Abstract:

Considering the large population of sheep and goats in Iran, especially in Sistan and Baluchestan region, as well as special geographical and regional conditions, Baluchi sheep is considered as one of the suitable livestock for this region's climate. Copper is one of the most important elements in the body of living beings. Copper deficiency is considered to be one of the most important mineral deficiencies in the trap and has two primary and secondary forms. For this purpose, 10 grams of liver and 10 cc of blood were taken from 100 sheep of Baluchi tribe. After digestion, the amount of copper was measured by atomic absorption device. The results of the study on the serum copper level in Baluchi sheep show that 40 of the studied animals (with a mean of 215 μg / ml) in the case of serum copper deficiency, 19 (0.520 ± 0.25 g / ml) in the borderline state Serum copper and 41 of them (with an average of 1.056 μg / ml) are in normal serum copper condition. The results of the study of liver copper in liver samples of Baluchi sheep show that 59 of the studied livestock (with an average of 1.604 ppm) in copper deficiency of liver, 35 (with an average of 395.51 ppm) The liver and 5 vertebras (with an average ppm 9/88) are in the normal state of copper, and only one vertebrate between them (with an average ppm 313/213) is in excellent condition (safe liver storage of copper). According to the results of ANOVA, there is a significant difference between the levels of serum and liver in the livestock (P≤0.01). In this study, nearly 60% of sheep had a copper deficiency or Border deficiency, and only 40% of the sheep were in normal condition. The results of this study indicate that there is a deficiency of copper in sheep in the area.

Keywords: Copper, Sheep, Serum, Liver, Sistan
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Evaluation of copper deficiency by measuring the amount of
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