

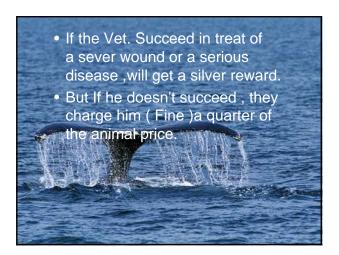


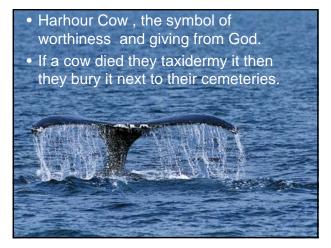
* Egypt does not have any notifable disease, except for one of the Monogeneans (parasite forms cysts on the skin, gills of the fish), listed in OIE Codes, it is non a Zoonotic disease.

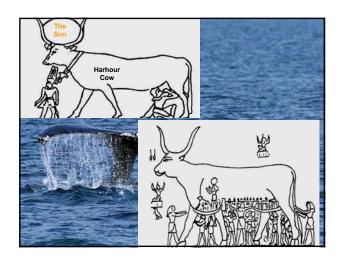
* Egypt has no any problem with OIE, it is comply with its

Standards, meets all its requirements, has ministerial decrees issued in accordance with its standards.







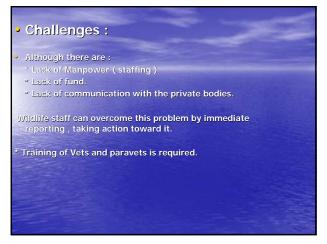












2- Migratory Seabirds (Fish eating Birds)

During Autumn migration season (September & October)

Among the migratory birds that migrate from Europe & Asia in the main flying way crossing the Mediterranean sea passing Zaranik

Protected area , North Sinai – Egypt flying toward Africa, there are a considerable number of different species of seabirds some of them wintering in the Egyptian lakes they might be act as germs carrier .

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Fish eating Birds play an important role in transfer and disseminating germs to the fish species.

Example:
Trematodes (Diageneans) Clinstomum

Meracidium comes from the infected seabird with dropping & saliva
............ To certain snail and stay for few days (1st intermediate host)
........... Cercaria migrate the snail & invade the fish
............ Forms yellow , orange cysts in skin , gills & muscles.

(Metacercaria) (2nd Intermediate. host)
........... Fish eaten by seabird (Final host)
................ Repeat the cycle.

Challenges:
Although
* Lack of Manpower (staffing).
* No laboratory facilities.
* Lack of equipments.
- Many birds can be caught while they were resting in the lake, Cloacal swaps and blood samples can be taken and send daily to the Animals Research Lab in Cairo (350 km.) so, the Lab in turns can notify the Veterinary authority any disease came with the migratory birds.



