

## Comparative Biochemical Values in Pregnant and Non-pregnant Dromedary Camels (*Camelus dromedarius*)

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### ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to evaluate the effect of the reproductive status of she camels (pregnant *vs.* non-pregnant) on the blood biochemical constituents. Serum samples were collected from fifty female dromedary camels designated into two groups according to the reproductive status of the females; 25 were obtained from pregnant females and 25 were obtained from non-pregnant animals. Obtained results showed that total proteins concentrations was significantly higher ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) in the pregnant group than the non-pregnant ones ( $7.9 \pm 0.82$  and  $7.1 \pm 0.53$  g/dl respectively). Also there was highly significant increase ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) in the globulins concentration during pregnancy ( $4.4 \pm 0.81$  g/dl) in the pregnant group and ( $3.5 \pm 0.49$  g/dl) in non-pregnant females. While, there no significant different in the concentration of albumin and cholesterol was observed between the two groups. Sodium and potassium concentration was also investigated and there was no significant difference between pregnant and non pregnant females.

In conclusion, these data indicated that reproductive status in female camels affects blood proteins specially globulins. These results may reflect a positive effect of pregnancy on the camel's immunity.

**Keywords:** Camels, Pregnancy, Blood Biochemistry.