

Low fertility was caused by poor nutrition, poor management practices, limited breeding opportunities (sex ratio of animals), etc. Serum, fecal, & feed samples were regularly analyzed at an international laboratory and the results will be presented.

Key words: *Camel, production, Saudi*

Chemical composition, fibre types and enzymes activates of longissimus thoracis muscle of the one humped camel

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Abstract

Thirty samples of Longissimus thoracis (LT) muscle were collected from 2-3 years old male camels slaughtered according to seasons of the year (winter, summer and autumn). The samples were then subjected to chemical analysis to study the chemical composition, fibre types and metabolic enzymes activities and variations among seasons. The results showed that chemical composition, ultimate pH (pHu) and color were significantly influenced by season. Enzymes activities of isocitrate dehydrogenase (ICDH) and phosphofructokinase (PFK) were higher during autumn season compared to summer and winter (2.7 and 1.8 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$ per g muscle, respectively). Quantification of muscle myosin heavy chain isoforms by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and image analysis indicated higher proportions in winter for type I muscle fibres and in autumn for type IIa muscle fibres. Positive correlation was observed (0.84) between the proportion of fibre type I and Isocitrate Dehydrogenase (ICDH) enzyme activity. These findings indicated that muscle characteristics in camels are highly regulated by season.

Keywords: *Camel, desert, metabolic activity, muscle fibre, season*

Comparative study of camel tail hair and silk as suture materials in dog skin closure

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of camel tail hair as suture material in comparison with silk as standard suture material. Six dogs (local Sudanese breeds) from both sexes (3 males and 3 females) were used in the experiment. They were 3-6 month old and weighted 5-8 kg each.