوية في 28 (40%) من عينات اللبن المختبرة , منها 11 (31.4%) قد رصدت في المزارع و 17 (48.6%) في مناطق البيع . إلي ذلك فهناك نسبة مئوية عالية من العينات التي جمعت من مناطق البيع (48.6%) مقارنة ب (31.4%) من عينات اللبن التي جمعت من المزارع , مما يشير إلي محاولة لحماية اللبن من الإحتمال الكبير للتلف نتيجة لدرجة الحرارة العالية خلال اليوم .

أوضحت هذه الدراسة أن اللبن المختبر ذو جودة منخفضة. كما أن نتائج هذه الدراسة تعطي مؤشر للمشاكل الحالية و المتوقعة ذات الصلة بجودة الألبان. لهذا توصي الدراسة بتطبيق برامج ضمان الجودة لإنتاج و إستهلاك ألبان و منتجات ألبان ذات جودة عالية في السودان.

Abstract

The current study has been carried out in Khartoum state to investigate this possibility through subjected 70 milk samples were collected from two different sources, the first source was conducted from 7 farms (35 samples) in the morning, the second source was collected from sales points (35 samples) and were collected both in the morning and the evening. During the period from April to May 2008 two. All milk samples were subjected to antibiotic residues test. Moreover, antibiotic residues detection was performed using Delvotest-sp test.

The survey result showed that antibiotic residues was detected in 28 (40%) of examined milk samples, 11 (31.4%) of the positive samples were detected in the samples collected from farms and 17 (48.6%) in the samples collected from the sales points. On the other hand the milk samples collected from sales points (48.6%) had the highest percent of milk samples collected from the farms (31.4%), suggesting an attempt to protect milk from the higher possibility of spoilage due to the high day temperature.

The present study concluded that the raw milk samples examined in the studied area was of low quality. Examination of milk for antibiotic residues detection could provide an indicator for a current potential problem

associated with milk quality. Hence it was recommended that quality assurance programs should be started to ensure that good quality milk and milk products are produced and consumed in the Sudan.