

PREVALENCE RATE AND COMPOSITION OF BLADDER STONES IN CAMEL (*Camelus dromedarius*)

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ABSTRACT

Urolithiasis is an important disease of food animals and a few cases are reported in camels. Camel is an animal which anatomically and physiologically adapted itself to weather condition of desert and it can produce urine twice more than viscosity of sea water. This investigation was undertaken to study prevalence of urolithiasis and determination of calculi composition in camel in Najaf-Abad slaughter house, Iran. Therefore, total, 600 urinary bladders of camel were studied. This survey showed 4 urinary stones in four 5-7 years old male camels. The first stone was cream, 0.5-0.7 millimeter diameter, 0.35 gram weight, rough and uneven with Calcium carbonate, ammonium carbonate and Calcium phosphate. The second stone was cream, 0.8-0.9 millimeter, 0.65 gram, smooth with Calcium carbonate, Calcium hydrogen phosphate, Magnesium ammonium phosphate plus other ingredients. The third stone was cream, 0.2-0.3 millimeter, 0.15 gram with rough and uneven surface. Chemical ingredients were similar to first one. The fourth stone was cream, 0.2-0.5 millimeter, 0.25 gram with rough and uneven surface. Chemical ingredients were similar to first one. Urinary stones might be known as calcite (Calcium carbonate) and the prevalence of disease was 0.66%. There was significant correlation between sex and age group with the prevalence of urinary bladder stone.

Key words: Bladder stone, camel, Iran, Najaf-Abad, prevalence rate