

## دكتوراه طفيليات بيطرية

مناعة طفيليات	طفيليات عام
<p>Principle of immunity and immune response (specific, non-specific)</p> <p>Immunoglobulin: structure, variation, function and synthesis</p> <p>Immunology of T , B cells</p> <p>Complement: nature, function and pathways</p> <p>Cell mediated immunity, antigen recognition</p> <p>Review of basic concepts of immunity</p> <p>Immune reaction of parasitic protozoa</p> <p>Protozoa provoking in the lumens</p> <p>1-Entamoeba histolytica</p> <p>2-the coccidia</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Trichomonas foetus</p> <p>protozoa prevaing in the tissue</p> <p>Toxoplasma gondi and related organisms</p> <p>-Hammondia -Besnotia -Sarcocystis leishmansis</p> <p>Protozoa preinvaing in the blood</p> <p>1- the babesias or piroplasm</p> <p>2- Trypanosaoma cruzi</p> <p>Plasmodium spp</p> <p>Immune reactions to parasitic nematodes</p> <p>-the nematodes of digestive tract</p> <p>The nematodes of the tissue</p> <p>The nematodes of the blood or filariae</p> <p>Immune reaction to parasitic Platyhelminthes</p> <p>The cestodes</p> <p>The trematodes or flukes</p> <p>The schistosomes - Fasciola hepatica</p> <p>Immune reaction to arthropods</p>	<p>-General features of parasite</p> <p>-Classification and life cycle of parasites</p> <p>-Economic importance and effects of parasite on public health</p> <p>-Means of parasite dissemination</p> <p>-Dispersal of parasites</p> <p>- Development and survival of parasites away from the host</p> <p>- Effect of the weather</p> <p>Host finding s of parasite-</p> <p>Entrance into the next host-</p> <p>Behavior</p> <p>Zoonosis</p> <p>Importance of immunology to parasitism and animal production</p> <p>Control of parasites</p>
	كيمياء حيائية وفسلجة طفيليات
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feeding and nutritional physiology</li> <li>- The alimentary canal of helminthes</li> <li>- The role of the external surfaces of parasites in their nutrition</li> <li>- Morphology of the parasite surface.</li> <li>Transtegumentary absorption of nutrients.</li> <li>- Mechanisms of solute entry.</li> <li>- Transport of molecules into parasite.</li> <li>Inhibition of host enzymes by parasite.</li> <li>- Excretory system, nitrogen excretion, water and ionic regulations</li> <li>Reproduction, processes of asexual and sexual reproduction in parasites.</li> <li>- Nervous system, sense organs and behavioral coordination.</li> <li>Carbohydrate, metabolism and energy.</li> </ul>

مفصلیات	
<p>General introduction General characters , Evolution Wing venation and structure Classification – Basis, Theories , Classes Lice of importance Siphonaptera , Hemiptera , Diptera Nematocera , Brachycera , Cyclorraph Archnida , Sarcoptiformes Trombidiformes , Ixodoidea</p>	
علم الديدان	الاولي
<p>- Terms and definitions. The classification of parasitic helminthes Phylum: Platyhelminthes. Class: Trematoda. Order: 1. Echinostomatida. 2. Amphistomatida3. Opisthorchida. 4. Strigeatida. Class: Cestoda. Order: 1. Pseudophyllidea. 2. Cyclophyllidea Class: Nematoda 1. Rhabiditida. 2. Stronglida 3. Ascaridia 4. Oxyurida 5. Spirurida 6. Enoplida - The use of anthelmintics</p>	<p>Introduction and Classification Phylum: Protozoa Subphylum: Sarcomatigophora Class: Sarcodina Class: Mastigophora Subphylum: Sporzoa Class: Coccidia Familay: Eimeriidea Familay: Sacrocystidae Subphylum: Ciliphora Subphylum: Microspora Class: Piroplasmidia Class: Haemosporidia Order: Rikettsiales</p>