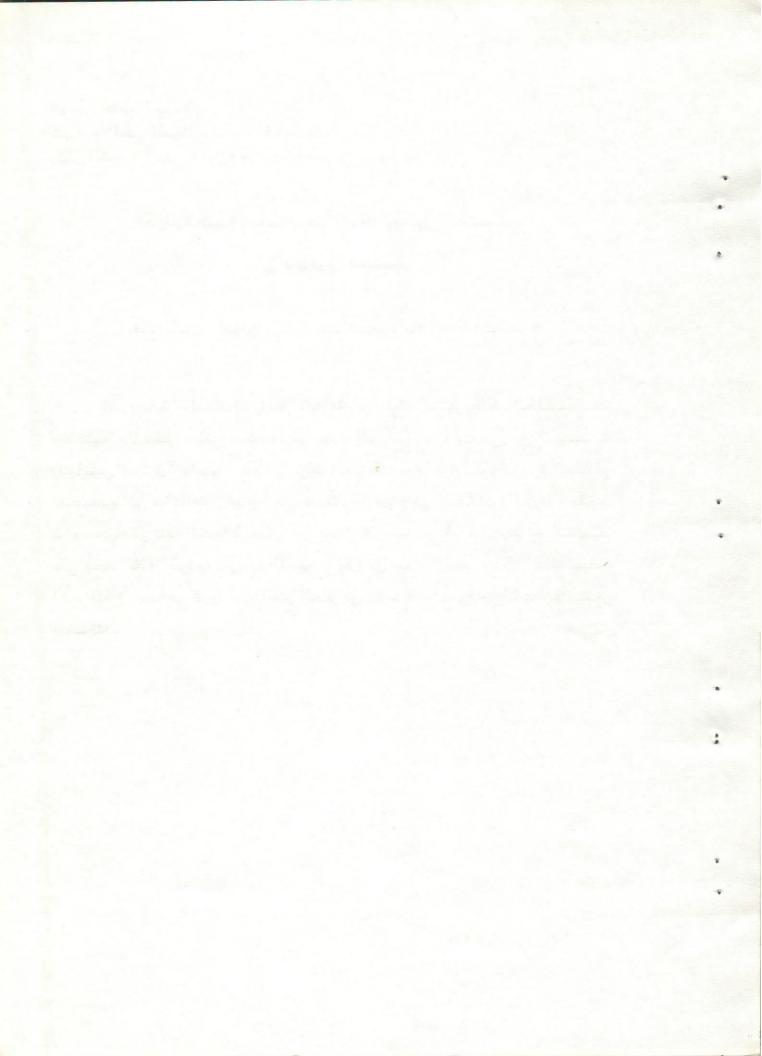
قسم: طب الحيوان . كلية: الطب البيطرى - جامعة أسيوط . رئيس القسم: أ . د . / ابراهيم سيد أحمد .

دراسة طبية شرعية لسمك الجلد وطول الظلمية

عبد العزيز شعبان ، ثابت عبد المنعم ، عادل شحات____

اجرى هذا البحث لد راسة العلاقة بين سمك الجلد وطول الظلــــف وعلاقتهما بالعمر ، وقد استخدم في هذه الد راسة مائة وثلاثون من انـــاث الجاموس المصرى والمتواجدة في مزرعة الحواتكه بمحافظة أسيوط، وقد تـــم تقسيمهم الى ثلاثة عشر مجموعة حسب أعمارها من واقع السجلات بالمزرعة ، وقــد تراوحت أعمار تلك الحيوانات بين يوم وستة عشر عاما ، وقد دلت نتائج البحـث على وجود علاقة طرديه بين عمر الحيوان وكل من سمك الجلد وطول الظلـــف، الأمر الذي يساهم كثيرا في تقدير العمر في بقايا الجثة والحيوانات الغـــير مسـجلة.



Dept. of Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University, Head of Dept. Prof. Dr. I.S. Ahmed.

> A MEDICO-LEGAL STUDY OF SKIN THICKNESS AND CLAWS LENGTH OF EGYPTIAN BUFFALOES (With One Table)

> A.A. SHAABAN; TH.A. IBRAHIM and A. SHEHATA (Received at 20/3/1985)

SUMMARY

The present work was Carried out on 130 female Egyptian buffaloes at El-Hawateka farm, Assiut province. The animals were devided into 13 groups, according to their age which ranged from one day to 16 years according to farm regestrations. The present work indicated that there is a propertional relationship between both skin thickness, clavs length and the age of examined animals.

INTRODUCTION

Evidence of the age of any animal, alive or dead, if not already proved by the birth certificate, is usually demanded from the medice-legal expert, TAHANI (1980) stated that dentation ossification centers of different bones and conjugation of bene epiphysis are the main facters used for age determination in reminants of carcasses. In addition to previous factors, the present study about the importance of skin thickness and claws length could serve as an aiding factor for determination of age in the reminants of Egyptian water buffaloes carcasses.

MATERIAL and METHODS

The animals used in this study were femals Egyptian water buffaloes of El-Hawateka farm at Assiut province, Egypt. One hundered and thirty animals from different ages (recorded from farm regestrations) were examined for skin thickness & Claws length. Skin thickness have been estimated by skin fold technique (PATEL and ANDERSON, 1953), TULLOW (1961) which include subcutaneous fat and muscle.

RESULTS

Results obtained were recorded in table (1).

216
A.A. SHAABAN, et al.

Table (1) : Skin thickness and claws length in Egyptian water buffaloes

3. Manimun 1 4.0 4.0 4.0 5.2 6.2 6.5 6.5 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 11.0	Age	Skin	Skin thickness/centimetere	entimetere	Claws	Claws's length/centimetere.	intimetere.
0.24 0.35 0.303±0.045 4.0 0.27 0.41 0.322±0.035 4.0 0.32 0.43 0.365±0.048 5.2 0.36 0.45 0.384±0.030 6.2 -1 years 0.36 0.42 0.395±0.028 6.5 0.44 0.63 0.541±0.068 9.0 0.50 0.71 0.615±0.069 9.5 0.54 0.71 0.615±0.065 10.0 0.53 0.41 0.652±0.051 10.0 0.61 0.82 0.665±0.067 10.0 1.0061 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 1.0065 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0		Minimum	Meximum	Mean + S.E.	Manimun	Maximum	Mean + S · E.
0.27 0.41 0.322±0.035 4.0 0.32 0.43 0.365±0.048 5.2 0.36 0.45 0.384±0.030 6.2 0.44 0.63 0.541±0.068 9.0 0.50 0.71 0.615±0.069 9.5 0.54 0.71 0.615±0.065 10.0 0.53 0.41 0.632±0.051 10.0 0.61 0.82 0.660±0.043 10.0 1.0065 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	1-3 Days	0.24	0.35	0.303±0.045	4.0	5.0	4.80 ± 0.40
0.32 0.365±0.048 5.2 1 years 0.36 0.45 0.365±0.030 6.2 1 years 0.36 0.45 0.395±0.028 6.5 0.44 0.63 0.54±0.068 9.0 0.50 0.71 0.615±0.069 9.5 0.54 0.71 0.615±0.065 10.0 0.53 0.41 0.632±0.051 10.0 1 0.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 1 0.65 0.80 0.704±0.049 11.0 1 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	1-2 Mounths	0.27	0.41	0.322±0.035	4.0	0.9	5.06 ± 0.733
-1 years 0.36 0.45 0.384±0.030 6.2 -1 years 0.36 0.42 0.395±0.028 6.5 0.44 0.63 0.541±0.068 9.0 0.50 0.71 0.615±0.069 9.5 10.0 0.53 0.41 0.615±0.065 10.0 0.61 0.73 0.660±0.043 10.0 1 3 0.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 1 3 0.65 0.80 0.704±0.049 11.0	2-4 Mounths	0.32	0.43	0.365+0.048	5.5	7.0	6.36 ± 0.799
-1 years 0.36 0.42 0.395±0.028 6.5 6.5 0.44 0.63 0.541±0.068 9.0 10.0 0.50 0.71 0.615±0.069 9.5 10.0 0.54 0.71 0.615±0.065 10.0 10.0 0.53 0.41 0.652±0.051 10.0 10.0 10.0 0.61 0.82 0.660±0.043 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 0.61 0.82 0.605±0.067 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0 11.0	5-7 Mounths	96.0	0.45	0.384±0.030	6.2	7.5	62745 ± 0.420
0.44 0.63 0.541±0.068 9.0 0.50 0.71 0.615±0.069 9.5 0.54 0.71 0.615±0.065 10.0 0.53 0.\$71 0.632±0.051 10.0 0.61 0.73 0.660±0.043 10.0 0.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 0.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0		-	0.42	0.39540.028	6.5	8.0	7.60 ± 0.648
0.50 0.71 0.615±0.069 9.5 0.54 0.54 0.065 10.0 0.53 0.41 0.632±0.051 10.0 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.651 0.75 0.685±0.067 10.0 0.651 0.76 0.704±0.049 11.0 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	2-3 years	0.44	69.0	0.541+0.068	0.6	11.0	10,00 ± 0.866
0.54 0.71 0.615±0.065 10.0 0.53 0.41 0.632±0.051 10.0 0.61 0.73 0.660±0.043 10.0 0.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 0.61 0.76 0.704±0.049 11.0 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	3½-4 years	0.50	17.0	0.615±0.069	9.5	12.0	11.066± 1.000
0.53 0.47 0.632±0.051 10.0 0.61 0.73 0.660±0.043 10.0 s 0.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 s 0.61 0.76 0.704±0.049 11.0 s 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	1%-5 years	0.54	0.71	0.61540.065	10.0	12.0	11.111+ 0.780
9.61 0.60±0.043 10.0 9.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 9 0.61 0.76 0.704±0.049 11.0 9 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	5 -8 years	0.53	0.年1	0.632±0.051	10.0	13.0	11.307± 0.854
0.61 0.82 0.685±0.067 10.0 0.61 0.76 0.704±0.049 11.0 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	3%-10 years	0.61	0.73	0.660±0.043	10.0	14.0	11.666± 1.505
0.61 0.76 0.704±0.049 11.0 0.65 0.80 0.724±0.085 11.0	.0%-12 years	0,61	0.82	0.685±0.067	10.0	14.0	11.625± 1.302
0.65 0.80 0.724+0.085 11.0	.2%-14 years	19.0	92.0	0.704±0.049	11.0	13.0	12,050+ 0,724
	14½-16 years	69.0	0.80	0.724+0.085	11.0	14.0	12.537± 1.260

S.E. : Standard Error.

SKIN THICKNESS AND CLAWS LENGTH

DISCUSSION

From the previous results it is obvious that there is a defenit relation ship between the skin thickness and claws length in regards to age of the examined animals. DOWLING (1955 b); WALKER (1957), and PAN (1962) measured the skin thickness in various breeds of cattle, but there is no available literature concerning skin thickness and claws length of buffaloes.

REFERENCES

Dowling, D.F. (1955 b): The thickness of cattle skin Aust. J. Agric. Res. 6: 776.

Pan, Y.S. (1962): Quantitative and Morphological variation of sweat glands, skin thickness, and skin shrinkage over various body regions of Sahiwal Zebu and Jersey cattle.

Aust. J. Agric. Res. 14: 424.

Patel, U.G. and Anderson, D.W. (1958): Variation of skin thickness in dairy cattle. Emp. J. Exp. Agric. 26: 18.

Tahani, M. Ibrahim, (1980): Animal Identification 2nd ed. P.P. 45 Trade and Cooperation book shap, Cairo.

Tullow, N.M. (1961): Variation in the skin and fold thickness of beef cattle. Aust. J. Agric. Res. 12: 992.

Walker, C.A. (1957): The skin thickness of cattle in Northern Rhodesia. J. Agric. Sci. 49: 211.