Recent trends of camel research—an overview (2013-2017)

Camel researchers from many countries are engaged in camel research and an overview of last five years (2013-2017) through publications in Journal of Camel Practice and Research indicates a greater focus of research in camelid physiology (11.11%), followed by camel milk and pathology (10.34% each), parasitology (9.2%), diseases (8.81%), immunology (5.75%), microbiology (5.36%), reproduction (4.98%), surgery, anatomy and nutrition (4.6% each), anaesthesia (4.21%), production (3.45%), imaging and pharmacology (3.06% each), meat (2.68%), genetics and breeding (2.3%) and serology/vaccinology (1.53%). 2013 A female racing camel calf was born with artificial insemination with frozen camel semen. Research on genes of *Trypanosoma evansi*, pharmacokinetics of danofloxacin, nutritional research on oat straw and groundnut haulms, camel meat and milk research, anatomy and reproductive endocrinology, contagious ecthyma infection, listeriosis in South American camelds, was done. 2014 MERS-CoV was recovered from nasal swabs of dromedaries. No evidence was found of *Mycoplasma haemolamae* and *Anaplasma marginale*. Molecular identification of lactic acid bacteria, *Laswonia intracellularis*, *Babesia* species and *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* was done. 25 polymorphic microsatellite loci were used for genotyping some camel types & subtypes. 2015 World’s first cloned camel became pregnant. Genetic diversity was studied using microsatellite markers in camel breeds. First isolation of *Ignatzschineria indica* was done. High-affinity melatonin receptor subtypes expressed in pineal gland of Bactrian camel through RT-PCR. Production of a caseous lymphadenitis vaccine took place. 2016 Molecular characterization of actin gene of *Trypanosoma evansi*, molecular modeling and docking study of acetylcholinesterase, ocular affections and a series of ultrasonographic studies on thoracic, abdominal and urinay affections were done. 2017 Immunization of dromedaries with live attenuated *Brucella melitensis* Rev 1 vaccine, kidney affections, renal cell carcinoma, uterine leiomyoma, pathogenic bacterial strains of raw camel milk and squamous cell carcinoma, imaging studies on stifle joint, identification and molecular cloning of heat shock protein-70 were done.

Recent Publications

Biography

T K Gahlot is a Professor of veterinary surgery in Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner, India. He is Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Camel Practice and Research. He has developed lots of surgical techniques of dromedary camel and has published more than 150 clinical and research papers on this aspect. He has edited and authored more than five books on camels and three proceedings of international camel conference. He has successfully organized a special session on "Advances in Camel Science" at 7th International Veterinary Congress held on September 04-06, 2017 at Paris, France. Special session on camels with a theme "Camel Research: Challenges and Opportunities" will be organized by him in 11th International Veterinary Congress at Berlin, Germany scheduled on 2-3 July 2018.

tkcamelvet@yahoo.com