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| Paper number | | |
| 1 | Title | The prevalence of selected diseases and syndromes affecting barki sheep with special emphasis on their economic impact |
| | Author | Abdelgawad Salah El-Tahawy |
| | Abstract | <p>This work explored the prevalence of certain diseases and syndromes affecting adult and young Barki sheep, with an assessment of the consequent economic losses. A surveillance study was conducted by collecting accurate records of 4500 adult Barki sheep and 5580 lambs belonging to 22 farms. The results showed that the overall prevalence of pneumonia, <i>Oestrus ovis</i> infestation, and abscesses in adult sheep was 27%, 24%, and 16%, respectively, and the times of year with the greatest prevalence of each disease were winter, summer, and spring, respectively. With regard to lambs, the overall prevalence of pneumonia and diarrhoea was 18% and 13%, respectively, and both conditions were particularly prevalent during autumn. Pneumonia, <i>O. ovis</i> infestation, and abscesses cost 35 Egyptian pounds (EGP), 40 EGP, and 21 EGP for rams and 19.5 EGP, 19.5 EGP, and 15.6 EGP for ewes, respectively. These disparities in cost were attributable to the differences in weight between the genders. This was also true for lambs; it is interesting to note that pneumonia and diarrhoea cost 25.4 EGP and 13.05 for male lambs and 12 EGP and 2.07 EGP for female lambs.</p> |

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| | Keywords: | Barki sheep, prevalence, diseases, economic losses |
| | Published In: | Small Ruminant Research 90 (2010) 83-87. |
| | References | |
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| 2 | Title | Influences of somatic cell count on milk composition and dairy farm profitability. |
| | Author | Abdelagawad Salah El-Tahawy and Ali Hafez El-Far |
| | Abstract | <p>The objective of this paper was to investigate seasonal variations in bulk somatic cell totals and milk composition, evaluate the influence of somatic cell count (SCC) on milk fat and protein content and determine the effects of SCC on dairy farm profitability. A total of 1440 samples were analysed. Data were obtained by randomly collecting five samples of bulk tank milk from each of 24 dairy farms every month from April 2008 to March 2009. Milk was analysed for titratable protein, fat content and SCC (direct microscopic cell count). The highest total bulk SCCs were observed during autumn and winter. Conversely, higher levels of milk fat and protein were generated during spring and summer. A significant negative correlation was noted between SCC and milk composition, daily milk yield and milk returns. By logarithmic function, a significant negative</p> |

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| | | relationship was observed between SCC and milk composition or milk returns. In conclusion, this study demonstrates that the SCC is a useful tool for judging dairy farm profit and milk quality. |
| | Keywords: | Profitability, somatic cell, dairy cattle, milk composition |
| | Published In: | International Journal of Dairy Technology, 63 (3), 463-469, 2010 |
| | References | |
| Paper no | | |
| 3 | Title | The Impact Of <i>Costus Speciosus</i> Dietary Supplementation On The Economic And Productive Efficiency Of New Zealand White Rabbits |
| | Author | Shewita, R.S. ¹ ; El-Far, A.H. ² ; Ismaiel, A.M. ³ and El-Tahawy, A.S. ⁴ |
| | Abstract | <p>To examine the productive performance and economic efficiency of dietary supplementation of <i>Costus speciosus</i> of New Zealand White growing rabbits, we randomly allotted a number of 40 rabbits (6-week-old males) into 4 groups (10 per each), <i>Costus speciosus</i> used at levels of 0 (control), 2.5, 5, and 10 g/kg diet for the groups 1-4 respectively, the experiment continued for successive 8 weeks. In addition, we examined the antioxidant activity of <i>C. speciosus</i>. Measurement of average bodyweight development, daily body gain, feed intake and feed conversion ratio (FCR) were performed. Carcass, some biochemical parameters and economic efficiency measurements were evaluated. Results showed that there were no significant effects of dietary supplementation of <i>Costus speciosus</i> on final body weight, daily gain or FCR on rabbits when compared with the control unsupplemented group. Average feed intake, dressing percentage were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$) in rabbits fed the highest level of <i>C. speciosus</i> at 10 g /kg diet (group4) when compared with other supplemented (group 2 and 3) or control group. Furthermore, the total economic costs of the rabbits that received <i>C. speciosus</i> were higher than that of the control group. Consequently, the net-return obtained from the rabbits that received <i>C. speciosus</i> was lower than that from the control rabbits. In conclusion, dietary supplementation of <i>Costus speciosus</i> for rabbits had no positive impact on the productive or economic efficiency for growing rabbit. However, rabbits given <i>C. speciosus</i> showed an</p> |

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| | | improvement in glutathione, total superoxide dismutase enzyme, glutathione peroxidase enzyme, and catalase enzyme levels in their livers, kidneys, and hearts, reflecting greater antioxidant activity. |
| | keywords | Costus speciosus, rabbit, economic, productivity |
| | Published in | Proc. of the 3rd Animal Wealth Research Conf. in the Middle East & North Africa, Egypt, 29 th Nov. – 1 st Dec., (2010) pp. 148 – 164 |
| | Paper no | |
| 4 | Title | Effects of Breed and Housing System on the Economic and Productive Efficiency of Egyptian and German Dairy Cows. |
| | Author | Abdelgawad Salah El-Tahawy*+, and Mohamed Ahmed Omar* |
| | abstract | <p>A total of 489 German and 320 Egyptian dairy farms were screened to study the effects of breed and housing system on their productive and economic efficiencies. Our results showed that fatcorrected milk (FCM) differed significantly between Egyptian breeds. In German breeds, FCM was significantly different for large milk quantities from Holstein cows, followed by Brown Swiss, Simmental, and Yellow cows. In addition, FCM showed significant variations between Egyptian and German housing systems. Free Egyptian and German breed animals yielded higher quantities of milk than tethered animals. The total returns differed significantly between Egyptian breeds. Higher total returns were obtained for the Friesian breed, followed by Holstein, cross breed, Buffalo, and Native breeds, respectively. For German breeds, the total returns were greater for Simmental cows, followed by Holstein, Brown Swiss, Yellow cows. Total returns for Free Egyptian and German cows were</p> |

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| | | significantly greater than tethered cows. |
| | keywords | Dairy cattle, economic, breed, German, efficiency |
| | Published in | Proceedings of Conferences of World Academy of Science and Technology (INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ANIMAL AND VETERINARY SCIENCE), 1303-1318. May, Tokyo, Japan, 2010. |
| Paper no | | |
| 5 | Title | Partial budgeting assessment of the treatment of pyometra, follicular cysts and ovarian inactivity causing postpartum anoestrus in dairy cattle |
| | Author | Abd El-Gawad Salah El-Tahawy ^a , Mostafa Mohammed Fahmy ^b |
| | abstract | A total of 412 multiparous German Holstein cows were screened for postpartum pyometra, follicular cysts and ovarian inactivity to assess economic and productivity losses in relation to pharmaceutical expenditures. Our results show that cows treated for pyometra with prostaglandin f2 alpha (PGF2a) and oxytetracycline had significantly ($P < 0.05$) greater total and net returns than untreated cows or those treated with PGF2a + cephalosporin or PGF2a alone. Milk yields from untreated cows affected by follicular cysts were significantly ($P < 0.05$) lower than the yields from cows treated with gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) and GnRH + PGF2a. In addition, the use of GnRH to treat cows with ovarian inactivity resulted in significantly ($P < 0.05$) lower costs and greater total and net return values compared to untreated controls. |
| | keywords | Reproduction, dairy cattle, GnRH, economic losses, treatment |
| | Published in | Research in veterinary science, Vol. 90, pages 44-50, 2011. |
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| 6 | title | Effects of dietary methionine-supplementations on the general performance and economic value of Rahmani lambs |
| | author | Abdelgawad Salah El-Tahawy^{1*} and Ahmed Metwelly Ismaeil² |
| | abstract | <p>Essential amino acids such as methionine have been increasingly included into diets of lambs. However, few studies have determined the effects of methionine supplementation in the general performance and economic returns of lamb production. To address this question, 21 weaned male Rahmani lambs were allotted to 3 dietary treatments: control diet (C), control diet plus 3.30 g of methionine/kg concentrate feed mixture (T1), and control diet plus 3.63 g of methionine/kg concentrate feed mixture (T2). T1-fed lambs showed significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) total body weight gain than those fed diets C. The digestibility coefficients of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), ether extract, (EE), and nitrogen free extract (NFE) for T1 and T2 were significantly better ($P < 0.05$) than for C. Economically, dietary feed T1 and T2 increased the net profit by 329.64 Egyptian pounds (EGP)/lamb and 305.76 EGP/lamb, respectively, as compared with the control diet. In addition, the economic efficiency (average feed cost/kg of body weight gain) was 10.02 for C and T1 and 10.48 for T2. Total costs were similar between the 3 dietary treatments. In conclusion, feeding growing Rahmani lambs with 3.30 g of methionine/kg concentrate feed mixture improved their growth performance and raised their economic value.</p> |
| | keywords | Rahmani, productivity, economic, efficiency |

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