استمارة مستخلصات رسائل واطاريح الماجستير والدكتوراه في جامعة البصرة

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الكلية: الطب البيطري

لقسم: الاحياء المجهرية والطفيليات البيطرية

التخصص: الطفيليات

عنوان الرسالة او الاطروحة

عزل وتصنيف الطفيليات من بعض الأسماك شوكية الزعانف في المياه البحرية العراقية

ملخص الرسالة او الاطروحة

تضمن الجزء الأول من الدراسة الفحص العياني والمجهري للأعضاء الداخلية للأسماك إذ أظهرت النتائج وجود ١٥ نوع من الطفيليات:

تضمنت الطفيليات 49 من المونوجينيا وهي: 45 Sprostonella multitestis 45 و⁴. *Eucullanus* sp. BA و⁵ *Proleptinae* sp. 4 و⁵ Sprostonella sp. 4 و⁵ Sprotophylacium sp. BC و⁵ Hysterothylacium sp. BA و⁵ Hysterothylacium sp. BA و⁵ Serasentis sagittifer و⁵ Serasentis spicifier و⁵ Serasentis sagittifer و⁵ Serasentis sagittifer و⁵ Serasenti spicific e⁵ Serasenti sp

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Certificatte: Master

Specialization: Parasite

Tital of Thesis

DETECTION AND TAXONOMY OF PARASITES FROM SOME PERCIFORMES FISHES IN IRAQI MARINE WATERS

Abstract of Thesis

The first part of the study included gross and microscope examination of the internal organs of fish, where the results showed fifteen different species of parasites: £9 :Monogen: 45 Sprostonella multitestis and 4 Lamellodiscus donatellae, 76 Nematode: 10 Hysterothylacium sp. BA, 46 Hysterothylacium sp. BC, 8 Proleptinae sp., 4 Cucullanus sp., 6 Cucullanus sp. BA and 2 Huffmanela sp. 9, Acanthocephala: 2 Serrasentis sagittifer and 7 Neorhadinorhynchus sp., 555 Copepoda: 6 Anuretes similis, 153 Hatschekia sp., 49 Caligus cossacki, 287 Mappates plataxus and 25 Lernanthropus sarbae. It was taken taxonomic qualities and species of measurements recorded where there are parasites are recorded for the first time in Iraq and considered study fish, a new host: Anuretes similis, Caligus cossacki, Mappates plataxus, Hatschekia sp., Sprostonella multitestis, Cucullanus sp., Huffmanela sp., Neorhadinorhynchus sp. Where the parasite Neorhadinorhynchus sp. it is a new record for the first time in the world and is currently at the stage of description and label by Dr. Leslie in the South Australian Museum, while the rest of the species were previously where there appeared a clear difference in lengths for the fish was the longest are the most common fish parasites while various smaller fish parasites showed less injury, and showed significant differences at $p \le 0.05$. As well as for the fish weights were higher weight are most vulnerable to parasites and on the contrary, the least of which was the fish by weight less susceptible to infection, and showed significant differences at $p \le 0.05$. Also in this study it appeared to males were more susceptible than females, and showed significant differences at $p \le 0.05$. Multiple injuries have been recorded in fish under study mono and dual, triple and quadruple as well as the injury in a fish P. teira. The third part of the study included identifying histopathological changes which caused by different parasites species: the results of gills with Crustacea infection were found a destroyed or missed secondary filaments lamellae and congestion, necrosis in basic of primary filaments of gills, also bleeding between primary filaments, degeneration and hyperplasia between primary filaments, combines fat cells, losing gill filaments, necrosis in cartilage between gills filaments.