

## التشوهات المختلفة في الجهاز التناسلي للنعاج الليبية

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أمكن الباحثين فحص ٦٨٣ جهاز تناسلي لنعاج البربر الليبية لمعرفة التشوهات المختلفة التي يمكن أن تقابلنا في هذه النعاج واتضح من الدراسة أن ٧٩ منها يوجد بها تشوهات مختلفة .

أمكن تقسيم هذه التشوهات الى :

٧ حالات ( بواقع ٨,٨٦% من الاجملى ) عبارة عن تشوهات فى المبيض و ( ٢٠ حالة

بواقع ٢٥,٣٢% من الاجملى ) عبارة عن تشوهات فى قناة قلوب .

أما حالات التشوه فى الرحم فكانت ١٠ حالات ( أى بواقع ١٢,٦٦% ) أما الغالبية

العظمى وهى ٤٢ حالة أى ( ٥٣,١٦% ) عبارة عن حالات تشوه فى

عنق الرحم .

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STUDIES ON THE ABNORMALITIES OF THE GENITAL ORGANS  
OF LIBYAN EWES.  
( With 4 Tables )

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SUMMARY

The genitalia of 683 Barbary ewes were collected from the slaughter houses in the locality of Tripoli L.A.R. Out of these specimens 79 showed different forms of abnormalities.

The ovarian abnormalities included 7 cases, while that of the fallopian tubes were 20 cases. Ten of the specimens showed uterine lesions. Cervical abnormalities formed the major part. (42 cases).

INTRODUCTION

Out of 100 sterile genitalia, POLOVCEVA, POGINOVA, LOPYRIN JUPOVIC and DISPEROV (1937) found that 16 ewes were suffering from ovarian affections. GUSTAFSSON and HAMBERG (1966) remarked that 5 out of 502 genital organs of the ewes were affected with para ovarian cyst. Only one case; out of 138 ewes showed ovarian follicular cyst (DIETER, 1972).

KOUJAN (1974) found that, out of 83 genital organs having gross pathological lesions, 7 cases showed ovariobursal adhesions, 2 cases revealed tumour like mass and corpus luteum cyst was found in 2 cases. EMADY, NOAKES and ARTHUR (1975), revealed a large cystic corpus luteum in a cases of uterus unicornis and paraovarian cysts in six specimens.

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POLOVCEVA et al., (1937), by examination of 100 sterile ewes found that in 9 cases the Fallopian tube was affected. Of these, one case was hydrosalpinx 5 cases cyst and 3 cases occlusion of the tube. The incidence of abnormal tubes was found to be 3.6% ( GUSTAFSSON, and HAMBERG, 1966 ), and 5.17% (OMAR, 1972). KOUJAN, (1974) classified the abnormalities and pathological conditions observed in the fallopian tubes into; one case segmental aplasia, 6 cases intra-tubal cyst, 7 cases extra tubal cyst, one case closure of the Fallopian tube and 3 cases hydrosalpinx.

Out of the 100 sterile ewes examined by POLOVCEVA et al. (1937), 15 showed uterine affections. GUSTAFSSON and HAMBERG (1966); recognized hydrometra in 2 cases and uterus unicornis in one case. OMAR, (1972), recorded one case of perimenteritis and one case of pyometra. KOUJAN (1974) noticed 2 cases of endometrial haemorrhage, 3 cases petechial haemorrhage on the caruncles ( 2 bilateral and one unilateral ) and uterus unicornis in two cases. All the uterine lesions were found to be 11 cases (13.3% of all abnormalities).

EMADY, et al., (1972) registered one case of uterus unicornis, 15 cases cystic glandular changes of the endometrium and in one case it was thickened and folded.

The incidence of affected cervix was found to be 78% of the sterile ewes (POLOVCEVA et al., 1937).

GUSTAFSSON and HAMBERG (1966) noticed the division of the cervix and anterior vagina by a longitudinal fold. KOUJAN (1974) showed that the cervical lesions represented 41.0% of the total affections. The lesions were 26 cases bent cervix, 6 cases rudimentary folds and one case cervical aplasia. MEADY et al.,

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(1975) noticed a case of rudimentary external os in the ewe although the cervical canal and folds appeared normal.

The aim of the present work was to throw the light on the possible abnormalities which can be metwith in Barbary ewes under Libyan environmental conditions.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material in this study consisted of the genitalia of 683 Barbary ewes collected from the slaughter houses in the locality of Tripoly. L.A.R. These specimens were exposed for thorough investigation and the abnormalities of each part were recorded.

### RESULTS

Table (1)

Number and incidence of different ovarian Lesions.

Ovarian Lesion	Unilateral				Bilateral		Total	
	R		L		No	%	No	%
	No	%	NO	%				
Hypoplasia	1	14.29					1	14.29
Adhesion	3	42.86	2	28.58			5	71.43
C.L.Cyst	1	14.29					1	14.29
Total	5	71.34	2	28.58			7	

From the above Table it was shown that the ovarian lesions consisted of 7 cases (8.86%) of the total affections of the genitalia.



Table 2: Incidence of the different abnormalities of the fallopian tubes

	Unilateral		Left		Bilateral		Total	
	Right		Left					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Overextended tube	--	--	1	5%	/	/	1	5
Extratubal Cyst	6	30	3	15%	/	/	9	45
Parfembriated ex. Cyst	2	10	3	15	/	/	5	25
Hydatid Cyst	--	--	1	5	/	/	1	5
Occlusion	1	5	1	5	/	/	2	10
Hydrosalpinx	2	10	--	--	/	/	2	10
Total	11	55	9	45	/	/	20	

From table 2 it is clear that the lesions of the follpian tubes(20 Cases) Constituted 25.32 of the total affections of the genitalia.

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Table 3: Number and Incidence of Uterine Affections.

	R.U.H.		L. U. H.		Ut. Body		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Peticeal haem on the caruncles	2	20	1	10			3	30
Halemorrhage in the endometrium	2	20	1	10			3	30
Hydrometra					2	20	2	20
Cyst in the inter caruncular areas of uterus	1	10	1	10			2	20
	5	50	3	30	2	20	10	

As listed in table (3) the uterine lesions 10 cases represented 12.66% from the total affections of the investigated genitalia.

Table 4: Number and incidence of pathological abnormalities of the cervix.

Cervical lesion	No.	%
Bent cervix	19	45.24
Twisted cervix	3	7.14
Atrophied cervix	2	4.76
Congested cervix	5	11.90
Abnormal cervixal secretion	6	14.29
Rudimentary cervical folds	7	16.00

From table (4) it is noticed that the cervical lesions represented 42 cases, the incidence of which to the total affections was 53.16 %.



Although it was recorded that, the organic diseases were not a common cause of infertility (ARTHER, 1956, and ROBERTS, 1970), yet POLOVCEVA et al., (1937); GUSTAFSSON and HALIMBERG, (1966), and EMADY et al., (1975) mentioned that sterility of the ewes may be due to different lesions and abnormalities of the cervix.

In the present investigation it was found that 79 cases out of the 683 (11.57%) showed different forms of abnormalities. A higher value was reported by KOUJAN, (1974). Ovarian adhesions were found to be between the fimbriated expansion and the ovary. These were 3 cases in the right ovary and 2 cases in the left one. Nearly similar results were reported by POLOVCEVA, et al. (1937), GUSTAFSSON and HALIMBERG, (1966), KOUJAN, (1974) and EMADY et al. (1975). The presence of ovarian adhesions in the ewes was supposed to be a result of organization of the coozing blood after ovulation (OMAR, 1972).

Although the incidence of C.L. cyst was low (14.29% of the ovarian affections) yet it coincided with the results quoted by KOUJAN, (1974) in ewes and SHOKEIR (1958) and AFIEFY, ABUL FADLE and ZAKI (1971), in bovine. However, it was believed that infection of the genitalia was always associated with corpora lutea cyst as claimed by WILLIAMS CARRINGS, NORTON, and NALBANDOV, (1956) SHOKEIR (1958) and EMADY et al. (1975).

In this study the affections of the Fallopian tubes were 20 cases distributed as extra tubal cyst ( 15 cases ), closed tubes (2 cases), over-extension around a hydatid cyst (one case), and hydrosalpinx (2 cases). Similar results were given in sheep by POLOVCEVA et al. (1937); KOUJAN, (1974) and EMADY et al., (1975), and in bovine by MOBERG (1954); SHOKIER, (1958); SHALASH



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and EL-GINDY, (1968) and EL-SAWAF, FOUAD and EL-WISHY (1972). The percentage of extratubal cyst to the total number of case go hand in hand with that reported by GUSTAFSSON and HALMIERG (1966) who concluded that cystic malformations of mesosalpinx were more common in ewes forming 2;2%.

Although the incidence of occluded tubes was similar to that revealed by POLCVCEVA, et al. (1937), yet it was higher than that reported by KOUJAN (1974). Hydrosalpinx constituted a lower incidence than those stated by OMAR, (1972) and KOUJAN, (1974).

Out of the 10 cases showing pathological lesions of the uterus, 3 cases were petecheal haemorrhage on the caruncles, 3 cases haemorrhage in the endometrium, two cases hydrometra and 2 cases cysts in the uterine intercaruncular area.

Similar findings were reported by ARTHUR, (1956), BANNET, DOMAGAL and KARLS (1964), BENNELT and SHEFR, (1964), GUSTAFSSON and HALMBERG, (1966) ROBERTS, (1970), OMAR, (1972) KOUJAN (1974) and EMADY et al., (1972) in ewes; SPRIGGS (1942) and ROBERTS, (1970) in cows, and SHOKEIR (1958) in buffaloes.

The affections of the cervix constituted the majority of total lesions of the genitalia of ewes where it formed (53.16%) from the total pathological conditions. Nearly similar findings were reported by POLOVCEVA et al. (1937) GUSTAFSSON and HALEMBERG (1966), KOUJAN (1974) and EMADY et al. (1975).



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