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**Review Report on PhD Thesis of Mr, Mohammed Mijbas  
Mohammed Alomari**

entitled

**„THE USE OF PROBIOTIC AND BACTERIOPHAGES PREPARATION  
IN CALF DIARRHOEA CONTROL AND PROPHYLAXIS”**

prepared base on the invitation letter from the Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary  
Medicine University of Life Sciences in Lublin Professor Andrzej Wernicki (Poland).

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Mr Mohammed Mijbas Mohammed Alomari submitted the doctoral thesis dealing with the developing and testing of prophylactic effectiveness of the new bacteriophages preparation with probiotic bacteria in the control of calf diarrhoea.

Diarrhoeal diseases in the calf are second only to the broad area of reproductive diseases as causes of economic loss to the cattle industry. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that 8 to 25 % of all calves born in the United States die from diarrhoeal problems, more than from all other diseases combined.

The major causes of calf diarrhoea include colibacillosis, viruses, salmonellosis, clostridial enterotoxemia, coccidiosis, and cryptosporidiosis. Among them colibacillosis is considered to be one of the most important in dairy calves after weaning and in the first weeks of their rearing due to the fact of its multifactorial aetiology. The occurrence of this diarrhoeal enteric disease with the participation of pathogenic strains of *Escherichia coli* contributes to the increased morbidity and mortality of calves during the rearing period. It is even suggested that the extent of the health problem in our country is estimated about 30% to 60% of the polish cattle dairy herds.

Colibacillosis caused by *E. coli* in calves exists in two relatively easily defined clinical forms: (1) the enteric form, also known as enteric colibacillosis or enterotoxic

