

(Acquired Pneumonia)

NO	: 1
TITLE	: Adult Community Acquired Pneumonia In Assiut University Hospital.
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BULLETIN	: Assiut Med. J. Vol. (30), No. (1), January 2006

ABSTRACT

Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) is a common infections disease that is associated with significant morbidity and mortality in both developing and developed countries. Due to the delayed results of many diagnostic tests, the antibiotic treatment for CAP empirically relies on epidemiologic data regarding the causative pathogens in a particular geographic area. Most studies showed that *Streptococcus pneumoniae* remains the primary cause of CAP. The incidence of other microbial pathogens varies both seasonally and geographically. The present study was designed to evaluate the bacteriological profile of CAP in Assiut, Egypt.

One hundred and one adult patients; with community acquired pneumonia were admitted to Assiut University Hospital from March 2002 to October 2003 were enrolled in this study. In all the patients sputum culture Bronchoalveolar Lavage (BAL) and Protective *Specimen Brush* (PSB) cultures as well as serological studies for the detection of specific IgM antibodies for *Legionella*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *coxiella*, influenza A Virus, influenza B virus Para influenza virus and *Respiratory syncytial virus* by indirect immuno-fluorescence technique were done. Causative organisms were identified in 95 patients (94%) in 6 patients we could not detect organisms by different techniques. The most frequent identified organisms in Sputum were *S. pneumoniae* (45%), *Coagulase Negative Staphelococcus* (30.9%) and *Staph. Aureus* (16.9%). In BAL *S. pneumoniae* (23.7%), *Staph. Aureus* (18.6%) and C on *Staph* (16.9%). And in BAL *S. pneumoniae* (36.8%), *Staph Aureus* (14.4%) and *kelebsiella pneumoniae* (9.2%). For atypical microorganism and viral infection the most common pathogen were *Legionella spp.* (35.7%), *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* (21.4%), *Chlamydia Pneumoniae* in (14.2%) and Influenza A (14.3%).

PSB and BAL cultures are more specific and useful for detection of the underlying pathogen than sputum examination *Strept pneumoniae* is the most common implicated pathogen in CAP, followed by atypical pathogens. Serological examination must be done for detection of atypical pathogens as they represent about 25% of CAP cases.

(Birds)

NO	: 2
TITLE	: Role Flayed by some Arthropods in Transmission of some Parasitic Diseases to Birds in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS	: Geyhan, M . Esmail.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE	: Thesis (Ph.D) 2004

ABSTRACT

Due to the economic importance of birds it was necessary to investigate some of the arthropods which act as intermediate hosts for helminthes and vectors for protozoal parasites of some birds. This study was carried out in Assiut Governorate during the period from April 1999 till December 2002. Dissection of 2314 *Alphitobius diaperinus* from chicken houses revealed the presence of cysticercoids of *Cotugnia digonopora* in only seven beetles, (0.3%). On the other hand, dissection of 1939 of the beetle *Tribolium confusum* does not reveal any larval cestodes. During the present study, experimental infection of chickens with recovered cysticercoids failed due to either the small number of cysticercoids or they may be not fully mature. Actually, the small size of the present cysticercoids as well as the clear difference of the tail length obviously denote that they were representing different ages and that all of them were probably still immature forms. Under laboratory conditions *Alphitobius diaperinus* and *Tribolium confusum* failed to contract the infection with viable gravid segments of *Raillietina cesticillus*, *R.tetragona*, *Rechinobothrida*, *Choanotaenia infundibulum*, *Hymenolepis carioca* and *Cotugnia digonopora*. It seems that experimental infection of beetles is difficult. The results of this work showed that dissection of 1170 of the beetle *Alphitobius diaperinus* revealed the presence of the encysted larvae of the nematode *Hadjelia truncata* in their body cavities. The incidence of natural infection with the encysted larvae was 19.91%. The adult *H.truncata* was recovered after slaughtering the pigeons which was found under the lining membrane of the Gizzard. Examination of blood films of 195 domestic pigeons revealed that 153 were infected with *Haemoproteus* (78.5%). More than one species of *Haemoproteus* were found affecting domestic pigeons: *Haemoproteus columbae*, *Haemoproteus columbae* var. I, *Haemoproteus columbae* var. II and *Haemoproteus palumbis*. Comparing the morphological features of *Haemoproteus columbae* var. I and var. II with those of *Haemoproteus columbae* showed that minor – but clear- characteristic differences could be seen in gametocytes and even in premature stages. Such differences, The present worker even suggested to raise the 2 varieties to the level of subspecies or even species because: Dissection of naturally infected *P. canariensis* revealed the presence of developmental stages of *Haemoproteus* in their gut, also sporozoites of *Haemoproteus* were recovered in the salivary glands of the fly which were rare. Examination of blood films of 150 fowls, 60 ducks and 195 pigeons revealed different developmental stages of *Babesiosoma* parasitizing their blood at a rate of 23.3%, 21.66% and 1.03% respectively. These developmental stages of *Babesiosoma* were redescribed and illustrated. During the present study, *Babesiosoma* species was described for the first time from pigeons, either as single infection or together with *Haemoproteus*. Moreover, the present worker considered the great similarity between *Babesiosoma gallinarum* and *Beaneries* of ducks as well as the *Babesiosoma* sp. found in this study in pigeons. They were, therefore considered as one and the same species

(Brucellosis)

NO : 3
TITLE : Sero - prevalence Of Camel Brucellosis At Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : M. H. Al- Gaabary and M. I. Mourad.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 50, No. 103, October 2004

ABSTRACT

This work was applied on Camel brucellosis at Assiut governorate during March, 2003 till May, 2004) using 430 serum samples (312 from Camels before slaughtering and 118 samples from camels in contact with farm animals). Rose Bengal, tube agglutination, Mercaptoethanol and Rivanol tests were applied on the collected sera. Positive cases represented 7.67, 8.84, 6.97 and 6.75% respectively. The high prevalence of camel brucellosis using the above mentioned tests through light on the importance of camel brucellosis. So camel populations must be put in consideration beside cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats during controlling the disease.

(Brucellosis)

NO	: 4
TITLE	: Serological And Pathological Studies On Endemic Brucellosis In Sheep And Goat In Assiut And Sohag Provinces .
AUTHORS	: A.Kh. Abdel-Razek,* Sarry.Kh. Abd-Elghaffar,** and Ebrahyim.A. Fouad.***
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BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. (52), No. (109), April 2006

ABSTRACT

A total number of 450, 300, 220 and 180 blood samples from ewes, rams, does and bucks respectively were collected in Assiut province and another 426, 210, 105 and 70 samples from the same species respectively were collected in Sohag province. The collected blood samples were screened for detection of brucella antibodies using Rose Bengal plate antigen test (RBPT), buffered acidified plate antigen tests (BAPAT), tube agglutination test (TAT) and Rivanol Tube test (RTT). 1.26% and 9.30% of animals were found to be the positive percentage in Assiut and Sohag provinces respectively. B.A.P.T. showed the highest number of positive reactor animals. No gross lesions could be detected in pregnant and non- pregnant uteri of ewes and goats. Microscopically, the non-gravid uterus of ewes revealed necrobiotic changes of the endometrial glands and diffuse aggregations of plasma cells and lymphocytes in the lamina propria. In chronic cases, atrophy of the endometrial glands was observed. The uterus of non- pregnant goat revealed presence of multiple endometrial granulomas composed of a necrotic center surrounded by proliferated fibrous connective tissue and mononuclear cells. In pregnant ewes and goats, the uterus revealed presence of large granulomas and the glandular epithelium of the endometrial glands was extensively atrophied. The placenta in these cases showed necrosis and desquamation of the chorionic epithelium and the lamina propria revealed few to moderate mononuclear cell infiltrations and fibrous connective tissue proliferations. The udder of sero-positive ewes and goats showed focal and inter-acinar inflammatory cell infiltrations, which is mostly composed of lymphocytes and plasma cells with necrobiotic changes in the acinar epithelium. The supra-mammary and retropharyngeal lymph nodes of sero-positive case in sheep and goats were enlarged . Microscopically in ewes showed presence of pyogranuloma, while in goats the lymph nodes showed moderate changes represented by sinus macrophagal reactions in bot cortex and medulla. The liver revealed presence of pyogranuloma composed of aggregated neutrophils surrounded by a layer of proliferated connective tissue and lymphocytic infiltration in-between hepatic cords. No changes could be detected grossly in testes of rams and bucks and the microscopic lesions were nearly similar in sheep and goats. The testes showed fibrous periorchitis and the parenchyma revealed necrosis of seminiferous tubules and mononuclear cell infiltrations. Finally, it was concluded that, diagnosis of brucella-infected animals is based on the evaluations of history as well as screening of serum samples and correlating gross and microscopic lesions.

(Camels)

NO	: 5
TITLE	: Public Health Importance of Camel's Carcasses in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS	: Wageyh. A., Elsayed.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Food Hygiene (Meat Hygiene), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE	: Thesis (Ph.D) 2005

ABSTRACT

The bacterial quality of carcasses surface as well as the musculature of 36 camels' carcasses slaughtered in some Assiut Governorate slaughter houses was investigated. Shoulders and thighs surfaces of the examined camels' carcasses were found contaminated with different levels of aerobic bacteria, Enterobacteriaceae, coliforms, faecal coli forms, E. coli, Staph aureus and Clostridium perfringens with non significant differences between the tested surfaces except in the C. perfringens count. Regarding camels' carcasses musculatures, a total of 130, 122 and 119 bacterial isolates were recovered from the examined forequarters, hindquarters and diaphragmatic muscles. The identified microorganisms were Bacillus cereus, members of Enterobacteriaceae, Listeria monocytogenes, Staph aureus and Strept faecalis. On the other hand, 952 out of 3934 camels' carcasses (24.20%) were found to contain localized lesions (24.15%) or generalized affections as obtained from Assiut Veterinary Authority records during 1995-2003. The public health significance of the recovered microorganisms from the examined camels' carcasses was discussed.

(Camels)

NO : 6
TITLE : Some Studies on Ecto and Endoparasites of Camels in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Gamal.A. Taher.
ADDRESS : Dept. of parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D) 2005

ABSTRACT

This study included 174 camels slaughtered at different slaughter houses in Assiut Governorate during the period from February 2003 to January 2004. The study included the prevalence rate, ecological and morphological characters of some ecto and endo parasites in addition to some biological and serological studies on *T.evansi*. Total prevalence rate of parasitic infection was (87.4%). Prevalence rate of infection with *Eimeria* Sp. Was 33.3%. Total prevalence rate of *Sarcocystis cameli*, *T.evansi*, *Theileria camelensis* and gastrointestinal helminths was 36.77%, 6.9%, 8.62% and 77% respectively. Examination of faecal samples, coproculture of positive cases and detection of adult worms. The total incidence rate of fertile hydatid cysts was 61%. The incidence of *Cysticercus's dromedarii* and lung worms larvae was 0.57% and 5.74% respectively. Two types of microfilaria were detected namely *D.evansi* and *Setaria equina microfilariae* On *chocerca fasciata* nodules were detected in 8% of Slaughtered camels. Three Spp. Of ectoparasites were detected 1-ticks 2-*Sarcoptes scabiei* var *cameli*. 3-*C.titillator* larvae Mice and rats were highly susceptible to infection with *T.evansi*. Effect of preservation at low temp on the viability and infectivity of *T.evansi* and Serodiagnostic technique by application of IHA test using locally prepared antigen.

(Camels)

NO	: 7
TITLE	: Epidemiological Studies on Infectious Skin Affections of Camels (Camel's Dromedarius) in Upper Egypt.
AUTHORS	: Maha E., Ebrahiem.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Hygiene (Poultry Diseases), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE	: Thesis (M.Sc) 2005

ABSTRACT

From July 2003 till July 2004, a total number of 2377 camels in different ages and sexes, and in different localities in Upper Egypt (El-Minea, Assiut, Sohage, El-Wady El Gadid, Aswan Governorates and Shalatin city) and in different seasons of the year. Of these camels, 313 cases were found with skin affections. The different skin affections were classified according to the clinical observations and laboratory findings into: mange (4.84%), pseudo tuberculosis (2.1%), contagious skin necrosis (1.56%), skin abscesses (1.14%) and tick infestation (5.9%). The highest prevalence of pseudo tuberculosis, contagious skin necrosis and skin abscesses was at El-Wady El-Gadid Governorate, while mange and tick infestation was more prevalent at El-Minea and Assiut Governorates respectively. In pseudo tuberculosis season has no effect on the occurrence of the disease, meanwhile the other skin diseases were more prevalent in hot months than in non hot months. Concerning sex susceptibility, there was no significant difference in the percent of infection between males and females in most skin diseases (non sex-linked diseases) except pseudo tuberculosis, in which the percent of infection was higher in females than males. The highest percent of infection with most skin diseases was in camels between 9-10 years of age. The susceptibility of camels infected with trypanosomes to skin diseases higher than healthy camels.

(Camels)

NO	:	8
TITLE	:	Serological study of Brucellosis on Camels in Assiut and The New Valley Governorates.
AUTHORS	:	M.M. Ali; N.H. Makar, and S.R. Seddek.
ADDRESS	:	Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Laboratory.
BULLETIN	:	Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51, No. 105, April 2005

ABSTRACT

A serological study was performed on 300 camels sera collected from Assiut and New Valley Governorates to estimate the incidence of brucella infection among camels. All samples were examined serologically by Buffered acidified plate antigen test (BAPAT) and Rose Bengal plate test (RBPT) and positive reactors were confirmed by tube agglutination test (TAT) and Rivanol tests (R.T.). Of the 300 camel sera tested, 7 positive reactors (2.33) were detected, 2 males (0.66%) and 5 females (1.66%). The incidence in Assiut was 3.04% while no positive reactors were detected in the New Valley.

(Catfish)

NO	: 9
TITLE	: Myxobolus Infestation In Ovaries Of Sharptooth Catfish , Clarias Gariepinus.
AUTHORS	: Ahmad.A. Elkamel*, and Ahmad.Tantawy.**
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Assiut University* Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Moshtohor, Banha University, Egypt**
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51, No. 107, October 2005

ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study was to investigate the clinical and postmortem finding, seasonal prevalence. And histopathological alterations that are caused by probably a new species of Myxobolus in ovaries of sharptooth catfish , Clarias gariepinus. In Assiut , Egypt Out of 120 fish examined over one year (2004) , ovaries of only 15 (12. 5%) fish were infested with macroscopic Myxobolus cysts (plasmodia and host cyst) that were embedded in the connective tissue among ova. Prevalence of infestation started low in late autumn and increased over winter and reached maximum in early spring . Infestation was not recorded in summer. Six (40%) out of the infested fish had Myxobolus cysts in only one ovary , meanwhile, the reminder (60%) of infested fish had both ovaries infested . Also , intensity of infestation gradually increased over winter and was maximal in early spring . but abruptly declined in summer. Microscopic examination of plasmodia showed numerous typical Myxobolus spores at various developmental stages. Mature spores are oval in shape with two anteriorly located polar capsules that have 4-5 coils of polar filaments . Microscopic examination of infested ovaries revealed that Myxobolus plasmodia were encapsulated within a thin connective tissue layer of host reaction. Myxobolus cysts compress neighboring tissues causing atrophy of ova and local circulatory disturbances . Based on the tissue location of plasmodia and morphological character of the mature spores, the parasite in the present study might be a new species.

(Cattle)

NO	: 10
TITLE	: Morphology Of Cysticercus Bovis And Associated Tissue Reaction The Bovine Heart
AUTHORS	: Amany I. Hamza*, and Mahmoud Abd-El Zaher**
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine. Assiut University* Dept. of Pathology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University**
BULLETIN	: Assiut Med. J. Vol. 29, No. (1), January, 2005

ABSTRACT

Bovine hearts naturally infected with *Cysticercus bovis* were collected from cattle slaughtered in Assiut abattoir. The morphology of cysticerci was studied in series of histological sections, which were stained with hematoxylin- eosin. The bladder wall has external hair-like processes in contact with the host tissue, which have an absorptive function. This wall represents a proliferative area giving rise to a wavy spiral canal; at its end the invaginated scolex and suckers are located. The tissue reaction was more marked at the site facing the opening of the spiral canal on the surface of the bladder. The reaction of the heart to *C. bovis* was inflammatory in nature, leading to the formation of a wide inflammatory rim with infiltrating cellular elements. The cardiac muscles revealed glaucomatous lesions with a large area of inflammatory reactions in which the cardiac muscle was destroyed. Cysticercosis must be taken into consideration in differential diagnosis of inflammatory cardiac disease.

(Cattle)

NO : 11
TITLE : Differentiation Between Foot And Mouth Disease Virus Infected And Vaccinated Cattle Using Recent Techniques.
AUTHORS : Ossama Abd El Hakim.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51, No.107, October 2005

ABSTRACT

To study the possibility of differentiation between foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) vaccinated and infected cattle . 100 cattle were used , 70 of them were non vaccinated while the remainder 30 were vaccinated against FMDV. These animals were examined clinically and investigated with two forms of enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The 1st form (indirect sandwich ELISA) was used for detection and sero typing of FMDV while the 2nd form (standard ELISA) was used to identify antibodies against non-structural proteins of FMDV (present in active FMDV that responsible for infection and absent in vaccination virus) clinical examination showed that 14 cattle were suffered from salivation , lameness and rise of body temperature while the remainder of cattle were apparently healthy. By using indirect sandwich ELISA, three serotypes (O, A and C) of FMD virus were reported . Serotype O was detected in 16 non vaccinated and 21vaccinated cattle . serotype A was detected in non vaccinated cattle. After performing 7 non vaccinated cattle and serotype A was detected in 2 standard ELISA five types of antibodies against FMDV non structural proteins (Lb. 2C,3A, 3D and 3ABC) were recorded .

ALL of these antibodies (except antibodies against non-structural protein Lb) were observed in 25 non vaccinated cattle while antibodies against non structural protein Lb were observed in 16 non vaccinated cattle only. All of these cattle w proved to be positive for FMDV by indirect sandwich ELISA .The study proved that there is no relation between FMDV serotype and presence of FMDV non structural protein as antibodies against non structural proteins were detected in animal infected with any of three FMDV serotypes recorded in the study .Results of the present work proved that indirect sandwich ELISA could use in detection and typing of FMDV but could not use in differenetiation between FMDV vaccinated and infected cattle as it gave positive results with both animals .At the same time . standard ELISA used successfully in differentiation between FMDV vaccinated and infected cattle and gave positive results with infected cattle only . Therefore, our study recommend using standard ELISA based on detection of any type of antibodies against non structural proteins of FMDV (except non- structural protein Lb which Recorded in some but not all infected animals) as it is sensitive technique in diagnosis of FMD even in apparently healthy animals and it is capale of differentiation between FMDV vaccinated and infected animals successfully Differentiation between vaccinated and infected cattle is an important step in control of FMD in Egypt . this is the first study investigate differentiation between FMDV vaccinated and infected animal, the first to identify antibodies against non structural proteins of FMDV in Egypt and the first to study the relation between FMDV serotypes and presence of FMDV non structural proteins.

(Chicken)

NO	: 12
TITLE	: Some studies on <i>Listeria</i> species isolated from chicken flocks in Assiut Province.
AUTHORS	: Fatma A. Moustafa, and Azhar M. Abdel Aziz.
ADDRESS	: Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Laboratory.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51, No. 105, April 2005

ABSTRACT

Listeria infections caused by microorganisms of the genus *Listeria*, occur worldwide and in a variety of animals, birds and man. In this study isolation of *Listeria* was done from different ages (1-24- week old) from freshly dead chickens (baby, chick, broilers and layers). Double sample were taken from each bird, one from intestine and the other was pooled samples include liver, heart and spleen. 23 (19.2%) strains of *Listeria* spp. were obtained, from which 14 strains were identified as *L. monocytogenes* at a percentage of 60.9%. The experimental infection of *L. monocytogenes* in chicken embryo was carried out by chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) route. Intraperitoneal infection of 6 weeks old chicken revealed 25% of birds died during observation period. Signs and postmortem changes were observed and discussed. Contact birds showed depression and inappetance. The in-vitro susceptibility of *L. monocytogenes* isolates to a variety of antibiotics revealed that isolates were highly sensitive to Amoxycillin, Chloramphenicol, Ampicillin, and Nalidixic acid while they were resistant to Colistin sulphate and oxolinic acid.

(Chicken Luncheon)

NO : 13
TITLE : Bacteriological Evaluation of Chicken Luncheon In Assiut City.
AUTHORS : H.H. Essa, N.H. Makar, and Sohair, Zean El-Abedin Hussein.
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute Assiut Regional Laboratory.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 50, No. 102, July 2004

ABSTRACT

Thirty samples of chicken luncheon were collected from different shops and supermarkets in Assiut City. The samples were examined for their organoleptic and bacteriological quality. All the examined samples were accepted organoleptically and found to be contaminated with different types of microorganisms. The mean values of total aerobic plate count, Enterobacteriaceae and Staph.aureus counts were 14×10^4 , 8.8×10^4 and $13.7 \times 10^3/g$ of the examined chicken luncheon samples respectively. The Enterobacteriaceae which could be detected in the examined chicken luncheon were 18(25.7%) Enterobacter cloacae 21(30%) Citrobacter freundii., 16(22.8%) Klebsiella pneumoniae., and 15(21.4%) Proteus vulgaris . Also 2 (6.6%) strains of Salmonella were serotyped as Salmonella typhimurium 1(3.3%) and Salmonella typhi 1(3.3%). The hygienic importance of the isolated organisms were discussed.

(Children)

NO	: 14
TITLE	: A Study On Enterohaemorrhagic E.Coli 0157: H7 Associated With Diarrhea And Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome In Children .
AUTHORS	: Amal. M. Sayed*, and Nagla M. Abdel Hafez**
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Hygiene and Zoonoses, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Assiut University*, Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University**
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51 No. 105 April 2005

ABSTRACT

Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) is considered one of the most important emergent zoonotic food borne pathogens. A total of two hundred random samples were collected from children with acute diarrhea. 53 of them had blood in stools, 47 had blood in stools and associated with hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). The other hundred had no blood in their stools. Samples were collected from the gastroenterology unit of Assiut Children University Hospital during the period from October 2003 to September 2004. The present study was designed to estimate the incidence of STEC O157:H7 infection among diarrheal children with and without blood in stools, moreover percentage frequency of HUS among patients with positive STEC infection was evaluated and demographic and clinical characteristics of the STEC patients were investigated. Furthermore antibiotic resistance patterns of the recovered strains were studied and plasmid profile of the obtained isolates were performed to elucidate the relation between the obtained strains. *E.coli* O157:H7 could be detected in 16.98%, 17% and 3% of bloody diarrhea, bloody diarrhea associated with HUS and non bloody diarrhea, respectively. Ecological distribution of the examined children revealed that the rate of infection was higher (11.3%) in rural areas than in urban areas (5%). *E.coli* O157:H7 was recovered in children fed on bottle milk (2.5%) and animal products (17.27%) while it was not isolated from children with breast feeding. The majority of cases in the present study were in the age group of 7-24 months with a rate of (18.3%), followed by those in age group of <7months with a rate of 5%. It has been estimated that 60% of the isolated strains were resistant to ampicillin and 10% of them were resistant to erythromycin as well as 5% of the strains were resistant to gentamycin and tetracycline. It was revealed that out of the isolated 20 isolates of *E.coli* O157:H7, 6 (30%) harboured some copies of plasmids ranging in size from (1.1 to 45 MDa). The obtained strains harbouring plasmids were grouped into 6 plasmid profiles with different molecular weights and this results reveal the existence of a variety of clones which may indicate several sources of contamination.

(Cotton)

NO	: 15
TITLE	: Studies on Some Root-rots to Cotton in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS	: Ahmed Wagdy M. Abd ElMageyd.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.
SOURCE	: Thesis (M.Sc) 2003

ABSTRACT

Root-rot disease is one of the important diseases that attack cotton seedlings in Assiut Governorate. Results of this study can be summarized as follow; 110 diseased cotton seedlings and ten seed samples were used for the isolation of the pathogen. Results indicated that all tested isolates of Fusarium and Rhizoctonia were pathogenic to cotton plants. Infection of cotton seedlings with Fusarium induced the synthesis of peroxidase isozyme bands PRX-1, PRX-2 and enhanced the expression of PRX-3 and PRX-5. The UPGMA clustering analysis showed that the primer 2:6-d clearly separated Fusarium moniliforme, F. oxysporum and F. solani. The obtained data under greenhouse conditions showed that the use of Trichoderma species and Gliocladium catenulatum may be taken in considerations through control program against the causal pathogens of cotton root-rot disease.

(Cyclorrhaphous)

NO	:	16
TITLE	:	Studies on Some Cyclorrhaphous Flies in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS	:	Rasha Abdel Menem Hassan.
ADDRESS	:	Dept. of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE	:	Thesis (M.Sc) 2003

ABSTRACT

Survey on cyclorrhaphous flies in Assiut and their seasonal variation, Study on myiatic cases in Assiut University Hospital and scanning electron microscope on some larvae were found in myiatic cases. Laboratory breeding of some larvae causing human myiatic was done.

(Dairy)

NO	: 17
TITLE	: Microbiological Pollution of some Environmental Components in and Out Dairy Farms and Byres.
AUTHORS	: Hazem A. Amer.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Hygiene (Veterinary Hygiene, Animal Behavior, Nutrition and Zoonosis), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE	: Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to know the effect of dairy animal environment on its health both inside farms or byres in the owner's houses and outside them by bacteriological examination of 180 samples collected from air, water and soil inside and outside farms and byres in the owner's houses. A total of 514 strains of bacteria were isolated from inside and outside animal houses in farms and byres in the owner's houses in air, water and soil which belonged to different bacterial families of Staphylococci, Streptococci, Enterobacteriaceae, Pseudomonas and Clostridium perfringens in different percentages. All these results were discussed and the differences between results inside and results outside the animal houses, in addition to the differences between the animal houses in farms and in the owner's houses and its effect on the animal health and productivity.

(Dairy Products)

NO	:	18
TITLE	:	Incidence Of Bacillus Cereus In Some Sweetened Dairy Products And Dairy Deserts Sold In Assiut City.
AUTHORS	:	Amal Ali Abdel-Haleem.
ADDRESS	:	Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Regional laboratory.
BULLETIN	:	Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 50, No. 103, October 2004

ABSTRACT

Eighty random samples of some sweetened dairy products including ice cream (30 samples) and condensed milk (10 samples) and some dairy deserts including rice with milk (25 samples) and Mehallabeia (15 samples) were collected from different restaurants, dairy shops, supermarkets and groceries in Assuit City for enumeration and isolation of *B. cereus*. *B. cereus* was isolated from 50%, 90%, 68% and 80%. of ice cream, condensed milk, rice with milk and mehallabeia samples respectively. The numbers ranged from < 10-1700, < 10 –500, < 100 –300 and < 100-1000 c.f.u. / g or ml of the samples, respectively. The highest frequency distribution lies within the range of < 10-10² /g or ml of ice cream, rice with milk and Mehallabeia, respectively. While, 50% of condensed milk had counts < 10/g. The Public health hazard and recommended measures to prevent contamination of such products by this organism were discussed.

(Ducks)

NO : 19

TITLE : Studies On Pasteurella Multocida And Other Bacterial Pathogens Associated With Some Problems In Duck Farms In Assiut Governorate.

AUTHORS : K. Radad*, and Fatma A. Moustafa**

ADDRESS : Dept. of Pathology and Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut, Egypt*

First Researcher In Assiut Animal Research Center**

BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J.Vol. 52, No. 108, January 2006

ABSTRACT

Pasteurella multocida (P. multocida) and several bacterial agents associated with some problems in ducks were investigated in different governmental and private farms at Assiut Governorate. Samples were taken from different tissues showing pathological evidence of infection such as liver, heart, trachea, lungs and spleen as well as from blood. All samples were subjected for bacterial, mycoplasma and viral isolation. It was found that the total percentages of isolated bacteria were (51.7%) ,P. multocida (25 %), E. coli (16.87%) ,Campylobacter jejuni (3.3%) , and mixed infection with P. multocida and E. coli (6.7%) . On the other hand, all examined samples were negative for mycoplasma and viruses. Moreover, experimental infection was carried out with isolated P. multocida in two weeks old ducks. After 72 h of infection , samples were taken for both bacterial isolation and histopathological examination . P. multocida was also isolated from experimentally-infected ducks. When they subjected to the in vitro sensitivity tests, it was shown that they were highly sensitive to gentamycin, norfloxacin and oxytetracyclin. Among examined tissues of experimentally- infected ducks, liver, heart, brains and lungs showed multiple pathological changes. Thus, the present study has shown the role of P. multocida as a causative agent of some problems in duck farms at Assiut Governorate and their sensitivity for some antibiotics.

(Ducks)

NO	: 20
TITLE	: The Incidence And Pathogenicity Of Aeromonas Hydrophila In Farm Ducks In Assiut Governorate.
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BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51, No. 106, July 2005

ABSTRACT

In the present study successful isolation of *Aeromonas hydrophila* (*A. hyd.*) was carried out on duck farms and slaughtered shops at Assiut Governorate. 170 samples were examined bacteriologically for determination of the occurrence and frequency of *A. hyd.* Diarrhea and emaciation were observed in 50 out of 170 while 20 were apparently healthy at percentage of 30, 15%. Coloacal swabs were obtained from slaughtered ducks in addition to samples from intestinal tract, liver and lung at percentage of 12, 10% and 5%. The result of bacteriological examination revealed that total isolates were 45 at percentage of (26.5%). Inoculation of *A. hyd.* in chicken embryo through chorio-allantoic membrane (CAM) rout. inoculated embryos die 5 days post-inoculation (P.I). Died embryos showed sever congestion of internal organs and yolk sac and curling of embryos. Yolk sac, oral and subcutaneous infection in 4 days old duckling revealed deaths of 30, 20% of birds, respectively during observation period in the first and second group but no mortality in the third group. The clinical observation and the post-mortem lesions of experimentally infected birds were recorded. Reisolation of infecting organism from internal organs and intestinal tract of dead and sacrificed slaughtered birds at the end of observation period were conducted. The in vitro susceptibility of *A. hydrophila* isolates to a variety of antibiotics revealed that highest number of isolates were sensitive to Gentamycin Nalidixic acid and Kanamycin while it was resistant to Ampicillin, Penicillin and Colistin-sulphate. The public health significance and the economic losses of *A. hydrophila* were discussed as well as suggestions for their avoidance.

(Eggs)

NO : 21

TITLE : Microbiological Evaluation of Some Ready to Eat Egg- Based Deserts Sold in Assiut City.

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BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51, No. 107, October 2005

ABSTRACT

A total 45 random samples of ready to eat egg-based deserts including cream caramel, cake and jatooh products (15samples each), were collected from different retailers, supermarkets, confectionery shops and bakeries in Assiut city. To assess their quality. The samples were examined microbiologically for the incidence and counts of aerobic plate count, psychrotrophs, enterococci, coliforms, fecal coliforms, Eschericia coli, Bacillus cereus, staphylococcus aureus, anaerobes and yeasts & modls. The obtained results verify that the total bacterial and psychrotrophs counts averaged 1×10^5 and 1×10^6 , 1.9×10^6 and $<10^2$, 2.6×10^5 and 1.1×10^5 /g of cream caramel. Cake and jatooh samples, respectively. Enterococci averages were $<10^2$, 2.5×10^2 and 1.2×10^4 /g of the examined samples, respectively. Most of the examined samples of cream caramel and cake products (93.3 and 86.7%) failed to yield coliforms (less than 3/g), while 60% of jatooh samples had counts below 10^2 /g. Two samples (13.3%) of such product yielded counts over 10^3 /g. fecal coliforms could not recover from all of cream caramel samples (<3 /g), while most of the jatooh samples (53.3%) were contaminated by numbers ranged from <10 up to $<10^3$ /g. only one sample.(6.66%) of such product had fecal coliforms more than 10^3 /g. E coli could not be detected in any of the examined egg-based deserts samples. Bacillus cereus could be isolated from 20,20 and 46.7% in numbers averaged 6.7×10^3 , 3.5×10^3 and 5.3×10^3 /g of the examined samples, respectively. S.aureus could not be detected in any of cream caramel samples. The organism recovered from 6.6 and 13.3% of the examined cake and jatooh samples, respectively. The incidence of anaerobes was 33.3, 73.3 and 80% in the examined products, respectively. Yeasts & molds contaminated 46.7, 60 and 100% of the examined products, respectively. They existed in numbers averaged 1.8×10^2 , 6.7×10^2 and 2.2×10^4 /g of the samples, respectively. The results prove that most of the examined egg-based deserts products are of quite good quality, except jatooh product that needs to be improved. However, the microbial loads are below the hazard point, the health hazard of such microorganisms still exists, if they are allowed to grow and multiply. Suggestive measures for improving these products were discussed.

(Eggs)

NO	: 22
TITLE	: Isolation Of <i>Yersinia Enterocolitica</i> And <i>Pseudomonas Aeruginosa</i> From Commercial Hens And Egg s Ducks.
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BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 51, No. 107, October 2005

ABSTRACT

Commercial Hens and ducks eggs (225 eggs) representing 45 groups (5 eggs each as a sample) were collected from Assiut city markets and different groceries eggs Hen represent farm hens and native breeds. The collected samples were examined for incidence of *Yersinia enterocolitica* and *pseudomonas aeruginosa* on egg shells and in contents *Y. enterocolitica* could not be isolated from shells and contents of farm egg's hens (shell and content). And the organism recovered from one sample (6.7%) of shells and 3 samples (20%) of the contents of native breeds eggs. Egg's Ducks were contaminated by the same ratio of native breeds egg's hens. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* could not recover from any of native breed eggs (shells and contents) but could be isolated from 6.7% of shells and contents of farm eggs (one sample).the public health hazard of the isolated organisms and suggestive measures were discussed.

