

Abstract

Abortion in dairy and fattened sheep flocks cause an excessive economic loss. Therewith abortion is important from public health aspect (view). Sheep import from neighbor countries (neighborhood) can lead to spreading infectious agents therefore survey the infectious agents causing abortion can worthy help administrant organizations and private sector clinicians. The aim of this study is to survey the important bacterial agents caused abortion in sheep in the north of Sistan and Baluchestan province, so for this study sampling were done from aborted lambs during breeding season. Samples were obtained from stomach content and spleen and then stored in -20° in refrigerator. Separation of the agent Is one of the most certain methods for diagnosis but most often takes lots of time and money and also needs a high safety level laboratory and expert persons, yet there is risk of transmittance. Serologic diagnostic methods also have limitation including rising the antibody titer awhile after affection, interact reactions and also can't certainly determine the agent. Nowadays molecular methods for the reason that directly can diagnose the agent is noticed. By using PCR method and specific bacterial primers can directly diagnose the bacterial agents causing abortion. Then earned data is analyzed with statistical software. As aforesaid, result of this study will worthy help administrant and legislator organizations and also private sector clinicians in cure, prophylaxis and eradicating.

Keywords: *Campylobacter*, *Chlamydophila*, *Mycoplasma*, Abortion, *Baluchi sheep*, Molecular method (PCR).



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The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc
(In the field of Veterinary)

Title:

Epidemiological study of abortion caused by *Campylobacter*, *Chlamydophila* and *Mycoplasma* in Baluchi sheep in the northern of Sistan and Baluchestan province using molecular method (PCR).

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September 2016