

كلية الزراعة

أولاً : الما جستير

الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- منال رأفت زكريا السيد عبد ربه
دراسة اقتصادية عن إنتاج واستهلاك الأعلاف الحيوانية في جمهورية مصر العربية

Manal Rafaat Zakaria Elsayed
An Economic-study of production And, consumption of Animal fodder in A.R.E.

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the ways to increase forage production capacity to meet the increased demand for forage available for consumption in order to livestock advancement and fill the raising demands on its products through the recognition of the current and future forage production capacity, as well as the evaluation of forage needs, and then estimate the expected budget for forage in Egypt until ٢٠٢٠, The study also aimed to identify the economic effects of the use of non-conventional feed as a way to reduce the forage budget of Egypt. The study depends in achieving its objectives on the methods of analysis and quantitative descriptive such as: (١) Simple and Multi Regression. (٢) Dynamic models (partial adjustment model (M. Nerlove) .(٣) Forecasting Model: using Linear, Exponential Model and Exponential Smoothing Model. (٤) Two Way ANOVA.

The study relied on published secondary data and unpublished data such the handouts of Central Administration of Agricultural Economics, and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, as well as data obtained from the references, Arab and foreign scientific sources that relevant to the subject of the study. The study recommends the following aspects: (١) Importance of stopping the increase of the animal forage production gap that increase by about ٥.٢١% yearly, that requires to increase vertical expansion and the unconventional forage alternatives to reduce this forage gap. (٢) Enlarge the usage of technology in animal production sector to attract investments and increase the net income of animal production because of the low profit of the L.E. invested in animal production that reaches about ١.٠٢ L.E. in comparison to ٦.٩٧ L.E. for profit for plant production. (٣) Reduce the cultivation of green fodder especially in winter season to fill the gap of wheat because the area of green fodder cover only ٣٧% of the needs of forage. (٤) Importance of increasing the usage of unconventional forages, because converting ٥٠% of rice straw and corn Stover can fill the forage gap for Egyptian animals by about ٢٧.٧% and ٢٥%, for each of them, respectively. (٥) Increasing the usage of unconventional forages will increase the farmer income for every ton of rice straw and corn Stover by about ٣٧٧, ٣٦٤ L.E. for each of them respectively, And thus reduce the costs of nutrition as well as reduces the prices of animal products.



٢- شروق بسيوني إسماعيل الصاوي
اقتصاديات المحاصيل البستانية في مصر
Shorouk Basiouny Ismail Elsawy
Economics of Horticultural Crops in Egypt

ABSTRACT

The advancement of the production of vegetable and fruit crops considers a major goal to meet the steady increase in domestic and external demand. The research problem in the high production costs which is reflected on the price of final products, the impact of competition of similar commodities in other markets that least expensive and increasing the competitiveness of these markets for the export of these crops to the world markets which affects the Egyptian competitiveness. The study aims to shed light on the vegetable and fruit crops under study (tomato- pepper - cucumber- potato- orange - grape - mango) to identify the current situation of the production, marketing and consumption, whether internal or external. The research methodology based on the economic and statistical analysis, and econometrics. To achieve the study purpose, data was collected from secondary data represented in published and unpublished sources from the government and international agencies. The study includes four main chapters; the first chapter includes literature review of previous studies and the theoretical framework. Second chapter views the present vegetables and fruit crops in Egypt. The third chapter specialized estimating the demand functions and marketing efficiency of the crops. Chapter four deals with Foreign trade of some vegetable and fruit crops in Egypt and determinants of external demand for them.

الاراضى



١- علاء مسعد إبراهيم أحمد أبو المجد
تتبع معدل ونوع تدهور الاراضى بالمناطق المتأثرة بالاملاح في منطقة
شمال الدلتا باستخدام تكنولوجيا الاستشعار من البعد ونظم
المعلومات الجغرافية

ALAA MOSAD EBRAHIM ABO EL-MAGD
MONITORING RATE AND TYPE OF LAND DEGRADATION IN SALT
AFFECTED SOILS IN THE NORTH NILE DELTA USING REMOTE SENSING
AND GIS TECHNIQUES

ABSTRACT

A study in ٢٠١٣/٢٠١٤ was conducted to assess all types and rates of land degradation including changes in land use, and changes in the land cover using remote sensing and GIS technologies in the north Nile Delta, Egypt for two time horizons (١٩٦١ & ١٩٨٢) and ٢٠١٤. Specifically, the studied area located North Nile Delta (Kafr El-Shiekh Governorate) is bounded to north by the Mediterranean Sea, to the south by El-Gharbia Governorate, to the west by Al-Beheira Governorate and to the east by El-Dakahlia Governorate.

Soil and water samples were collected and chemically analyzed and the results were used to produce soil degradation, land use and land cover, land capability, and land suitability maps as named Land Evaluation. A post-classification change detection technique is also used in this study based on supervised classification. Twenty soil profiles were selected to represent the different types of soils in the study area.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١-عزه احمد على المعداوى

تأثير اوميغا-٣ على الأداء الانتاجي والتناسلي في الأغنام
AZZA AHMED ALI EL-MADAWY
**THE EFFECT OF OMEGA -٣ ON PRODUCTIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE
PERFORMANCE OF SHEEP**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to determine the influence of different levels of fish oil (١.٥ and ٣%) supplementation from total DM intake on some productive and reproductive performance trails of ewes and growing ewes lambs in different ages and stages of production. The obtained results revealed that the body weight of ewes and its changes were increased gradually for G٢ and G٣ than control group at late-pregnancy without significantly different. Milk production in ewes fed fish oil (G٢ and G٣) increased about ٤٥.٣% and ٣٨.١% than the control group. Fertility percentage was about ٧٧.٧, ٧٠.٥ and ١٠٠% in G١, G٢ and G٣, respectively. The results cleared that an average daily gain of lambs recorded the highest ($P < 0.05$) for G٣ (١٣٧.٤ g/day) followed G٢ (١٠٠.٥ g/day), while G١ had the lowest value (٩٢.٤ g/day). Body weight at ١st ejaculation for control, G٢ and G٣ were ٢٥.٦, ٣٧.٨ and ٣٧.٤ kg, respectively. Blood testosterone concentrations were ١.٥٩٨, ١.١٤٢ and ١.٠٣٤ ng/ml at first ejaculation, respectively. Mean ages of three groups at ١st ejaculation or puberty were ٢٨٧.٨, ٣١٢.٨ and ٢٧٢.٤ days, respectively. Effect of fish oil addition on ewe lambs productive and reproductive performance. Body weight at puberty in control G٢ and G٣ were ٣٩.٤, ٣٢.١ and ٣٦.٤ kg, respectively. On the light of the foregoing results, it could be concluded that fish oil addition at rate of ١.٥ and ٣% to mature ewes had beneficial effects on productive and reproductive performance.



٢- محمد علي محمد الجندى
تحسين الخصوبة في الأبقار الفريزيان المتكررة الشياح بالمعاملات الهرمونية
MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED ELGENDY
**IMPROVEMENT OF FERTILITY IN REPEAT BREEDER FRIESIAN COWS
BY HORMONAL TREATMENTS**

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at Animal Production Research Station, co-operation with Animal Production Research Institute, Faculty of Agriculture Kafrelsheikh University.

This study included two main study; the first study was a survey study and the secondary study included hormonal protocol which divided into four groups as the following:

Repeat breeder cows in group ١ (G١) was treated with GnRH on day of artificial insemination (AI). (G٢) was treated with hCG on day of insemination . (G٣) GnRH on ٠ day followed by ٧ days later by injection PGF٢٥, GnRH on days ٩ and ١٦-٢٠ h later AI. (G٤) (hCG) (day ٠) followed ٧ days PGF٢٥ followed ٢ days hCG , followed ١٦-٢٠ h later with timed artificial insemination.

The obtained results could be summarized as the following:

١. Survey study:

Calving interval , Days open, Pregnancy period ,First services interval of calving, Number of service per conception, Service period ,Average daily milk yield : Overall means in normal cows and repeat breeder cows were significantly higher in repeat breeder cows than in normal cows in all different parities.

٢. Diagnostic study:

Repeat breeder cows treated with hCG+PGF٢٥-hCG timed AI protocol improve their reproductive performance. From the economic point of view showed the best results (pregnancy rate and moderate costs) compared to the other protocols.



٣-رشا ممدوح محمد داود

تأثير نظم التغذية على التركيب الكيماوي وبعض خواص اللبن البقري

Rasha Mamdouh Mohamed Dawood

Effect of feeding systems on chemical composition and some properties of cow milk

ABSTRACT

Sixteen similar lactating buffaloes cows from Mehallet Mousa farm with average body of ٥٠٠ Kg were used as the experimental animals to study the effect of feeding system (summer and winter) on milk composition and its some technological properties. Cows were fed summer ration consisted of ٤ Kg concentrate mixture, ١٥ Kg corn silage, ٩ Kg rice straw, ٢ Kg berseem hay during May, June and July. while the another eight buffalo cows were fed the winter ration consisted of ٢ Kg concentrate mixture ٥ Kg corn silage, ٢٥ Kg green berseem, ٨ Kg rice straw during January, February and March. Animals were fed to cover their recommended requirements according to Ranjhan (١٩٨٠) feeding allowances for dairy buffalo cows. The results showed that, no significant differences in milk TS between summer and winter feeding. Significant differences were found in fat content of milk between the different dietary treatments. A higher milk fat (٦.٦٥%) was obtained from cows fed winter ration than those fed summer ration. Lactose and ash content did not affected by different dietary treatments. Concerning technological properties, there were no significant differences between acidity and syneresis while, CN,

crude tenstion and clotting time were slightly higher for winter feeding than summer feeding. In contrast, the NPN and MUN were slightly higher for summer feeding than in winter feeding.

قسم المبيدات



١- رهاب محمد مصطفى خليل سلطان
مكافحة بعض آفات الحبوب المخزونة باستخدام الطرق الحديثة
Rehab Mohamed Mustafa Khalil
**CONTROL OF SOME STORED GRAIN PESTS USING MODERN
METHODS**

ABSTRACT

Recently plant oils as relatively safe alternatives to chemical pesticides for protection of stored products were used. In the present study four plant essential oils namely, onion, juniper, mustard and

marjoram were applied against *S.oryzae*, *C.maculatus* and *T.castaneum* adults using direct contact bioassay, thin film residue, mixing with feeding medium, repellent and indirect contact method, (fumigation) . Data obtained have revealed that malathion had the highest effect against the all tested insects with the all tested bioassay methods except with fumigation where it had the least effect with this method. In addition, onion and juniper oils had the best effect against *C.maculatus* while mustard and marjoram oils were the first with *S.oryzae*, meantime marjoram and juniper achieved, the highest action against *T.castaneum* using the mentioned contact bioassay among the tested methods, thin film residue had desirable effect following by mixing with medium and fumigation techniques. The present findings suggest the use the fumigation method (although it had the least effect) since it minimizes the grain contamination resulted in direct contact with grain. The present data also manifested that all tested oils and malathion had undesirable effect on the all test parameters, mortality percentage, eggs laid, hatchability and they decreased the weight loss. Experiments of grain viability (germination) indicated that marjoram and mustard oils improved the germination with the increasing of concentration. In contrary, onion, juniper oils and malathion had missed effect on germination when the concentrations increased .Finally, the current study suggests the use of the investigated materials in integrated pest management programmes of the tested insects.



٢- عبد الرحمن رجب علي أبوشعيشع
تقييم بعض المبيدات الحشرية ضد بعض الحشرات الثاقبة الماصة وتأثيراتها
الجانبية علي طيور السمان الياباني وبعض الحشرات النافعة

Abdel Rahman Ragab Ali Abu Shaisha

EVALUATION OF CERTAIN INSECTICIDES AGAINST SOME PIERCING- SUCKING INSECTS AND THEIR SIDE EFFECTS ON JAPANESE QUAIL BIRDS AND SOME BENEFICIAL INSECTS

ABSTRACT

The Present study represents a comprehensive evaluation for some new compounds (i.e. Neonicotinoids and pyridine azomethines) and pirimicarb as example of conventional insecticides against certain piercing-sucking insects (i.e. aphids and whiteflies) in addition to their side effects on three predatory insects. Through laboratory and field experiments, it is evident that the biorational insecticides have good controlling properties of piercing-sucking insects at low rates. The neonicotinoid compounds (acetamiprid, thiamethoxam) recorded the highest effect on aphids and whitefly. The

results indicated high selectivity of pymetrozine for all the species tested and then it could be considered as IPM compatible and suitable to help minimize the impact of pesticides. Concerning acute toxicity pymetrozine was practically nontoxic. However these insecticides may present many adverse effects to birds and animals especially after repeated exposure. Where, the effects on liver and kidney function were more pronounced in pymetrozine so repeated exposure must be avoided as possible. In this respect, safety precautions and intervals should be greatly considered.

قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية



١- أحمد فؤاد أحمد ثابت
فاعلية وأمان جزيئات النانوسيليكا في مكافحة الآفات الحشرية الرئيسية
للغول البلدي وقول الصويا

Ahmad Fouad Ahmad Thabet

**EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY OF SILICA NANOPARTICLES IN
CONTROLLING THE MAIN INSECT PESTS ON FABA BEAN AND
SOYBEAN**

ABSTRACT

mitotic index to achieve 30.00 at 0 ppm. Some types of chromosomal aberration; such as Insect pests are the major threat faces faba bean and soybean production which manage by several means, nanocides are new approach obtained to control their numbers. Silica nanoparticles (SiNPs) suggested to control faba bean main insect pests (*Aphis craccivora* and *Liriomyza trifolii*) as well as soybean main insect pest (*Spodoptera littoralis*). Results showed that SiNPs concentrations (0, 100, 220, 300, 370 and 420 ppm) occurred high mortality in these pests numbers. On the other hand SiNPs decreased predators number on faba bean and soybean fields. Results also indicated that SiNPs inhibited faba bean seeds germination percentage and shoot length especially at 420 ppm. All concentrations increased pollen vitality percentage except 300 ppm. Cytological analysis revealed that SiNPs increased C-metaphase, disturbance, stickness, bridges, laggards and fragments recorded. Moreover SiNPs affected genomic template stability negatively especially at the highest concentration 420 ppm. SiNPs registered alterations in protein expression which report it as toxic nanoparticles.

قسم الوراثة



١- ندى عبدالوهاب أحمد المرسى
التباينات الجسمية والظروف المثلى للتحويل الوراثي في الطماطم

Nada Abdel-Wahab Ahmed El Morsy

SOMACLONAL VARIATIONS AND OPTIMIZATION OF GENETIC TRANSFORMATION CONDITIONS IN TOMATO

ABSTRACT

Genetic improvement in tomato to manage yield reduction under abiotic stress as salinity or high temperature stress is the major aim of this study. We used biotechnology techniques to create genetic variations in two cultivars of tomato (Super strain B and Rio Grande). The highest regeneration value was exhibited by MS9 medium which contained 1 mg/l zeatin and 0.1 mg/l IAA. Moreover horticultural, fruit quality, biochemical (total protein) and molecular diversity (SSR) characterization of Super Strain B-induced somaclonal variants under salinity and heat stress were studied to identify the most tolerate

genotypes. The percentages of polymorphism were 100% for SSR and protein markers. In addition transformation studies were done with *Agrobacterium* EHA106 strain harboring AtNHX1 gene or GUS gene in tobacco cultivar Xanthi and tomato cultivar Super Strain B. The highest transformation efficiency percentage in tomato was 50%, when explants were infected by the bacterial OD600=1 for 20 min.



٢- أمل محمد عبد الرحمن محمد الشرقاوي
التحطيم الحيوي لحلقة مركبات التريازين بواسطة بكتريا فرانكيا
Aml Mohammed Abd ELrahman Elsharkawy
BIODEGRADATION OF S-TRIAZINE COMPOUNDS RING USING
ACTINOBACTERIUM FRANKIA

ABSTRACT

Frankia strains ACN15a and Eu1c were exposed to four different concentrations from s-triazine compounds under three different conditions. Cyanuric acid is transformed to biuret as indicated by High-performance liquid chromatography/mass spectroscopy in culture filtrates of Frankia sp Eu1c. Bioinformatic analysis of the Frankia ACN15a and Eu1c genomes revealed a putative s-triazine open ring AtzD (FraEu1c_2137) gene in Frankia strain Eu1c in addition to the transcriptional regulation AtzR (FraEu1c_2136) gene. The potential AtzD gene is predicted to encode ring-opening amidohydrolase whereas AtzR encodes GntR family transcriptional regulator, which expected to control the expression of the AtzD gene. The relative messenger RNA gene expression of the former genes was examined by qRT-PCR since the putative AtzR, showed up to 6.0-fold change increase in the expression level under atrazine stress. Moreover, the putative AtzD showed up to 2.66 increment in the expression level under 2 mM atrazine stress.



٢- ولاء محمد محمد ياسين
دراسات وراثية وجزيئية لبعض هجن السورجم وحشيشه السودان تحت
ظروف الإجهاد الملحي

Walaa Mohammed Mohammed Yassin

GENETIC AND MOLECULAR STUDIES ON SOME SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS UNDER SALINE STRESS CONDITIONS

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Sakha Agric. Res. St. and Genetics Dep., Fac. of Agric., Kafrelsheikh Univ. during ٢٠١٢ and ٢٠١٤ seasons. The first season for test ١٨ genotypes of sudangrass and ٨ male sterile lines of sorghum under levels of saline water. Six genotypes were selected and planted in the field to crossed in Line x Tester design. The second season: parents and their hybrids were sowing under two types of water; normal (Nile water) and saline water (sea water dilution at ١٠ dS/m). The obtained results were :-ICS٦٢٧x IS٢٣٨٢ had the highest value under saline irrigation water for fresh , dry forage yield and it,s components . ICS٦٢٧ , IS٢٣٨٢ showed highly significant positive general combining ability effects (additive genetic effects were higher) for most traits and cuts under both water . These indicate that the selection program would be effective in improvement of this traits. Biochemical analysis showed variations in bands number and intensity among the same genotype under the two water conditions . Primer H.B ١٠ , H.B ٨ gave unique bands at the tolerant parents .



٤- فاطمة فتح الله محمد النجار
التأثيرات السيتولوجية والجزيئية لاشعة جاما على الثوم

Fatma Fathalla Mohamed El-Nagar

CYTOGENETIC AND MOLECULAR EFFECTS INDUCED BY GAMMA RAYS ON GARLIC (*Allium sativum* L.)

ABSTRACT

The effect of different doses of gamma irradiation on cytogenetic and biochemical characters was studied in two Egyptian cultivars of garlic (Balady and Sids-٤٠). Identification of DNA polymorphism among the treatments through a Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) marker analysis was also interest in this study. The cytological analyses showed that highest percentage value of mitotic index (MI) was recorded for cultivar Sids-٤٠ than Balady. Both lowest and highest γ -irradiation doses used (٥٠٠ and ٨٠٠٠ rad, respectively) caused significant increase in MI in both garlic cultivars. While, the ٤٠٠٠ rad dose caused significant decrease in both garlic varieties. On the other hand, all doses of gamma rays induced significant increase in the percentage of chromosomal abnormalities which were examined at different mitotic stages and the most frequent aberrations were c-metaphase and fragments. Results indicated that polymorphism and genomic template stability (GTS) value was affected by the highest gamma doses. In conclusion, DNA polymorphism detected by RAPD analysis could be used as a useful biomarker assay for the detection of genotoxic effects of γ -irradiation on garlic plants.



٥- محمد مصطفى عبدالرازق حجازي
تحليلات شجر النسب الوراثي الجزيئي والبيوكيميائي لبعض أنواع عائلة
الدروسوفيلا

Mohammed Mustafa Abdel-Razek
Molecular and Biochemical Phylogenetic Analyses of Some Species of
Drosophilidae

ABSTRACT

Drosophila species are extensively used in biological research. A related species *Zaprionus indianus* became the most important plague of most of fruit. Phylogenetic relationships between *Drosophila* genus [*D. melanogaster* (Oregon-K), *D. melanogaster* (natural population), *D. simulans*] and two different populations of *Z. indianus* [*Z. indianus* (A) and *Z. indianus* (B)] were analyzed using morphological, biochemical and molecular data. For morphological analyses, *Z. indianus* (A) is the largest population in all five populations under study. Although, the two populations of *Z. indianus* (A and B) belong to the same species, *Z. indianus* (B) is more close to *melanogaster* group than *Z. indianus* (A) as it appears in phylogenetic tree. For biochemical and molecular analyses, a phylogenetic tree clustered *D. melanogaster* (natural population) with *D. melanogaster* (Oregon-K), then with *D. simulans*, but separated and clustered the two different populations of *Z. indianus* (A and B).



٦- الاء فرج احمد كلبوش

التنوع الوراثى داخل وبين بعض العشائر المصرية من انواع سمك البلطى
باستخدام بعض الادلة الجزيئية و البيو كيميائية

Alaa Farag Ahmed Kalboush

Genetic diversity within and among some Egyptian populations of Tilapia species using some molecular and biochemical markers

ABSTRACT

Results of this study proved that RAPD and SRAP is useful tool for estimating the genetic variability and degree of similarity among Tilapia species. Too, The SRAP technique exhibited a good harmony with the polymorphic statues within and between adopted species from the three different populations of the genera Tilapia and Population of Bahr El baqar exhibited too the highest polymorphism in O. niloticus and T. zilli.

According to protein markers and isozymes markers, the presence of common protein bands indicates evolutionary relationship and Enzyme activity synchronized with the feeding metabolic, habitat and environmental factors.

Present study concluded also that the very high similarity within each population individuals leads to high probability of mating between individuals, but not among them. These findings are an indication for the distinct among populations from different regions and these inbreed populations.

قسم البساتين



١- عماد عبد المجيد بسيونى عبد الكريم
تأثير السيليكون ومستخلص الكمبوست على النمو والمحصول والجودة في
نباتات الخيار

Emad Abd-Elmagied Basiouny Abd-Alkarim
Effect of silicon and compost tea on growth, yield and fruit quality of
cucumber plants

ABSTRACT

Two experiments were carried out during successive late summer seasons of ٢٠١٢ and ٢٠١٤ under Spanish-style net-house covered with black shade net ٦٣% at the experimental site of protected cultivation of Faculty of Agriculture, KafrelSheikh University, Egypt. The main objective of this research was to study the effect of foliar and root-applied application of silicon (Si) and compost tea (CT) at different concentrations on growth, yield, fruit quality and leaves minerals contents of cucumber plants (*Cucumis sativus* L.) Shabah F١.

The results indicated that Si supplements with higher concentrations (foliar ٢٠٠ mg-l and root-applied, ٢٠٠٠ mg-l) had positive effect on most of vegetative growth parameters, early and marketable yield, fruit quality, leaf macronutrients (N, P and K) and leaf and fruit Si content. Similarly, cucumber plants treated with compost tea as foliar and root-applied compos tea (٧.٨ and ١١.٧ ml-١, respectively), increased the most vegetative growth parameters, early and marketable yield, fruit TSS % and chemical leaf content of N, P and K.

قسم المحاصيل



١- نسرین علی محمد فرید محمد سعید

**إستجابة محصول القمح للتسميد الحيوى والنيتروجينى تحت ظروف شمال
الدلتا**

**NISREEN ALI MOHAMMED FARID SAID
RESPONSE OF WHEAT CROP TO BIO-AND NITROGEN FERTILIZATION
UNDER NORTH DELTA CONDITIONS**

ABSTRACT

Two field experiment were carried out at the Experimental Farm of Agricultural Faculty, Kafr El-Sheikh University, Egypt, during ٢٠١٢/ ٢٠١٣ and ٢٠١٣/ ٢٠١٤ seasons .The experiments were carried out to study the response of two wheat cultivars to bio- and nitrogen fertilization under north Delta conditions. The preceding crop was rice in the two seasons. Seed was sown on ١st of December in the first and the second seasons. Soil samples from the experimental sites were taken at the depth of (٠- ٢٠ cm). The soils of the experimental fields were clay in texture.

The experiment in the two growing sessions were layed in a spilt plot design with four replications. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of nitrogen and bio-fertilization on growth, yield and its components and grain protein content of the two cultivars to identify packages of bio-fertilizer to improve wheat productivity and minimizing pollution resulted from mineral fertilizers.



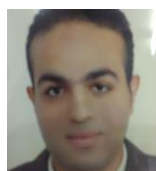
**٢- إسراء على مصطفى حماد سعيد
تأثير مواعيد وكثافة زراعة البصل المحمل مع بنجر السكر وعلاقتها بالمحصول
ومكوناته**

ESRAA ALI MOUSTAFA HAMAD

EFFECT OF PLANTING DATES AND DENSITIES OF INTERCROPPED ONION WITH SUGAR BEET IN RELATION TO YIELD AND ITS COMPONENTS

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agric. Res. Station, Agric. Res. Center, Egypt in the first season and at the Experimental Farm of Fac. Agric., Kafrelsheikh Univ. in the second season, Egypt during ٢٠١٣/١٤ and ٢٠١٤/١٥ seasons, to study the effect of intercropping onion with sugar beet on the productivity of the two crops and farmers benefit. A split plot design with four replications was used for each experiment. The main plots were assigned to transplanting date of onion and the sub-plot to six intercropping systems. It could be recommended to use the intercropping onion in two rows on top bed with ٧.٥ cm distance between seedlings with sugar beet under delaying the transplanting date to December ١٥th to obtain the highest yield.



٣- إبراهيم احمد السيد احمد البدالي
دراسات وراثية علي جوده البذرة في القطن المصري

Ibrahim Ahmed Elsayed Elbadaly

**GENETIC STUDIES ON SEED QUALITY IN EGYPTIAN COTTON
(Gossypium barbadense L.)**

ABSTRACT

In this study, two main research objectives were conducted; genotypic variation for cottonseed quality traits during ٢٠١٢ season using accelerated aging procedure and genetic study for these traits during ٢٠١٣ season using half diallel analysis. The mean performances for seed quality traits at eleven treatments revealed that G.٩٠ and G.٩٢ were significantly exceeded their grand mean than the remaining genotypes under accelerated aging for seedling growth traits. The stress susceptibility index indicated that the genotypes G.V٠ for electrolyte leakage, G.V٤ for seed imbibing%, G.٨٠ for germination %, G.V٥ for seedling length, G.VV for seedling vigor index, ٦٠٢٢ for seedling fresh weight and C.Bo٨ for seedling dry weight had less affected by accelerated aging treatment than the remaining genotypes. Parental genotypes G.٨٥ for protein%, germination %, seedling fresh weight and seedling dry weight; G.V٠ for electrolyte leakage and seed imbibing % and G.٨٨ for oil% and acid value may be excellent combiners in a breeding program toward improving seed quality traits. Additive and dominance components of genetic variance were involved in expression of electrolyte leakage and acid value at the two treatments. Also, additive component was larger than dominance effect for germination %, seedling length, seedling fresh weight and seedling dry weight at accelerated aging treatment, suggesting that additive gene action played a predominant role in the inheritance of these four traits.



٤- أميرة ممدوح عبده الطحان
تأثير بعض المواد المحفزة للنمو مع الأسمدة المختلفة علي نمو وإنتاج
محصول القمح تحت ظروف الأراضي الجيرية و الطينية .

Amira Mamdouh Abdo El-Tahan

**EFFECT OF SOME PROMOTING SUBSTANCES AND DIFFERENT
FERTILIZERS ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF WHEAT UNDER CALCAREOUS
AND CLAY SOILS.**

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted during 2014/2015 winter season on two types of soils, i.e. clay and calcareous soils at El-karada area, Kafr El-Shiekh and at the Experimental Farm of City of Scientific Researches and Technological Application in Borg Al-Arab, Alexandria, Egypt, respectively. The experiments aimed to study the effects of two promoting substances (Humic and Ascorbic acids) with different fertilizer sources (mineral, organic and bio-fertilizers) on yield, yield components and chemical composition of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*, L.) cv. Gemmiza 11. The experiment was laid out in split-plot design with three replications in the two locations. Main plots were assigned to fertilizer sources and the sub-plots to promoting substances. Data indicated that there were a significant differences between two locations in most characters under this study. Kafr El-Shiekh surpassed Borg Al-Arab in chlorophyll content in leaves, leaf area index, dry matter at 60.102 DAS, plant height (cm), number of tillers/m² grain and straw yield/fed. while, Borg Al-Arab exceeded the Kafr El-Shiekh in 1000-grains weight (gm) and flag leaf area. Data indicated that there were a significant differences among fertilizer treatments in most characters under this study. application of inorganic, organic and bio-fertilizers mainly the treatment 50%NP+O+Bio were significantly increased yield and its components. Data indicated that foliar spraying with solution of promoting substances exerted significant effect on all studied growth traits at all sampling dates. The interaction between two locations, fertilizers and promoting substances showed a significant effect on.

Key words: bio-fertilizer • Grain yield • organic fertilizer • Wheat • promoting substances



٥- محمد علي محمد محمد أبو عمر
دراسات على تربية الأرز

Mohamed Aly Mohamed Abo Omar
BREEDING STUDIES ON RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.)

ABSTRACT

The results indicated that, the parents Sakha 106, Balado and IET 1444 and the crosses (Sakha 106 x Balado), (Sakha 106 x Gaori), (Balado x IET 1444) and (Balado x GZ1368) were found to have the most desirable mean values.

Genotypes, parents and the crosses mean squares and their interactions with environments were found to be highly significant for the studied characters. Highly significant desirable (gi) were found in Sakha 106 and Balado for earliness, Gaori and Wab 888 for short stature, Balado and IET 1444 for grain yield and some of its components.

The most desirable crosses according to their (sij) over normal and drought conditions and their combined data were (Wab ٤٥٠ x Wab ٨٧٨), (Wab ٤٥٠ x IET ١٤٤٤), (Sakha ١٠٤ x Wab ٨٧٨) and (Balado x GZ ١٣٦٨), These superior crosses would be of practical interest in breeding drought condition.



٦- هشام محمد السيد احمد قنبر
تأثير بعض المعاملات الزراعية على الكتان
Hisham Mohamed El-Sayed Kineber
effect of some agriculture practices of flax

ABSTRACT

1. Giza ٩ cultivar surpassed the other cultivar Sakha ٣ in all characters under study, whereas Sakha ٣ cultivar exceeded Giza ٩ in fiber yield/fed. and its quality under study.
٢. The planting method significantly differed in all characters under study, except technical length, upper branching zone length, main stem diameter and seed index.
٣. Drilling method at (١٠ cm) spacing treatment gave the highest value of all characters, while at (٢٠ cm) spacing treatment gave the lowest values whereas the highest values of fiber fineness obtained from drilling method at ١٥, ٢٠, ١٠ cm spacing between rows and broadcasting, respectively.

Sowing Giza 9 cultivars in (10 cm) achieved the highest values of upper branching zone length, number of seeds/plant, seed yield/plant and per fed., whereas Sakha 2 achieved the highest value of fiber fineness when it sown in 10 cm.

The interaction among the studied factors had significant effects on plant height (102 days), number of capsules/plant, number of seeds/plant, seed yield/plant and fiber fineness in both seasons, while upper branching zone length and seed yield/fed. in the second season of study.



٧- جمال إبراهيم محمد أبو جندى

تأثير بعض المعاملات الزراعية على إنتاج تقاوي الأرز الهجين للهجين المباشر

IR69625A/Giza179R

GAMAL IBRAHIM MOHAMMED ABU GENDY

**EFFECT OF SOME CULTURAL PRACTICES ON HYBRID RICE SEED
PRODUCTION FOR PROMISING HYBRID; IR69625A/GIZA179R**

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt, during the two successive summer seasons of 2012 and 2014. The field experiments were conducted to study the effect of row ratio and application of GAT dose on growth characters, yield and its components of hybrid rice seed production. As well as, seedling characters.

From these results, it could be concluded that, to get good synchronization of flowering should be planted A line earlier than 12 days for R line, and to recorded the highest value of hybrid seed from the hybrid combination IR69625A/Giza179R, should be transplanted the A line 8 rows and R

line into 2 rows with apply 250 g GA3 or 500 g GA3 depends on the cost of GA3 g/fed comparing with the hybrid seed of each other, where, the two treatment recorded the highest values, 2.52 and 2.99 t/ha during 2012 and 2014 season respectively.



٨- طه السيد يوسف مسلوب
تأثير معدلات التقاوي والتسميد النيتروجيني على محصول القمح

Taha El Sayed Youssf Masloub

EFFECT OF NITROGEN FERTILIZATION AND SEEDING RATE ON WHEAT CROP

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm of the Agriculture Faculty Kafresheikh University, Egypt during 2012/13 and 2013/14 seasons, to study the effect of seeding rate and nitrogen fertilization on growth, yield, yield components and grain protein content of two wheat cultivars. The experimental design was split split-plot in three replications. Wheat cultivars were distributed in the main plots, while nitrogen levels were allocated randomly in the sub plots, and seeding rates were allocated randomly in the sub sub plots

Results showed that Sids 12 cultivar surpassed the Misr 1 cultivar in grain yield and grain protein content, as well as the most yield components such as (No. spikelets/spike, No. kernels/ spike, 1000 kernel weight, and harvest index. While Misr 1 produced the highest No. spike/m² and straw yield.

Also, increasing nitrogen fertilizer level up to 100 kg N/fed. increased all the tested characters,

Results revealed that the rate of 60 kg seed/fed. Increased the most tested characters such as No. kernels/ spike, No. spikelets/spike, spike length, grain yield and harvest index while 80 kg seed/fed. increased No. spike/m², straw yield and grain protein content

From the obtained results and under the conditions of this study, it could be concluded that when Sids ١٢ was planted at rate of ٦٠ kg seed/fed. and received ١٠٠ kg N/fed. gave the maximizing wheat grain yield productivity.



٩- أحمد خطاب محمد عبدالله
تأثير بعض المعاملات الزراعية على محصول القمح
Ahmed Khatab Mohamed Abd-Alla

EFFECT OF SOME AGRICULTURE PRACTICES ON WHEAT

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out at the Experimental Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelshiekh University, Egypt, during ٢٠١٢/١٣ and ٢٠١٣/٢٠١٤ seasons, to determine the effect of some stimulative compounds (ascorbic acid, ascobain, humic acid, pepton and water as control) under four nitrogen fertilizer rates (٢٥, ٥٥, ٧٥ and ٩٥ kg N/feddan) on growth and yield of wheat cv. Gemmeiza ١١. Increasing nitrogen rate from ٢٥ to ٩٥ kg N/feddan significantly increased leaf area index and dry matter accumulation (g/m²) at, crop growth rate (CGR), flag leaf area and number of tillers/m², number of spikes/m², number of kernels/spike, spike weight, grain yield per feddan and straw yield per feddan in the two seasons.

Plants sprayed with solution of ascobain substance significantly exceeded those sprayed with the other stimulative compounds in the most mentioned traits in the two seasons.

It can be concluded that application of ٥٥ kg N/feddan and foliar spraying with any stimulative substance practically produced grain yield equal to application of the recommended nitrogen rate (٧٥ kg N/feddan) or ٩٥ kg N/feddan alone in grain yield. This result indicated that foliar application of ascobain can be saved at least ٢٠ kg N ha^{-١} without reduce grain yield. Application of ٧٥ kg N/feddan and foliar spraying with ascobain substance could be recommended for optimum grain yield per feddan at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate.



١٠- فؤاده مبروك فؤاد خليل حسين
تأثير محتوى الرطوبة على جودة التكاوي وصفات البادره فى الأرز
FOUADA MABROUK FOUAD KHALIL
EFFECT OF MOISTURE CONTENT ON SEED QUALITY AND SEEDLING
CHARACTERS IN RICE

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at the seed production Lab. of Rice Research and Training Center, Field Crop Research Institute, Agriculture Research Center, Egypt, and Agronomy Lab. Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelshikh University during the three successive summer seasons of ٢٠١٢, ٢٠١٣ and ٢٠١٤. The main objectives are study the effect of moisture content of some rice varieties on seed quality and viability, The Experimental was design a split-split plot design with three replication. The main plot was devoted to storage periods and the rice varieties were arranged at random in the sub plot and the moisture content were arranged at random in the sub- sub plot. The data were recorded on ١٠٠٠-grain weight, Seed volume, Germination percentage, Germination index, Losing percentage, Hulling percentage, Milling percentage, and Broking rice percentage, the results showed that, there were highly differences among the storage periods, rice varieties and moisture content for germination percentage after ٢٤ days, the highest values were with moisture content ١٤ % when used the rice variety Sakha ١٠٦ in the third month. Moreover, losing percentage and broken rice increased with the high mositure content and increased the storage period with the rice variety Giza ١٨٢. While the viaability increased with the low moisture with the shorter storage period with the rice variety Giza ١٨٢. From the above results could be concluded that, the optimum mositure content for rice storage ١٤ %, seed losing and grain rice viability and quality referred to rice genotype. Wherese, the Indica/ Japonica type recorded the highest value for seed viability comparing to Japonica type, that, meaning that, the indica and indica/ japonica type had stroability morthan japonica type.



١١- محمد عبد الوهاب محمد سالم السبعواوى
تأثير بعض تواليف الأسمدة المعدنية والعضوية على محصول البصل
والإستهلاك المائى وخصوبة الأراضى الرملية
Mohammed Abd-Elwahab Mohammed Salim El-Sabaawy
Effect of some combinations of inorganic fertilizers and organic
manure on onion crop, water use and soil sandy fertility

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at Ebrahim El-Desouky village, Kafr Elsheikh Governorate, Egypt, during two seasons of ٢٠١٢/١٤ and ٢٠١٤/١٥, to study the effect of combinations of organic and inorganic fertilizers on vegetative growth, yield, quality and storability of onion (*Allium cepa*, L.) as well as water consumptive use and sandy soil fertility. The percentage of ١٠٠٪ fertilizer was equal to ٦.١٢ ton COM, ٤.٨٤ ton CHM, ٢٤.٥٩ ton FYM and ٤٤٧.٧٦ kg ammonium nitrate (١٥٠ kg N) /fed.

At ٨٠, ١٠٠ and ١٢٠ days after transplanting, samples of ten onion plants were taken randomly from each plot to determine growth parameters.

From this study we found that fertilization of onion plants with ٥٠٪ chicken manure + ٥٠٪ mineral N or ٢٥٪ compst + ٧٥٪ mineral N, where obtained the heights values of bulb yield and bulb quality under the environmental conditions of this study. Also, from the economic view, the revenue of EGP is higher when used some organic manure (compost and farmyard manure) if compared with other organic and chemical fertilization.



١٢- محمد مجدى المغازى محمد
دراسة بعض الصفات الاقتصادية تحت الظروف الملحية فى القطن
Mohamed Magdy Elmoghazy Mohamed
STUDY OF SOME ECONOMIC CHARACTERS UNDER SALINITY
CONDITIONS IN COTTON

ABSTRACT

Salinity stress is considered one of the most important factors affecting on cotton yield. Eight parents were crossed by half diallel mating design at sakha in ٢٠١٢ growing season. The eight parents and their ٢٨ F₁ crosses were evaluated at two locations representing different environmental stresses i.e. normal salinity condition at Sakha Agricultural Research Station and salinity condition at El-Hamol district. The data were recorded on vegetative and earliness characters, yield and yield component G.٨٦) expressed \times characters and fiber properties. The parental genotypes G.٨٦, Alex ٤ and (١٠٢٢٩ highest values of earliness character, yield and its component and fiber properties under both G.٨٦) and \times G.٨٦), G.٨٦ (١٠٢٢٩ \times conditions and their combined analysis. The crosses as G.٤٥ \times (١٠٢٢٩ T.N.B.١ were the best crosses and revealed high tolerance under salinity condition \times G. ٨٦) \times (١٠٢٢٩ and could be exploited in breeding program aiming to improve stress tolerance for yield and its components.

قسم الصناعات الغذائية



١- حازم كارم محمد عبد الجواد صقر
تعظيم الاستفادة من درنات البطاطا الحلوة لتصنيع منتجات غذائية جديدة
Hazem Karem Mohamed Sakr
Greating of utilization of sweet potato tubers for manufacturing
new food products

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to the suitability of sweet potato cultivars grown in Egypt to process into osmotic dehydrated and beverage products. In addition, studying the effect of osmotic dehydration process, storage time for 2 and 6 months, juicing process, blending and heat treatment processing on the chemical, physico-chemical, sensory properties of fresh sweet potato and its products. Also, study the pharmaceutical effect on cancer cell lines. Results showed that phenolic components increased in all sweet potatoes treated with osmosis syrups especially with CaCl_2 was added to the syrups. However, Storage time affects all properties of the osmotic dehydration products. Sweet potato ready to drink beverage was prepared with mango in different ratio 1:1, 2:1, 1:2 (w/w) and heat treatment was done for the past formulation. Heat treatment on formulation of different juices increased the flavonoid content and decreased the other contents (β -carotene, phenolic acids and vitamin C). The sample treated by sucrose+ CaCl_2 at concentration 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ had 30.2 % inhibition of colon cancer cell line (HCT-116). While, sweet potato juice with heat treatment at concentration 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ had 32.6 % inhibition of liver cancer cell line (HEPG2). Sensory evaluation of the samples treated by fructose+ CaCl_2 had the best values. Sweet potato juice with mango juice 1:2 (w/w) without heat treatment had the best values at sensory evaluation, while heat treatment enhanced the values of sweet potato juice.



٢- محمود وهبة السيد البنا
الخواص الكيميائية والتكنولوجية والميكروبية لنوى البلح
Mahmoud Wahba Elsayed Elbana
CHEMICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND MICROBIAL
CHARACTERIZATIONS OF DATE SEEDS

ABSTRACT

Date seeds are considered the most locally available agricultural waste produced annually in large quantities in Egypt. Therefore, this investigation was carried out to study the possibility of using date seeds of three varieties of palm date namely Siwy, Aglany and Amhat, for preparation of a caffeine-free drink, antimicrobial agent in some foods and cacao replacer in cake.

Chemical composition, sugars, minerals, amino acids, fatty acids, antinutritional substances and organoleptic evaluation of date seeds were determined before and after roasting and compared with commercial coffee.

From the obtained results, it was observed that, there were no significant differences in chemical composition of the three date seeds varieties, the Sewi date seeds have the highest value of antioxidants and they recorded least amount of anti-nutritional factors (phytate). Therefore Sewi date seeds were selected for technological application. The obtained results revealed that date seeds have high nutritional value and contain high content of total carbohydrates, fiber, protein, antioxidants, oil and low content of anti-nutritional substances. Results showed also that date seeds were acceptable as a coffee replacer (20% roasted date seeds) as evaluated organoleptically comparing with commercial coffee. Also, bakery product fortified with date seeds powder was prepared and the product had good sensory properties and high nutritive value.



٢- منى حسين حسن حسين
انتاج كانيولوني عالي الجودة والقيمة الغذائية

Mona Hussein Hassan Hussein

PRODUCTION OF CANNELLONI WITH HIGH QUALITY AND NUTRITIVE VALUE

ABSTRACT

Cannelloni met a big senior as food meal among the meals, which have high nutritive and economic value as well as a protective properties. The chemical composition of wheat flour and barley flours was estimated. Study of viscosity of Simi liquid dough that containing wheat, barley flours and its blends at rates of ٥٠% and ٧٥%. Barley flour was done. The effect of these mixtures on their properties was also determined. Estimating fatty acids as well as amino acids and economic cost was also included.

The obtained results showed that the samples of cannelloni containing wheat flour and substituted with ٥٠, ٧٥ and ١٠٠% barley flour were higher in protein content, fat, crude fiber, ash, also raised content of nutrients for each of iron, zinc, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, as well as high content of vitamins, especially vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxine and B١٢ and ascorbic acid compared to control (١٠٠% wheat flour), while observed a little decrease in their values of available carbohydrates and calories compared to control.

On the other side, it was calculated the proportion of the recommended dietary allowance of children, adult men and females and the results showed that for every ١٠٠ grams of substituted cannelloni contributes a high proportion of the daily needs of children and adults.

Then it was estimated sensory properties of produced cannelloni crepes, the most of samples were organoleptically acceptable with very good degree.

And conduct tests for storage of producing cannelloni for three months at a temperature of -١٨°C, found that all types of cannelloni especially the contain ٥٠ and ٧٥% barley flour was the best, which gives the possibility of increasing the preservation period for ٢ months with acceptable good grade. Cannelloni samples also showed a low economic cost.

Finally, it can be concluded that cannelloni crepes produced from barley flour and wheat flour have a high nutritive value and healthy food and less cost. In additions, stuffing cannelloni with minced meat or mushroom or cottage cheese with vegetable mixture caused to increase its nutritive value.



د- محمد عزت محمد ابراهيم عابدين
الإستفادة من رجيع الأرز فى إنتاج البروتين وحيد الخلية بواسطة الفطريات

Mohammed Ezzat Mohammed Abdeen

UTILIZATION OF RICE BRAN FOR SINGLE CELL PROTEIN PRODUCTION BY FUNGI

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted on the rice bran resulting from the process of beating and whitening of rice, by studying the chemical composition of rice bran mixture produced from four varieties of rice in equal proportions, the possibility of using defatted rice bran as a fermentation medium for growth of *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem ATCC 10577 to produce fungi biomass and studying factors that may affect on the production. The obtained data showed the optimum conditions to achieve a higher production of white fungi biomass. Fungi biomass considers a good source for cellulose, protein and mineral salts such as (potassium, phosphors, sodium, iron, magnesium, zinc and calcium. The yield dry biomass gave good functional properties such as the ability of foaming formation, emulsion formation and the ability of oil/water holding capacity. Fortification of wheat flour by fungi biomass until 6 % level to produce highly nutritional value of biscuits is more suitable and nearly from control and acceptable for the sensory evaluation and physico-chemical properties.



٥- محمد رجب السيد حسن
قشور الموز كمصدر للبكتين ومضادات الاكسدة
Mohamed Ragab El-said Hassan
**BANANA (MUSA sp) PEELS AS A SOURCE OF PECTIN AND
ANTIOXIDANTS**

ABSTRACT

Banana peels from two varieties William and Maghrabi represent ٤٠% of all weight of banana fruits. Chemical composition were moisture (٩٠.٨٨, ٩٠.٧٦%), total solid (٩.١٢, ٩.٢٤), crude protein (٥.٢١, ٦.٦٨%), ether extract (٥.٥٢, ٦.٩٦%), ash (١٢.٨٤, ١٢.٤٤%), lignocellulose (٤٩.١٤, ٥٤.٢٤%), pectin (١٢.٧٧, ١٢.٢١%), available carbohydrates (٢٦.٢٩, ١٩.٥٨%) and total carbohydrates (٧٥.٤٣, ٧٢.٩٣%) for William and Maghrabi respectively.

As well as the optimum conditions for pectin extraction are temperature (٩٠-٩٥°C), time (٦٠ min) and pH (٢). The properties of pectin such as degree of esterification are ranged from (٦٢.٤٣ to ٦٤.١١%), equivalent weight are ranged from (٧٢٨.٠٩ to ٧٥١.٥٧) and methoxyl content are ranged from (٥.٦٩ to ٦.٦٦%) for William and Maghrabi respectively and gelling agent was testing in fig jam prepared.

It can be recommend to use banana peels as a good sources of pectin and some food nutrients such as sugars, dietary fibers and minerals as well as Polyphenolic compounds as natural antioxidant

قسم الألبان



١- فتحية عبد السلام محمد غازي
تأثير التغيرات الفصلية ونظم تغذية الأبقار على تركيب وخواص اللبن والجبن
الدمياطى الناتج

Fathia Abd El-Salam Mohamed Ghazi

IMPACT OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS AND COWS FEEDING SYSTEMS
ON COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES OF MILK AND THE RESULTANT
DOMIATI CHEESE

ABSTRACT

Analysis of MDCh samples revealed the following:

Autumn samples had the highest acidity (٠.٤٧٪), whereas spring samples had the lowest value (٠.٣٦٪).

Summer samples had the highest TS (٤٨.٩٩٪) which was insignificantly different than those of winter and spring and significantly different from the value of autumn (٤٢.٢٤٪)

Fat contents were the highest (٢٥.٠٪) and the lowest (٢٢.٢٪) in summer and autumn samples in order, whereas F/DM was the highest (٥٢.٨٨٪) and the lowest (٤٩.٠٦٪) in autumn and spring samples respectively ($P \leq ٠.٠٥$).

Protein content was the highest (١٠.٨٥٪) and the lowest (٨.٦٨٪) in summer and spring samples in order.

Summer and winter samples had the highest (٩.٢٪) and the lowest (٧.٨٢٪) ash content respectively with $P \leq ٠.٠٥$.

Significant differences were recorded for Zn, Cu and Mn content of MDCh due to the seasonal variations, but Zn and Cu were found in higher amounts in winter samples, whereas summer samples had the highest Mn content.

Total bacterial count (TBC) was the highest (٧.٢٦ log CFU/g) and the lowest (٦.٦٤ log CFU/g) in autumn and winter samples in order.

Autumn samples had the highest psychotrophic bacterial count (PsBC) (٧.٢٣ log CFU/g), whereas winter samples had the lowest value (٦.٦٠ log CFU/g).

Concerning pathogenic bacteria, it was noticed that all the collected samples were free from such bacteria.

In conclusion, more hygienic regulations, using pasteurized milk in making Domiati cheese and applying certain programs like HACCP should be followed in this respect.

قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- شيماء محمد محمد بسطويسى أبوهرج
الخلايا و المجمعات الشمسية وتطبيقاتها في الصوب
Shimaa Mohamed Mohamed Bastwesy Aboharg
**SOLAR PANELS AND SOLAR COLLECTORS FOR GREENHOUSE
APPLICATION**

ABSTRACT

Most of the research studies are based on the accumulation of energy during the daylight, delivering it at nighttimes, and on the energy conservation for heating of greenhouse in winter. The aim of the current study was to develop a hybrid solar collector as the main part in a heating greenhouse system. The hybrid PV solar collector was manufactured and constructed in the laboratory of the Agricultural Engineering Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University. As well as the developed hybrid PV was tested and compared to vacuum tube EOS-١٥-HP in the experimental farm. The hybrid PV solar collector has a net surface area of ١.٠ m². Results indicated that, the daily average overall thermal efficiency of the developed solar collector (polyethylene and copper tubes) and vacuum tube collector during the experimental period were (٧٦.٢٧% and ٤٢.٥٧ %) and ٣٩.٨٨% respectively. The hybrid PV solar collector provided ١٨.٩٧ % and ٤٦.١٦ % of the heating energy requirement when operating the hybrid PV collector without and with heater respectively.



٢- أحمد عباس إبراهيم العزقة
تأثير جودة المياه وضغط التشغيل على أداء نظم الري بالرش
Ahmed Abbas Ibrahim Alazaka

EFFECT OF WATER QUALITY AND OPERATING PRESSURE ON SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT

The field experiments were conducted at Elrehab city, Cairo governorate, Egypt in the winter season ٢٠١٥ to evaluate the performance of the sprinkler irrigation system under two different water qualities, treated waste water (TWW) and fresh water (FW) and study the effects that influence the uniformity, water application efficiency, precipitation rate, design and management of sprinkler irrigation system. The sprinkler types were PS Ultra, PS, LPS, To, Super ٨٠٠, and NDJ. For the determination of Christiansen uniformity coefficient (CU), distribution uniformity (DU), precipitation rate (Pr) and water application efficiency (Ea) . The results showed that the rates of discharge of nozzle, the radius of throw and overlap for FW were higher than the corresponding rates for TWW. It was observed that by increasing the operating pressure, the precipitation rate was increased that was for all sprinklers types. The study recommended using To sprinkler type under fresh water influence at ٤٥٠ kPa to give the best performance and the highest CU and DU values. It recommended also using LPS sprinkler type under treated wastewater influence at ٢٥٠ kPa to give the best performance and the highest CU and DU values.

٣-إيمان ابراهيم عبد المنعم البدوي

Eman Ibrahim Abd El-Moneim

تكنولوجيا تجفيف مخلفات المحاصيل بالطاقة الشمسية

Improvement of salt tolerance in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) by
overexpression of antiporter AtNHX١ gene

Abstract

In this study, we used biotechnology techniques in three rice cultivars (Giza ١٧٧, Sakha ١٠١, Sakha ١٠٢) to identify the best variety and the best media for its use in transformation technique to find transgenic lines tolerant for salinity. So we engineered a salt-sensitive rice cultivar (Giza ١٧٧) to express a vacuolar-type Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter gene from using *Agrobacterium* EHA١٠٥ strain harboring either AtNHX١ gene . Salt tolerance assays followed by non stress treatments showed that the

transgenic plants overexpressing AtNHX1 could survive under conditions of 100 mM NaCl for 7 days while the wild-type rice plants could not. Seven independent transgenic lines were identified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis. Physiological studies such as chlorophyll estimation, proline content, and determination of Na⁺ and K⁺ were studied.

قسم النبات الزراعى

أمراض النبات (الحماية المستدامة)



١- عمرو عاطف عبدالفتاح عبد الجليل
دراسات على مرض التبقع الشبكي في الشعير في مصر
Amr Atef Abdel-Fattah

Studies on net blotch disease of barley in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Net blotch of barley caused by *Drechslera teres* (Sacc.) Shoem. is one of the most important and wide spread disease attacking barley in Egypt. In this study, data of the survey of net blotch at different locations of Egypt showed that the disease was spread in Northern Egypt. Sixty three isolates of *D.teres* were isolated in Egypt during two seasons. Sixty two isolates produced typical net blotch symptoms (*Drechslera teres* f. *teres*), while one isolate spot-like symptoms. (*Drechslera teres* f. *maculata*). Twelve *D.teres* pathotypes were identified out of ٦٣ isolates using ٢٢ barley genotypes as differential set provided by the USDA world barley collection. The geographical distribution of the identified pathotypes over two seasons showed that eleven pathotypes were isolated from Kafr-EL-Sheikh, nine from Gharbia, seven from Beheira and Giza and four from Domiate. The infection response of ١٤ Egyptian barley cultivars to different pathotypes revealed that Giza ٢٠٠٠ and Giza ١٢٢ were the most susceptible cvs. attacked by ١٢ and ٨ pathotypes respectively. Data from virulence spectrum to ٢٥٠ barley genotypes in spot-type and net-type isolates proved that net-type isolate was more virulence than spot-type was to be two folds those resistant to net-type isolate. Different methods were used to study integrated disease control such as, host plant resistance test and screening test to evaluate the efficacy of different fungicides and some natural materials on disease severity and yield components. Eleven entries showed a good level of resistance in both seedling and adult stages to net blotch out of ٧٧ entries tested. The effectiveness of ٥ fungicides on disease development could arranged in descending manner as follows; Propiconazole + Difenoconazole (Montoro), Pyraclostrobin + Boscalid (Bellis), Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (Cabriotop), Epoxiconazole (Opus) and Metalaxyl + Mancozeb (Sandcure), when applied as one or two sprays. Also yield components were increased by using these fungicides. Two of natural material tested i.e. Clove oil and Humic acid were the most effective treatment on disease incidence whether applied before or after inoculation at seedling stage. The application of different natural materials tested under field condition reduced disease severity and increased barley yield components.

أمراض النبات (الحماية المستدامة)



٢- رشا يوسف جمال الدين مراد
دراسات بيولوجية وبيوكيميائية على تبقعات الأوراق التي تصيب بعض
المحاصيل الحقلية

Rasha Yousif Gamal Eldien Mourad

Biological and biochemical studies on leaf spots of some field crops

ABSTRACT

Most of plants under normal conditions are resistant to most of the incompatible pathogens. This . As a result of inoculation of legumes and cereals "non-host resistance (NHR) phenomenon" is called plants with compatible and incompatible pathogens, strong resistance symptoms were observed in the non-host/incompatible pathogen combinations as compared with host/compatible pathogen combinations which showed severe infection (susceptibility). Levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) were significantly increased early after inoculation in the non-host plants. Activities of the antioxidant enzymes were not significantly increased at the same early time in the non-host plants. Infected barley plants variety Giza ١٢٢ susceptible to powdery mildew was treated with non-traditional compounds and fungicides treatments. Disease severity (%) was significantly reduced as a result of most treatments. Disease symptoms and electrolyte leakage were decreased significantly due to all treatments as compared with control treatment. As a result of treatments ROS were stimulated significantly early after the natural infection, consequently, later on the activities of antioxidants were increased significantly compared with the control. Elevated levels of ROS early after infection could play a pivotal role in killing the fungus and inhibiting the severity of disease symptoms as well as immunizing plants by increasing enzyme activities.



٣- عادل عطيه على عيسوى
دراسات على بعض الامراض التي تصيب المحاصيل الزيتية والبصل في مصر

Adel Atia Ali Esawy
STUDIES ON CERTAIN DISEASES AFFECTING OIL CROPS AND
ONIONS IN EGYPT

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find alternative ways of pesticides in the fight against certain diseases that infect the roots rot of sunflower and rapeseed oil and downy mildew in onions. It has been isolated and identified of ٥٦ and ٧٠ fungal isolates from infected plants of sunflower and rapeseed included fungi *Fusarium* spp. ; *Rhizoctonia solani* ,. *Macrophomina Phaseolina*., and *Pythium* spp. Resistance tests were conducted using two varieties serw ٤ (rapeseed) and Sakha ١٢٠ of sunflower sensitive to infection *Fusarium* fungus and some treatments that included anti organsims and different sources of heiomat and concentrations of Nanosilica. The best effect was for heiomat (crossing) and *Trichoderma harzianum* when used as a seed treatment. While *B. pumilus* was the best treatment when used as soil treatment before planting. These treatments were used to control downy mildew in onions. The results indicated that all treatments led to a reduction of disease severity when compared with control and treatment of *Trichoderma harzianum* was the best in reducing disease severity, as well as area under disease progressive curve. Results confirmed that there is a close correlation between enzyme activity and treatments peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase in the onion plants. Also led to a significant increase in the vegetative qualities of plants such as onions dry matter (total soluble solid material ratio), estimate the chlorophyll A, B, estimate diameter of bulbs, plant height.



٤- رانا عبد التواب محمد العيسوى
دراسات على مكافحة البيولوجية والكيميائية لمرض التلخ الشبكي فى
الشعير

Elessawy Rana Abd El-Tawab Mohammed

Studies on biological and chemical control of barley net blotch disease

ABSTRACT

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) is considered to be the fourth important cereal crop in the world; it's particularly subjected to infect by several pathogens causing severe reduction in the grain yield. The pathogenic fungus of net blotch was isolated from diseased barley plants (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) grown at disease spot locations within Kaft El-Sheikh, El-Gharbia, Giza and Damietta Governorates. The pathogenic isolates were identified as *Drechslera teres* (Sacc.) Shoem. Pathogenicity of four isolates showed varied potentials to infect three barley cultivars of Giza ١٣٢, Giza ١٣٦ and Giza ٢٠٠٠ in pots trials under artificial infection conditions. Isolate

D. *teres* R١ was found to be the most virulent with fulfilled disease severity degree of ١٠٠.٠٠ % on Giza ٢٠٠٠ cultivar. Therefore, D. *teres* R١ was selected as the main pathogenic isolate, and Giza ٢٠٠٠ as the most susceptible cultivar for the further studies.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الوراثة



١- ايمان محمد عبد الله بليح
تحسين تحمل الملوحة في الأرز بواسطة التعبير الفائق للجين AtNHX1

Improvement of salt tolerance in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) by overexpression of antiporter AtNHX1 gene

ABSTRACT

In this study, we used biotechnology techniques in three rice cultivars (Giza ١٧٧, Sakha ١٠١, Sakha ١٠٢) to identify the best variety and the best media for its use in transformation technique to find transgenic lines tolerant for salinity. So we engineered a salt-sensitive rice cultivar (Giza ١٧٧) to express a vacuolar-type Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter gene from using *Agrobacterium* EHA105 strain harboring either AtNHX1 gene. Salt tolerance assays followed by non stress treatments showed that the transgenic plants overexpressing AtNHX1 could survive under conditions of ١٥٠ mM NaCl for ٧ days while the wild-type rice plants could not. Seven independent transgenic lines were identified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis. Physiological studies such as chlorophyll estimation, proline content, and determination of Na⁺ and K⁺ were studied.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- انتصار زكريا عيد احمد العراقى

**تأثير الليبوبروتينات منخفضة الكثافة والحامض الاميني السيستين في
تحسين السائل المنوي المجمد والخصوبة في طلائق الهولشتين**

Entesar Zakaria Eid Ahmed Eliraqy

**EFFECT OF LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS AND CYSTEINE ON
FREEZABILITY AND FERTILITY OF HOLSTEIN BULL SEMEN**

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to evaluate the role of LDL and Cysteine on semen cryopreservation of Holstein bull semen during different stages of semen freezing. Semen was collected twice weekly from 8 Holstein bulls, only ejaculates possessed 70% motility or more were pooled. This study was divided into three experiments, experiment 1 pooled semen was split into 8 parts, one part was diluted with Tris-egg yolk (control) and the other four testes media, whole egg yolk was replaced by 8, 16, 24 and 32% low density lipoproteins (LDL). Experiment 2, pooled semen was divided into 8 equal fractions, one fraction was diluted with tris-egg yolk(control) while the others were diluted with tris-egg yolk extender supplemented with cysteine at levels of 0, 10, 20 and 40 mM. Experiment 3, pooled semen was divided into 8 parts, one part diluted with tris-egg yolk, second part diluted with 1% LDL and other diluted with 1% LDL+0 or 10 mM cysteine, respectively. Extended semen was equilibrated at 5 °C for 8 h, filled in 0.25 ml French straws, and frozen in liquid nitrogen (-196 °C). Sperm motility, live sperm, sperm abnormality, plasma membrane integrity and acrosome integrity were assessed at post dilution, post equilibration and post thawing. In conclusion, extenders containing 1% LDL and/ or supplemented with 10 mM Cysteine improved the freezability and fertility of Holstein bull spermatozoa.

Key words: Holstein bull semen, LDL, Cysteine, extender, freezing, Conception rate.

٢- حسناء عبد الحميد فريد غازي

استجابة محصول الأرز للتسميد العضوي والمعدني تحت نظم ري مختلفة

Hasnaa Abd El-Hamid Farid GHazy

**RESPONSE OF RICE CROP TO ORGANIC AND MINERAL
FERTILIZATION UNDER DIFFERENT IRRIGATION REGIMES**

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha Kafr El-sheikh, Egypt during 2011 and 2012 seasons. This study aimed to investigate the response of Sakha 106 rice variety plant spacing, organic (compost) and mineral fertilization under different irrigation treatments. A split-split plot design, with three Plant replications, was used. The main plots were devoted to three irrigation intervals namely; Continuous Flooding (CF), irrigation every six days (6D), and every twelve days (12D) from transplanting up to heading, then CF up to harvest. The sub-plots were assigned to three plant spacing as following 20 x 20, 15 x 20, and 10 x 20 cm among rows and hills. However, the sub-sub plots consisted of six fertilizer treatments namely; control

(T₁), 0 t/ha compost (T₂), recommended N (160 kg N/ha) (T₃), 00 Kg N/ha + 0 t/ha compost (T₄), 110 Kg N/ ha + 0 t/ha compost (T₀), and 160Kg N/ ha +0 t/ha compost (T₁). The main results revealed that the growth characteristics (Leaf area index, dry matter, days to 50% heading, and plant height) and grain yield and its attributes (number of panicles/m², number of filled grains/panicle, panicle weight, and 1000 grain weight) were significantly increased under CF and 1D as compared 12D treatment. The closer plant spacing of 10x20cm was closely followed by 10x20cm and registered significantly more growth characteristics and grain yield than of wider plant spacing (20x20cm). Leaf area index, dry matter, and plant height, and grain yield and its components were significantly enhanced by the application of 160 kg N/ha along with 0 t/ha compost (T₁), which was at par with T₂ and T₀. Continuous Flooding consumed the highest amount of irrigation water while, the lowest amount was received by irrigation every 12 days. Irrigation every 6 days gave a similar grain yield to with less amount of irrigation water and gave reasonable water productivity in both seasons. that of CF Generally, irrigation interval of 6 days, narrow spacing of 10 x 20cm and 110 kgN/ha + 0 t/ha compost could be recommended for Sakha 106 rice variety. The previous combination application will ensure high rice and water productivity as well as water saving and safe environment because of less chemical application.

Key words: Rice, Irrigation intervals, plant spacing, rice straw compost and nitrogen fertilizer.

قسم المبيدات



١- أسماء مصطفى يوسف السيد رجب
برامج إدارة مكافحة متكاملة لحشرة التونا أبسليونا في الطماطم مع بعض
تأثيراتها البيئية

Asmaa Mostafa Youssef Ragab

Promising Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programmes against *Tuta absoluta* on tomato and Some Environmental Impacts

ABSTRACT

Field experiments were conducted at Kafr El-Sheikh Agricultural College farm, at ٢٠١٣ and ٢٠١٤ to evaluate different programmes for *Tuta absoluta* control. Monitoring used sex pheromone traps indicated three fly peaks during the experimental period. Evaluation of all treatments on larvae revealed that basic treatments resulted in poor to medium effect with superiority to imidacloprid treatments. Economic benefit was parallel to efficiency potency. Residues of the three pesticide, were detected from the initial time which are declined with time. Methamidophos was the most persistence and had the most PHI and $t_{1/2}$ period. Residues of imidacloprid and spinosad didn't pose health risk, while those of methamidophos had health risk for periods according to treatment. Eco-toxicity resulting from feeding on treated tomato revealed deleterious effects of methamidophos alone or combined with spinosad. Imidacloprid proved to reduce oxidative stress and so did salicylic acid. Imidacloprid combined with spinosad or salicylic acid treated tomato and male trapping was the most promising IPM program.



٢- مصطفى سمير رجب سعد الله

دراسة استخدام تكنولوجيا النانو والتكنولوجيا الحيوية في معالجة متبقيات
بعض المبيدات في البيئة المائية

MOUSTAFA SAMIR RAGAB SAADALLAH

STUDY THE USE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR
THE REMEDIATION OF CERTAIN PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN AQUEOUS
MEDIA

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to evaluate the efficiency of different remediation technologies (advanced oxidation processes and bioremediation) for the removal of some insecticides (dimethoate, methomyl and lindane) in aqueous media. Furthermore, to confirm the total detoxification of selected

insecticides from aqueous media after remediation using toxicity test. Moreover, to design a simple and effective remediation unit for water treatment. The results showed that, the chemical remediation with $\text{ZnO(s)}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{UV}$, $\text{TiO}_2(\text{s})/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{UV}$ and $\text{ZnO}(\text{thin film})/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{UV}$ systems gave the highest degradation rate of dimethoate followed methomyl and lindane, respectively in aqueous media. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Translucens* and *Aspergillus fumigatus* isolates showed high potential in the degradation of the tested insecticides. There were no significant differences in enzymes activity and histopathology of kidney and liver in the rats treated with water samples after remediation relative to control treatment. Advanced oxidation processes and bioremediation are considered effective and safe methods for removal of these insecticide residues in water.

Key words: Chemical remediation, bioremediation, insecticides, water toxicity.

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- عبد العزيز محمد محمود طاحون
دراسات بيولوجية وحزيبية علي مرض البكانا في الأرز المتسبب عن حدوثه
فطر *Gibberella fujikuroi*
Abd Elaziz Mohamed Mahmoud Tahoon

Biological and Molecular Studies on Rice Bakanae Disease Caused by *Gibberella fujikuroi*

ABSTRACT

Distinguishable symptoms of Bakanae disease have been observed at rice fields of ٦ governorates. Pathogenicity test of *Fusarium* isolates (١٣١ isolates), *G. fujikuroi* was the most highly virulent, common, abundant and only virulent specie. Therefore, *F. verticillioides*, *F. semitectum* and *F. oxysporum* it considered as avirulent species. PCR-RFLP, fumonisin analysis and gibberellin production were used to identify the previous isolates group, the results showed that these isolates belonging to *G. fujikuroi* (group ١) and *F. verticillioides* (group ٢). Abnormal elongation was typical and specific symptoms which more distinguished to bakanae disease. Also, highly infected seedlings were more chlorotic when compared to healthy. A significant increase in rice pant enzyme activity and hormones it may be associated with the infection process. *T. viride* and *B. subtilis* were effectively in reduced the infection percentage of infected rice plants with *G. fujikuroi* compared with the rest treatments. Results revealed that there are significant differences among different rice cultivars in their response to bakanae disease infection under different levels of nitrogen.

قسم إنتاج الدواجن



١- أحمد عبده محمد السيد

دراسات على إمكانية إستخدام البروبيوتك والبريبوتك و الثينوبيوتك في علائق كتاكيت التسمين

AHMED ABDOU MOHAMMED ELSAID

Studies on the possibility of using probiotic, prebiotic and synbiotic in broiler diets.

ABSTRACT

Three hundred and twenty four one-day-old unsexed Lohman broilers were used in this study and fed the experimental diet from ١٥ to ٤٢ days. Nine equal experimental groups (n=١٢) birds in each group: Control, Antibiotics (avilamycin), Probiotics (*Aspergillus Awamori*), Probiotics

(Lactobacillus acidophilus), Prebiotics (fructooligosaccharide), A. Awamori+ L. acidophilus, A. Awamori + fructo., L. acidophilus + fructo. A. Awamori + L. acidophilus + fructo. Results showed that: synbiotics treatment showed significantly increased in body weight gain, breast muscle weight, dry matter and crude protein and crude fiber digestibility, Plasma concentrations of HDL cholesterol content, Albumin, globulin and vitamin E, and Muscle olic, arachidonic and linoleic acid with decreased feed intake, ether extract Plasma concentrations of total cholesterol, concentrations of triglyceride, LDL cholesterol, antioxydative states (MDA, SODU and GPX), Butaric and palmaticacids content were decreased. Feed conversion ratiowas significantly improved in same broiler. But, same treatment didn't show any significant differences in liver weight. Finally we can supplement diets with (synbiotics) recorded the best growth performance, nutrients utilization and without any adverse effect on carcass qualitt

قسم البساتين



١- حنان محمد عبد الغني خضر
دراسات على تأثير بعض المعاملات الزراعية على بعض نباتات الزينة
HANAN MOHAMED ABD EL-GHANY KHEDR
STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SOME AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ON
SOME ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

ABSTRACT

Two separate pot field experiments were performed on *Hymenocallis speciosa*, *Salisb* and *Gerbera jamesonii*, L. plants throughout two successive seasons (٢٠١١/ ٢٠١٢ and ٢٠١٢/ ٢٠١٣) at the nursery of Horticulture Research Institute, Giza, Egypt. First experiment, aimed to study the individual and the combined effect of different growing media [clay, sandy clay, sandy compost (٢:١, v/v) and

sandy sewage sludge ($\Sigma:1$, v/v) media and different irrigation levels (low, moderate and high according to field capacity of every growing medium used in every irrigation) on growth, flowering, bulb productivity and chemical constituents of *Hymenocallis speciosa*, Salisb. Results indicated that growing plants in sand/ compost ($\Sigma:1$, v/v) medium with supplying plants the moderate irrigation level was the best treatment used in improving most plant traits. Second experiment, was designated for improving plant quality of *Gerbera jamesonii*, L. plant by applying some biostimulants of yeast extract at Σ and Σ g/l and garlic extract at $\Sigma 00$ and 000 ml/l and organic fertilizer of the commercial product of actosol. Results proved the superiority of using yeast extract at Σ g/l for improving most plant parameters.



٢- نهى عبدالوهاب أحمد المرسى
استجابة بعض شجيرات الزينة النامية في أنواع أراضي مختلفة لمعاملات
تسميد مختلفة

Noha Abd El-Wahab Ahmed El-Morsy
RESPONSE OF SOME ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS GROWN IN DIFFERENT
SOIL TYPES TO VARIABLE FERTILIZATION TREATMENTS

ABSTRACT

Pot experiments were carried out at Farm of Fac. Agric. Kafrelsheikh Univ. during $2012/2013$ and $2013/2014$ seasons to study the effect of some fertilization treatments on the vegetative growth and chemical composition of *Duranta* and *Murraya* seedlings grown in clayey, clay + sand ($1:1$ v/v) and sandy soils. The used fertilization treatments were T 1 - Control (NPK full dose); T 2 - $3/4$ NPK dose + 0% compost (relative to soil dry weight in pot); T 3 - $3/4$ NPK dose + seaweeds extract (SWE); T 4 - $1/2$ NPK dose + 0% compost + SWE; T 5 - $1/2$ NPK dose + 1.0% compost; T 6 - $1/4$ NPK dose + 1.0% compost + SWE; T 7 - 1.0% compost + SWE and T 8 - $1/2$ NPK dose + 1.0% compost + SWE. The best results for all vegetative parameters were obtained from the treatment of $3/4$ NPK dose + 0% compost grown in clayey or clay + sand ($1:1$ v/v) soil, but the leaf chemical composition did not take certain trend in both seasons.



٣- ريهام عبد الفتاح محمد المرشدي
دراسات فسيولوجية على نباتات التاكسوديوم والنيم
Reham Abd El-Fattah Mohamed El-Morshedy

Physiological Studies on *Taxodium distichum*, Rich. and *Azadirachta indica*, L. Plants

ABSTRACT

These experiments were carried out during the two growth seasons of ٢٠١٠ and ٢٠١١ at the Station of Treating Domestic Water at Kafr El-Sheikh to study the effect of irrigation with different sources and levels of treated wastewater and Nile water and plantation in the three types of soils (clay, calcareous, and sand) on the vegetative growth, wood properties, wood anatomy and chemical composition of the leaves, stem and roots, heavy metals accumulation (leaves, stem and roots) by two tree species (*Azadirachta indica*, L) and (*Taxodium distichum*, Rich) from ١٥th March to ٢٦th November for each season. Data can be summarized as follows:

The treatment of ١٠٠% treated wastewater and ٧٥% treated wastewater with the clay soil gave the highest significant values of vegetative growth parameters of *Azadirachta indica* (Plant height, stem diameter, leaf area, leaves number, of the longest root length, shoots and roots fresh and dry weights). While the low values resulted from using ١٠٠% Nile water with the sandy soil, and take wood properties parameters (specific gravity and fiber length) the same trend in both seasons. But the root length was differed in *Taxodium distichum* which gave high length with ١٠٠% treated wastewater with the clay soil and gave low length with ١٠٠% Nile water with the calcareous soil in the two seasons. High significant N, P and K concentration in different plant parts (leaves, shoots and roots) resulted from using ١٠٠% treated wastewater and ٧٥% treated wastewater + ٢٥% Nile water with the clay soil, while the low values resulted from using ١٠٠% Nile water with the sandy soil



د- عبد الله السيد محمد خضر
تأثير تصميم الصوبة البلاستيكية ومستويات الري على النمو والمحصول
والجودة لنباتات الخيار تحت ظروف شمال الدلتا

Abd Allah El-Sayed Mohamed Khedr

EFFECT OF PLASTIC GREENHOUSE DESIGN AND IRRIGATION LEVELS ON GROWTH, FRUIT YIELD AND QUALITY OF CUCUMBER PLANTS UNDER NORTH DELTA CONDITIONS

ABSTRACT

This work was carried out during two successive seasons of ٢٠١٢ and ٢٠١٣ at protected site, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh to study the effect of plastic greenhouse types (traditional and modified), drip irrigation levels (٨٠, ٩٠, ١٠٠ and ١١٠% of ETC) and their interaction on growth and productivity of cucumber F₁ hybrid Laurens and changes of microclimate in greenhouse. The results declared that, using modified plastic greenhouse increased stem length, stem diameter, number of internodes/plant, total chlorophyll, total fruit yield (weight and number of fruits), marketable fruits, yields/m², average fruit weight, fruit length, N, P, Fe, Mn and Zn. On the contrary, types of greenhouse had insignificant effect on number of branches/plant, leaf area/plant, leaf area/index, water use efficiency and K leaf content.

Irrigation at ٩٠% of ETC increased stem length, number of internodes/plant, number of leaves/plant, leaf area/plant, leaf area index yield, water use efficiency, marketable fruits yield, average fruit weight, fruit length and N, P, K, Fe, Mn and Zn leaf content.

The combined interaction between modified plastic greenhouse and irrigation levels at ٩٠% of ETC gave significantly higher stem length, early fruit yield, total fruit yield, marketable fruit yield (wt. of fruits) and Mn leaf content than the other interactions.



٥- جمال عبد الناصر حافظ محمد أبو الشهود
دراسات فسيولوجية على أشجار الكافور والكاوارينا والصفصاف العريض
Gamal Abd El-Nasser Hafez Abou El-Shohoud
Physiological Studies on Eucalyptus globulus Casuarina equisetifolia
and Salix viminalis teer

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out during three successive seasons ٢٠١٠, ٢٠١٢ and ٢٠١٣ at two different experiments. The first one was carried out during ٢٠١٠ seasons to evaluate the growth of Eucalyptus globulus, Casuarina equistifolia and Salix vemenalis trees grown on sewage effluent (Samatie drain) and agriculture domestic drain (Kafr Mahalet Missier). As for the second experimental was carried out at the form of Sakha Horticulture Research Station to study the effect of irrigation sources (Nile and industrial draing water), humic levels and their interaction on growth and chemical composition of C. equistifolia and E. globulus seedlings. The obtained results can be summarized as follows: as for first experiment generally, plants grown on Kafr -Mahalet Misier drain gave the highest significant values of vegetative growth parameters and higher significant mineral content in different plant parts. Concerning second experiment: ٧٥% Nile water + ٢٥% drainage water followed by ٥٠% Nile water + ٥٠% drainage water with ٢٠% humic acid increased vegetative growth and root characters parameters and higher N, P, K, heavy metal contents and total carbohydrates in the two species under study.

قسم تكنولوجيا الأغذية



١- سلوي جمال محمد عرفة

دراسات فيزيائية وكيميائية وتكنولوجية وبيولوجية علي بعض أصناف الحمص

Salwa Gamal Mohamed Arafa

PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME VARIETIES OF CHICKPEA

ABSTRACT

This work was carried out to study the effect of soaking, cooking and roasting on the chemical composition and nutritional value of Kabuli and Desi types of chickpea seeds. The obtained results revealed that; chickpea seeds are considered a good source of protein and minerals especially iron. Crude protein content was slightly decreased by the three technological treatments. Soaking and cooking treatments reduced the ash and minerals contents, but roasting treatment slightly increased them.

The optimum solvent for maximum isolation of protein from chickpea seeds reached upon using 0.0N NaOH, where the optimum conditions were 50°C, 50 min, 1:20 sample to solvent ratio and pH of 10. Diets containing 10% of cooked chickpeas flour significantly decreased the blood glucose level (by about 50%), triglycerides, total cholesterol and low density lipoprotein but increased high density lipoprotein of the diabetic rats compared with the diabetic group fed on control diet.

قسم المحاصيل



١- غادة صلاح مصطفى العيسوي
تأثير إضافة مستويات مختلفة من أوراق نبات المورينجا على الأداء الانتاجي
للأبقار الحلابة

Ghada Salah Mostafa El-Esawy

**Effect of supplementing different levels of Moringa oleifera plant
leaves on productive performance of dairy cows**

ABSTRACT

The present work was carried out at Sakha Animal Production Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, ministry of Agriculture in Co-operation with Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University. This study was conducted to investigate the effect of partial replacement of concentrate feed mixture protein by Moringa leaves protein on in vitro gas production as well as the digestibility, rumen activity, milk yield and composition, feed conversion and economic efficiency of lactating Friesian cows.

The experimental treatments were done as follows:

T₁-Control ٤٠%FCM + ٦٠% roughages(٢٠% BH + ٢٠% CS + ١٠% RS))

T₂- ٢٠% of the FCMprotein was replaced by Moringa leaves protein.

T₃- ٤٠% of the FCM protein was replaced by Moringa leaves protein.

T₄- ٦٠% of the FCM protein was replaced by Moringa leaves protein.

From these results it could be concluded that using moringa oleifera leaves in feeding lactating Friesian cows during summer season reduced concentrate feed mixture intake, improved digestibility, rumen fermentation activity, milk yield, milk constituents yield, mineral in milk and feed conversion



٢- بكر أبو الفتوح بدير محمد عمر
وراثة الصفات المحصولية في الأرز تحت ظروف الأراضي العادية والملحية
Bakr Abou EL-Fotouh Bedeer Mohamed
INHERITANCE OF SOME AGRONOMICAL TRAITS UNDER NORMAL
AND SALINE SOILS IN RICE

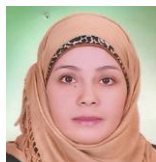
ABSTRACT

A ٢-year experiments work was carried out at the Experimental Farm of the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr EL-Sheikh as a normal soil, and EL-Sriw, Domatta as a saline soil, during ٢٠١٢ and ٢٠١٣ seasons to study the inheritance of some rice vegetative, yield and its components. The results revealed that, Giza ١٧٨ and GZ١٣٦٨ rice entries could be considered as good combiners for improving grain yield plant^{-١} and number of panicles plant^{-١} under normal and saline soils. While GZ٩٠٥٧ and GZ١٣٦٨ genotypes proved to be excellent combiners for number of days to heading and plant height under the two environments. GZ١٣٦٨ genotypes was identified as best combiner for flag leaf area under saline soil. This study also indicated that, non-additive genetic variance (dominance and epitasis) was more important in the inheritance of vegetative, yield and its component traits under this investigation.



٣- رغبة محمد عبد اللطيف محمد سكران
إستجابة محصول بعض التراكيب الوراثية من الأرز لظروف الجفاف
Raghda Mohamed Abdellatif Sakran
YIELD RESPONSE OF SOME RICE GENOTYPES TO DROUGHT STRESS
CONDITIONS
ABSTRACT

These experiments were conducted at the experimental farm of the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr EL-Sheikh, Egypt and molecular biology Lab Gifu University, Japan. Gene expression was analyzed by Real-time Quantitative RT-PCR Analysis (qRT-PCR). The tolerant cultivar Morebreken had higher dry weight, RWC, Fv/Fm, APX activity, sugars and proline content than drought sensitive cultivar Giza ١٧٧ under drought stress at the seedling stage, suggesting that Morebreken cultivars resisted the damage caused by the induced drought stress more effectively. The drought tolerant cultivar have a greater capacity to modulate higher gene expression in comparison to the drought sensitive cultivar.



٤- نادية محمد عبد الهادي حسن
دراسات على محصول الفول البلدي
Nadia Mohamed Abdel-Hady

STUDIES ON FABA BEAN (VICIA FABA, L.) CROP

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted in naturally Orobanche infested soil at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafrelsheikh, ARC, Egypt during ٢٠١٢-٢٠١٣ and ٢٠١٣-٢٠١٤ winter growing seasons. This work aimed to study the effect of sowing date and chemical broomrape control on the performance of six faba bean genotypes. A split- split plot design with three replicates was followed in the two seasons. The main plots were allocated to the sowing date. Chemical control for broomrape was arranged in the sub plots, while faba bean genotypes were randomly distributed in the sub- sub plots. Each plot consisted of three ridges each ٣ m long and ٦٠ cm apart.

It could be concluded that sowing Line ٤ on the ١st of Nov. and application of glyphosate twice at the rate of ٧٥ cm²/ fed. recorded the highest seed yield. It could be also concluded that sowing Misr ١ or Line ٤ on the ٢٠th of Nov. and application of glyphosate two times at the rate of ٧٥ cm²/ fed. minimizing the number of broomrape spikes under these conditions of this investigation.

قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- علاء الدين محمد إبراهيم رزق
تطوير وحدة متعددة الأغراض ذاتية التوجيه تعتمد على الرؤية الآلية
ALAA EL-DIN MOHAMED IBRAHEM REZK
DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-PURPOSE AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION
UNIT BASED ON ROBOTIC VISION

ABSTRACT

The experiments were carried out at Department of Agricultural Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University during ٢٠١١-٢٠١٥ and included two main parts. In the first part, the experiments were conducted to optimize the accuracy of Agricultural Robotic Platform (ARP) control using machine vision in term of the autonomous navigation and performance of the robot's guidance system. In second part, the ARP has been evaluated in term of its spraying accuracy under different levels of camera resolutions, distances between nozzle and camera and camera heights. Results showed that the robotic platform' guidance system with machine vision was able to adequately distinguish the path and resisted image noise and did better than human operators for getting less lateral offset error. Also, results indicated that best (minimum) flight time was ٩.٦٧ millisecond at ٧٠ mm spray height and ٥ bar spray pressure with nozzle size of ٥mm. best execution time of image processing was ٠.٢٨٩ second, which obtained at camera height of ٥٠٠ mm and ١٠٨٠×١٩٢٠ pixel camera resolution..

الاراضى



١- فتحي على محمد على البحيري
حركية العناصر الثقيلة في تربة ورواسب الأراضي الرطبة في شمال دلتا
النيل

Fathy Ali Mohamed Ali Elbehiry
MOBILIZATION OF HEAVY METALS IN WETLAND SOILS AND
SEDIMENTS IN NORTH OF THE NILE DELTA

ABSTRACT

The overall objective of the study was to improve the general understanding of the geochemical behavior of heavy metals in frequently flooded soils and sediments in north of the Nile Delta, Egypt. The specific objectives were to investigate ١) the impact of wetting and drying conditions on the mobilization and spatial distribution of heavy metals in rice soils, fish farms, and Burullus Lake, ٢) the impact of pollution source, location, and sediments properties on the spatial variability of total and mobile concentrations of the metals in the Burullus lake sediments, ٣) assessing the impact of flooding period on the fractionation of metals in rice soils, and ٤) assessing the mobilization and release dynamics of heavy metals in metal spiked rice soils as affected by application of sulfur, organic carbon, and iron oxides.

Mobilization of Cu decreased significantly under wetting/reducing conditions in the three wetlands probably caused by sulfide precipitation and as a result of the reduction of Cu^{2+} to Cu^{1+} . Mobilization of Fe and Mn significantly increased under wetting conditions in the three wetlands, which might be explained by reduction of Fe-Mn (hydr)oxides to soluble Fe^{2+} and Mn^{2+} . Mobilization of Pb and Zn showed an inconsistent trend under drying and wetting conditions in the wetlands.

The middle and western sections of the Burullus Lake were highly contaminated by the total Cu, while the western section was highly contaminated by the mobile Cu. The middle and western sections of the lake were highly contaminated by the total Fe, while the eastern and western sections were highly contaminated by the mobile Fe. The middle and south sections of the lake were highly contaminated by the total Mn, while the western section was highly contaminated by the mobile Mn. The middle and western sections of the lake were highly contaminated by the total Ni, while a small part of the middle section was highly contaminated by the mobile Ni. The eastern section of the lake was highly contaminated by the total Pb, while a small part of the western section was highly contaminated by the mobile Pb. The middle and south sections of the lake were highly contaminated by the total Zn, while the eastern section was highly contaminated by the mobile Zn.

The mobilization of Cu decreased relatively with increasing the flooding period during the growing season in the rice soil. The residual fraction of Fe decreased, while the potential mobile of Fe increased with increasing the flooding period during the growing season. The potential mobile of Mn was higher than the residual fraction, and decreased with increasing the flooding period during the growing season. The potential mobile of Ni and Pb, and Zn were lower than the residual fractions, and decreased with increasing the flooding period during the growing season for these metals. Charcoal, sulfur, and iron oxide application decreased Cd, Cu, Ni, and Zn solubility from especially under the end of the flooding period.



٢- محمد خطاب عبد الغفار الغنم
دراسة أثر التحكم في الصرف التحت سطحي علي توفير المياه وإنتاجية
المحاصيل وملوحة التربة بشمال دلتا النيل
Mohammed khattab Abd El- Ghafar El- Ghannam
Study the impact of controlled subsurface drainage on water saving,
crop yield and soil salinity in north Nile delta

ABSTRACT

Controlled drainage is the management of soil-water conditions that allows the drainage system outlet to be set at any depth between the ground surface and the drain depth. The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of different controlled water table levels (controlled drainage) on wheat and sugar beet yields, water relations, and nitrogen use efficiency in addition to the water and salt balance in the soil profile of each treatment. The obtained results could be summarized as follows:

Water table at shallow depths leads to salt accumulation in all soil depths. While, the deepest ones resulted in leaching salts from the surface layers of soil profile. Results indicated that the soil salinity values for the shallower water table depth at ٤٠ cm were nearly two times the salinity values of the deepest layers compared to the values of in the top layers.

The effect of controlled drainage at ٤٠ cm depth on sugar beet crop can be arranged from the point view of economic evaluation in descending order as controlled drainage T ٤٠ > T ٦٠ > T ٨٠ > T ١٠٠ > T ١٢٠ cm depth of water table.

أولاً : الماجستير

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- سالي عبد القادر محمد عبد القادر
علاقة بعض المتغيرات النفسية باضطرابات النوم لدى
الأطفال المساء معاملتهم

Sally Abd El-Kader Mohammed Abd El-Kader

**The Relationship between Some Psychological Variables and Sleep
Disorders among Abused Children**

ABSTRACT

The overarching goal of this study is Recognizing the relationship between sleep disorders and (Depression and Aggression) among Abused Children, Recognizing the differences among abused and not abused children also between girls and boys in (Sleep Disorders, Depression and Aggression), and also Recognizing the psychological dynamics for a boy and a girl who got the top grades in the Sleep disorders measurement, The results indicated that There's a correlation relationship between Sleep disorders and (Depression, Aggression and Abuse) among abused girls and boys, There are significant differences in the average levels of (Sleep disorders, Depression and Aggression) among the children who are abused and the children who are not abused to the abused ones and also in the average levels of (Sleep disorders, Depression and Aggression) depending on the sex of the abused children, We can predict both (Depression , Aggression through the levels of the Sleep disorders for the abused and not abused children .



٢- مريم عبد السلام فتوح شحاتة
فعالية برنامج إرشادى أسرى لتحسين جودة الحياة والصلابة الشخصية لدى
أسر الأطفال ذوي الإعاقة الفكرية

Mariam Abd Elsalam Fetouh Shehata

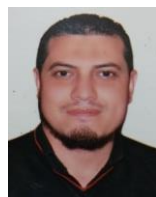
The Effectiveness of Family Counseling Program in Improving
Quality Life and Personality Solidarity for Families of Mentally –
handicapped Children

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of the counseling program prisoners in improving the quality of life and personality solidarity among a sample of families of children with intellectual disabilities and to ensure the continued effectiveness of the program on the experimental group after follow-up period, which lasted for a month and a half. The study sample consisted of ١٨ families of children with families of intellectual disability "who are able to learn" (٩) families as a group trial (٩ fathers -٩ mothers) had been Indicative Programme, and (٩) the families as a control (٩ fathers - ٩ mothers) did not subject to extension program has been the comparison between them. The study included the following tools: the quality of life scale (Setup / researcher), personality solidarity scale (Setup / Amal Abdasameea Bazh ٢٠١١), prisoners Indicative Programme (Setup / researcher). The study found the following results:

١. The effectiveness of the program extension prisoners in improving the quality of life and personality solidarity to the families of children with intellectual disabilities.

٢. continuity of the effectiveness of the Indicative Programme prisoners in improving the quality of life and personality solidarity with the experimental group of families of children with intellectual disability during the follow-up period of up to a month and a half.



٣- حمادة محمد سليمان خلّاف

**فاعلية برنامج قائم على اللعب الدرامي لت تنمية اللغة لدى عينة من
الأطفال المتأخرين لغوياً**

Hamada Mohamed Soliman Khalaaf

**The Effectiveness of a Program Based on Group-dramatic Play to
Develop Language for a Sample of Language- delayed Children**

ABSTRACT

Registration Date: Faculty Board on ١٩/١٠/٢٠١٤

The study aims at verifying the effectiveness of a program based on group-dramatic play to develop language for a sample of language-delayed children in addition to knowing the continuity of the impact of group-dramatic play on language development for the experimental group of children and Detecting some dynamic factors that lay behind language delay for some language-delayed children in the experimental group. The study sample consists of (١٢) boys and girls who are lingual-delayed. Their age is between (٤-٦) years. This study uses "Stanford-Binet IQ Test, Fifth Edition, Language Function Development Test, program of group dramatic play, Study Case form for Children." The results of the study are the following:

There are differences between the averages of the degrees of the experimental and control groups in the post measurement of the test of language functions development for the children of experimental group.

There are differences between the averages of the degrees of the children in the experimental group between the pre and post measurements for the axis of the test of language functions development and their total sum for the post measurement.

There are NOT any differences between the averages of the degrees of boys and girls of the experimental group in the post measurement of the axis of the test of language functions development (receptive language, expressive language, linguistic content, pragmatics, pronunciation) and their total sum.

There are NOT any differences between the averages of the degrees of the children of the experimental group between the pre and tracing measurements for the axis of the test of language functions development (receptive language, expressive language, linguistic content, pragmatics, pronunciation) and their total sum.

There is a number of dynamic factors that affected language acquisition through the case study results.

Key Words: Dramatic Play – Language – Language Delayed.



٤- فاطمة الزهراء الدمرداش محمد الدمرداش
فاعلية برنامج قائم علي العلاج بالمعنى فى تنمية الشعور بالانتماء لدى
طلاب الجامعة

Fatema Al-zhraa Al-Demerdash Mohammed

The Effectiveness of a Program based on Logotherapy in developing Feeling of Patriotic Affiliation among University Students

ABSTRACT

This study identifies the effectiveness of Logotherapy in developing feeling of patriotic affiliation level among Education Faculty Students at Kafr El-sheikh University. The research employed quasi-experimental method with pre-test and post-test design. The instrument used was The Feeling of Patriotic Affiliation among Adolescents and Youth (Amal Abdesameea Baza, ٢٠١١). Data were collected from ٩ subjects in an experimental group and ٨ subjects in a control group. The experimental group participated in ١٦ sessions of group logotherapy, whilst the control group received no intervention. "Mann-Whitney" Test for independent samples revealed significant differences between the post treatment mean scores of the control group's participants and the experimental group's participants. Wilcoxon test for related samples revealed no differences between the post and the follow-up treatment mean scores of the experimental group's participants. This result indicates that logotherapy was effective in enhancing the feeling of patriotic affiliation, it also Proves the continuity of the program effectiveness among Education Faculty Students.

Keywords: Program based on Logotherapy- Feeling of Patriotic Affiliation.



٥- أسماء إبراهيم أحمد الملا

فعالية برنامج إرشادي معرفي لخفض اضطراب الانتباه المصحوب
بنشاط زائد وأثره على الكفاءة الاجتماعية لدى الأطفال ذوي صعوبات التعلم

Asmaa Ebrahim Ahmed El Malaa

The Effectiveness Of A counseling Cognitive Behavioral Program To
Decrease Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder And Its Effect On
Social Competence In Children With Learning Disabilities

ABSTRACT

The present research aimed at detecting The Effectiveness Of A counseling Cognitive Behavioral Program To Decrease Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder And Its Effect On Social Competence In Children With Learning Disabilities, coupled with attention disorder. And to ensure the sustainability of the effectiveness of this program is the experimental group after a follow-up period, the sample consisted research (٤٠) children (٨-١٢ years) were divided into two groups, the control group comprises (٢٠) boys and girls did not receive any training and experimental group includes ٢٠ boys and girls, which was extension cognitive behavioral program in the application. resulted in findings on the effectiveness of extension cognitive The effectiveness of the cognitive be havioural counseling programme in reducing ADHD and in creasing social cempetance in children with learning disabilities. And The continuity of the effectiveness of the cognitive be havioural councealling programme is reducing ADHD and increasing social competenve in children with learning disabilities in the experimental group during a month and a half or follow up.



٦- زكريا يحيى عبدالرازق الحاييس
فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي فى تحسين كل من التواصل
الاجتماعي ومفهوم الذات لدى الموهوبين

Zakaria Yahya Abdel razik, Alhayis

The Effectiveness of a Counseling Cognitive Behavioral Program in Improving Social Communication and Self-concept for The gifted

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral counseling program to improve both social interaction and self concept of gifted in junior high school. The study sample consisted of (١٠) the talented students of the school's preparatory school for girls in the Governorate of Kafr El Sheikh were put into one group, the researcher applied talented people for Amal Bazah (manual detection ٢٠١٤), and a sequence of matrices of John Raven ١٩٣٨/ Modification Emad Ahmed Hassan (٢٠١٤) , and social networking Prepared by the researcher, and the concept of self prepared by the researcher, then the researcher administered the mentoring program on the experimental group, the study found statistically significant differences between the means. To level the scores of the experimental group in the pre and post measures of a social networking for the post measurement, also found statistically significant differences between the means of the grading the

scores of the experimental group in the pre and post measures of the level gauge The concept of self for the post measurement, the study also found that there were no significant differences between the mean rank scores of the experimental group in the post test Walt by runners (on a scale of social communication, the study showed no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the level of experimental group in the post test Walt by index on the self concept scale.

Key words:

Cognitive behavioral counseling program.

Social communication.

The concept of self.

The gifted.



٧- ياسر السعيد فرحات القطان

فاعلية برنامج تدريبي لتنمية التفكير الناقد لتحسين مستوى الطموح لدى
الموهوبين في المرحلة الإعدادية

Yasser Alsaheed Farhat Alkattan

The Effectiveness of a training program to develop critical Thinking for improving Ambition Level for Gifted Preparatory Stage Students

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to knowledge of the effectiveness of the training program for the development of critical thinking to improve the level of ambition gifted preparatory stage students and its continuity. The study sample consisted of one group (١٠) of the gifted students of the school's preparatory for girls in Misser in Kafr El Sheikh . The researcher apply to Guide of detection for gifted children for Amal Abdel Samei Bazh (٢٠١٤), Consecutive Matrixes of John Raven (١٩٢٨ Modification Emad Ahmed Hassan, ٢٠١٤, Critical thinking scale prepared by the researcher, and scale of the level of ambition for Amal Abdel Samei Bazh (٢٠٠٤), Study Case form for Amal Abdel Samei Bazh (٢٠١٥) and then applied the researcher training program on the experimental group.

The results of the study involve the following:

١. There are differences between degrees ranks means of members of the experimental group in the two measurements pre and post on scale of the critical thinking in direction of the post measurement.

٢. There are differences between degrees ranks means of members of the experimental group in the two measurements pre and post on scale of the level of ambition in direction of the post measurement.

٢. There aren't statistically differences between degrees ranks means of members of the experimental group in the two measurements (post and the follow up) to scale of the critical thinking.

٣. There aren't statistically differences between degrees ranks means of members of the experimental group in the two measurements (post and the follow up) to scale of the level of ambition.

Key words:

The critical thinking

The level of ambition.

The Gifted.

Training Program.



٨- ايمان ابراهيم احمد يوسف

فاعلية برنامج إرشادي لامهات الأطفال المعاقين عقليا القابلين للتعلم لتنمية مهارة حل المشكلات الاجتماعية لتخفيف السلوك العدواني والعناني لاطفالهن



٩- ليلي صبحى عنتر الدغيدى

فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي لتخفيف قلق المستقبل وتنمية تقدير الذات لدى المتأخرات عن الزواج من الفتيات

Laila Sobhy Antar Degheidy

The effectiveness of cognitive behavior counseling program in reducing future anxiety and developing self-esteem among late married females

ABSTRACT

the problem of marriage lateness is a global and national problem, it becomes spreading generally in the world and particularly in the Arab and Islamic community, but it's spreading and effects in the Islamic community is less than the Arab countries who live pornographic in all senses.

There is no doubt that marriage is the legitimate way to have a family and that the family is the first cell in society building ,and in family reforming means society reforming and progress, hence the importance of marriage as a shield to protect the young girls and youth from the moral deviation.

Thus, the delayed age of marriage is a problem haunting the family and affect on the progress of the society and has a psychological, ethical, and organic effects on the girl as a result to the deviation from the common sense.



١٠- المعتصم بالله فوزي أمين الجندي
علاقة الأفكار اللاعقلانية ببعض مظاهر السلوك اللاتوافقي لدى
المراهقين ذوي الإعاقة البصرية
Al Motasim Billah Fawzy Amin El Gendy
The Relationship between Irrational Behaviour Facets among Sight
Impaired Teenagers

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to identify the relationship between irrational beliefs like (Problems Avoiding - Dependency - Sense of helplessness) and non-adaptive behaviours like (Tics disorder – Withdrawal Behaviour) in a sample of adolescent students who are visually impaired.

The importance of this research as it relates to visually impaired persons who can't get their rights of care in our Arab societies. Moreover, its importance stems from its interest in stage of adolescence, which has a significant impact on all aspects of the individual's personality.

The research sample consisted of (٢٠) students of adolescents who are visually impaired, aged (١٢-١٨) years, its median is (١٦.٢٦) and its standard deviation is (١.٤١). To fulfill the research aims, three instruments were used; the first measures irrational beliefs, while the second measures withdrawal behavior and the third measures tics severity. The results of this research revealed the following:

- ١- There is a positive correlation statistically significant between the total score of Irrational Beliefs at the level of (Avoiding Problems, Dependency and Sense of Helplessness) and Withdrawal Behaviour among adolescents with visual impairment.
- ٢- There is a positive correlation statistically significant between the total score of Irrational Beliefs at the level of (Avoiding Problems, Dependency and Sense of Helplessness) and Tics Disorder among adolescents with visual impairment.

Key Words: Irrational Beliefs, Non Adaptive Behaviour, Withdrawal Behaviour, Tics Disorder.

قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي



١- محمد عبد اللطيف محمد عبده

التأثير المانع للأورام في الفئران باستخدام بعض النباتات ومستخلصاتها

MOHAMED ABD EL-ATIEF MOHAMED ABDOU

**The Inhibiting Effect Of Neoplastic Lesions In Mice
Using Some Plants And Plant Extracts**

ABSTRACT

Introduction:- Cancer is a disease of complex etiology, defined as uncontrolled growth of cells, oxidative stress is thought to be involved in the development of cancer, The use of antioxidants to prevent disease is controversial, over the last several years, extracts from the seeds of milk thistle [Silybum marianum (L.) and garlic oil have shown efficacy in arresting cancerous cell.

Aim of the study:- The current study has been designed to unveil the preventive effect of silymarin and garlic oil on reducing skin papilloma induced by DMBA (V, ١٢Dimethylbenz- anthracene) and croton oil in mice.

Materials and methods:- Animals, Swiss albino male mice, ٥-٦ weeks of age and weighing ٢٠-٢٢ g at the commencement of the experiment. V, ١٢-Dimethylbenzanthracene(DMBA), an initiator agent for cancer. Croton oil, a promoter agent for cancer. Silymarin:- a powder form for natural chemoprevention . Garlic oil, oil form for dietary natural chemoprevention. Animals were divided into eight groups, (Gr:١) normal untreated ,(Gr:٢,٣) chemopreventive using Silymarin and Garlic oil ,(Gr:٤) carcinogenic group using DMBA/Croton oil,(Gr:٥-٨) vehicle control groups.

Results:- The topical application of carcinogenic agents (DMBA/Croton oil) yielded to histological changes as hyperkeratosis, acanthosis and hypergranulosis, also the epidermis layers have vacuolation , loss of cellular junctions, stimulated WBCs and stimulated fibroblast, also the carcinogenic agents led

to significantly decrease ($p < 0.05$) in the antioxidant agents as Glutathione and Glutathione peroxidase (GSH/GPx), and significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in Malondialdehyde (MDA), but the treatment with Silymarin and Garlic oil improve these changes to be similar to the control normal groups.

Summary and conclusion :- Our study suggested that silymarin and garlic oil are natural chemopreventive agents and can inhibit, reverse, improve the effects of the carcinogenic compounds as DMBA-Croton oil.



٢- محمود رمضان محمود إبراهيم
تحضير وتوصيف طيفي لطبقات رقيقة من جسيمات النانو كأدوات ضوئية
إلكترونية

Mahmoud Ramadan Mahmoud Ibrahim
Growth and Spectroscopic Characterization of Thin Film comprising
Nano-particles for Optoelectronics Devices

ABSTRACT

Semiconductor nanoparticles (NPs) or Colloidal quantum dots QDs are gaining an intensive interest in biological and medical applications. This is not only due to the unique optical properties of these QDs, such as size-dependent tunable emission wavelength, exceptional photochemical stability, and their broad absorption and narrow emission bands; but also due to their dimensional similarities with biological molecules. Indeed water soluble and insoluble QDs or NPs have been used as fluorescent labels in many biological systems and in multiple color imaging in living cells. Some of these water-soluble fluorescent dots were successfully conjugated with biomolecules to be used as optical biosensors for sensitive detection of proteins, peptides and nucleic acids and as energy-transfer assays for the detection of DNA. This class of NPs (QDs)-bio conjugated demonstrates superior effectiveness in determination of proteins and nucleic acids as compared to conventional techniques using organic fluorophores.. It should be mentioned that the key idea behind such novel QD-bio conjugated biosensors relies on the quenching of the protein or of the QD fluorescence upon interaction with each other through what so called Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer FRET process. This process is an important mechanism for such QD-protein interaction where energy is transferred either from the QD to the protein or vice versa.

قسم التربية المقارنة و الإدارة التعليمية



١- عصام رشاد بسيوني مصطفى
تصور مقترح للاتصال الإداري بمدارس التعليم الأساسي مصر في ضوء
الإدارة الالكترونية
(دراسة ميدانية)

Essam Rashad Bassiouny Mostafa

**A suggested Conception For Managerial Communication in Basic
Education School in Egypt in the Light of Electronic Administration :A
Field Study**

ABSTRACT

The message aims to visualize a proposed administrative contact e-schools of basic education in Egypt, consisted of the study population consisted of all basic education schools managers and officials of the statistics in the four provinces, representative of all the provinces of the country, namely, (Cairo, Ismailia, Minya, Kafr El-Sheikh) Administrative top leaders, (basic education managers, officials statistics, departmental directors, agents ministry), the study sample consisted of ٢٦٦ leaders of basic education in the four provinces of the above, current study is based on descriptive analytical method

which is based on review of studies theory and previous studies that relate to the problem of research and reasons The dimensions of the problem and formulation in the form of questions to the research, and study reached several conclusions, including: most computer in basic education schools equipment is modern and limited capacity, poor infrastructure within the basic education schools, which are needed for the implementation of administrative electronic communication, the lack of financial allocations to support education technology in schools basic education



٢- عبد الكريم إبراهيم حامد إسماعيل
تصور مقترح لأداء مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة بمحافظة كفر الشيخ في
ضوء مدخل القيادة الأخلاقية

Abd El Kareem Ibrahim Hamid Ismael

**A Suggested Proposal for the performance of School Principals in
general Secondary Stage At Kafr El-Sheikh in the light of Ethical
Leadership Approach**

ABSTRACT

The world has witnessed a series of rapid changes and large transformations at all levels which makes keeping up with these continuous changes one the most prominent features of the modern society, school is one of the most important social institutions which contribute with other institutions in man's education, besides the school manager is one of the administration elements, and ethics is one of the subjects that has emerged in all of the social sciences fields, as well as the field of administration, As ethics is one of the basic pillars to serve others, and good job performance leads to positive results, and the leader should have qualities such as : honesty, and justice since the leaders success in the performance of their business is basically due to their moral commitment, hoping to achieve the aims of the organization.

The research problem of the current study is determined in the answer to the following main question: How can we develop the performance of general secondary school principals in the of light ethical leadership approach?

The goal of this research is to make a suggested proposal for the performance of the secondary school principal in the of light ethical leadership approach.

most important results which the study revealed:

Not to allow sufficient time to express opinions, and principals lack patience and forbearance while expressing opinions, besides principals shortage to emphasize employee satisfaction at the follow-up process of delegated tasks, and lack of diligence by managers to spread the spirit of harmony among employees while participating in the process of decision making.



٢- محمد علي حسن علي الشعراوي
الشفافية وصنع القرار بالإدارات التعليمية في جمهورية مصر العربية
Mohammed Ali Hassan Ali EL-Shaarawy
Transparency and Decision-Making at Educational Managements in
the Arab Republic of Egypt

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to:

- ١- identify the intellectual and theoretical frameworks related to transparency.
- ٢- to identify the intellectual and theoretical frameworks associated with the educational decision-making.
- ٣- stand on the reality of transparency and decision-making educational departments in Egypt
- ٤- Access to imagine a proposal for mechanisms that operate to achieve a transparent decision-making departments of education in Egypt.

:Study Approach

The study relied on a descriptive approach as the most appropriate to the nature of this subject research approaches, as it seeks to determine the current status of the problem and then describe and identify their causes and formulated in the form of questions to find

:Among the most important findings of the study

- The absence of activating administrative accountability systems, educational departments, so as to ensure its implementation in the event of irregularities require accountability
- The decision maker deficit in the education departments for knowledge of all the possible solutions to the problem of the planned decision

:One of the main recommendations recommended by the study

- Emphasized the need to adhere to the principle of transparency in the educational decision-making through the promotion of trust with the concerned services provided by the administration. And the announcement of its decisions clearly, and take advantage of the mistakes of previous resolutions and choose the best alternative to address the situation.



٤- محمد أحمد أحمد إبراهيم ناصر
القيادة التحويلية وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي لمعلمي المدارس الثانوية العامة
في جمهورية مصر العربية

Mohammed Ahmed Ahmed Ibrahim
Transformational Leadership and its Relation to Job Satisfaction for
General Secondary School in Arab Republic of Egypt

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to:

١. identify the theoretical foundations and intellectual transformational leadership.
- ٢ - Understand the nature of job satisfaction.
- ٣ - Stand on the reality of leadership and its relationship with job satisfaction I have a public secondary school teachers in Egypt.
- ٤ - stand on the reality of transformational leadership and job satisfaction from the teachers' point of view.
- ٥ - arrive at a conception proposal for how to activate the relationship between transformational leadership and job satisfaction for teachers of public secondary schools in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Study Approach:

The study relied on a descriptive approach as the most appropriate to the nature of this subject research approaches, as it seeks to determine the current status of the problem and then describe and identify their causes and formulated in the form of questions to find.

Among the most important findings of the study:

١. study on the lack of possession of the principals of a clear vision for the future confirmed to work on the transfer of employees with them.
٢. Some managers use to their influence and their place at the head of the school management in personal gain for themselves.
٣. The study confirmed that the job satisfaction of the teacher is reduced when direct dealings with the school principal.
٤. The study showed that the teacher does not receive appropriate encouragement and appreciation from the Director.

One of the main recommendations recommended by the study:

The study recommended several recommendations, among which was the emphasis on the need to establish specialized centers in the selection of school principals, and work to hold regular training sessions for them, to train them on the latest leadership systems that help them do their work optimally leadership.



هـ- أحمد لطفي إبراهيم طایل
تمكين معلمي التعليم الثانوي العام في ضوء مدخل إدارة التغيير بمحافظة
الغربية " دراسة حالة "

Ahmed Lotfy Ibrahim Tayel

**Enabling General Secondary Education Teachers in The Light of The
Approach of The Administration to Change "A Case Study"**

ABSTRACT

Abounding times we live in many of the challenges and variables, most notably and most influential in the educational systems, globalization and scientific and technological progress, and the enormous development of the means of communication. Accordingly, the process of improving the quality of education in general, and secondary education, in particular, became of interest to a broad decision-makers, in order to become a secondary education is a right for all and to impose equal and move him from being the weakest link in the educational system to become a starting base. There is no doubt that the many changes and challenges facing the education and public secondary school system in particular, He stressed the importance of empowerment because of its role in improving the relationship between the President and subordinates, Where this relationship constitutes the foundation stone for the success of the development and adoption of methods within all organizations It is this sense of empowerment has become a big Link prevailing trends in development and on the development of the human aspect within the organization.



٦- أحمد عبد العاطي عبدالعال طلحة
التطوير التنظيمي للمدرسة الثانوية العامة بمصر في ضوء مدخل الإدارة
الاستراتيجية

Ahmed Abdelaty Abdelaal Talha

Organizational Development of General Secondary School in Egypt in
the light of Strategic Management Approach

ABSTRACT

Recognizing theoretical dimensional of organizational development, Recognizing theoretical dimensional of Strategic Management , Detecting the reality of the Organizational Development of General Secondary School in Egypt in the light of Strategic Management Approach ,Making a suggested proposal for the Organizational Development of General Secondary School in Egypt in the light of Strategic Management Approach . General secondary schools suffers from weak organizational capacity, and this may be due to laxity in the initiative to deal with my plan an appropriate strategy to develop the secondary school accepted public, lack of managerial skills among managers to apply strategy commensurate with the changes and updates to the functionality of school organization, increasing the number of administrators within the Organization and overlapping responsibilities between administrative levels. researcher uses descriptive in this study, and the (SOWT) analysis method . The following are some of the results of the field study, including aspects General of strengths , weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats: strengths & Opportunities in : The use of information systems and information technology in performing tasks, Secondary Schools

قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- محمد عطية السيد القاضي
أساليب التفكير في ضوء أبعاد البنية المعرفية لدى طلبة الصف الثاني
الثانوي العام

Mohamed Attia El sied Al Kadyi

**Thinking Styles In the Light of Cognitive Structure Dimensions for
Second grade Students in the Public Secondary**

ABSTRACT

Thinking Styles In the Light of Cognitive Structure Dimensions for Second grade Students in the Public Secondary. The present study aims to Examine Thinking Styles in the Light of Cognitive Structure Dimensions for Second grade Students in the Public Secondary. The study sample included a group of ٢٠٠ students from the secondary school students, from sections of (literary and scientific) from School Chaabas elshohada the secondary in the province Kafr El Sheikh and school Sanhour Elmadena the secondary in the province Kafr El Sheikh, and the range of students age is between (١٥-١٧ years) With an average (١٩٧.٧٤) month and a standard deviation (٢.٦٥) . the Study used socio-economic and cultural level measure. Thinking Styles measure and Cognitive Structure measure. The results of study indicate to the following: The existence of a positive relationship statistically significant at the level (٠.٠٥ - ٠.٠١) between thinking Styles and the cognitive Structure Dimensions of methods (bonding, regulation, differentiation and the quantum of knowledge) I have a college degree and second grade secondary students. the lack of statistically significant effect on referring to the gender (male and female) in the cognitive dimensions interdependence and differentiation of knowledge and organization of knowledge and total degree of cognitive structure for second grade general secondary students. While there is statistically significant effect on the ٠.٠٥ level referring to the gender of (male and female) in the quantum of knowledge as one of the dimensions the cognitive structure of the second year general secondary students. The lack of statistically significant effect referring to the student allocate (a scientific a literary) in the cognitive structure of the dimensions for the second year general secondary students.

Keywords: Thinking Styles. Cognitive Structure dimensions for Second grade Students in the Public Secondary.



٢- مروة فتحي يوسف علي يونس

إدراك طلاب الجامعة لتوافق أبائهم الزوجي وتأثيره على ذكائهم الوجداني
وتحصيلهم الأكاديمي

Marwa Fathy Youssef Aly Younes

University Student's Perception of Their parental Marital Adjustment and Its Effect on Their Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to detecting the Effect Level of marital Adjustment As perceived by sons on the Emotional Intelligence And Academic Achievement to university students. and the application of these stand ards and tests: test of marital Adjustment Asperceived by sons, test of Emotional Intelligence . the study sample consisted of (٥٠٤) university students from four Faculty, two artsfaculty and two sciences faculty has averaged chronological age for this sample (١٨-٢٢) year, Average age (٢٠), Standard deviation (٢.٠٧) .

The Present Study: deduced the following results:

- There are significant differences for level of marital Adjustment As perceived by sons (high/ medium/ low) on Emotional Intelligence . and Academic Achievement for university students.
- There are significant relationship between marital Adjustment and emotional Intelligence, Academic Achievement for university students .
- There are significant differences for all the gender (Female/ Male), Academic Specialization (Science/ Arts), Years (First/ Last) and interactions on the marital Adjustment Apperceived by sons for university students .
- There are significant differences for all the gender (Female / Male), Academic Specialization (Science / Arts) , years (first / last) and Interactions on the branches of Emotional Intelligence for University students .
- There are significant differences for all the gender (Female / Male), Academic Specialization (Science / Arts) , years (first / last) and Interactions on Academic Achievement for University students .

key words: Marital Adjustment – Emotional Intelligence – Academic Achievement .



٣- إحسان نصر عطا الله هنداوي
العلاقات البنائية لأساليب التفكير والذاكرة العاملة بالحل الابداعي للمشكلات
في ضوء مهارات اتخاذ القرار كوسيط لذوى صعوبات التعلم والعاديين
Ehsan Nasr Atalla Hendawy
Structural Relationships of Thinking Styles, Working Memory with
Creative Problem Solving in the Light of Decision Making Skills as an
Intermediate for Learning Disabled and Normal Pupils

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to reach the causal structural model to explain the relationship of thinking styles, working memory with creative problem solving in the light of decision making skills as an intermediate for learning disabled and normal from fifth grade pupils at some primary schools of Kafr EL-Sheikh. The tools of the study include: The Quick Neurological Screening Test. Prepared by/ Abd El- Wahab Kamel (١٩٨٩). Estimate the scale behavior to sort the cases of learning difficulties. Prepared by / Mustafa Kamel. (١٩٩٠) Working Memory Test. Prepared by/ Alaa Eddin Elnagar (٢٠١٤), the Creative Problem Solving Test. Prepared by /the researcher. The study found a structural model shows the direct and indirect effects between both of thinking styles, working memory with creative problem solving in the light of decision making skills as intermediate for mathematics learning disabled and normal pupils.

The Key Words: The Structural Model, Thinking Styles, Working Memory, Creative Problem Solving, Decision Making Skills, Mathematics Learning Disabilities.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- أفراح محمد علي عطية السنباوي
فعالية برنامج وسائط متعددة في تنمية مهارات الحس العددي والتفكير الرياضي
لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم الأساسي

Afrah Mohamed Ali Al-Snbawi

The Effectiveness of a multimedia program in Developing Mathematical Thinking and Number sense Among Basic Education First Stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

Research objectives:

To identify the ability to which second grader elementary students to solve the achievement test, number sense test, mathematical thinking test, on the unit of numbers and operations on it.

To determine the effectiveness of using multimedia educational program in developing the capacity of the second grader students on the achievement test, the number sense test, mathematical thinking test performance.

٢- Research problem:

What is the effectiveness of multi-media program in developing skills of number sense and mathematical thinking among primary school students?

Research results

The effectiveness of multi-media program in developing skills of number sense and mathematical thinking among primary school students.



٢- نورهان عادل إبراهيم البنا
بناء اختبار لقياس مستوى الكفاءة فى الترجمة لدارسى اللغة الانجليزية غير
المتخصصين

Nourhan Adel Ibrahim El-Banna

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRANSLATION TEST FOR MEASURING NON-
SPECIALIST EFL LEARNER'S TRANSLATION PROFICIENCY**

ABSTRACT

The current research work presents the different stages of developing and validating a multiple-choice translation test for measuring EFL learners' proficiency in translating texts from English into Arabic and vice versa. The construction of this test (part one and part two) underwent different procedures which can be summed up as follows: (١) selecting the translation skills to be tested (٢) test material selection; (٣) writing test items; (٤) tryout test administration; and (٥) scoring the tryout test in an open-ended format which was administered to ٥٤٨ non-specialist EFL learners, males and females at the Faculty of Education, Kafrelsheikh University. After assembling the experimental test form in a multiple choice lay out, it was administered to ٤٩٠ non-specialist EFL learners at the Faculty of Education, Kafrelsheikh. The findings indicated that the test validity and reliability and test item analyses data indicated the test as a whole provides good assessment of non-specialist EFL learners' proficiency in translating English texts into Arabic and vice versa (٣٣ Tables are included).



٢- وليد فوزي أمين الجندي
فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على التعليم المختلط في التحصيل ومهارات البحث
الرقمي لدى طلاب الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي

Waleed Fawzy Ameen Elgendy

The Effectiveness of a suggested program Based on blended
Learning in Achievement and Digital Search for Basic Education second
Stage Students

ABSTRACT

The results proved the effectiveness of the program, as following :

There are statistically significant difference (at 0.05 level) between the means of marks' rates of the experimental and control group in achievement post-test related to the cognitive aspects of digital research skills in favor of the experimental group .

There are statistically significant differences (at 0.05 level) between the means of marks' rates of the experimental and control groups in the post observation card related to the performance aspects of digital research skills in favor of the experimental group.

There is a statistically significant difference (at 0.05 level) between the mean marks' rate of the experimental group in both, the pre-and post applications of achievement related to the cognitive domain of digital research skills in favor of the post – test.

There is a statistically significant difference (at 0.05 level) between the mean marks' rate of the experimental group in both the pre – and post application of the observation card related performative domain of digital research skills in favor of the post application.

The research recommended by providing the suitable environment of the blended learning and providing the suitable training of this sort of learning, for teachers at schools, and using educational platforms in the educational process, especially Edmodo.



٤- سهير محمود إبراهيم عبد الرحمن
تصور مقترح لمنهج الدراسات الاجتماعية بالصف الثامن من مرحلة التعليم
الأساسي في ضوء فكرة الوسطية وتأثيره على الوعي بها

Soheir Mahmoud Ibrahim Abdul Rahman

A Suggested View of Basic Education Eighth Grade Social Studies Curriculum in the Light of Intermediation and it's Effect on Awareness of Social Studies

ABSTRACT

This research work aimed at making a suggested perspective for the curriculum of social studies in the 8th grade of basic education in the light of the idea of moderation and its effect on awareness of this moderation . to achieve this end , adapted the following procedures : designing a list of basic dimensions as well as of sub_ dimensions . That should be included in social studies curriculum of 8th grade ٢- analyzing the objectives and the content of social studies in the 8th grade ٣- setting a suggested perspective for 8th grade curriculum of social studies ٤- teaching a suggested unit on the basis of this perspective to ascertain its effectiveness ٥- developing a measure for awareness based on the idea of moderation to assess the extent of its effect on awareness of 8th grade pupils . The participants in this study consisted of a ١٠٠ pupils (males and females) who were divided into an experimental and a control group . the researcher depended on the following methods analytical descriptive method , and the quasi – experimental method . The research variables were : the independent variable is the suggested perspective in the light of the idea of moderation , the dependent variable : awareness of the idea of moderation . the research proved the validity of the hypotheses as follows : there are significant differences at the (٠.٠٠١ level) between the mean scores of pupils in the post testing : experimental and central groups in the dimensions of history , policy , civilization , economy , ethics , and religion in favor of the experimental group .



٥- إسراء أحمد السعيد شرف

تقويم الأداء الكتابي الإبداعي لدى طلاب شعبة اللغة الفرنسية بكلية التربية
بجامعة كفر الشيخ في ضوء استخدام إستراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة

Esraa Ahmed El-saeed Sharaf

**Évaluation de la Performance Écrite Créative chez les Étudiants du
Département de Français à la Faculté de Pédagogie de Kafr El-Cheikh à
la Lueur de l'Emploi des Stratégies Métacognitives**

ABSTRACT

A la lumière des résultats de cette recherche, nous pourrions recommander de / d' :

Aider les étudiants à découvrir par eux-mêmes les faiblesses dans leurs processus mentaux afin de les entraîner à s'auto évaluer.

Evaluer le niveau de la performance des étudiants régulièrement et garder les résultats de chaque étudiant dans les diverses compétences de la langue française.

Déterminer les difficultés et les problèmes qui affrontent les étudiants pendant l'apprentissage de la performance écrite créative et préciser les nouvelles méthodes pour y remédier.

Développer les compétences de la performance écrite créative aux différentes disciplines éducatives.

Encourager les ateliers de la performance écrite créative afin de découvrir et développer les niveaux étudiants.

Créer une atmosphère de créativité pendant l'apprentissage des langues étrangères.

Aider les étudiants à devenir plus autonomes en ce qui concerne le développement des compétences langagières.

Prendre en compte les intérêts et les besoins des étudiants dans l'apprentissage des compétences de la performance écrite créative.



٦- فوزية محمد عبد العال عبد العال
فعالية برنامج قائم على حل المشكلات فى تنمية مهارات التحدث لطلاب
الثانوية

Fawzia Mohamed Abdel Aal

The Effectiveness of a Problem-Based Learning Program in
Developing English Speaking Skills of Secondary School Students

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of using a problem – based learning program (PBLP) in developing some EFL speaking skills of secondary school students. The participants of this study were ٦٠ second year secondary school students , within the age range of ١٥- ١٦, studying at Old Secondary School for Girls located in Kafr El-Shiekh, Egypt. This study adopted a quasi – experimental design. Two classes participated in the study. Class (a) was chosen randomly assigned to two groups: a control group and an experimental group .The participants study in a governmental secondary school .So, all students are roughly in the same level of socio-economic status. The researcher selected the sample of students for some reasons. There is no tension in the final exam in their grade, the researcher works as a senior teacher in this stage, the experimental group (n= ٣٠) and class (B) served as the control group (n=٣٠). The experimental group students were exposed to the PBLP for ١٥ sessions to teach the speaking content whereas the control group students received the same speaking content without the instruction of PBLP. The tool of this study was an EFL performance speaking test prepared by the researcher .The EFL speaking test was administered to the two groups before the treatment. Both groups were at the same level of EFL speaking skills as indicated by the pre- test .After exposing the experimental group students to the (PBLP), the EFL speaking test was re-administered to the two groups. An independent – sample test was utilized for the purpose of data analysis. The results of the study also indicated that the PBLP was effective in developing second year secondary school students' speaking skills.

Key Words: Problem -Based Learning Program , secondary school students, EFL speaking skill.



V- سيمون سعيد أنيس فرج

**علاج بعض صعوبات تعلم مادة علم النفس لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية من
خلال إستراتيجية تدريس قائمة على الذكاءات المتعددة**

Simon Saeid Anis Farag

**TREATING SOME LEARNING DIFFICULTIES OF THE PSYCHOLOGY
COURSE THROUGH A STRATEGY BASED ON MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES
FOR SECONDARY STAGE STUDENTS**

ABSTRACT

The present research aimed to the treatment of learning difficulties of psychology course for secondary stage students through a program based on multiple intelligences. The sample of the present research consisted of seventeen boys and girls of the second grade students with learning difficulties and the researcher used the experimental design with one experimental group. For the hypotheses of the research, there are statistical differences between the average of the pre measurement and the post measurement grades of learning difficulties of the psychology course which are related to the learner, teacher, curriculum, school, evaluation and learning. The tools of the research: Statistical test for measuring learning difficulties of psychology course for the second grades (prepared by the researcher). A list of learning difficulties of psychology course for the second grade students (prepared by the researcher). A training program based on multiple intelligence for students with learning difficulties (prepared by researcher).

The present results resulted in achieving all the hypothesis of the research which refers to the effect of the training program which is based on multiple intelligence on the treatment of some learning difficulties of psychology course for the second grade students.

Keywords: multiple intelligence, learning difficulties, Psychology



٨- ناني مسعد أحمد البقلي

تشخيص أسباب الأخطاء الإملائية من وجهة نظر المعلمين والموجهين والخبراء في ضوء مواصفات الأداء الإملائي لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي

Nany Mosaad Ahmed Mohammed El-bakly

Diagnosing the Reasons for Dictation Mistakes from Experts` , Supervisors` , and Teachers` Perspective in the light of Dictation Performance Specifications for Second Stage– Basic Education Students

ABSTRACT

The study aims at characterizing the reasons of misspellings from the point of the teachers, mentors and experts in the light of spell performance specifications concerning the second-grade pupils of the primary education. The study prepared its tools which consist of three categories order to achieve this aim.

The first category: a questionnaire of the spell-preformance specifications concerning the second-grade pupils of the primary education.

The second category: a personal test.

The third category: a questionnaire of the reasons of misspellings from the perspective of the teachers, mentors and experts.

The study reached to the existence of ٢٢ mistakes, the low-level of the students' performance in the writing dictation and the low-level of the teachers' performance during the dictation classes. The misspellings can not be attributed to one only reason



٩- زينب فوزى محمد حموده
أثر وعى معلمى اللغة العربية بمهارات المراجعة على
الأداء الكتابى لدى تلاميذ مرحلة التعليم الأساسى
Zeinab Fawzy Mohammad Hamouda

**The Impact of Arabic Teachers' Awareness of Revising Skills on the
Writing Performance for Basic Stage Pupils**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to verify awareness of the Arabic language teachers in the revision skills in written expression processes, and the impact on the written performance level of the students at the end of basic education (the third preparatory in Egypt - Ninth Middle in Kuwait) through test measures of the awareness of Arabic language teachers and their familiarity with the skills of the revision, and composition test in a sample of (the third preparatory in Egypt - Ninth Middle in Kuwait) pupils it consisted of (١٠٥٨) from Kallin schools (shubrato) prep school, Martyr Hilal (sarawah) joint prep, prep old girls, and junior new Npn, Musharraf prep common, Saadia Preparatory School for Girls Badarta and Kafr El-Sheikh Altalimetin Governorate of Kafr El-Sheikh, Arab Republic of Egypt, and schools (medium common Levantine to Bnat- medium Naila Girls - medium fatty for girls - girl heel Nusseibeh medium for Girls - common authorized him for Girls - Amer Ibn Umar medium for Boys - Abdul Mohsen Al-Kharafi middle school for Boys

ثانياً : الدكتوراه

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- نبويه أحمد عزت إبراهيم العبد

فعالية برنامج معرفي سلوكي وبرنامج إرشادي أسري للتخفيف من حدة
فقدان الشهية العصبي لدى المراهقات ذوات الوسواس القهري

Nabawia Ahmed Ezzat Ibraheem ELAbd

**Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Program and Family
Counseling Program to reduce the severity of Anorexia Nervosa among
female teenagers with obsessive compulsive disorder**

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to detect on the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral program and family counseling program to reduce the severity of Anorexia Nervosa among female teenagers with obsessive compulsive disorder.

Instruments :

- (١) Anorexia Nervosa scale prepared by/ Mohammed AlNooby (٢٠١٠).
- (٢) Case study for college students prepared by Amal Baza (٢٠١٢).
- (٣) Cognitive Behavioral program prepared by/ the researcher.
- (٤) Obsessive Compulsive disorder scale prepared by Amal Baza (٢٠٠٥).
- (٥) Family counseling program prepared by the researcher.

Study Sample: Study sample is consisted of two groups; First Experimental group (٥ female teenagers) and Second Experimental group (٥ mothers).

The results :

- There are statistically significant differences between the average of cognitive behavioral therapy group ranks in pre and post measurements on Anorexia Nervosa scale for the post the post measurement.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the average of cognitive behavioral therapy group ranks in the post and follow up measurements on Anorexia Nervosa scale.

- There are statistically significant differences between the average of family counseling group ranks in the two measurements pre and post on Anorexia Nervosa scale for the post the post measurement.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the average of family counseling group ranks in the post and follow up measurements on Anorexia Nervosa scale.
- There is a dynamic family is responsible for the high class on anorexia nervosa scale conditions.



٢- هالة نشأت أحمد زايد
فاعلية كل من برنامج علاج كلامي وبرنامج سيكودرامي لتخفيف حدة
اضطراب الأصوات الكلامية لدى الأطفال في الحلقة الأولى من مرحلة التعليم
الأساسي

Hala Ahmed Nashat Zayed
Effectiveness of Each of Treatment Program and Psychodrama To
Decrease Words sounds disturbance in Children In the First Cycle of
Basic Education

ABSTRACT

A -theoretical importance:

- Shed light on the disorder sounds of words, and Tathiraha negative impact on the various aspects of growth, and the students interact with others, especially family.
- Parents' involvement in the implementation of my program and Psychodrama provided for pupils who suffer from the disorder sounds of words through household activities and follow-up of student performance, as this has a positive impact on accelerating treatment, and dissemination of the positive impact of the program and its continuation.
- Shed light on aspects of the techniques and strategies of my program and Psychodrama and the most important activities that must be contained.

B Applied Popularity:

- Build my program and Psychodrama science-based precision would contribute to identify the disorder sounds of words and treat the primary school pupils, can use it in clinics and institutions therapeutic treatment.
- Alleviating the vote verbal skills disorder among primary school pupils especially the fifth grade through treatment and verbal program Psychodrama program including remedial training sessions for students and sessions guidance for parents, which may contribute to preventing the negative effects of these disorders on social, behavioral, psychological and academic aspects of these students.



٣- أشجان محمد عبد الستار شمس الدين
فاعلية برنامج البرمجة اللغوية العصبية لتحسين مهارات التواصل اللفظي
لدى أطفال الأوتيزم لخفض إيذاء الذات
Ashgan Mohammed Abd El Sattar Shams El deen
The Effectiveness of Neuro-Linguistic Programming of verbal
Communication Skills for Autistic Children and Their Families in
Reducing self-harm

ABSTRACT

This study aims to check the effectiveness of programming software Neuro Linguistic to improve verbal communication skills of autistic child to reduce self harming and verification of its effectiveness in achieving its objectives and the continuation of its impact after two months of its application study sample consisted of ten children of autistic children and their mother from an institution with special needs to communicate and autistic and then split the sample into two equal groups, The study sample consisted of (١٠) children of autistic children and their mothers from one institution to address the Special Needs to communicate and Autistic unite Kafr El-Shikh and the sample was divided into two unequal, Experimental group: consisted of (٥) children of Autistic children and their mothers were their application program, The control group : consisted of (٥) children of autistic children and their mother program does not apply them Ages ranging from lapsing (٢-٦) years and ratios between their intelligence (٥٦-٦٧) The study used a quasi-experimental approach and clinical approach, The study Goddard intelligence and scale, autistic child Prepared returned Adel Abd Ellah :used the following tools preparation (٢٠٠٢) and a list of symptoms of autism assess the localization Adel Abd Ellah (٢٠٠٦) investment case study of children with special needs (non-ordinary) prepare hopes Amal Abd El Samie Baza scale and verbal communication for the preparation of the researcher and the measure of self-collimation behavior researcher and NLP program for mothers and verbal communication program for children prepared by the researcher, Results of the study has resulted in: The NLP program and verbal communication program for children shown effective in improving verbal communication with autistic children which led to the reduction of self-harm have.



ع- أحمد عبد الله محمد صبره
فعالية برنامج إرشادي إنتقائي لخفض حدة اللجلجة وأثره على الفهم
القرائي لدى عينة من تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم الأساسي
Ahmed Abdullah Mohammed patience
the effectiveness of selective mentoring program to reduce unit
Allgeljh and its impact on Reading Comprehension among a sample of
students of the first cycle of basic education

ABSTRACT

This study Kdastahedvt disclosure of the effectiveness of the counseling program in the selective reduction Allgeljh and its impact on Reading Comprehension among a sample of students of the first cycle of basic education, and the continued effectiveness of the program on them during the follow-up period. For this study included a sample of ٢٠ students from the first episode of the disciples of basic education (١٢ Zkor- ٨ females) who suffer from Allgeljh, and suffer from a decrease in Reading Comprehension, and between the ages of (١٠-١٣) years, with an average age of (١١.٣), and a standard deviation of (١.٢٧), where the sample was divided into two groups of equal number of each one of them (١٠) students, the first group, namely, (the experimental group), which received an interference therapeutically through the counseling program, and the second is (the control group) .

The most tools in the study: Form disorders case study

Fluency student preparation (Mona assigned ٠.٢٠٠٨) and test Allgeljh severity of preparation (Sid Ahmed Albhas ٠.٢٠٠٥) and test Reading Comprehension for children Preparation (Khairy al-Maghazi ٠.١٩٩٨) and Indicative Programme selective preparation (researcher) has resulted in the results of the study for : the presence of statistically significant differences between the differences Mediterranean Order degrees experimental and control groups in the telemetric for the experimental group in performance on the test severity Allgeljh and Reading Comprehension test at the level of significance

(٠.٠١) and no statistically significant differences among the middle ranks of the experimental group in the two measurements pre and post in favor of telemetric in performance on the test severity Allgeljh and test Reading Comprehension at a level of significance (٠.٠١) and that there were no statistically significant differences between the mean differences Order of the experimental group in the two measurements in the post and the iterative performance on the test severity Allgeljh and Reading Comprehension test , where he was the difference between the two measurements dimensional and non- iterative D .



٥- سمر السيد حسن محمد
فاعلية برنامج للتدريب على السلوك التوكيدي لتخفيض الخجل لدى المراهقين المكفوفين

Samar Elsayed Hassan Mohammed

The effectiveness of a training program on Assertive Behaviour for Decreasing Shyness for Blind Teenagers

ABSTRACT

The study targeted: the use of training assertive behavior to reduce shyness and raise assertive behavior in adolescents blind. The sample experimental group and a control of each of (٥). (٢) males and (٢) females who have a high level of shyness scale and a low level on a scale assertive behavior. And the first case study of his case with the highest scores on a scale of shyness and lower scores on a scale assertive behavior and the second with the highest scores on a scale less assertive behavior and grades shyness scale. The program lasted ٢٢ hearing: ١- measure of affirmative / Amal Baza behavior (٢٠٠٧) ٢- Shyness / prepared by the researcher scale. ٣- Status study / Amal Baza study (٢٠٠٥) ٤- Test T-A-T Murray (١٩٢٥) ٥- Clinical interviews ٦- Training program on assertive behavior / prepared by the researcher. concludes. ١- the behavior assertive in raising and reduce the shyness among adolescents blind. ٢- the continuing effectiveness of the training program among adolescents blind during the follow-up period (a month and a half). ٣. The presence of some of the factors that affect the dynamic behavior assertive and shame among adolescents blind. Keywords (shame - assertive behavior - training assertive behavior).



٦- نادية عبدالرحمن زكى الأشعل
فاعلية برنامج إرشادى معرفى سلوكى وإرشادى أسرى فى زيادة الكفاءة
الاجتماعية للأطفال الموهوبين ذوي صعوبات التعلم فى الحلقة الأولى من
التعليم الأساسى

Nadia Abd-El Rahman Zaki El-Ashal

The effectiveness of a cognitive behavioral counselling program and
family counselling program to increasing the social competence for
gifted children with learning disabilities in the first episode of basic
education

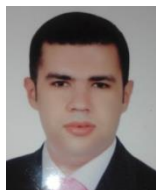
ABSTRACT

The study aimed to verify the effectiveness of the Indicative of cognitive behavioral program and mentoring program prisoners in increasing social competence of gifted children with learning the first episode of the basic education difficulties, this study are significant in that they shed light on a special class of society worthy of study they are talented class people with difficulties learning.

It was based on guidance cognitive-behavioral program design, and mentoring program prisoners of both of them from a range of sessions designed to increase social competence consists in a sample study of gifted children with learning difficulties, and consists of ٢٤ boys and girls were divided into four groups: an experimental group first (٦) children, and a second experimental group (٦) children, and a third trial (٦) children, and a fourth officer (٦) children.

Tools of the study: - The work of the scale for the detection of talented people with learning difficulties (the researcher), and the measure of social competence (the researcher), and the mentoring program of cognitive behavioral (the researcher), and the mentoring program of prisoners (the researcher), was used mental aptitude test (preparation / Musa), and test innovation (By / Manasseh), and form a case study of the children of non-ordinary (By / Bazh).

Results of the study: yielded results on the effectiveness of both the program extension cognitive-behavioral and Indicative Programme prisoners in increasing social competence of gifted children with learning difficulties (experimental groups members) and the continued effectiveness of both the program extension cognitive-behavioral and Indicative Programme prisoners in increasing social competence of gifted children with learning Disabilities (the experimental group) during the follow-up period.



٧- صلاح أحمد إبراهيم الشيشيني
فعالية برنامج إرشادي إنتقائي للتأهيل الاجتماعي والنفسي للمعاقين عقليا
القابلين للتدريب من الشباب وأثره على الرضا المهني لديهم

Salah Ahmed Ebrahim Elshishiny

The Effectiveness of a Counseling – Selective Programme for
Psychological and social Rehabilitation of Trainable Mentally
Retarded Youth Its Effect on their Professional Satisfaction

ABSTRACT

The current study aims to disclose – discover the effectiveness of selective guiding program of social and psychological rehabilitation to the mentally disabled that have the ability of training among the youth, and improve the level of their professional satisfaction. The sample consisted of (١٠) of students of Mental Education School for the mentally disabled- at Kafrelsheikh Governorate, who have the ability to training, their average of time age is : (٢١.٣٠٠) , standard deviation : (١.٢٣٧٤) , the average of IQ. (Intelligence Quotient) were (٤٨.٣٠٠) degree, the researcher used the Experimental program (Experimental Design, unilateral Group).

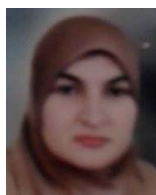
The researcher used a form to study the case of students with special needs, Preparation / Amal Abd Elsamea Baza , (٢٠١٥) , and Stanford-Binet Test (S-B) for Intelligence , Arabization, preparation and legalization of Masry Abd Elhamid Hanoura (٢٠٠٤), and the scale of professional satisfaction for students with mentally disabled who have the ability to training (preparation of the researcher) .

The results of this study came to the effectiveness of selective guiding program of social and psychological rehabilitation to the mentally disabled which have the ability of training among the youth, in improvement the professional satisfaction at the Experimental Group, on the scale of professional satisfaction, where the results indicated that there are statistically significant differences at the level of (٠.٠٥) between the average scores of members of the experimental group on the pre- and post-measurement of professional satisfaction for the benefit of the post-measurement.

Also, it indicated to there is no that there are statistically between the average scores of members of the experimental group on the post and follow up-measurement of professional satisfaction after applying the program.

Key words of:

Selective guiding - Social and psychological rehabilitation - Mentally disabled who have the ability of training - Professional satisfaction.



**٨- مي أنور محمد خليفة
فعالية برنامج للعلاج بالفن في تنمية التدفق النفسي ومهارات التواصل لدى
عينة من الأطفال الموهوبين ذوي الإعاقة السمعية**

Mai Anwer Mohammed Khalifa

**The effectiveness of an Art Therapy program in developing Flow and
communication skills among as ample of Gifted with Hearing
Impairment**

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to verification of the effectiveness of program of art therapy in psychological flow and communication skills among as ample of gifted children with hearing disability development ,is study aims to interested in the special category of society worthy of study of children who are gifted with hearing impairment .

-Study tools:-detection for gifted children ,case study of non ordinary form, psychological pre parathion flow meter and measure of over all communication skills of children by :Anal Abele same Baza .



**٩- وردة فؤاد قطب الغنام
برنامج إرشادي عقلائي إنفعالي لتنمية مهارات الإستقلال الذاتي وتحسين
جودة الحياة لدي المراهقين المكفوفين**

Warda Foud Kotob Elghanam

**The Effectiveness of a behavioral rational emotional counseling
program in creasing the self – in dependence skills and thus improving
the quality of life for the blind a dolescants**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study: to identify the effectiveness of the counseling program Rational Emotive for the development of the skills of autonomy and improve the quality of life in adolescents blind, and ensure the continuity of the program 's effectiveness Ali Altjdrebeh group after follow - up period, which lasted for a month and a half and study sample consisted of ٢٠ adolescents blind (١٠) as a group experimental exposed to the program, (١٠) as a group Z armpit was not exposed to the program, the study included the following tools:

- Maharrat autonomy scale. Prepared by the researcher
- Quality of life scale. Prepared by the researcher
- Indicative program of Rational Emotive. Preparation for researcher

The study found the following results:

١. The effectiveness of the counseling program in the rational development of autonomy skills and improve the quality of life of blind teenagers
٢. The continued effectiveness of the counseling program in the rational development of autonomy skills and improve the quality of life in the experimental group of teenagers blind during follow - up period of up to a month and a half.



١١- السيد عبد السميع حسن أحمد
فعالية برنامج إرشادي أسري وبرنامج قائم على أنشطة اللعب في تنمية
مهارات التعبير الانفعالي لدى أطفال الأوتيزم
El-Sayed Abd El- Samei Hassan Ahmed
The Effectiveness of a family counseling Program and a Play -
activity based of Program in developing emotive expression skills for
autistic children

ABSTRACT

This study aims to detect the effectiveness A Family Counseling Program and A play-activity based on Program in Developing Emotive Expression Skills for Autistic Children and check the continuity of their effectiveness after the follow-up period .

The study sample consists of (١٥) male children with Autism their ages between (٨ - ١٢) years old in The Institution of "Ali ben Abi -Talib" for Impaired ones - Alexandria and " Dar El-Hanan" for Impaired ones , The sample are divided to ٢ equivalent groups: a control group; (٥) male autistic children practice the ordinary activities. and experimental (١) group; (٥) male autistic children applied to the family counseling program on their mothers , and experimental (٢) group ; (٥) male autistic children applied to the play-activity program.

The study tools include : Autistic Child scale by\ Adel Abdullah (٢٠٠٥) , Emotive Expression Skills scale for Autistic children, A Family Counseling Program and A play-activity based on Program (prepared by researcher). and A case study by/ Amal Baza (٢٠١٥).

The study uses the quasi – experimental curriculum, that aims to examine the impact of experimental variables (independent variable) A Family Counseling Program and A play-activity based on Program on (the dependent variable) Skills for Autistic Children.

The study results the effectiveness A Family Counseling Program and A play-activity based on Program in Developing Emotive Expression Skills for Autistic Children and check the continuity of their effectiveness after the follow-up period for Autistic Children.

Descriptors / Key Words: Autism, Emotive Expression Skills, Family Counseling, play-activity

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- سحر عزمى محمد عطا الله

تأثير التفاعل بين خرائط التفكير وبعض أساليب التعلم فى تعديل التصورات
البديلة وتنمية التفكير الاستدلالي فى العلوم لدى تلاميذ مرحلة التعليم
الأساسي

Sahar Azmy Mohammed Attala

**The Effect of Interaction between Thinking maps and some learning
styles in alternative conception Modification and Reasoning Thinking
Development in Science for Basic Stage Students**

ABSTRACT

The current research aimed at exploring The effect if Interaction between Thinking Maps and Some Learning styles in Alternative conception Modification and Reasoning Thinking Development in Science Basic Stage students.

The study consists of

- ١- Diagnostic sample that includes (١٠٨ boys and girls) of first grade preparatory pupils
- ٢- Exploratory sample that involves (٢٤ boys and girls) of first grade preparatory pupils
- ٣- Experimental sample that comprises (٨٦ boys and girls) of first grade preparatory pupils who has been divided into two groups: the experimental group and the control group.

Research results:

١- There is a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the pupils who belongs to the both of experimental and control groups; about the test of alternative conceptions post test that made according to the learning style in favor of the experimental group.

٢- There is a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the pupils who belongs to the both of experimental and control groups; about the test of reasoning thinking post test that made in accordance with learning style for the sake of the experimental group.

٣- There is a statistically significant influence of the interaction that occurs between the instructional treatment and the learning style (superficial\ deep); moreover, the effect of this interaction on the pupils performance in the test of alternative conceptions posttest.

٤- There is a statistically significant influence of the interaction that occurs between the instructional treatment and the learning style (superficial\ deep); beside, the effect of this interaction on the pupils performance in the test of reasoning thinking post test.

٥- There is a statistically significant relationship between the modification of alternative conceptions and reasoning thinking about the posttest performance of the pupils who belongs to the experimental group.



٢- أسامة على عبد العزيز العقدة
فعالية خرائط التفكير في الاستيعاب المفاهيمي وكتابة المعادلات الكيميائية
ومهارات التفكير الأساسية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية

Ossama Aly Abdel-Aziz El-okda

The Effectiveness of Thinking Maps in Conceptual Understanding ,
Writing of Chemical Equations and Basic Thinking Skills among
Secondary School Students

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to develop first year secondary school students', Conceptual Understanding, Writing of Chemical Equations, Some of Basic Thinking Skills by using A thinking Maps. the research sample selected was from first year secondary school students and Divided into two group: experimental group and control group .the experimental group studied the content using a thinking maps ,whereas a traditional method was used with the control group.

-The research developed only four conceptual understanding aspects (explanation, interpretation, application, perspective), writing of chemical equations and five basic thinking skills(Observation, Classification, Measuring, Predicting, Inferring)



٣- إيمان عبد العليم سيد احمد جمعة
تأثير برنامج قائم على التعليم المدمج في التحصيل وتنمية مهارات تصميم
المواقع التعليمية ونشرها لدى طلاب الجامعة

Eman Abd El-Aleem Sayed Ahmed Gomaa

**The Effect of a Programme Based on Blended Learning on the
Achievement and Development of the Skills of Designing Educational
Sites and its Dissemination among University Students.**

ABSTRACT

The research tools were:

A pre/post achievement test to measure the cognitive aspect required for designing educational Websites and its spread among Girls faculties at King Khalid University (prepared by researcher).

Note Card to measure the skills of designing educational Websites and its spread among Girls Colleges at King Khalid University (prepared by researcher).

A list of the main topics and its classification into knowledge and special skills of designing educational sites and its spread among girls colleges at King Khalid University.

A list of criteria for the design of educational sites and its spread among the girls college at King Khalid University.

A program based on integrated learning will develop knowledge and skills of designing educational sites and its spread among the girls colleges at King Khalid University.

The search reached the following conclusions: that there is an impact of the proposed program based on the integrated education in the development of knowledge and skills of the design of educational sites and its spread among the university students.

The research included a number of recommendations and proposals of later research, and a list of references and supplements.

Keywords: program, integrated learning, impact, educational attainment, skills, design, deployment, educational sites, students, faculty of education for girls, the university, the model of the Educational design the butcher (٢٠٠٢).



٤- حازم عبدالله أحمد بصيله

فعالية برنامج في العصف الذهني بالوسائط المتعددة لتنمية بعض مهارات
حل المشكلات الهندسية والقدرات الابتكارية لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية

Hazem Abd Allah Ahemed Bossilah

**The Effectiveness of the Brain Storming Program By Multimedia for
Developing some Geometric Problems Solving Skills and Creating
Abilities ForThe Preparatory Stage Students**

ABSTRACT

Brain storming strategy:

- problem formulation: giving questions to make sure that the Student know giving.
- Brainstorming session: in which idea principals are presented.
- Evaluate ideas: in which idea are purified.
- Connecting ideas for the production of the solution: in which correct idea and the modified idea from the previous stage are mixed to reach a solution to the problem.
- The strangest idea: an extraordinary solution.

Application has been pre and post tests of Geometric Problems Solving Skills and Creating Abilities on the Experimental and control groups, Teaching of the experimental group was carried out using the Brain Storming Program By Multimedia where as the control group was taught using the traditional method.

The results indicated that That the Brain Storming Program By Multimedia is statistically significant on Geometric Problems Solving Skills and Creating Abilities, and that there exists a strong positive connection between Geometric Problems Solving Skills and Creating Abilities.

In light of these results, researcher recommends using Geometric Problems Solving Skills and Creating Abilities, as well as the Brain Storming Program By Multimedia.

key words:

Multimedia- Brain Storming Strategy- Geometric Problems Solving Skills- Creating Abilities.



٥- محمد مصطفى على الصعبدى
تأثير التفاعل بين نموذج " بايبي " للتعلم البنائى والنمط المعرفى على فهم
الفيزياء وتنمية مهارات الاستقصاء العلمى لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوى

Mohamed Mustafa Ali El Seady

The Interaction Effect between Bybee Model for Constructive Style and Cognitive Style on Physics Comprehension and Scientific Investigation Skill Development Among first Secondary Grade Students

ABSTRACT

Current research targeted study The Interaction Effect Between "Bybee" Model for Constructive Style and Cognitive Style on Physics Comprehension and Scientific Investigation Skill Development Among first Secondary Grade Students.

In order to achieve the objective of the study, the researcher prepared test Comprehension in Physics at levels (translation - interpretation - conclusion) and testing scientific Investigation to measure skills (note - conclusion - interpretation - predictability - measurement) researcher also prepare teacher guide in the scientific content in the selected unit and this unit is "Liner Movement" of physics book which be studied to the first grade secondary, and researcher prepared the record of student activity, researcher used the descriptive and empirical research design.

It was chosen as a random sample of (١٢٠) students from the students of Qellen secondary school boys and Qellen secondary Girls, at a rate of (٦٠) students experimental them of the group (٢٠) students with cognitive style independent, and (٣٠) students with style Cognitive dependent., and (٦٠) students of the control group of them (٣٠) students with cognitive style independent, and (٣٠) students with cognitive style dependent. The tools of the study were administered before and after the treatment., data were treated statistically using the program " Spss ".

Based on the above, resulted in the research results for the presence of statistically significant differences in favor of the experimental group students in test comprehension in physics and test scientific Investigation , and the results showed the existence of significant differences in favor of students with the independent cognitive style , and the presence of statistically significant relationship between Physics Comprehension and Scientific Investigation in the post-performance tools study at the first year secondary students .



٦- عايدة السيد على أحمد نوير
اثر التفاعل بين التعليم المدمج ومستوى التصور البصري المكاني في
الدراسات الاجتماعية على تنمية الوعي ببعض الأحداث التاريخية المعاصرة
ومهارات التفكير الزمني والبصري لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي
Aida Elsayed Ali Ahmed Neweir

**The Effect of Interaction between Blended Learning and Level of
Visual and Spatial Conception in Social Studies on the Development of
Awareness of some Contemporary Historical Events Chronological and
Visual Thinking Skills among Students of the Second Cycle of Basic
Education**

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to identify the impact of the interaction between the built and the level of education of visual spatial perception in social studies on the awareness of certain contemporary historical events development, skills and time schedule and visual thinking, students have the second episode of basic education.

Was selected sample of third graders prep, divided into two groups experimental group (high - low) control group of people with the level of visual spatial perception (high - low) resulted in the search results for the presence of statistically significant differences between the experimental group (high - low) in: Achtbaralamoaagaf to measure the awareness of certain contemporary historical events, and testing timetable thinking skills, and testing of visual thinking skills, in the post test for the experimental group (high).



٧- رانيا مبروك مبروك زيادة
فاعلية التعليم المدمج في الدراسات الاجتماعية في تنمية مهارات التفكير
البصري وفهم الخريطة لدى تلاميذ
الصف الخامس الابتدائي

Rania Mabrouk Mabrouk Zeyada
**Efficiency of Social Studies Blended Learning in Developing the Skills
of Visual Thinking and Maps Understanding Skills For The Students Of
5th Grade of Primary School**

ABSTRACT

Developing the visual thinking skills and map understanding skills for the students of 6th grade of primary school by using the blended learning in teaching two units (natural resources of Egypt and economical activities in Egypt) that taught in the social studies course of the first term of the 6th grade of primary school.

The study sample consists of 60 students from El-Salmia Primary School and El-Gomhoria Primary School, in Fowa Educational administration. They were divided into two groups (experimental and control groups), the experimental group was taught by using blended learning method and the control group was taught by the usual method.

The specified two units were reformulated and uploaded to internet. (<http://e-learning.tanta.edu.eg>)

The study tools were visual thinking skills test and map understanding skills test, the teacher guide was prepared using blended learning through the website.

There are significant differences between the experimental group and control group in: visual thinking skills test, map understanding skills test in the post test for the experimental group, also there were significant relation between visual thinking skills and map understanding skills for the experimental group.

Description of study: The study consists of five chapters, Arabic summary, English summary, number of (102) Arabic references, number of (21) English references, number of appendices (9), number of tables (22), number of figures (12).

Keywords:

Blended Learning

Visual Thinking Skills

Map understand Skills



أ- أحمد رمضان بسيوني غازي مشعل
تأثير التفاعل بين أساليب التحكم التعليمي وأنماط الإبحار في برنامج وسائط
فائقة علي التحصيل وتنمية مهارات برنامج وورد لدي تلاميذ مرحلة التعليم
الأساسي

Ahmed Ramadan Basiouny Ghazy Mashal
The Effect of the Interaction between Instructional Control
Techniques and Navigation Types in a Hyper - Media Programme on
Achievement and Developing a Word programme Skills among Basic
Stage Students

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to explore the effect of interaction between the two styles of the educational control (control of learner- control of program) and the two styles of navigating (semi linear – premedical) , within the educational program of hypermedia , its effect on the achievement and developing the skills of MS. Word, for students of the first preparatory grade, to achieve this aim, the researcher offered the problem and hypotheses of research , methodology , tools and importance , stages of research. Also the researcher offered the theoretical basics of research; he used the technological method to develop the educational system which based on designing, developing and evaluating educational programs, through one of the models of educational designing as the researcher, it is the model of " Mohamed Attia Khamis ٢٠٠٢ " , also , the procedures of research contain selecting of sample consisted of (٦٠) students in the first preparatory grade at Manshat Abbas preparatory Common School , Seedy Salim Educational Department – Kafrelsheikh. The tools of research represented in cognitive achievement test, and the note card of skills performance. The researcher reached that there is a statistically significant difference at the level of (≥ 0.05) between the average of the two experimental students groups, either of the cognitive side, or the note card of skills performance for the skills of using the MS. Word, that due to the basic effect of the difference in the style of educational control (control of learner versus control of program) or the difference in Style navigating (semi linear versus premedical) across hypermedia program of the Computer Subject at students in the first preparatory grade .



٩- عصام محمد عبدالفتاح شرف

أثر التفاعل بين نموذج قائم على التعلم النشط ومستوى التصور البصري
المكاني على التحصيل وتنمية مهارات التفكير البصري والحس المكاني في
الهندسة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

Esam Mohammad AbdElfattahSharaf

The Effect of Reaction Between A Model Based on Active Learning and Spatial Visual Conception Level on Achievement and Spatial Sense and Visual Thinking Skill Development in Geometry for Preparatory Stage Students

ABSTRACT

Aims of study:

Knowing the Effect of Reaction Between A Model Based on Active Learning and Spatial Visual Conception Level on Achievement and Spatial Sense and Visual Thinking Skill Development in Geometry for Preparatory Stage Students.

Research Sample:

١- Experimental sample: Which teaching the curriculum of Geometry (Second term) by the suggested model, it consists of (٤٤) Students at the First Preparatory class.

٢- Control sample: Which teaching the curriculum of Geometry (Second term) by the traditional method, it consists of (٤٤) Students at the First Preparatory class.

٣ - Research Tools: :

- ١- Achieving test of Geometry.
- ٢- Visual thinking test of Geometry.
- ٣- Spatial sense test in Geometry.
- ٤- Spatial and visual conception test.

Research results:

There is statically significant reaction (at level of ٠.٠٥) to the X educational model in the level of the visual spatial conception in achievement geometry at the first grade preparatory students.

There is statically significant reaction (at level of ٠.٠٥) to the X educational model in the level of the spatial visual conception in visual thinking at the first grade preparatory students.

There is statically significant interaction (at level of ٠.٠٥) to the X educational model in the level of the spatial visual conception in spatial sense skills at the first grade preparatory students.

There is statistically significant positive connection (at level of ٠.٠٥) between the score of geometry achievement and both of the visual thinking and spatial sense at the first grade preparatory students.

١٠- عصام محمد أحمد الغزالي
فاعلية استراتيجية قائمة على الترابطات الرياضية في تنمية القوة الرياضية
ومهارات ما وراء المعرفة لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية
Essam Mohamed El-Ghazaly
**The Effectiveness of Strategy Based on Mathematical Connections to
Development of Mathematical Power and Skills of Metacognition for
Secondary Stage Students**

ABSTRACT

This Research aims to knowing the Effectiveness a strategy based on Mathematical connections to developing Mathematical power and Meta-cognitive skills among A Secondary stage students.

Sample of Research was consisted of:

١- experimental Group which teaching with a strategy based on Mathematical connections and its (٢٤) students.

٢- Tradional Group which teaching with ordinary method and its (٢٢) students.

Tools of Research

Researcher was prepared these next tools:

١- Mathematical power test.

٢- Measurement of Meta-cognitive skills.

Results of Research

The Research had have the following Results:

There is difference statically indicator at level of ($\alpha \leq 0,05$) between two median of students of Experiment and Tradional Groups in A results of post application in Mathematical power test generally towards experimental Group and refused the first hypotheses and accepted the alternative hypotheses.

There is difference statically indicator at level of ($\alpha \leq 0,05$) between two median of students of Experiment and Tradional Groups in A results of post application in Measurement of Meta-cognitive skills generally towards experimental Group and refused the second hypotheses and accepted the alternative hypotheses

Teaching with a strategy based on Mathematical connections leded to developing Mathematical power and Meta-cognitive skills and this appeared through effectiveness of in dependent variable at followed variables.



١١- عرفه أحمد عبدالسميع المنسي

تأثير برنامج تدريسي قائم على التعليم المدمج في ضوء الحل الابداعي
للمشكلات على تنمية التحصيل ومهارات حل المسائل الفيزيائية والاتجاه نحو
المادة لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية

Arafa Ahmed Abdasameea Mansi

**The impact of education is based on a Blended Learning in light of
the creative solution to the problems on the development of
achievement and problem solving skills and the trend towards physical
material among secondary school students teaching program**

ABSTRACT

-There is a statistically significant difference (at the level of 0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students and degrees of control group students in physics achievement test for students of the first grade secondary for the "experimental group."

-There is a statistically significant difference (at the level of 0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students and degrees of control group students in the test solution and physical issues for the students of the first grade secondary for the "experimental group."

-There is a statistically significant difference (at the level of 0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students and degrees of control group students in the test trend towards physics education for the students of the first grade secondary for the "experimental group."

-There is a statistically significant difference (at the level of 0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students in the two measurements pre and post test in the collection of physics for students of the first grade secondary in favor of the dimensional measurement.

-There is a statistically significant difference (at the level of 0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students in the two measurements pre and post test in solving physics problems for first-grade students for post-secondary measurement.

-There is a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the experimental group students in the two measurements pre and post test in the trend towards physics education for the students of the first grade secondary in favor of the dimensional measurement.

-There is a positive correlation statistically D (at 0.05) between the collection and all of the physical skills to resolve the issues and the trend towards art among secondary school students

قسم أصول التربية



١- عبد الصمد محمد عبد الصمد محمد شاهين
تربية الدعاة في كتابات محمد الغزالي
"دراسة تحليلية"

Abd El Samad Mohammad Abd El Samad Mohammad Shahin
Educational advocates in the writings Of Muhammad El –Ghazali
Analytical study

ABSTRACT

include walking steps in this study, the following chapters:

- Chapter I: The general framework of the study:

- Find and includes an introduction and justifications and postulates, and the problem of research and the importance of research, and methodology and limitations, and the terminology and previous studies, and the outline of the study.

Chapter II: Muhammad al-Ghazali and his time (and that includes upbringing and his life, and the sources of culture, science and production, and educational efforts, and his vision of renewal, and the position of contemporary intellectual currents)

Chapter III: preachers problems as seen by Muhammad al-Ghazali. (Ensure problem fidelity scientific problem, and the problem of lack of planning, and the problem of material reward, and the problem of religious figurehead or corrupt or incomplete, palaces, doctrinal, and the problems of culture, and the problem of the institutions concerned and its impact on raising preachers.

Chapter IV: Origins breeding preachers at the thought of Muhammad al-Ghazali. (Included philosophical assets, cultural assets, Streptococcus breeding preachers and their impact and assets in breeding preachers)

Chapter V: Methods and Educational Institutions preachers when Muhammad al-Ghazali. (Method ensures a good example, and the method of carrot and stick, and style proverbs

- and similes, and the story mode, and the method of dialogue and discussion, and style of good counsel and their impact on breeding preachers.

Chapter VI: preachers attributes as seen by al-Ghazali. (Preachers included features such as Fidelity knowledge of the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger, peace be upon him, patience and gentleness, compassion and literature and modesty and courage, resistance and empowerment and scientific impact of the dialogue in the education of preachers.

Chapter VII: findings and recommendations.



٢- محمود احمد عبد الحميد مبروك
تصور مقترح لمدرسة إلكترونية في التعليم الثانوي المصري
Mahmoud Ahmed Abd El Hameed Mabrouk
A Suggested Conception of an Electronic School in Egyptian
Secondary Education

ABSTRACT

The current study is a new vision and an invitation to take advantage of the enormous potential of the Internet - one of the highways for the exchange of information and data for all human activities on the face of the Earth in light of population growth and increased demand for education through e-learning remote broader solutions to overcome these challenges as one, so The study aimed to provide A Suggested Conception of an Electronic School in Egyptian Secondary Education through:

١. identify the justifications attention of e-learning in the form of secondary education.
٢. identify the e-learning and philosophical visions of his ruling.
٣. identify the areas and the types and requirements of e-learning.
٤. recognize the reality and the problems of Egypt's secondary education system.
٥. Identify the views of students in general secondary education towards the introduction of e-learning format (field study).

The study found many of the most important results:
To reach the elements and mechanisms of the proposed electronic perception of the school in the field of general secondary education, according to the criteria and indicators of global performance, the study also found the field in part, to some important results, including:

١. there is a relatively high response among students and students of general secondary education towards the introduction of e-learning format "e-school model".
٢. Variable-sex affects the level of the sample in response to the introduction of e-learning format in the Egyptian secondary education in favor of males.
٣. variable scientific specialization affects the level of the sample in response to the introduction of e-learning format in the Egyptian secondary education for the benefit of scientific specialization



٢- صباح توفيق عبدالخالق الشناق
دراسة نقدية لمشروع تحسين التعليم في محافظة الغربية
Sabah Tawfek Abd Al Khalek
A Critical Study for The Project Of Education Enhancement in
Gharbia Governorate

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the philosophy of the project to improve basic education in Egypt and stand on its various programs and achievements in the western province with a vision proposal for professional development for teachers in the light of projects and programs to improve the future of education, has used the study curriculum Ethnographically and tools, which included participant observation and personal interview and deep forms poll the same study, which included ٨٥ individuals for business education from teachers and mentors, agents and directors of schools as well as members and cadres and officials of the Education Improvement Project

:The study found the following results

A project to improve basic education agreement carried the conditions unfair on the Egyptian - side at a time allowed faithful to the World Bank and the European Union to intervene in all aspects of the project and oversee its implementation, we find restricted freedom lack of control in the loan disbursement of funds, and determine the recipients of the spending

Ethnographical study programs to improve education, training and the development of the - teacher for the program objectives by the revealed aspects of the palaces represented in the predominance of theoretical goals and a lack of emotional and creative goals and limited to the traditional objectives in raising the scientific level and cultural teacher and improve his performance in the educational approved, as the study revealed that the content Programs is characterized by being repetitive, and not linked to the actual needs of the trainees, and the teaching methods were limited to theoretical lectures and do not use fixed criteria for selecting qualified trainers, as well as the weakness of the training skills of many of those in charge of training and relying on personal relationships in their choice and involvement in training programs style., this The study has recommended reducing the dependence on foreign aid to the negative aspects of multimedia, with an emphasis on the sovereignty of the state in the field of education and funding like the defense of the homeland and national security

كلية الطب البيطري أولاً: الماجستير قسم الفيروسات :



١- سامية عبد الكريم السيد النجار
البيولوجيا الجزيئية لفيروس حمى الإبقار في مصر
Samia Abdel kareem Elsayed Elnagar

Molecular Biology of Bovine Ephemeral Fever Virus in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Bovine Ephemeral Fever is a non-contiguous arthropod born viral disease infecting cattle and water buffaloes.

Suspected cases with Bovine Ephemeral Fever Virus (BEFV) were recorded in Delta provinces during summer season ٢٠١٢.

The present work aimed to isolate and identify the virus by RT-PCR. Blood samples were collected from infected animals in Kafrelsheikh, Al Gharbia, Al Dakahlyia, Al Behaira and Damietta.

The virus was isolated in baby mice intracerebrally then passed to Baby Hamster Kidney (BHK-٢١) cell lines.

Viral identification by indirect immunofluorescent technique showed intracytoplasmic green dots. Molecular identification of the BEFV targeting glycoprotein G gene showed ٤٢٠bp clear single band in agarose gel confirmed that the animals were infected with BEFV.

phylogenetic tree confirmed the identity of the isolate to other isolate in the world.

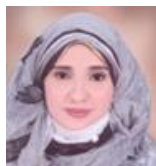
٢- عبير عبد المنصف ابو اليزيد نصر زغلول
دراسات جزيئية على فيروس مرض الحمى القلاعية

Abeer Abd Almonsef Zaghlol

Molecular Studies on Foot and Mouth disease virus

ABSTRACT

Foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) is the most economically important veterinary pathogen due to its highly infectious nature and ability to cause persistent infection. In the period between August to October ٢٠١٤, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) occurred in Egypt. This study was designated to isolate and detect the current strains of FMDV circulating in Egypt. Twenty six tissue samples were collected from clinically diseased cattle and buffaloes from Kafrelsheikh province. The isolation of the causative agent was done by inoculation of baby mice intraperitoneally then passed to Baby Hamster Kidney-٢١ (BHK-٢١) cells. The inoculated mice showed paralysis and death, while the infected BHK-٢١ showed clear CPE (cell rounding and cell death). Molecular characterizations of the FMDV were done using universal primers followed by serotype specific primers for A, O, C and SAT٢. Only serotypes SAT٢ and A were detected with an overall detection rate of ٥٢.٨٪. Results of phylogenetic tree of the current FMDV strains revealed that there is no significant divergence among the recent isolated strains and other Egyptian isolated strains from different localities.



٣- نجلاء فكري أحمد الماريه
دراسات مقارنة على فيروسات أدينو الكلاب
Naglaa Fikry Ahmed Al-Maria
Comparative Studies on Canine Adeno Viruses

ABSTRACT

Canine infectious tracheobronchitis (kennel cough) caused by CAV-٢ is one of the most prevalent respiratory infections of dogs. Kennel cough characterized by frequent dry and coughing, high morbidity but low mortality rate. In this study, nasal and ocular discharge samples have been taken from ٥٩ dogs from the veterinary clinics of pet animals in Cairo, Egypt during ٢٠١٢ - ٢٠١٤. It showed fever, oculonasal discharge, conjunctivitis and dehydration. Suspected virus was identified by chromatographic immunoassay, the result was positive for CAV in only ٧ samples. Then the virus from positive samples was passaged for ٢ blind passages in Vero cell then subjected to FAT and haemagglutination tests, the results indicated that the virus was most likely to be present in the respiratory tract. The virus was inoculated onto MDCK, Vero, BHK٢١ and MDBK cells for ١٠ passages. The Cytopathic effect (CPE) appeared and MDCK cells were the most susceptible cell culture where they gave the highest infectivity titre.

قسم الفارماكولوجيا :



١- دينا السيد مصطفى عامر

التداخل الدوائي بين الفسفومايسين والدايكلازوريل للسيطرة على عدوى
الميكروب القولوني العصوي المحدث تجريبياً في بدارى التسمين

Dina El-Sayed Mostafa Amer

**Fosfomycin-diclazuril interaction in controlling experimentally
induced colibacillosis in broilers**

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to record the effect of fosfomycin (٤٠ mg/kg B.Wt) and its interaction with diclazuril (١ ml/ ٤ L drinking water) on body performance, hematological, biochemical parameters and histopathological examination in addition to evaluate fosfomycin efficacy on experimentally infected broilers with E. coli serotype OVA.

We found that using diclazuril did not effect on efficacy of fosfomycin against E.coli and we can you the both drugs together safely.

Also a significant improvement in clinical signs and body performance were recorded, the hematological and biochemical parameters returned to its normal levels at the end of the experiment in infected chickens (E.coli OVA) treated with fosfomycin alone or both fosfomycin and diclazuril together.



٢- ياسمين أحمد محمد شاهين

دراسه فارماكولوجيه علي السالبيوتامول منشط مستقبلات بيتا الأدرينالينية
ودوره في تحسين الأداء في دجاج التسمين

Yasmine Ahmed Shahine

Pharmacological Studies on Salbutamol the Beta Adrenergic Agonist and Its Role in Improvement of Performance in Broilers

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of salbutamol (beta-adrenergic agonist) on performance of broiler chickens. A total of ٦٠ (Cobb) day-old broiler chickens were randomly assigned to ٣ groups each ٢٠ birds per pen. Groups include: control, ٥, and ١٥ mg salbutamol per kg diet. The experiments was designed for ٣ weeks. Results from this experiment indicated that. growth rate, body weight gain and food consumption were significantly increased by using ٥ mg/kg salbutamol while a significant decrease was attained by ١٥mg/kg salbutamol as compared with the control group ($P \leq ٠.٠٥$). The feed conversion ratio was significantly increased by ٥ mg/kg salbutamol compared with the control group ($P \leq ٠.٠٥$). Meanwhile, eviscerated and deboned carcass were significantly increased by ٥mg/kg salbutamol but decreased significantly by ١٥mg/kg salbutamol as compared with the control group ($P \leq ٠.٠٥$). In conclusion, it seems that feeding salbutamol as a beta-adrenergic agonist, can improve growth performance in broiler chickens at dose of ٥mg/kg.

قسم الباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية :



١-سالى عبد الجواد عبد الوهاب رزق
دراسات باثولوجية اكلينيكية على بعض النباتات التى تستخدم كمضادات
للالتهابات فى الجرذان البيضاء

Sally Abd El-Gawad Abd El-Wahab Rizk
Clinicopathological studies on some
herbs used as anti-inflammatory in albino rats

ABSTRACT

This study carried on seventy-two rats divided into two experiment
1st experiment was carried into forty-eight rats divided into two equal groups. Each group of twenty-four rats. The first group act as control untreated, while the second is oral treated group with licorice alcoholic extract and eight of both groups randomly sacrificed at ٢, ٤ and ٦ weeks and the results showed immune stimulant ,hypoglycemic, hypolipedemic and hepatoprotective, while 2nd experiment was carried on twenty-four full thickness incised rats dived into three groups each group consist of eight rat (control untreated-topical applicated with licorice alcoholic extract -oral administrated with licorice alcoholic extract)and the results showed that treated groups give rapid wound healing as compared to control.



٢-مروه عبد الوهاب عبد المنعم
الحماية الكبدية لطحلب الاسبيروлина في دجاج التسمين
Marwa Abd El-Wahhab Abd El-Menem

Hepatoprotective effect of spirulina microalgae species in broilers

ABSTRACT

Spirulina is gaining more attention from medical scientists as a nutritional and therapeutic strategy, thus this work has been carried out to investigate the effect of oral supplementation of spirulina in alleviating the hepatotoxic effect of diclofenac sodium on broiler chicks through evaluation effect of spirulina platensis on hematological, biochemical, antioxidant parameters as well as immunological and histopathological studies. Diclofenac-treated animals induced high mortality rate, normocytic normochromic anemia, significant increase in serum biochemical parameters related to liver injury (AST and ALP), total cholesterol, uric acid and oxidative damage biomarkers also increased while antioxidant biomarkers, total proteins and albumin showed significant decrease. Oral supplementation of spirulina counteracts the deteriorating effects of diclofenac sodium especially in hematology, biochemical parameters and succeeded to improve the endogenous antioxidant enzymes' activity. Consequently, it could be concluded that spirulina supplementation able to alleviating the toxic effect of diclofenac sodium by their potent antioxidant and free radical-scavenging activities.

قسم تنمية الثروة الحيوانية :



١- سمر حمدي حسين احمد

**تحديد بعض الطفرات الموضوعية فى بعض الجينات الخاصة بانتاج اللحوم
فى الدجاج المصرى**

Samar Hamdy Hussein Ahmed

**Detection of Some SNPs in Myogenic genes Associated With Increase
Meat Production in Chicken**

ABSTRACT

This experiment was carried out in the molecular biology laboratory (funded by STDF), faculty of veterinary medicine, Kafrelsheikh university, our Egyptian chicken breeds have a lot of advantages but up till now their meat production is low in comparison with broilers, so we aimed to explore the merits of breeding of Egyptian hybrids chickens and to increase their meat production through detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPS) in three genes associated with meat production which are ghrelin gene (GHRL), insulin like growth factor ١ gene (IGF١) and insulin like growth factor ٢ (IGF٢) in two Egyptian chicken breeds, then determination of the correlation between body weights at ١٠ weeks age and these SNPS. Four SNPS were found which are A٢٩٢C SNP was detected in non coding part at nucleotide number ١٨ of exon ٢ of chicken GHRL gene, A٧٦G and C٩٥T SNP which are located in exon ٤ in both breeds in the IGF-١ gene and T١١٠C SNP in the IGF-٢ gene. The SNPS detected in GHRL, IGF١ and IGF٢ genes are very important as they can be used as genetic markers for marker assisted selection for improvement of our local chicken breeds as they were associated with body weight.

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية :



١- دعاء الدسوقي ابراهيم ديشيش
دراسات كيميائية حيوية وجينية عن زيت نبات اليسار (المورينجا) وعلاقته
بجين السمنة فى الجرذان

Doaa Eldesouky Eldesouky Dishesh

**Biochemical and Genetic Studies on the Effect of Moringa Peregrina
Fixed Oil and its Relation to Obese Gene in Rats**

ABSTRACT

Conducted this studies in order to evaluate moringa peregrina fixed oil and metformin to control the level of obesity in rats which fed high-fat diet, has been running an experiment on a number ٧٠ rats: were divided into five groups in each group ١٤ rats and treated once daily for two months . Blood samples collected from the eye after anesthesia with ether at the ١st and ٢nd months for measure glucose, insulin, triacylglycerol, total cholesterol, HDL-C, LDL-C, malondialdehyde, reduced glutathione and superoxide. The samples were collected tissues of the liver in the ١st and ٢nd months for gene expression Ob gene in rats. The results showed significantly increased in rats after ٢ months in rats that were fed a high fat diet compared to the control group and the group that was treated with Moringa peregrina and metformin also Improve glucose and insulin levels and a significant reduction in the level of total cholesterol, triacylglycerol and LDL-C also decrease in the level of malondialdehyde and HDL-C and increase in the glutathione and superoxide in the blood and decrease in obese gene in the tissues in the ١st and ٢nd months in rats that treated with Moringa peregrina and metformin compared to rats which fed high-fat diet. This study showed that Moringa peregrina and metformin may be beneficial in treatment of obesity, hyperlipidemia and oxidative stress so it can use in many diseases.



٢- روان الدسوقي الدسوقي ابراهيم ديشيش
تأثير الكالسيوم على ضعف الخصوبة المحدث بالرصاص فى ذكور الجرذان
Rawan Eldesouky Eldesouky Dishesh
Effect of Calcium on Lead Induced Infertility in Male Rats

ABSTRACT

Conducted this studies in order to determine the effect of calcium on subfertility updated lead poisoning in male rats, have been running an experiment on a number of ٨٠ male albino rats were divided rat randomly into four groups in each group ٢٠ rats and treated once daily for four weeks. Blood samples collected from the eye after anesthesia with ether at the end of the second week and fourth week in order to measure the level of hormones testosterone and estradiol. After the slaughter of rats were separated testicles, and washed with a solution of Physiology to examine the semen, and were taken right testicle for polymerization serially to determine the changes in gene expression for each interaction of cytochrome ١٩ and estrogen receptors and also took the left testicle for physiological changes in the tissue in the second and fourth week. The results showed an improvement in testosterone and estradiol and improve the number of sperm and improvement in the pathological changes and increase the level of gene expression for each of the cytochrome ١٩ and estrogen receptor in the groups which took lead toxicity compere to calcium carbonate groups and the control groups. this study illustrated calcium carbonate role in improving the level of fertility, causing lead poisoning by increasing the level of testosterone and estradiol gene expression for each of the cytochrome ١٩ and estrogen receptors as well as increase the number of sperm and reduce distortions.

قسم طب الحيوان :



١-حمدي محمد أبوشعيشع منيسى
بعض الدراسات علي الليستريوزيس فى الأغنام فى محافظة كفر الشيخ
Hamdy Mohammed Abou sheasha
Some Studies on Listeriosis in Sheep at Kafrelsheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

Encephalitic listeriosis in sheep has been investigated in Kafrelsheikh governorate to confirm its existence as well as evaluation of some treatment trials. In this study, ١٩٤٠ sheep were examined between November, ٢٠١٣ and October, ٢٠١٤. The clinical signs were ranged from a mild, stage I, with good prognosis to severe terminating by death, stage III, exhibiting flaccid paralysis, hemiplagia and tetraplagia. Listeriosis was confirmed by bacterial isolation and identification of the causative agent, histopathological examination and PCR. Treatment trials showed that early intervention with prolonged course of antimicrobial which pass the blood-brain barrier was successful in curing the diseased animals except those in stage III of the disease. Also, it is important to use ancillary treatment which composed of vitamin B complex and anti-inflammatory, besides changing feeding regime.



٢- دلال يوسف رزق جرجس
دراسات وبائية ووقائية عن السل الكاذب في الأغنام والماعز
Dalal Yousef Risk Gerges
Epidemiological and preventive studies on caseous Lymphadenitis
in sheep and goats

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate some epidemiological, clinical and preventive aspects associated with *C. pseudotuberculosis* infection in sheep.

Out of ٢١٥ animals examined for CLA, ٣٣ animals were found affected ١٥.٤٧%. Out of ١٤٤ examined animals, ٧٦ were serologically positive with AP of ٥٢.٧%. The true prevalence was estimated at ٦١% and CI = ٩٥% (٥٣ - ٦٩). On the other hand females had a higher Seroprevalence ٥٤.٧٦% than males ٣٨.٨٨% but this findings was not significant.

The ELISA presented in this study was based on ٢ crude bacterial antigen; (exotoxin) and the sonicated cell wall antigen. Results of this study showed that there a strong correlation between the commercial PLD antigen and both of prepared antigens. We used the exotoxin for the serological examination of serum and milk samples.

In this study we applied a preventive measures such as application of Betadine solution on the wounds after shearing and injection of antibiotic which reduced The clinical prevalence of CLA in the infected flock from ٩.٣% to ٢.٦ % following the application of preventive measures. Also the number of wounds produced by shearing machine was ١.٢٥ in average in comparison to ٥.٢ with scissors.



٣- علي أحمد عبدالرحمن إسماعيل
بعض الدراسات عن البايروزيس في الكلاب
Ali Ahmed Abdel-Rahman
Some studies on canine babesiosis

ABSTRACT

Canine babesiosis is a common tick-borne disease of dogs worldwide. A number of *Babesia* spp. can infect dogs. In the current study between March, ٢٠١٤ and February, ٢٠١٥, out of ٢٠٠ examined animals using blood films, ١٧ were parasitized with *Babesia canis* resulted in prevalence of ٨.٥%. The clinical signs were recorded in ١٢ animals include fever ($39.2 - 41.5^{\circ}C$), lethargy, icterus, splenomegaly, vomiting, congested mucous membrane, hemoglobinuria. Animals with severe anemia showed pale mucous membrane. On the other hand there were ٤ infected animals never show clinical signs. Out of ٢٠٠ dogs examined; ٧٩ (٣٩.٥%) were naturally infected. groups were almost similar in disease prevalence with hard ticks. The hard tick species were identified as *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*. Animals with tick infestation have higher risk of getting babesiosis ٣ times more than animals without tick. The hematological findings showed that, there was significant decrease in RBCs count, Platelets count, Granulocytes count, HCT, and HGB in animals of infected group than healthy animals. Result of seminested PCR was applied for identification of *Babesia* spp. During the primary amplification cycle ~٢٣٩ bp fragment of the ١٨ S rRNA gene was amplified in the examined blood samples. After the second round of amplification ~٢٠٠ bp amplicon of *B. c. vogeli* were visualized on the gel.



ع-رمضان عبد الحي سالم عبد الوهاب
دراسات عن التهاب الضرع في الأغنام والماعز
Ramadan Abd El-Hay Salim Abd El-Wahab
STUDIES ON MASTITIS IN SHEEP AND GOATS

ABSTRACT

The prevalence of clinical mastitis among lactating small ruminants was ١٧%. The prevalence of CM in goats was higher than in sheep. The most predominant isolated strain from CM cases in this study was staph. aureus. The prevalence of subclinical mastitis among small ruminants in this study was estimated at ٦٠%. The most predominant isolated strain in this study was Coagulase negative Staph. Spp. Staph aureus was isolated from both sheep and goats. In spite the low isolation rate of Staph aureus. In this study, in-vitro antibiotic susceptibility testing revealed that all isolates were susceptible to norfloxacin, Gentamycin and sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim. PCR is reliable method, accurate, and confirmatory test for isolates in this study special for staph. aureus. The injection of sheep which suffered from either CM or SCM with Sulphamethaxole and trimethoprim inj. i.m for ٧ days showed reduction in clinical signs of CM and SCC of SCM of examined animals. These results showed the importance of treatment of CM and SCM cases to decrease the prevalence of such disease and so the decrease of prevalence of clinical mastitis cases.

قسم أمراض الدواجن :



١- شيماء عاشور عبدالله درويش
دراسات عن عدوى الباستيريللا في الدجاج
Shimaa Ashour Abd-Allah Darwish

STUDIES ON PASTEURELLA INFECTIONS IN CHICKENS

ABSTRACT

The epidemiology, pathogenicity and possible ways of treatment of Pasteurella multocida infections as a primary respiratory pathogen in broiler chicken farms.

The isolation trails revealed ١٤ Pasteurella multocida Positive cases with an incidence (V%).

Serotyping of the isolated strains proved that all the field isolates were belong to Pasteurella multocida Serotype A: ١ and A: ٤.

The clinicopathological findings and re-isolation of the organism from experimentally infected chickens were recorded.

The clinical signs and post mortem findings disappeared in experimentally infected chickens treated with Thiamphenicol in drinking water for ٥ consequent days and Sulfadimethoxine+ Trimethoprim in drinking water for ٣ consequent days.

قسم مراقبة الاغذية:



١- أسماء مصطفى اسماعيل أبوزيد
دراسات على جودة ألبان البقر الخام
Asmaa Mustafa Ismail Abou Zied
Studies on the quality of raw cow's milk

ABSTRACT

The study was based on collecting 100 raw milk samples from animals at small house holder farmers and different dairy farms (each 50 samples) at Kafrelsheikh Governorate. The mean values of chemical evaluation of cow's farmer and farm milk samples were fat (3.71 ± 0.18 and 3.45 ± 0.11), protein (2.7 ± 0.06 and 2.86 ± 0.06), lactose (4.68 ± 0.08 and 4.65 ± 0.08), T.S (11.8 ± 0.21 and 11.7 ± 0.16) and SNF (8.1 ± 0.12 and 8.2 ± 0.11). The pH value were (6.18 ± 0.04 and 6.22 ± 0.03). It was found that 20, 30, 30 and 20% of the examined cow's farmer milk samples according to MBRT were good, fair, bad and very bad. While, 66, 26 and 8% of the examined farm milk samples were good, fair and bad. The mean values of TBC were $2.8 \times 10^6 \pm 2.6 \times 10^6$ and $4.7 \times 10^4 \pm 1.1 \times 10^4$ CFU/ml, total psychrotrophic count were $8.9 \times 10^3 \pm 4.7 \times 10^3$ and $5.6 \times 10^4 \pm 5.4 \times 10^4$ CFU/ml, coliforms count were $4.9 \times 10^5 \pm 2.8 \times 10^5$ and $1.0 \times 10^4 \pm 0.46 \times 10^4$ MPN/ml and staphylococcal count were $2.8 \times 10^4 \pm 0.86 \times 10^4$ and $1.7 \times 10^4 \pm 0.37 \times 10^4$ CFU/ml, respectively. Also, the isolated E. coli and S. aureus from the examined raw milk samples had the highest resistance to Erythromycin (100%) and Neomycin (100%), respectively.



٢- أميرة إبراهيم أحمد موسى
الجودة البكتريولوجية والحالة الصحية للآلبان الأبقار الخام

Amira Ibrahim Ahmed Moussa

Bacteriological Quality and Safety Status of Raw Cow's Milk

ABSTRACT

100 raw milk samples were collected randomly from different dairy farms and individual dairy animals ($n=50$ for each) at Kafrelsheikh Governorate. These samples examined for Somatic cell count (SCC) and bacteriologically, resulted in the mean of SCC in the examined farm and individual raw milk samples were $2.66 \times 10^5 \pm 1.45 \times 10^5$ and $2.22 \times 10^5 \pm 0.258 \times 10^5$ cell/ml, respectively. E. coli incidence in the examined farm and individual raw milk samples were 33% and 40%, respectively. The incidence of staphylococci in the examined samples were 100% with the mean value of $2.26 \times 10^4 \pm 0.275 \times 10^4$ and $9.22 \times 10^4 \pm 1.87 \times 10^4$ cfu/ml, respectively, S. aureus was isolated from 22% and 40% of examined farm and individual raw milk samples, respectively. While enterotoxigenic S. aureus was 18.50% and 20%, respectively. Salmonella was detected in 10% and 8% in the examined samples, respectively. Also Y. enterocolitica were detected in 18% and 20%, respectively. Additionally, antimicrobial resistance of E. coli and S. aureus were all isolates of E. coli highly resisted to streptomycin, while all isolates of S. aureus highly resisted to sulphamethoxazol.



٢- ايمان محمود محمد إبراهيم راضي
بقاء ميكروب المكور العنقودي الذهبى والسالمونيلا انتريكا أثناء فترة تصنيع
وتخزين الجبن الأبيض الطرى عند درجة حراره الغرفه

Eman Mahmoud Mohammed Rady

Survival of Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella enterica during
white Soft cheese processing and Storage at Room temperature

ABSTRACT

Three batches each one containing three liters milk . Sodium Chloride salt at concentration of ٢%, ٧% and ١٠% . ABT culture (٠.٠٢g/l) culture was added to the first batch. While second was manufactured without ABT culture and the third batch was control negative. The first and second batch were artificially contaminated with S.aureus at level of ١٠٧ cfu/ml milk. S. aureus count increased in the cheese manufactured with ABT culture from ١.٣٩X١٠٧ cfu/ml at the time of inoculation to ٢.٣٣X١٠١٥ ± ٣.٣٤X١٠٠٣, ٣.٣٣X١٠١٦ ± ٣.٣٣X١٠٠٣, ٣.٧٤X١٠١٥ ± ١.٥٥X١٠٠٢ cfu/g for ٢, ٧ and ١٠% respectively at the curd, While cheese manufactured without ABT culture, S. aureus count increased to ٢.١٢X١٠١٧ ± ٣.٣٣X١٠٠٣, ٦.٣٩X١٠١٧ ± ٢.١١X ١٠٠٣, ٦.٧٨X١٠١٧ ± ١.٤٤X١٠٠٢ cfu/g for ٢, ٧ and ١٠%. These values decreased during storage period at ٢٥°C until reached to ٨.٦٣X١٠١٠ ± ٥.٣٤X١٠٠٢, ٣.٣٠X١٠١٠ ± ١.٢٣X ١٠٠٣, ٣.٨٤X١٠٠٩ ± ١.٣٣X١٠٠٣ cfu/g for ٢, ٧ and ١٠% respectively and reached to ٣.٤٧X١٠١١ ± ٣.١٣X١٠٠٣, ٤.٩٨X١٠١١ ± ١.٤٤X ١٠٠٣, ٨.١٠X١٠٠٩ ± ١.١٣X١٠٠٢ cfu/g for ٢, ٧, and ١٠% salt respectively.



٤- هبة مصطفى محمد قموح
الجودة الميكروبية لذبائح دجاج التسمين
Heba Moustafa Mohamed Kamouh
Microbial quality of chicken broiler carcasses

ABSTRACT

One hundred and thirty random samples (٧٠ fresh poultry meat, ٦٠ frozen poultry meat samples) were collected from different markets in. The samples were directly transferred to the laboratory under possible complete aseptic condition, where they were examined bacteriologically. The results revealed that the mean value of aerobic bacterial count were $2.42 \times 10^7 \pm 0.42 \times 10^6$ and $2.2 \times 10^5 \pm 0.0 \times 10^4$, Coliform count were $4.07 \times 10^4 \pm 0.09 \times 10^3$ and $1.0 \times 10^2 \pm 1.16 \times 10^1$, While, the mean value of Staphylococcal counts were $2.26 \times 10^5 \pm 4.07 \times 10^4$; and $1.70 \times 10^4 \pm 0.27 \times 10^2$ and the mean value of yeast and mold counts $1.82 \times 10^5 \pm 3.98 \times 10^4$; and $2.42 \times 10^2 \pm 0.78 \times 10^1$, respectively in fresh poultry meat and frozen poultry meat samples. Coagulase positive *S. aureus* could be isolated with an incidence of ٢٠% and ١٥%, *Salmonellae* could be isolated with an incidence of ١٠% in fresh poultry meat and not detected in any frozen poultry meat samples. The isolated salmonellae were *S. Kentucky* (٠.٧%), *S. Muenster* (٠.٧%), *S. Enteritidis* (١.٤%) and *S. Typhimurium* (٢.١%) in fresh poultry meat samples. and, *E. coli* O١٥٧:H٧ could not be isolated from examined fresh and frozen poultry carcass samples. The public health importance of the isolated food poisoning microorganisms as well as the suggested measures for improving meat products quality has been discussed.



**٥- إسراء محمود عباس محمد عليوة
صحة ألبان الأطفال المباعة في الأسواق
Esraa Mahmoud Abbas Mohammed**

HYGIENE OF INFANT MILK SOLD AT THE MARKETS

ABSTRACT

One hundred of infant milk powder samples (IMP) were collected from different pharmacies in Kafrelsheikh city for bacteriological examination. The obtained results revealed that ١٩% of examined samples contained *B. cereus* (vegetative form) in an average count of $1.2 \times 10^2 \pm 0.2 \times 10^2$ cfu/g while ١١% of the examined samples had *B. cereus* (spore form) with an average count of $0.8 \times 10^2 \pm 1.2 \times 10^2$ cfu/g. ٢٠ strains isolated were screened by PCR technique for hblC gene and cytK gene eight (٤٢%) of vegetative *B. cereus* isolates had hblC gene and ٢ isolates had cytK gene and ٧ isolates had both genes. Of the ١١ *B. cereus* spore strains, ٤ isolates had hblC gene, ٢ isolates had cytK gene and ٢ isolates had both genes. *E. sakazakii* could be isolated from ٣% of the examined IMP samples while salmonellae failed to be detected in any of the examined IMP samples. ٤ strains, one carrying hblC gene, one carrying cytK gene, one carrying the both genes and one do not carry any of the genes were inoculated into reconstituted milk powder at concentration ranged from ١٦٠, ٦٩٠, ٥١٠٠ and ٧٣٠٠ cfu/ml at zero time reconstituted milk and incubated at ٢٥°C and examined each ٢ hours until ٦ hours for *B. cereus* count. increased in counts and no significant difference was recorded between the growth characters of different *B. cereus* carrying genes, and reached the infectious dose in less than ٦ hours.



**٦- محمد أحمد محمد عبد الحافظ
مدى تواجد المخلفات الزراعية والصناعية في أكباد الأبقار
Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Abd Elhafez
Agro-industrial By-products In Cattle Livers**

ABSTRACT

As the liver is the main indicator of the presence of toxic pesticide residues within the body and it is responsible for its disposal, this study was applied on ٤٠ random samples of fresh livers were collected on the day of slaughtering from ٤٠ carcasses of native breeds of cattle. GC-ECD used for determination of the concentrations of pesticide residues in the samples, confirmation using GC-MS/MS, while LC- MS/ MS used for detection of their types. ppDDE was the predominant OC pesticide present in liver samples during spring, summer and autumn with a mean value of ٥٨.٢٧٦ ± ٨.٢٩ ppb, ٤.١٨٢ ± ١.٠٩ and ١٤.٢٢ ± ٨.١٢ ppb, respectively. Concerning to winter season, all OCPs under examination were detected with different incidence in which the mean concentrations of HCB, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Endrin, ppDDE, ppDDT and Methoxychlor in the examined samples of liver were ١.٦٩ ± ٠.٥٦٩ ppb; ٢.٢٤ ± ٠.٧٦٢ ppb; ٦.٧٤ ± ٢.٠٤ ppb; ٢.٥٦ ± ١.٨١٥ ppb; ٢.٦٢ ± ١.٤٥١ ppb; ٢.٦٩ ± ١.٤٦٧ ppb and ١.٦٧ ± ٠.١٢٢ ppb, respectively. Regarding to pyrethroids, Lambdacyhalothrin was the predominant pyrethroid pesticide in the examined liver samples during winter with a mean value of ٦٠.٩ ± ٢٧.٧ ppb.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :



١- رشا محمد ابو اليزيد العمروسي
التوصيف الجزيئي للميكروب القولوني الداجني الممرض في بداري التسمين
Rasha Mohamed El amrosy
Molecular Characterization of Avian Pathogenic Escherichia coli in Broilers

ABSTRACT

Avian pathogenic Escherichia coli (APEC) is the most important etiological agents of colibacillosis, which is characterized by multi-extra intestinal disorders which characterized by septicemia, pericarditis, air sacculitis, perihepatitis, peritonitis, and other extraintestinal lesions. In the present work a total of 100 freshly dead and diseased living broilers were collected from different farms at El-Gharbia Governorate, 200 samples were taken from liver, heart blood, lung and spleen. The incidence of APEC isolation was (67.6%). By using multiplex PCR to 12 APEC isolated strains which showed that 11 out of 12 (91.6%) APEC isolates from septicemic broilers carried three virulence genes. The virulence genes were *iroN* (11 isolates, 91.6%), *iut A* (11 isolates, 91.6%), *hlyF* (11 isolates, 91.6%). APEC isolates was more sensitive to amikacin, ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, cefaclor. A number of isolates showed intermediate reaction to penicillin, ceftazidime, cefotaxime.



٢- هبة الله محمد لطفي دويدار
الكشف الجزيئي لميكروب الباسيلس سيريس المعزولة من بعض منتجات
اللحوم

Hebat Allah Mohamed Lotfey Dowidare
Molecular detection of Isolated Bacillus cereus from certain meat
products

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to detect the incidence of Bacillus cereus in some meat products. A total of one hundred and seventy five random samples of meat products represented by rice kofta, kobiba-shami, sambouska, minced meatsausage, meat burgeand luncheon (٢٥ for each). The result revealed that ٤ (١٦%), ٢ (١٢%) and ٢ (٨%) for each of rice kofta, kobiba-shami and sambouska, respectively, While the result is negative appeared in each of themincdmeat, sausage, meat burgeandluncheon. Using PCR method to Confirm the result obtain by biochemical tests. ٩ samples were tested for detect Bacillus cereus group. ٨ screened samples strains out of ٩ show positive results of B.cereus by using motB gene.



٢- خالد عبدالمنعم عبدالعليم قاسم
بعض الدراسات على كفاءة البروبيوتك على إنتشار الميكروب القولوني
والإستجابة المناعية فى بدارى التسمين

Khaled Abd-Almonem Kasem
SOME STUDIES ON PROBIOTIC EFFICACY ON E. COLI PREVALENCE AND
IMMUNE RESPONSE IN BROILER CHICKEN

ABSTRACT

Probiotics include viable microbial and microbial fermentation products which are beneficial to decrease the undesirable microflora population in the gastrointestinal tract of chicks and build-up resistance against diseases by stimulating the immune system.

The fundamental goal of present study carried out to evaluate the effect of probiotics against challenge by E.coli OVA:KA⁺ for experimental infected chicks of both treated and untreated control group, determination of phagocytic activity in broiler chicks obtained oral probiotics, studying the effect of probiotic on survival rate of broiler, Comparison between different probiotics.

Two hundred, one day old Avian ٤٨ chicks were used and divided into ٤ sub-groups.

The results of Phagocytic percentages, Indices and Survival percentages obtained for groups treated with probiotics were higher than non-treated groups. Also, the bacterial count in liver, caecal homogenates and heart blood were lower than non-treated groups.



٤- أسماء عيد خليل الشيشيني
التوصيف الجزيئي لجينات الضراوة في ميكروب الايشيريشيا كولاي المعزولة من
العجول حديثة الولادة المصابة بالأسهال

Asmaa Eid Khalil Elshishiny

**Molecular characterization of virulence genes in Escherichia coli
isolated from newborn diarrheic calves**

ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to study the prevalence and characteristics of pathogenic E.coli strains from newborn calves. In this study, ١٨٠ fecal samples (١٢٠ diarrheic calves and ٦٠ apparently healthy calves) were collected from cow's farms at Kafrelsheikh Governorate, Egypt. E. coli was isolated from diarrheic and apparently healthy calves with a percentage of ٢٠% and ١٢.٣% respectively. Serogrouping of E.coli isolates in diarrheic calves showed ١٢ different types "O" serogroups; O٢٦, O١١١, O٥٥, O١١٤, O١١٩, O١٢٥, O١٢٤, O١٠٣, O٢٠, O١٥, O٩١, O١٢٨. While in apparently healthy calves showed that they were belonged to ٥ serotypes; O٢٦, O١١١, O٩١, O٤٤, O١٢٥. E. coli isolates were screened by multiplex PCR assay for the presence of virulence genes characteristic for E.coli (stx١, stx٢, eaeA and hlyA). Of the ٢٤ E.coli isolates from diarrheic calves, ١٨ isolates carried the stx١ genes and ١٩ isolates carried the stx٢ genes. EaeA genes were found in ٩ isolates and ١٥ isolates were positive for hlyA genes. In apparently healthy calves, PCR showed that ٦ isolates carried stx١ and stx٢ genes. The eaeA gene was detected in ٥ isolates while hlyA gene was detected in ٦ isolates.

قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائى :



١- مها صبرى عبدالعزيز سلامه
تأثير عمر الفطام ونظام الاسكان على الأداء الانتاجى ومكونات دم الأرانب
النيوزيلندى الأبيض فى مرحلة النمو
Maha Sabry Abd El-Aziz Salama

EFFECT OF WEANING AGE AND HOUSING MODEL ON PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE AND BLOOD CONSTITUENTS OF GROWING NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS

ABSTRACT

Results obtained could be summarized as follow:

Rabbits weaned at ٢٥ days of age at new building had the highest final body weight, while those weaned at ٢٥ days of age at old building had the lowest final body weight in the whole growing period. Rabbits reared at new building led to significantly higher daily weight gain as compared with those reared at old building from ٥ to ١٢ weeks of age.

Rabbits weaned at ٢٥ days of age recorded significantly lowest mortality rates during the experimental period, as compared with those weaned at ٢٥ or ٣٠ days of age (٠% vs. ١٠ or ٧.٥%, respectively).

White blood cells ($\times 10^3$) significantly ($P < 0.001$) decreased with increasing weaning age. Rabbits weaned early (at ٢٥ days of age) recorded the highest values, while those weaned later (at ٣٥ days of age) had the lowest values (9.08 vs. $7.07 \times 10^3/\mu l$, respectively).

Plasma total protein and albumin were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) with increasing weaning age, while globulin did not significantly affect.



٢- نهلة السيد محمد فهمي
مدى إنتشار وعوامل الخطورة وكيفية التحكم الصحي للسموم الفطرية في
عليقة الدواجن

Nahla Elsayed Mohamed Fahmy
Incidence, Risk Factors and Hygienic Control of Mycotoxins in
Poultry Feed Storage

ABSTRACT

Gharbiya Governorate is one of the main poultry production areas in Egypt. A good understanding of the structure of the poultry production and producers' attitudes is critical when designing and implementing realistic and effective control strategies for poultry diseases. A total of ٦٥ poultry farms were visited, in addition to interviewing owners and/or workers, poultry feeds samples were collected. Survey questionnaire was analyzed and feed samples were analyzed for the detection of total aflatoxin (TA) and ochratoxin A (OTA). The concentrations of TA and OTA in the samples were determined using direct competitive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). All samples were contaminated with both aflatoxins and ochratoxins. The mean concentration of aflatoxins in feed samples was ٧٢.٢٥ ppb, and ١٠٠% of samples were higher than the maximum permissible limit (MPL) (٢٠ μ /kg). The mean concentration of ochratoxins in feed samples was ٤٢.٥٨ ppb, and ٢.٢٢% of samples were higher than the MPL, (١٠٠ μ /kg). The aim of this study was to characterize the poultry production system in Gharbiya Governorate and assessing the risk of contamination of poultry feed with mycotoxins.



٢- فاطمة السيد محمد السيد علام
مقاومة الإجهاد الحراري في الأرانب
Fatma El-Sayed Mohamed Allam
Control of Heat Stress in Rabbits

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out for ٩ weeks, from ١٩ June to ٢١ August ٢٠١٥. All experimental procedures were approved by department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafr El-Sheikh University. The objectives of present study were carried out to relieve the harmful effect of heat stress on rabbit's production through:-

١- Studying the effect of some managemental practices such as air-conditioning, lighting and time of feeding on heat stressed rabbit.

٢-Studying the effect of some water additives, as honey bee, vitamin C, vitamin E & Selenium and ice cubes.

٣-Studying the effect of some immune-stimulants as levamisole injection.

From the study we concluded that supplying heat stressed rabbits with honey bee in drinking water is the most suitable method for control of heat stress.



د-مى على محمد الشافعى

الأصابة الرئوية بالاسبيروجيلس فى الإنسان من وجهة الأمراض المشتركة

Mai Ali Mohamed El-Shafei

HUMAN PULMONARY ASPERGILLOSIS FROM ZOONOTIC VIEW

ABSTRACT

This study to investigate the occurrence of Aspergillosis in the poultry , the animals ,the air of poultry and animal farms and human contacts in Gharbeya governorate . A total of ٢٤٠ poultry samples, ١٩٢ animal samples, ٤٨ air samples of poultry farms, ٤٨ air samples of large animals farms and ٢١, ٢٩ human contact samples of poultry farms and large animal farms respectively were collected in different seasons and then examined for the presence of aspergillus species. The result indicate the overall occurrence rate in the poultry and large animal was ٧, ١%, ٩, ٤% respectively. The overall occurrence rate in the air of poultry farms and large animal farms was ١٠.٤, ٢٧, ٦% respectively . The overall occurrence rate in human contacts of poultry farms and large animal farms was ١٠.٤%, ١٨, ٧% respectively. The highest occurrence rate of Aspergillosis in the poultry farms and animal farms was in spring and autumn respectively. The highest occurrence rate of Aspergillosis in the air in both poultry farms and animal farms was in spring and autumn. The highest occurrence rate of Aspergillosis in human contacts of the poultry farms and animal farms was in autumn.

قسم أمراض الأسماك ورعايتها :



١- نجلاء فتحى الغريب الباز
دراسات على بعض الأمراض البكتيرية في بعض أسماك المياه العذبة
المستزرعة بمحافظة كفرالشيخ

Naglaa Fathy Elgharieb El-Baz

**STUDIES ON SOME BACTERIAL DISEASES IN SOME CULTURED
FRESH WATER FISHES IN KAFR EL-SHIEKH GOVERNORATE**

ABSTRACT

Bacterial diseases affecting fresh water fishes are numerous causing high economic losses in Egypt, therefore, this study was conducted for six main goals: isolation and identification of bacterial isolates affecting cultured freshwater fishes as well as the incidence of these diseases in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, confirmation by PCR, performance of pathogenicity test, Antibiotic sensitivity test & Hydrochemical analysis for water quality.

١٨٠ cultured freshwater fishes (١٢٠ Oreochromius niloticus & ٦٠ Cyprinus carpio) were collected from both private and governmental farms in Kafr El-sheikh Governorate.

The most common clinical signs were congestion and haemorrhages on body surface and base of fins. Post-mortem findings revealed pale anaemic liver in some cases and in other cases, liver were haemorrhagic and congested. Kidney and spleen were enlarged and congested.

قسم الطفيليات :



١- نها إبراهيم مهدي عمار
بعض الدراسات علي أنواع اليميريا في الدجاج بمحافظة الغربية

Noha Ibrahim Mahdy Ammar

Some studies on Eimeria species of chicken in Gharbia Governorate

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of Eimeria species in chickens in Gharbia Governorate, mid-Delta, Egypt. From a total of ٨٠٠ drooping samples examined, ٦١٤ (٧٦.٧٥%) were positive for Eimeria oocysts. According to chicken breeds, white broiler was the most infected ٣٧١/٦١٤ (٤٦.٢٧%), then Balady chickens ١٢٤/٦١٤ (١٥.٥%), then Saso chickens ٨٦/٦١٤ (١٠.٧٥%) and lastly layers ٣٣/٦١٤ (٤.١٣%). Regarding age, the most affected ages was in-between ٣١-٤٠ days old ٢٥٥/٦١٤ (٣١.٨٣%), followed by ٢١-٣٠ days old ٩٠/٦١٤ (١١.٢٤%). All districts were found to be infected with one or more of Eimeria species, the most affected districts were El-Mahalla El-Kubra and Kotoor ٩٥/٦١٤ (١١.٨٧% for each district), while El-Santa was the lowest ٢٩/٦١٤ (٣.٦٢%). Seven species of Eimeria viz., E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. mitis, E. praecox, E. necatrix, E. burnetti and E. maxima were recorded with prevalence of ١٤.٥, ١٢.٨٧, ١٢.٣٧, ١١.٢٥, ٩.٥, ٨.٥ and ٥.٧٥% respectively. Eimeria tenella was found to be the most predominant species in the study area. This study highlight the high incidence of Eimeria species infecting chicken in Egypt and inform new and updated results that might help in controlling such infection.



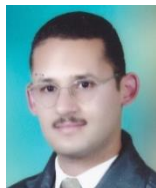
٢- نعيمة محمد ابو الفتوح مرعى
بعض الدراسات علي طفيليات القطط
Naema Mohammed Abo El-Fetouh Marey
SOME STUDIES ON PARASITES OF CATS

ABSTRACT

Although stray cats are numerous in the streets of Egypt living nearby human dwelling and on animal farms, little information is known about the parasites and diseases they harbor and the threat they may pose to humans, pets and farm animals. A study of parasitic affection of stray cats was conducted across all the period from May, ٢٠١٢ to April, ٢٠١٥ on ٧٠ cats and ١٧٠ randomly collected fecal samples.

Seventy cats were trapped from different regions in Alexandria city. In the laboratory, the cats were examined for external parasites. Humanely killing to the cats, viscera and GIT examined for helminthes and protozoa. In addition to ١٧٠ random fecal samples were collected from different areas. The total incidence of infection in stray cats in post mortem examination was ٩٤.٣%. External parasites with total prevalence were ٨٥.٧% and the overall prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites infection was ٨١.٤%. The overall prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites in examined fecal samples was ٥٨.٨%.

قسم التوليد و التناسل و التلقيح الإصطناعي :



١- محيى الدين أحمد عاشور الدهان
تحسين الكفاءة التناسليه للأغنام

Mohey EL Deen Ahmed Ashour EL Dahan

Improvement of Reproductive Performance of Sheep

ABSTRACT

This study investigate the effect of four synchronization protocols on eighty two cross-breed ewes, where these ewes randomly assigned to five groups and each group received ١ of ٥ treatments: (١) P٤ (٢) PGF٢٥ (٣) OVS (٤) PRID (٥) control treatments, and the results revealed that all OVS-treated ewes failed to show estrus but only one ewe of the control group showed estrus. Pregnancy and lambing rates were greater (١٠٠٪) in PGF٢٥ and halved-PRID for ٨ days than the other treatments where the whole-PRID for ١٤ days recorded the lowest (٣٢.٣٪) pregnancy rate. The highest prolificacy (١.٧٥) was recorded with whole-PRID for ٦ days whereas, the lowest (١.٠) prolificacy was recorded with PGF٢٥ and halved-PRID for both ٨ and ١٤ days. So we concluded that. - All synchronization protocols of the present study except OVS had a positive effect on pregnancy and lambing rates during the non-breeding season. -The current study suggest that for more economical estrous synchronization under field conditions, the whole-PRID sponge could be split into two and used successfully to achieve high pregnancy and lambing rates. - Short-term sponge treatment was economically effective as long-term sponge treatment in crossbreed ewes out of breeding season.



٢- إبراهيم منصور عبدالله إبراهيم
تقييم بعض أنظمة توحيد الشباع في الأبقار الخليط

IBRAHIM MANSOUR ABD ALLAH IBRAHIM

**Evaluation of some estrus synchronization protocols in crossbred
cows**

ABSTRACT

This study investigated three synchronization protocols with FTAI on the fertility of crossbred cows. Ninety one cows were assigned to four groups where the body condition score (BCS), age distribution, parity and average daily milk yield were apparently even among groups then each group received ١ of ٤ treatments: (١) Ovsynch-CIDR treated cows ($n = ٢٤$) were synchronized with $١٠ \mu\text{g}$ (GnRH, IM) with insertion of controlled internal drug release device (CIDR) on Day ٠ followed by $٥٠٠ \mu\text{g}$ prostaglandin $\text{F}_{2\alpha}$ and CIDR removal on Day ٧. On Day ٩ cows received $١٠ \mu\text{g}$ GnRH followed by FTAI ١٨ h later, (٢) PGF $_{2\alpha}$ treated cows ($n = ٢٥$) received double doses of $٥٠٠ \mu\text{g}$ PGF $_{2\alpha}$ ١٢ days apart followed by FTAI ٨٠ h after the second dose of PGF $_{2\alpha}$, (٣) Ovsynch treatment ($n = ١٧$) with $١٠ \mu\text{g}$ GnRH-Day ٠, $٥٠٠ \mu\text{g}$ PGF $_{2\alpha}$ -Day ٧ and $١٠ \mu\text{g}$ GnRH-Day ٩ sequence followed by FTAI ١٨ h later and (٤) Untreated cows (Control, $n = ٢٥$). Our results revealed that pregnancy rate was greater ($p < ٠.٠٥$) in PGF $_{2\alpha}$ (٣٦%), compared with Ovsynch (٢٩.٤%), Ovsynch-CIDR (٢٠.٨%) and control (١٢%) cows. In conclusion, acceptable pregnancy rate can be achieved with FTAI after ٨٠ h of synchronized cows with double doses of PGF $_{2\alpha}$ ١٢ days apart compared with synchronization of ovulation with (Ovsynch-CIDR) or without (Ovsynch) P٤ supplementation.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التغذية و التغذية الاكلينيكية :



١- داليا محمد علي رجب المصري

تأثير اضافة المركب النانومتري N Acetyl Cysteine chit الى غذاء كناكيت
التسمين على مستوى مضادات الأكسدة وتقليل التأثير الضار للأفلاتوكسين

Dalia Mohamed Ali Ragab El-Masry

**Impact of N Acetyl cysteine chit Nanocomposite addition to broiler
chicks' Diet on antioxidant status and aflatoxin hazard**

ABSTRACT

Nano forms of nutrients in livestock's feed are mainly intended to increase the production performance. Fullerene C₆₀ derivatives functionalized by N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) to C₆₀ cages were studied in Vero cells for toxicity and coating with cupper chitosan. The new structural and physiochemical properties of N-acetyl cysteine Nano- composite (NAC chit) were characterized. Then, two feeding trials were undertaken to evaluate the impact of NAC chit composite as antioxidant and as aflatoxin de-toxicant on broilers.

Fullerene C₆₀ derivatives functionalized by N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) to C₆₀ cages were studied in Vero cells for toxicity and coating with cupper chitosan. The new structural and physiochemical properties of N-acetyl cysteine Nano- composite (NAC chit) were characterized. Then, two feeding trials were undertaken to evaluate the impact of NACchit composite as antioxidant and as aflatoxin de-toxicant on broilers on body weight gain, feed intake, feed efficiency, aflatoxin residues in liver and chicken lean.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :



١- هبة محمد موسى السيد
التوصيف الجزيئي للميكروب القولوني المنتج لأنزيمات الببتا لاكتاميز
المعزول من منتجات الألبان

Heba Mohammed Moussa El-Sayed

Molecular Characterization of Beta-lactamases producing Escherichia coli isolated from Dairy products

ABSTRACT

A total of ٢١٠ samples from dairy products (١٦٥ raw milk, ١٥ yoghurt and ٣٠ kariesh cheese) were collected from dairy shops, street peddlers and farmers from various localities of Kafrelsheikh Governorate, Egypt. Isolation and biochemical identification revealed that a total of ٣٣ E. coli isolates were recovered. The molecular characterization of β -lactamases in the isolates showed the presence of blaTEM was (٤/٢٠) (٢٠%), blaOXY resistance gene was (٦/٢٠) (٣٠%), blaOXA(١/٢٠) (٥%), blaSHV(٦/٢٠) (٣٠%) and blaCMY (١/٢٠) (٥%). The DNA sequencing of some genes identified many narrow and extended spectrum β -lactamases encoding genes. blaTEM-١ & blaOXA-١ and blaOXY-١ are narrow spectrum β -lactamases, while blaTEM-٢٠٨ blaSHV-١٢ are extended spectrum β -lactamases, These resistance phenotypes are of great clinical significance and can be easily transferred to human pathogens. The third-generation cephalosporins are considered to be frontline therapeutic drugs for treatment of many infections in the hospitals.



٢- تامر إبراهيم السيد يوسف بستان
التوصيف الظاهري والوراثي للباستيريلا مالتوسيدا في حيوانات المزارع
Tamer Ibrahim EL- Sayed Bostan

Phenotypic and genotyping characterization of *Pasteurella multocida* in farm animals

ABSTRACT

Pasteurella multocida is the common cause of respiratory disease in cattle causing high economic losses. A total of 280 samples (9.6%) showed the highest percentage of *P. multocida* isolation (12.1%), followed by nasal swabs tissues showed the highest (0.0%). These isolates were confirmed microscopically, biochemically and by using commercial test API 20E. Multiplex PCR typing system was used for common gene and capsular serotyping of *P. multocida*. a total of 9 representative isolates were tested, 6 isolates were positive for common gene of *P. multocida* and capsular type E. Three positive *P. multocida* isolates were tested for virulence genes (*tbpA*, *nanH*, *ompH* and *ptfA*) which revealed high percentage of *tbpA* and *nanH* in lung tissues (67.7%) more than in nasal swabs (22.2%) and presence of *ptfA* gene in high percentage in lung tissues (22.2%) more than in nasal swabs (0%) and also revealed high percentage of *tbpA* and *nanH* in buffaloes isolates (67.7%) more than in cows isolates (22.2%) and presence of *ptfA* gene in high percentage in diseased lung tissues of buffaloes isolates.



٣- أميرة فتحى عبده إبراهيم
التوصيف الجزيئى لبعض جينات الضراوة والمقاومة في أنواع السالمونيلا
المعزولة من الدواجن

Amira Fathy Abdoh Ibrahim

Molecular characterization of some virulence and resistance genes in
Salmonella species Isolated from Poultry

ABSTRACT

Both virulence factors and antibiotic resistance are essential to the organism for survival against the host defenses. In the present study, Out of ٧٢٠ samples collected from different poultry farms located in Dakahlia Province, Egypt. Salmonella spp. were identified in ١٢%, ٨.٦%, and ٢.٨% of ducks, chickens and quails respectively. The isolated Salmonella were highly Resistant to Flumequine, Nalidixic acid, Ampicillin/Sulbctam, Oxytetracycline and Amoxicillin with percentages of ٩٠.٠%, ٨٦.٧%, ٧٢.٣%, ٧١.٦% and ٦٨.٣% respectively. All of the examined isolates showed the presence of invA, avrA and sopB genes, while, ٩٦.٦%, ٩٢.١% and ٨٢.٨% of the isolates were positive for bcfC, mgtC and stn genes. However, ٩٢.١% of the examined isolates were negative for pefA gene. All the examined isolates showed the presence of aadA٢ gene, while the percentage of the sul١ and qacEΔ١ was ٩٢.١% each. Class ١ integrons were detected in almost all the examined isolates (٩٦.٦%) giving three integron amplicons with molecular weight of ٨٠٠, ١٠٠٠ and ١٥٠٠ bp



**٤- وفاء محمد عبد الخبير جاد
مدى تواجد جينات مقاومة للكينولون فى انواع السالمونيلا المعزولة من
الدجاج**

**Wafaa Mohammed Abd-Elkhaber Gad,
Occurrence of quinolone resistance genes among Salmonella species
isolated from chickens**

ABSTRACT

The antimicrobial susceptibility was applied on all isolates then PCR was applied for most resistant isolates to quinolones to detect the Plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance genes (qnrA, qnrB, qnrS). Forty one Salmonella isolates (٩.١%) were obtained from ٤٥٠ samples. All isolates exhibit resistance against all antimicrobial agents except amikacin in which give no resistance. Twenty two Salmonella isolates from a total of ٤١ isolates were examined by PCR for Plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance genes (qnrA, qnrB, and qnrS). while ١٩ Salmonella isolates not examined as they were less resistant to quinolones. Five isolates (٥/٢٢) (٢٢.٧%) were positive for qnrA, ٢ isolates (٢/٢٢) (٩%) were positive for qnrB and ٤ isolates (٤/٢٢) (١٨%) were positive for qnrS.



٥- فاطمة الزهراء محمد ابواليزيد الشربيني
استخدام اختبار انزيم البلمرة المتسلسل في تكبير جين الفيم والجينات
المسؤولة عن الضراوة في السالمونيلا المسببة لالتهاب الامعاء في العجول.
Fatma El-Zahraa Mohamed Abo Al-Yazeed El-Sherbeiny
Uses of polymerase chain reaction for amplification of the fim-A gene
and Virulence associated genes of salmonellae inducing enteritis in
bovine

ABSTRACT

Total of ٦٤٠ fecal samples collected from diarrheic and apparent healthy cattle were examined for the presence of Genus Salmonella.

Bacteriological examination of fecal samples from diarrheic and apparent healthy cattle revealed the isolation of ١٢ isolates from ٦٤٠ with in incidence ١.٨٧ %, ٨ isolates from diarrheic cattle with incidence ٢.٠٥ % and ٤ isolates from apparent healthy cattle with incidence ١.٦ %.

Serological identification revealed that the most prevalent serovars were Salmonella (Typhimurium, Lomita and Belgdam) to isolates for each and followed by Salmonella (Larochelle, Virchow, Infantis, Derpy, Anatum and Berzany) one isolates for each.

It was noticed that ٢ fecal samples were positive by RT- PCR more than culture methods, on other hand ٢ samples were positive by culture methods and couldn't be detected by fim A gene RT-PCR

Plasmid encoding fimbriae (pef) and virulence associated gene (avr A), virulence genes were detected in ٧ and ٤ out of ١٢ culture positive samples.

قسم مراقبة الاغذية :



١- أمل فوزى أحمد البنا
دراسة على جودة بيض الدجاج الحيوي فى السوق المصري
Amal Fawzy Ahmed El-Banna
A Study On The Quality Of Organic Hens Eggs In The Egyptian Market

ABSTRACT

A study on ٢٠٠ organic eggs samples from Egyptian markets was conducted in order to evaluate the safety and quality of the organic hens egg. The study revealed that ٤٥% of the examined organic eggs had dirty shell, ٩% Rough shell and ٤.٥% of bad odours. The microbiological examination showed that the average total aerobic bacterial, total coliforms and total staphylococcus count of shell were $1.6 \times 10^6 \pm 2.2 \times 10^5$, $2.9 \times 10^6 \pm 2.9 \times 10^3$ and $5.8 \times 10^5 \pm 2.8 \times 10^2$, respectively. While the average total aerobic bacterial, total coliforms and total staphylococcus counts of egg content samples were $2.7 \times 10^3 \pm 2 \times 10^2$, $8.1 \times 10^4 \pm 1.5 \times 10^4$ and $8.5 \times 10^2 \pm 1.6 \times 10^2$, respectively. Staphylococcus aureus and salmonellae were isolated from ٧% and ١.٥% of the examined egg shell samples. Concerning to the average cholesterol concentration in the examined organic eggs were 11.8 ± 0.6 mg/g. Also tilmicosin and oxytetracycline residue were detected in ٤٥% and ٨٥% of the examined organic egg samples.



٢- شيماء محمد عبد البرابراهيم
تحديد جينات السموم المعوية لميكروب المكور العنقود الذهبي في بعض
منتجات اللحوم باستخدام تفاعل البلمرة المتعدد

Shimaa Mohamed Abd El-Bar Ibrahim

Detection of Staphylococcus aureus classic enterotoxin genes in
some meat products using multiplex PCR

ABSTRACT

A total of ٢٠٠ samples of sausage (٥٠), beef burger (٥٠), minced meat (٤٠) and luncheon (٦٠) were randomly collected from different shops and markets in El-Gharbia and Kafr-El-Sheikh governorates. The samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and molecular characterization. The results revealed that the all meat product samples especially luncheon were highly contaminated with staphylococci and *S. aureus*, also the use of multiplex PCR with specific primers for *S. aureus* classic enterotoxin genes revealed that only one isolate for sausage sample mostly harboured (١) sea, meanwhile one isolate for beef burger sample harboured (١) seb gene and the other one was negative for classic enterotoxin genes, but the four isolates of minced meat samples harboured (١) sea, (١) sec, (١) mixed sea & sed genes and one was negative for classic enterotoxin genes and the samples were negative o SEE.

قسم الطفيليات :



١- نهى بدير القطب البربري
دراسات متقدمة على أنواع الأيميريا في الأرانب
Noha Bedeer Al-Kotob Elbarbary
Advanced studies on Eimeria species of rabbits.

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out on digestive tracts and freshly obtained fecal samples of (١٦٢٢) rabbits from shops and markets to estimate the prevalence of Eimeria species in rabbits in two successive ages ٢-٣ and ٣-٤ months old . The results revealed that out of (٨٢٨) examined samples from (٢-٣) months old rabbits, (٤٢٩) rabbits were infected and the prevalence of identified Eimeria species was (٥١.٢%). Nine species of Eimeria were detected in the infected samples; they were E. stiedae, E.exigua, E.perforans , E.intestinalis ,E.media , E.flavescens , E.coecicola ,E.magna and E.irresidua, while out of (٧٨٤) examined samples from (٣-٤) months old rabbits , (٢٣٢) rabbits were infected with eight species Eimeria; they were E. stiedae, E.exigua, E.perforans, E.media , E.flavescens , E.coecicola ,E.magna and E.irresidua and the prevalence of identified Eimeria species was (٤١.%) . Molecular analysis for the partial sequences obtained by (PCR) was done and the sequences produced significant alignments with two Eimeria stiedae isolate in Gen Bank with accession numbers JQ٣٢٨١٩٠. & HM٧٦٨٨٩٠.

قسم امراض الاسماك ورعايتها :



١- مروة فتحي عبد الغفار عبد القادر
مرض الإيداردسيلا في أسماك المياه العذبة المستزرعة في محافظة
كفر الشيخ

Marwa Fathy Abd El-Ghfar Abd El-Kader
EDWARDSIELLOSIS IN CULTURED FRESHWATER FISH at
KAFRELSHEIKH GOVERNORATE

ABSTRACT

The occurrence of Edwardsiella tarda, in cultured freshwater fish, *Oreochromis niloticus* and *Clarias gariepinus* in Kafrelsheikh Governorate fish farms was studied, all over the seasons of a year. A total number of 288 fish; 36 / fish species / season, showed gross cutaneous lesions. The examined fish were succumbed for bacteriological isolation, and the isolates were identified through biochemical identification and the suspected isolates were investigated for the characteristics of E.tarda which confirmed by PCR as well as four virulence genes. The seasonal incidence of E. tarda infections was studied in O. niloticus and revealed that the disease and pathogen were recorded only in summer (11.11%) while as, in C. gariepinus the pathogen was isolated all over the seasons, but had the highest incidence in summer (50%) followed by spring (30.55%), autumn (25%) and lastly winter (22.22%). The pathogenicity of the isolated E.tarda strains was evaluated by determination of the lethal dose fifty (LD₅₀) and the experimental infection. The LD₅₀ revealed that, the dilution 10⁵ CFU caused fifty percent mortalities in the fish within (24-48h). The recorded mortalities through the pathogenicity experiments of the four fish groups were higher in groups; one and two infected with E.tarda strains containing four and three virulence genes respectively, whilst the groups three and four, containing two and one virulence genes respectively of E.tarda have a relatively low mortality rates. Some hematological and serum biochemical parameters of the blood and sera of naturally diseased and experimentally infected fish were studied and revealed a decreased Hb, RBCs, PCV, total proteins, albumin and globulins levels and increased TLC and Lysozym concentrations. Histopathological studies on the tissues of naturally diseased and experimentally infected fish were also recorded.

قسم التوليد و التناسل و التلقيح الإصطناعي :



١- احمد ناصف رمضان ناصف
محاولات لتحسين الكفاءة التناسلية في الابقار الحلاب
Ahmed Nasef Ramadan Nasef

TRIALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN DAIRY COWS

ABSTRACT

The current study included two experiments done simultaneously at the same time, the first experiment aimed to study the effect of post-breeding supplementation of P₂. The second experiment aimed to study the effect of peri-breeding feeding on fatty acids supplemented diets on CR. The results of the present study showed that direct post-breeding P₂ supplementation resulted in significant ($p < 0.05$) decrease in the CR either in G1B (6.9%) or G2B (6.7%) compared with control (62.5%) although there was significant increase in the serum P₂ concentration on Day 2 and 8 in G1B (1.70 ± 0.77 and 2.69 ± 0.46 ng/ml) and G2B (1.70 ± 0.27 and 2.87 ± 0.50 ng/ml) compared with control (1.42 ± 0.47 and 2.12 ± 0.48 ng/ml) on Day 2 and 8 respectively. On the other hand, the peri-breeding supplementation of fatty acids supplemented diets resulted in significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in the CR (60 GF vs 62.5 in control).

كلية الآداب :

أولاً : الماجستير

قسم التاريخ :



١- فتية سيد أحمد علي سيد أحمد الجندي
التأثيرات الدينية المتبادلة بين مصر وسورية الكبرى في العصور البرونزية إلى
نهاية العصر الحديدي: دراسة تاريخية حضارية

Fatieha Sayed Ahmed Ali Sayed Ahmed El gendy

**The Religions Reciprocal Influence between Egypt and Greater Syria
in The Bronze Age up to The End of The Iron Age " A cultural Historical
Study**

ABSTRACT

This Study Paid attention to clarify the most important reciprocal influences between Egypt and great Syria through many religious texts both ethics and Religious the study shows: many Syrian gods were affected by Egyptian ones especially in many aesthetic and characteristics also in the religious signs, the Syrian gods appeared to be like to the Egyptians despite it's Syrian appearance.

Many Syrian gods were mentioned in Egyptian myths, although the Egyptians weren't mentioned in the Syrian ones.

The disappearance of the Syrian gods through the ancient and middle " central" country was an evidence that areas couldn't afford effective or strong gods enough to settle down in Egypt besides the Egyptian gods .

Many Egyptian gods were shown to be affected with the Syrian like Seth who was connected with baaal and has its Syria appearance, and he wasn't known before in the religious Egyptian thought.



٢- هالة عبد الناصر عزيز عاصي
ابنة الإله في مصر القديمة
(دراسة تاريخية حضارية)
Hala Abd Elnaser Aziz Edein
Daughter of the God in Ancient Egypt
A Cultural Historical Study

ABSTRACT

The title Daughter of God sAt NTr appeared for the first time in the Fourth Dynasty when his Queen Hotep first guard plus the words of his body, took the title a good number of queens until the Late Period, and both of them got the title of a daughter of God in different circumstances, either in support Hreithn to rule in or rule gives them a son, or husband, in the event that there is another heir To the throne in helped the title Son of God on the movement of the throne and gives eligibility for a son or spouse without the other, or be granted accompanied by a religious influence of political status, with reference to a difference in who is God, the king of the deceased or machine-specific, such as "Ra, Amon, Jeb" on for example, the title of the daughter of the god is closely linked to the throne in all the old eras Egypt since the old Kingdom to the Late Period, queens has got a title to support access to the throne either legitimacy to her father or guardians heir to the throne of the small King like (Queen Ankh N.S Marie Ra II and others), it has taken title Daughter of God and did not get on the throne as Queen governor gave her son the right to inherit the throne associating the divine daughter of the God of example (Queen Ankh. N. S. BPY), Foret throne was not a king but rates mother, while the presence of heir or illegal is not entitled to inherit the throne , Despite the different way to get the title but the goal which is to get fixed on the throne, it has been shown that the title of the daughter of the god titles religiously important supports Hammelth to inherit the throne, or inherited the throne from which to her son or her husband.



٣- سحر عبد الفتاح إبراهيم محمد نصر الدين
العلاقات المصرية - العراقية
(١٩٦٣-١٩٩٠ م)

Sahar Abd el Fattah Ibrahim Mohammed Nasreldin
The Egyptian - Iraqi Relations
(١٩٦٣-١٩٩٠ AD)

ABSTRACT

Egyptian/Iraqi relations (١٩٦٣- ١٩٩٠ AD) witnessed many forms and depicts of cooperation, connections, and communion, as well many forms and depicts of estrangement and inertia and apathy. In the political and military fields, there were many forms of cooperation, such as the establishment of the joint council presidency in May ١٩٦٤, the participation of Iraq in material and moral support for Egypt during the wars in June ١٩٦٧ and October ١٩٧٣ AD, despite of some clefs and differences which took place between them. As well the support of Egypt's military to Iraq during the first Gulf War (١٩٨٠ AD- ١٩٨٨ AD), As a result of the consolidation of political and military relations between the two countries, the economic relations flourished by holding a number of agreements and protocols to organize the economic cooperation between them, and Iraq received the excessed Egyptian labor. Social and cultural cooperation between them had an effective phase as the support of the role of Arab women, and Iraq got benefits from the Egyptian scientific experiences.

As for the periods of estrangement or inertia and apathy, these periods did not last long. For example, during the wars in June ١٩٦٧ AD. and October ١٩٧٣ AD. some of the schisms emerged between the two countries and Iraq showed a tough situation against Egypt, but soon these schisms vanished and Iraq participated in the war in October ١٩٧٣ AD. Also Iraq took a tough situation against Egypt during the signing of the Camp David agreements in ١٩٧٨, so the relations between them reached the extent of outage, but the situation did not last long and the official relations returned again between them. All these events affected the economic, social and cultural relations between the two countries, which have improved or tensed according to the political and military relations.

قسم الآثار:



١- لبنى نبيل محمود أحمد الملاحة تصوير القوارب والسفن في الفن الروماني

Portraying Boats and Ships in Roman Art

ABSTRACT

The research included the introduction and four chapters and a conclusion in addition to a catalog of paintings and forms, dealt with in chapter I select models of the boats and ships before the Romans, and chapter II ships models represented the Romanian currencies which characterized the Portraying of the ship or the rear of the vehicle or the ship fully in some cases were Portraying and parts of the ship such as ram on many of the Romanian currency and dealt with in chapter III portray the ships and boats in the Roman Art through Portraying, sculpture, where we note that ships are down the front of the ship or rise, taking the form of one animal with a beak splines under the front of the ship and dealt with in chapter IV of the Romanian fleet models emplacement of these fleets and establishing the rules that were stationed the scope of Its work was also exposed to the models of Romanian vessels .



٢- عبد المجيد محمود عبد المجيد السيد
شبه جزيرة سيناء خلال الفترة من ٤٥٠٠ _ ٣٠٠٠ ق.م
دراسة أثرية

Abdelmaged Mahmoud Abdelmaged
Sinai peninsula through the period ٤٥٠٠-٣٠٠٠ b.c Archaeological Study

ABSTRACT

Site Sinai geographical location , make it an average place links between Egypt and its neighbors ,and this site helped to Sinai play an important and historical role for Egypt , and make it Apopulated area since the Paleolithic , where the deserts then plentiful rain , and the stomach to the first human needs in his quest for survival has been supported by Maos him in Sinai of tools belonging to this period, which emphasizes its territory lived the first man , and it should be noted that the evidence of this settlement has become more pronounced in the modern stone age , where they found Anumber of settlements which indicates on human stability in Sinai , and over the progress and development of tools compared civilizations of the valley Nile and the south of Palestine , which was in Relation ship in Sinai during that period ,it's the study of those stools , it is clear similarities between them and the human civilizations of the valley Nile tools , all scientists pay to say that people of Sinai were bound together by ethnic links to the people of the civilizations of the valley Nile be sure that the civilizations of the valley Nile where not in Solation from Sinai has meant land and exploited resources like Vairouz and Almlakhitt , in addition to the shells , which they brought from Sinai and red sea coast for manufacture of decorative objects , and then the cooper extracted and Aden from its territory , and thus to Sinai was Ahistoric role making it since the time of the pre – and beginning of the first Family , under the control of the rulers of Egypt during that period



٢- سمير عزت عبد العزيز بدر
العصر الحديدي بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
دراسة أثرية – حضارية
Samir Ezzat Abd Alaziz Badr

Iron Age in the United Arab Emirates A Cultural – Archaeological Study

ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis "Iron Age in the United Arab Emirates a Cultural – Archaeological Study" the Thesis contains ٢٥٧ pages Includes Introduction Showing topography of the site Emirates In addition to the UAE in the ancient sources and Three chapters and a conclusion highlights the most important findings of the study.

The first chapter entitled "prehistoric in the UAE" It addressed the stone ages also it has been and a citizen of civilizations, his settlement Also discussed the Iron Ages and shed light on Bronze Age the problematic history of Iron Ages and climate as well as urban centers which dates back to the Iron Ages.

The second chapter entitled "Economic, social and political aspects of in the UAE during the Iron Age." It addressed study of economic life during the Iron Age various aspects of the (Agriculture - Trade - Industry) and also the social and religious life through the (social housing situation - religious beliefs - thought and blogging) in addition to the political manifestations through (systems of governance - the tribal kingdoms and the relationship between civilizations of the UAE and the Civilizations of the ancient Near East)

This chapter it The third chapter entitled "Archaeological evidence of Iron Ages in UAE." addressed study of the archaeological evidence that were found in the UAE, which dates back to the Iron Age The comparisons between the archaeological evidence discovered in the UAE to each other and also worked comparisons between counterpart outside the UAE One of the most important archaeological evidence that has been highlighted (funeral architecture - worldly architecture - Pottery - Metals - Stone - ornaments and decorations - seals)

قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :



١- هاجر صلاح بدير محمود الجريدي
الصورة الشعرية في شعر الأحوص الأنصاري — دراسة تحليلية
Hager salah Bedier AL Jorady
Poetic Image In The Poetry of AL Ahwas Ansari
An Analytical Study

ABSTRACT

The message was entitled "poetic image in hair Ahwas Ansari" analytical study
And it included the message "Introduction study, boot, and four chapters, and a conclusion, and a list of sources and references"
The first chapter was titled:
Image Topics in hair Ahwas Ansari addressed the topics are "the daily life of the poet, and human, animal, and rigid nature, culture
The second chapter entitled:
Graphic image in hair Ahwas Ansari, and dealt with those images namely "image simulations Alastarah image, the image Alknaiah, allegorical picture" and said in this chapter eloquence of those images in hair Ahwas Ansari
The third chapter, entitled:
Stylistic composition of the image of poetry in hair Ahwas Ansari, which dealt with the concept of the language method and idiomatically, the concept of method in the heritage of the old critics, the concept of method in the heritage of the Arabs and critics Albulageyen old, the concept of method when the critics of Arab modern, stylistic tools of synthetic image of poetry
And of these tools: the act. "Past, present tense, the command", "surrender and delays", "deletion".
"Construction of the methods of order", "command style", "call the style and eloquence," "question and his eloquence style."
The fourth chapter entitled: 's College in hair Ahwas Ansari
Which it dealt with "poetic image patterns in hair Ahwas Ansari"
Optical Image., Image, audio., Olfactory image, the image gustatory, tactile image and also dealt with the picture in the spectacular hair Ahwas Ansari and divided it into, a picture story .sourh College Faculty descriptive.
And it came to the conclusion a statement containing an overview of the most important findings of the research, then the list of sources and references came to contain all the books used by the researcher in its search
God grants success



٢- لمياء يحيى عبد الفتاح السمرور
ظاهرة السياق في ملاك التأويل لابن الزبير الغرناطي ت ٧٠٨هـ
"دراسة لغوية"

Lamiaa Yehia Abd El-Fattah El-Samrour
Phenomenon of the context in Malak Altaul by Ibn Alzubayr Al ghrnaty
(D: ٧٠٨ H)
"Alanguage Study"

ABSTRACT

The role of "Ibn ElZobeir", "Mercy be upon him" is clearly shown in giving due care to all aspects of context using them in differentiating the similar verses and arguing those who have doubts, in the Holy Quraan.

What shows Ibn Elzobeir's caring for linguistic context is paying attention to analyzing grammar and linguistic issues showed us his mastering of linguistics.

What shows Ibn ElZobeir's caring for the context of situation is showing the occasions of the verses, the reasons for the matching of separators and showing the totalised and the detailed of the verses.

What shows Ibn ElZobeir's caring for the social and psychological context is depending on the reasons for the revelation by making spot light on the verses related to the social issues and the related consequences on the human psycho.

Throughout research, the concept of the continuous relation of the modern thought represented in the context theories, with ancient Arab roots represented in Inb ElZobeir's book.

The researcher

Lamiaa Yehia ElSamrour



٣- منى أحمد إسماعيل حطب
الدرس الصوتي في كتاب الحجة لأبي علي الفارسي
"دراسة في ضوء علم اللغة الحديث"

Mona Ahmed Ismail Hatab

**A phonological study on Al.Hujah Book by Abi-Ali Al- Farisy :
from a Modern – linguistic perspective**

ABSTRACT

The study came to discuss the sonic level in the Koranic readings, and to describe it with sonic writing, which helps to correct saying and speaking, and to show the aspects of the differences between the readings, and the role of the old Arabs, and the results which they came to in this field.

The researcher depended on the descriptive analytical method and evidential historical, through watching the opinions and words of scientists, and guiding them to these phenomena, by following:

- Documentation the Koranic readings in the study, and joined to his owner - - Documentation the Koranic verses in the study with the name of sura, and the number of verse in the study -- Interpretation of the Prophetic Hadith, and the poetries -- Explaining the reading through the sonic writing.

The most important results of this study can summarized as following:

- Through studying the book of "argument - Elhogga", it shows the extent of interesting of Elfaresy by the science of the phonics. He understood the differences of phonics phenomenon, such as the replacement, assimilation, inclination, hamza, and the pausing - The replacement is one of the phenomena that mentioned in the book of "argument - Elhogga". The research found that the phonation relationship between the two sounds is based on that, to achieve the sonic harmony.

٤- مروة احمد عبد الواحد اللبشئى
التماسك النصى فى الشعر السياسى لافتات احمد مطر نموذجاً
Marwa Ahmed Abdal- Wahed
Cohesion in Political Poetry
"Ahmad Mater's Poetry as a model"

ABSTRACT

This research aims to study Cohesion in Political Poetry "Ahmad Mater's Poetry as a model " , Researcher studied Seven Means make cohesion : reference, substitution , ellipsis, connecting , repetition, accompaniments and semantic cohesion And Showed the Meaning,Sections, Uses, the degree of presence each means in Text under study.

Also the Researcher Showed Which was received Our ancient scientists trying To detect their Awareness of a lot of Text issues which Modern Approved for text.

The study confirmed that Cohesion is a semantic nature, going through Semantic relationships Check two types of cohesion: the first is the cohesion of parts of the text, and the second is Cohesion as text with his place, and this semantic relationship achieved by means of verbal or without connectivity.



٥- رضا أحمد إبراهيم سليم
دور النحو والصرف في استنباط الأحكام الفقهية
دراسة مطبقة على كتاب (بداية المجتهد ونهاية المقتصد) للإمام أبي الوليد
محمد بن رشد القرطبي (ت ٥٩٥هـ)
Reda Ahmed Ibrahim Selim

**The Role of Grammar and Morphology in Deducing Jurisprudential
Rules A Study Applied on Bidayat al-Mujtahid wa Nihayat al-Muqtasid
by Al-Imam Abi Al-Walid Muhammad Ibn Rushd Al-Qurtubi (D. ٥٩٥ H)**

ABSTRACT

In addition to the Introduction and Foreword, the thesis is composed of four chapters, containing different research topics. In the Foreword, I examine the relationship between grammar and jurisprudence, showing the role of grammar in clarifying the meaning, and the relationship between grammarians and jurists in the early beginnings.

By Ibn Rushd, the most important results are as following:

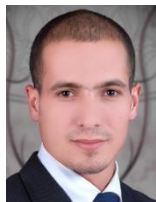
The academic personality of Ibn Rushd has come to the fore in this book due to his apposite jurisprudential opinions.

The research reveals the impact of the principles of jurisprudence on the basics of grammar in many aspects: definitions, divisions and terms.

The influence of morphology on many morphological issues concerning the structure of the word such as masculinity and femininity, singularity and plurality -

The effect of grammatical rules set by the grammarians on many jurisprudential judgments mentioned by Ibn Rushd in his book Bidayat al-Mujtahid

قسم الفلسفة :



١- إبراهيم محمد عطية إبراهيم جاد الله موقف الشيخ المفيد من قضايا النبوة والإمامة

Sheikh El Mofeed's Views on the Issues of Prophet hood and Imamate

ABSTRACT

The importance of this search appears in shedding alight on one of the most moderate teams of shiaa . it is the twelfth team of shiaa .

This team produced a lot of speakers ,we can divide them to two direction ,one of them is moderate and the other is excessive . these directions appear their opinions and beliefs which are met by support and refusal .

One of the most important cases , which formed the shiite ideology of the twelfth team , is prophecy and imamate .

According to this , the subject of this research is the situation of El-Sheikh Al mofid from the cases of prophecy and imamate . the main reason for standing on the situation of El-Sheikh Mohammed Ibn Mohamed Ibn Al nooman , called Al mofeed , is that he is one of the most moderate Scientist to the Sunnis in a lot of speech matters.



١- شيماء عادل محمد الاشطوخي
دور المجتمعات الافتراضية في تشكيل قيم
النشباب الجامعي (دراسة ميدانية)

Shaimaa Adel Mohammed Al-Ashtokhy

**The Role of Virtual Communities in the Formation of University Youth's
Values
(A Field Study)**

ABSTRACT

The present study dealt with the role of virtual communities in the formation of university youth's values thought the study of youth's interaction in virtual communities through the different patterns of communications via the internet. This study started from the fundamental proposition which implies that virtual communities play an important role in the formation of university youth's values. The study relied on the descriptive approach through data description and analysis of virtual communities interactions and impact of virtual communities on youth in both the faculties of Arts and science. This study also used the interview as a key tool for data collection, the study finding showed that the majority of youth browse the internet very skillfully, some of the virtual communities that youth in both study sample groups prefer to use are stated as follows communities established for the discussion of internal political, study findings showed youth's attitude toward the participation in the political campaigns study finding revealed that the youth's participation and activates in one of the social network

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التاريخ :



١- إيهاب عزت عبد السلام الديب
تاريخ مدينة سوسة من الفتح الإسلامي حتى نهاية عصر الدولة الحفصية
(دراسة في التاريخ السياسي والحضاري)
(٤٥ - ٧٩٦ هـ / ٦٦٥ - ١٣٩٣ م)

Ehab Ezzat Abdel El-Salaam El-Deeb
The History of Susa City From the Islamic Conquest Until
the End of the Hafseya State
(A Study in the Political and Cultural History)
(٤٥ - ٧٩٦ h/ ٦٦٥ - ١٣٩٣ AD)

ABSTRACT

Susa is one of the coastal cities overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. It can be said that the rationale for selecting the City of Susa is its characteristic location in terms of land and sea. Further, its coast has been one reason for its mild climate, in addition to its soil wherein there is no room for swamp formation which precludes any incidence of diseases and epidemics. Therefore, the city had always been pulling for inhabitants, as much populous as ever, besides standing as a destination for pilgrims and travelers, Susa is one of the important cities that are rooted deep into African history as a number of researchers maintain that its history dates back three thousand years. The city construction is credited with the Phoenicians who had taken hold of trade within the western zone of the Mediterranean, where they had based on the shores of Morocco centers for trade and ship ports, one of which was Susa, The Phoenicians called the City of Susa 'Hadhramaut'.



خالد فؤاد حسن الوكيل
دور محمد صبرى أبو علم فى الحياة السياسية المصرية (١٩٢٤-١٩٤٧م)

ABSTRACT

Chapter ١:-

It talked about his role in the house of representatives in the parliamentary bodies which participated in it and they are :

House Representatives in ١٩٢٤

House Representatives in ١٩٢٦

House Representatives in ١٩٣٠

House Representatives in ١٩٣٦

And that by talking about the parliamentary committees, the questions , interrogations and discussions .

Chapter ٢:-

It talked about his role in the Senate in the roles of the following sessions

The role of the seventeenth session .

The role of the eighteenth session

The role of nineteenth session

The role of twentieth

The role of twenty-first

The role of twenty-second

And that by talking about the parliamentary committees, the questions , interrogations and discussions .

Chapter ٣:-

It talked about his role in the ministry of justice, through the fourth, fifth and sixth ministries Mustafa Nahas pasha , and that by talking about his role in the implementation of the Montero Treaty, the creation of new courts and the issuance of important laws such as the independence of the judiciary and inheritance.

Chapter ٤:-

It talked about his role in the legal profession , and that by talking about his role in the lawyers union , the practice of the legal profession and participation in international and regional conferences .

Chapter ٥ :-

It talked about his role in the Wafd party by talking about the beginning construction of the wafd party , talking about the black book , how he took secretarial wafd party , how he was able to setup the voice of the nation newspaper .

قسم الآثار:



١- محمد بغدادي عبد العزيز بغدادي
حضارة المجموعة الأولى في النوبة وعلاقتها بمصر القديمة
منذ ٣٧٠٠ - ٢٨٠٠ ق . م
Mohammed Bogdady Abdul aziz Bogdady
Civilization of A group in Nubia
and Its Relation with Ancient Egypt ٢٧٠٠- ٢٨٠٠ B.C.

ABSTRACT

It came the study is divided into an introduction and preface, four chapters, and conclusion. In the preface eating a summary of the definition of the first group terms and historical stages the first chapter title: "Alhvairoualemsh Archaeological bout", eating detection the first of the year ١٩٠٧- ١٩١١, then the second archaeological detection, which began a year ١٩٢٩- ١٩٣٤ and then the third phase The title of the second chapter: "Architecture in the first group." And it began a researcher to identify the homes of the first group, and tombs of the first group and the division of cemeteries. The third chapter, entitled: "Economic conditions in the civilization of the first group," the researcher at the beginning of agriculture and grazing as well as fishing and bird and gathering food items that are imported then the the researcher chapter active trade Chapter IV, entitled "political and military conditions in the civilization of the first group." Where the researcher began by talking about the kinds of political systems in general, and political conditions for the first group,

كلية التربية النوعية :

أولاً : الماجستير :

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :



١- هبة عبد العزيز ابراهيم طه
برنامج مقترح لتعليم النسيج من خلال ابتكار ألعاب تعليمية واثرة علي تنمية
الاداء المهاري والتشكيلي لدي طفل رياض الاطفال

Heba Abdel-Aziz Ibrahim Taha

A suggested Program for Teaching Textile Through Creating Toys and its Effect on Developing The Dexterous and Formative Skills for Kindergarten Children

ABSTRACT

Provide a proposed program to teach weaving by creating educational games and its impact on the skill and visual performance have child development kindergarten. In order to achieve the aims of study: This study is based on the experimental method which is based on measuring the dependent variable first, and then get into the experimental factor experimental group any independent after the experiment we measure the dependent variable again, and this is the difference in the measurement proof of the empirical factor impact, one of the most important ways which you can solve problems. In this study it conducted using this experimental method to identify the effectiveness of a proposed program to teach weaving by creating educational games and its impact on skills development and visual performance have a child kindergarten. , And the conduct experiment on a group of kids that are randomly selected, one of the experimental group who has studied the curriculum through the implementation of a program to teach weaving to the development of skills and visual performance to me the kids, and the other control group, which the program does not implement them, then the researcher dish post test twice (before me - after me) may represent the independent variable (demo) for the current study in the proposed program to teach weaving The impact of the program proposed on the development of skills and performance through visual observation card variable

Results of study : It summaries as following:

There are significant differences (at the level of , ٠٥) between the mean scores of the experimental and control groups in the telemetric skill-equipped, fabric ,forming and output and the total score for the experimental group.

There are significant differences (at the level of, ٠٥) between the Mediterranean tribal measurement degrees and post experimental group of skill-equipped , fabric ,forming and output and the total score for the benefit of the dimensional measurement.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :

١- زينب فؤاد أمين الزيات
فعالية برنامج موسيقي قائم على استراتيجيات الكورت
في تنمية مهارات التفكير عند الطالب المعلم
بشعبة التعليم الأساسي

Zainab Fouad Al Zaiyat

**The Effectiveness of A Music Program Based On Alcott's
Strategies To Development the Thinking Skills For the
Student Teacher In Basic Education Division**

ABSTRACT

The findings of the study :

- This study dealt with a fresh and contemporary trend in the teaching of the Nations Music Education and learning and illustrate its importance.
- This study dealt with a fresh and contemporary in education and teaching music education Alcott trend is to use a program to develop thinking skills.
- researcher presented a new formulation in the content of the theme music education for students of the Faculty of Education basic education and skills Alcott according to the program, which it can benefit from the authors of the curriculum later.
- different teaching method is characterized by the interaction between the students and some of them some of the material presented and students as well as between students and teacher (cooperative learning) of a substance with Alcott music education program.
- set of activity cards for special skills Alcott program that provided for students and that students in March in which these skills are collectively sometimes divided in groups and sometimes individually thinking.



٢- دميان مرقص أنور سمعان
فاعلية التعليم الإلكتروني في تنمية المهارات النسجية والتحصيل المعرفي
لطلاب التربية الفنية

Demian M. Simaan

The Effectiveness of E-Learning in Development of Textile Skills and Cognitive Achievement for Art Education Students

ABSTRACT

The research problem is determined in the answer to the main following questions: -
What extent the effectiveness of E-Learning in teaching a textile curriculum for art education students?

In addition, two subsidiary questions branch from that question as follow:

What the effectiveness of using E-Learning in cognitive achievement to a textile curriculum for art education students?

What the effectiveness of using E-Learning in developing textile skills for art education students?

The researcher used those following methods: -

Method of descriptive research

Method of semi experimental research

The general description

The research contained five chapters as follow: -

First chapter: Problem of research

Second chapter: E-Learning and E-Courses

Third chapter: Introduction to Textile

Forth chapter: Procedures of research

Fifth chapter: Results of research and its explanations

Then research references, research annexes, and summary of the research (in Arabic and in English language).

كلية التربية الرياضية :
أولاً : الماجستير :
قسم التدريب الرياضي :



١- نرمين إبراهيم عبدالسلام يوسف جاويش
تأثير استخدام التدريبات النوعية لتحسين بعض المتغيرات البدنية
والمهارية لسباحي البراعم

Nermeen Ibrahim Abd El-Salam Gawish

The effect of using specific exercises to improve certain physical and skill variables for kids swimmers

ABSTRACT

The research aims to design a training program to develop and improve the physical level and the skill of the buds in swimming, has the researcher used the experimental method because of the appropriateness of the nature of the research and that using the experimental design per set two measurements pre and post style, it has been Ochtaaraeinh Find the way intentional from buds Olympic Club of the Armed Forces, has included a sample search on (٢٤) Bud at the age of ١٠ years, the number of weeks was the application of research experience (٨) weeks of this period included the training of physical quality and training quality skill buds in swimming, and after the application of search experience and put the data in the tables have been processed statistically .

Among the most important results that there are statistically significant differences at the abstract level (٠.٠٥) between the average tribal measurement and post experimental group in physical variables under consideration in favor of telemetric, and also no statistically significant differences at the abstract level (٠.٠٥) between the average tribal measurement and post experimental group in the variables technique under consideration in favor of dimensional measurement.

The researcher recommends Working on the use of the proposed training program as a means to improve the physical and skillful level of the buds in swimming, Working on directing this research and the proposed training program to workers in the field of swimming, The importance of developing specific exercise in buds' programs, Developing standardized training program for the buds, The importance of Paying the attention to coaches committee of the Egyptian Federation of swimming to the importance of the floor and skills exercises training to improve the level of buds, Taking advantage of the research results in training swimming to various stages through the development of training programs by researchers in the applied and practical fields, Doing further researches on the stage of the buds to improve the junior level and consequently improve the sport of swimming.



٢- وسام سامي محمد سليمان السملوي
تأثير تدريبات القوة الوظيفية لعضلات المركز علي بعض المتغيرات البدنية
والفسيولوجية والمستوي الرقمي للسباحين الناشئين
Wessam Samy Mohammed Al Semlawy
The impact of functional strength exercises for center muscles on
some physical , physiological variables and digital level of junior
swimmers

ABSTRACT

This research aims to develop a training program using training functional strength and knowledge of its impact on some physical and physiological variables and digital level for juniors in Sbakh.oukd the researcher using the experimental method achieve the objective of the research and homework, and by applying the two measurements (pre and post) in two groups, one experimental and the other officer, given to fit the design of the nature of the research, the researcher to choose the research community random method of (١١-١٢) years of the military establishment in Alexandria called boys and numbered (٤٤) swimmers emerging, have been eliminated rookies infected and non-regular in the training and the number (٢) arises, then The researcher randomly selecting a sample from the research community numbered (١٢) juniors, in order to conduct the scoping study, thus becoming the sample (٣٠) swimmers, were divided randomly into two groups, one experimental and the other third control strength of each group (١٥) swimmer.

It has yielded results that there are significant differences between the average scores telemetric have both sets of research in experimental and control some of the physical and physiological variables and digital level under discussion for the experimental group.

The researcher recommends further studies that address the impact of functional exercises complementary in all sports activities and other, conduct studies to compare the impact of a program of exercises functional integrative programs and other training, further studies and scientific researches similar on different Sunni stages of the sexes, the need for the novice training programs include Ali trained for the development of functional strength.

قسم الترويح الرياضى :



١- حنان عبد الناصر جمال الدين عطاالله
برنامج ألعاب صغيرة لتعديل بعض السلوكيات الاجتماعية لطلاب كلية التربية
الرياضية

Hanan Abd El-Nasser Gamal El-Deen Ataa Allah
Small Games Program To Modify Some Social Behaviors Of Physical
Education Students

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the impact of small games program to modify some of the social behaviors (violence - theft -alanzhab - the opposition - the negative environmental behaviors) for the students of the Faculty of Physical Education. , The researcher used the experimental method for relevance to the nature of this study, the study was performed on a sample of the First Division at the Faculty of Physical Education students, Kafr el-Sheikh University for the academic year (٢٠١٥-٢٠١٦م) and the contingent of ٢٠ students, ٢٠ female students from the study population.

The results showed that:

There are statistically significant differences between the measurement and telemetric tribal differences among the pilot study group (students) in social behaviors scale axes in favor of the dimensional measurement. There are statistically significant differences between the measurement and telemetric tribal differences among the pilot study group (students) in social behaviors scale axes in favor of the dimensional measurement. There are statistically significant differences between the measurement and telemetric tribal differences among the study control group (students) in social behaviors scale axes in favor of telemetric except axis of theft. There are no statistically significant differences between the measurement and telemetric tribal differences among the study control group (students) in social behaviors scale axes in favor of the dimensional measurement with the exception of the center of the violence. There are significant differences between the four study groups (experimental Talibat- experimental students - female officer - officer students) in the dimensional measurements in social behaviors scale axes for the experimental groups.

قسم النفس الرياضى :



١- آية الله رضا إبراهيم محمد
بناء مقياس للذكاء الحركى وعلاقته بمستوى الإنجاز لطلاب كلية التربية
الرياضية جامعة كفر الشيخ

Aya Allah Reda Ebrahim Mohamed

**Constructing a Kinesthetic Intelligence measurement and its
relationship to the achievement level of the Physical Education faculty
students at Kafr El-Sheikh University**

ABSTRACT

The research aims at constructing a kinesthetic intelligence measurement for the Physical Education faculty students at Kara El-Sheikh University, through the identification of kinesthetic intelligence relationship to achievement level for the members of the sample in question, the researcher used the descriptive approach and during her research, she depended on the Thuirth class students of the Physical Education Faculty at kafr El_sheikh University through the year ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥, She selected these students, ١٢٥ males and females, randomly . She also depended on experts opinion about preparing a of (١٢٥) students, and Kdaatmdt researcher on the opinion of experts to prepare a Kinesthetic Intelligence measurement , a factor analysis and the cumulative average of the educational attainment.

the most important findings of the researchthis

the most important findings of the researchthis study leads to building a kinesthetic intelligence measurement for the physical Education faculty students at Kafr El-sheikh university . there are significant differences between responses mean between both males and females in favour of females and there is a significant difference between students , responses on kinesthetic intelligence measurement according to their academic estimates.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :



١- أحمد سليمان إبراهيم سليمان
تأثير برنامج تربية حركية مقترح لتعديل بعض المظاهر السلوكية وتنمية
التفكير الابتكاري لأطفال مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة

Ahmad Soliman Ibraheim Soliman

**The impact of a proposed educational kinetics program to adjust
some of behavioral manifestations and develop the innovated thinking
for kids at pre-school stage**

ABSTRACT

The research aims to build a dynamic education program proposal to amend some behavioral aspects and the development of innovative thinking of pre-school children has been used int experimental method given the Imlaemth nature of his research, the experimental sample of ٢٥ children of the second phase of the kindergarten school official language of Kuala Lumpur to manage the educational Directorate hamul, of Kafr El-Sheikh, was chosen for this sample the way randomness has been used int test Torrance using transactions and acts and test the behavior problem of children kindergarten programme proposed as tools To study the results of the study have resulted from the impact the proposed programme had a positive impact on behavior problem among pre-school children (sample) ٢٥.٩١٪ improvement, as well as its impact on the development of creative thinking by ٧٤.٠٦٪ total proportions of testing activities Torrance using transactions and acts.

Search results:

- The existence of differences between tribal and intermediate measurable favour measurement and interface between the measuring interface walbadi in favour of telemetric improve behavioral manifestations to the sample search.
- The existence of differences between tribal and intermediate measurable favour measurement and interface between the measuring interface walbadi in favour of telemetric in the development of innovative thinking in the research sample.

قسم الادارة الرياضية :



١- منى أحمد محمود العاصى
تطوير الأنشطة الرياضية فى ضوء معايير الجودة الشاملة لطلاب جامعة كفر
الشيخ

Mona Ahmed Mahmoud ELassy

**The development of sports activities in the light of the
comprehensive quality standards for students of the University of Kafr
El-Sheikh**

ABSTRACT

Present research aims to study the existing situation to the level of quality to provide sports activities Kafr el-Sheikh University , represented in the quality of sports activities , the quality of available resources (material and human) , and the quality of the performance of employees , and also study the overall Kafr el-Sheikh University, represented in the establishment of a Total Quality Management Information System application of quality requirements , and the participation of workers in the operations to improve the overall quality , And staff training on the application of total quality management requirements , and the researcher to choose the sample Find the way intentional students (Almmarsien of sports activity) from various faculties at the University of Kafr El-Sheikh , and specialists (athletes) who implement sports activities in all faculties at the University of Kafr El-Sheikh , the researcher used the descriptive approach , has The number of members of the research sample ٣٣٠ divided into individual students (practitioners of sports activity) and the number ٢٥٠ students , And specialists (athletes) and the number ٨٠ Specialist , and the researcher used to collect research data questionnaire designed by the researcher , and then conducted the appropriate statistical treatments .

The researcher found not to introduce total quality concept for the development of sports activities at the University of Kafr El-Sheikh and the adoption of the senior management on traditional management techniques in the management of sports activities process and the lack of vision and clear objectives and also double the budgets provided, and the neglect of modern technological means in the management of sports activities process technically and administratively the university, which was the greatest impact in the lack of student satisfaction with the services provided and their reluctance to participate in sports activities, and the inability to prepare sports cadres utilized through internal and external community, and get the satisfaction of beneficiaries (students, hence it was necessary to the application of total quality standards for the development of sports activities at the University of Kafr El-Sheikh .



٢- جمال السيد فرج الشهاوى
دراسة تقييمية للمشروع القومي لكبار السن (الرواد) ببعض مديريات
الشباب والرياضة في جمهورية مصر العربية
Gamal Elsayed Farag El Shehawy
An evaluation study of the National project for the
elderly (pioneers) in some of Youth and Sports Departments at Arab
Republic of Egypt.

ABSTRACT

Ministry of Youth and Sports has been placed a new strategy in order to develop the sport in Egypt through setting up several National projects that interest by all ages and levels of sport and health.

This study aims to evaluate the National project for the elderly (pioneers), through:
A questionnaire to evaluate the National projects for the elderly (pioneers) in some of Youth and Sports Departments, at Arab Republic of Egypt, from the viewpoint of practitioners and officials.

The researcher used the descriptive method.

Sample of study:

The sample of study has been chosen by the random method, it contained (V) centers of the elderly at (V) of Youth and Sports Departments, as a percentage : ٢٩.٩ % , and ٢١ of the officials at Youth and Sports Departments : (V) of Undersecretary of Ministry ,V of Vice-department of Sport – V of Director of sport Department) , ٢١ of supervisors as (trainers – followers – and specialists at Sports Directorate) as a percentage : ٣٢.٩ %.

٢٢٩ of Practitioners from the elderly as a percentage: ١٢.٦ % . It has been chosen an exploratory sample of ١٢ official as ١٥.٢ % , ٢٢ of Practitioners as ١٢.٦ % .

The researcher prepared a questionnaire for the practitioners and officials to evaluate the National projects for the elderly (pioneers) in some of Youth and Sports Departments at Arab Republic of Egypt, the researcher found that:

First : For the practitioners:

There is no enough clarity about the National projects for the elderly for the practitioners.

There is no enough of material and human resources of the National projects for the elderly.

There is no enough activities of the National projects for the elderly.

There is no records for all activates of the elderly, to measure the progress of the practitioners and activities, and there is no following-up from the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Second: For the officials:

The aims of the National projects for the elderly are clearing.

The material and human resources of the National projects for the elderly are available.

The social, religious, and artistic activities are not available.

There are records for all activates of the elderly, to measure the progress of the practitioners and different activities, and there is following-up from the Ministry of Youth and Sports..



٣- فارس يسن شبل عبداللطيف نور
النظم المعلوماتية وانعكاسها على الأداء الإداري للعاملين بالمؤسسات
الرياضية ببعض محافظات جمهورية مصر العربية

Fares Yassin Shebl Abdellatef nour

**The informational system and their reflects on the Administral
performance for The workers in sports establishments in some
governorates in Arab republic of Egypt**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the role of information systems and its importance in improving the performance of the administrative staff of sports institutions in some provinces of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The study measures:

The researcher used the descriptive survey manner and form questionnaire as a tool to collect data, information and applied on a sample representing the directors of the centers and clubs and chairmen of the clubs management and financial supervisors clubs and department managers directorates of Youth and Sports and the directors of the departments of Youth and supervisors of financial departments of youth, and it was strong (٢١٤) per person and used appropriate statistical methods of information and data and discuss the findings and conclusions.

And could be reached following recommendations: -

- Should be introduced to information systems as a basis for strategic planning.
- Employment of information systems to be guided by planning budgets.
- Employment of information systems in the supply of managers reporting on the progress of work.
- Must rely on information systems to obtain data from a variety of sources inside and out.
- The need to rely on information systems to facilitate the exchange and transfer of information and files sports institutions process.
- Employment of information systems to facilitate cooperation between the administrative units within the organization process.
- Information systems should be introduced in a positive indexing data to facilitate the decision-making process.
- The need to engage the Athah information systems capacity for innovation and creativity in the success of the decision.
- Should be introduced to information systems to provide timely chronaxia to implement training.
- Employment of information systems in the organization maintain data about the performance of employees within the sports institutions

قسم العلوم الصحية الرياضية :



١- محمد السيد السيد محروس

برنامج تأهيلى مقترح لعضلات الظهر بعد تثبيت الفقرات القطنية المزاحة

Mohamed El-sayed El-sayed Mahrous

**A Suggested Rehabilitation Program For The Back Muscles After
Fixing Moved Lumbar Spine**

ABSTRACT

The research aims to return injured spine (lumbar region) to its natural state after surgery for fixing moved lumbar spine, following the proposed rehabilitation program .

This study was performed on ١٠ person exposed to surgery for fixing moved lumbar spine . they were rehabilitated for muscle strength, as well as range of motion, flexibility of lumbar spine, and Reduction of pain .

resulted research about the :

- The good effect of qualification program on developing muscular strength and muscular endurance of the vertebral column muscles.
- The good effect of qualification program on developing muscular endurance of the vertebral column muscles.
- The good effect of qualification program on developing and improving dynamic range of vertebral column and lumbar flexibility .
- The good effect of qualification program on decreasing the degree of pain at the lumbar and the surrounding muscles .

كلية العلوم :

أولاً :الدكتورة :

قسم الفيزياء :

١- وليد إسماعيل عبد الجواد إسماعيل
مواد نانومترية للتطبيقات الكهروضوئية
Walid Ismail Abd El-Gwad Ismail Ismail
Nanomaterials for Photovoltaic Applications

ABSTRACT

Research Plan:.

Literature survey on some nanomaterials.

Synthesis and characterization of the structure, morphology, optical and electrical properties of some nanomaterials, buffer layer, and transparent contact electrode fabricated using various technologies, including chemical and physical methods.

The research aspect also include design, fabrication, characterization, and optimization of photovoltaic devices.

Characterization techniques used include scanning electron microscope, transmission electron microscopy, X-ray Diffraction, UV/VIS spectrophotometer, photoluminescence, Hall measurement, I-V test,...and so on.

Much of the work is aimed to develop an understanding of the relationship between the material, process technology and its performance and find a way to produce low cost and high efficiency photovoltaic device.

Discussion of the results and writing a thesis.

كلية التجارة :

أولاً : الماجستير :

قسم المحاسبة :



١- محمد موسى عبدالله سلطان

العلاقة بين مدى الالتزام بتطبيق آليات حوكمة الشركات ومستوى التحفظ
المحاسبي في القوائم المالية – بالتطبيق على بيئة الأعمال المصرية

Mohamed Mosa Abd Allah Soltan

**The Relationship between the Application of Corporate Governance
Mechanisms and the Level of Conservatism in Financial Statements:
With An Applied Study in the Egyptian Environment**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to test the relationship between the implementation of the corporate governance management of the corporation companies registered in the Egyptian 'mechanisms by the companies Stock Market and the level of accounting conservatism adopted by these Corporations in the preparation of published financial reports. the research Sample included ٧٤ registered and active companies in the Egyptian Stock Exchange Companies at Year ٢٠١٤, which represents ٤٥% of the listed Companies in the Egyptian Stock Market in that year.

The Study found a statistically moderate positive significant correlation between each individual Mechanism of the corporate governance mechanisms, separately, whether it is internal mechanism (Internal audit committee mechanism, The Mechanism of The Internal Audit, And The Mechanism of The Board of Directors) or External Mechanism (External Audit Mechanism, The Mechanism of Shareholders) and The Level of Accounting Reservation in The Financial Reports. It is also showed a moderate positive correlation between the four combined mechanisms (shareholders mechanism, the audit committee mechanism, the mechanism of external audit, and the mechanism of the board of directors) and the reservation level in the financial reporting.

