**ABSTRACT**

The present study comprised acute and chronic experimental modules using aflatoxin B1 (AFB1). The acute experimental module induced by single oral administration of AFB1 (3 mg/kg b.wt.). Mice were sacrificed 1, 6, 12, 24 hrs, 1, 2 and 3 weeks post toxin administration. In the chronic experimental module, the efficiency of a cocktail of antioxidants (vit. C & E, Beta-carotene and selenium) to improve and/or prevent the hepatotoxic effect of AFB1 when administered to mice (50 ug/kg b.wt.) was studied. Mice were sacrificed 1, 2, 3 and 4 months post toxin administration. The histopathological results revealed that AFB1 induced vascular and necrobiotic changes of the liver that progressed to cell death by both necrosis and apoptosis. Biochemical results revealed significant increase in LP and decrease TAO. In addition, the molecular results revealed DNA laddering and expression of caspase 1 and 3 as apoptotic markers. In chronic group preneoplastic liver nodule and Kupffer cell sarcoma were observed. It could be concluded that antioxidants cocktail significantly improved the histopathological lesions and prevent the liver preneoplastic and neoplastic changes.
Some new derivatives of 1,2,4-triazolo [2,3-a] benzimidazoles were synthesized through the reaction of 1,2-diaminobenzimidazole with carbon disulfide. The resulting 1,2,4-triazolo-[2,3-a]-benzimidazole-2-thione intermediate was reacted with one equivalent of alkyl or acyl halides to give the corresponding 2-alkythio or 2-acylthio derivatives, which were further alkylated or acylated through the reaction with another one equivalent of different alkyl or acyl halides to afford the target compounds, 1-alkyl (or 1-acyl)-2-alkythio-1,2,4-triazolo-[2,3-a] benzimidazoles. The structures of the new compounds were assigned by spectral and elemental methods of analyses. The synthesized compounds were tested for their antibacterial and anti fungal activities. Most of the tested compounds proved comparable results with those of ampicillin and fluconazole reference drugs. Also, the most active anti-bacterial compounds were tested for their anti mycobacterial activity. All the test compounds showed equipotent anti tubercular activity as that of INH as a reference drug. Also, 11 of the final compounds were tested for their anti inflammatory and analgesic effects, where some of these compounds showed potent and significant results in comparison to indomethacin as a reference drug. Moreover, the ulcerogenicity and LD50 of the most active compound (8j) were, also, determined.
NO : 85
AUTHORS : Sobhy. A. Temerak
ADDRESS : Dept. of Head of Biocontol Unit, Plant Protection ,College of Agriculture, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. 36, No.1, 2005

ABSTRACT

Three years of field trials utilizing the new natural bio-product, spinosad to combat the egg masses of the cotton leaf worm, Spodoptera littoralis were made in five Governorates, in Egypt. For those egg masses inspected 3 days after spray, the most effective dose of Spinosad (Spintor 24 SC) was 50 ml/fed. This dose revealed 100 % as initial mortality of the entire fresh natural egg masses during and after hatching. Out of this 100 %, 88 % of the fresh natural egg masses as neonate larvae inside the eggs or on the top of egg masses were killed without any movement on the leaves. The same dose showed 90 % residual kill for those egg masses deposited 3 days after spray or inspected 6 days after spray. Also, the same dose indicated 72 % residual mortality for those egg masses deposited 6 days after spray or inspected 9 days after spray. The insect growth regulator Chlorofluzuron or Flufenxuron performed very poor efficacy on egg masses. No damage to cotton leaves was recorded for the 50 ml/fed. up to 7 days. Using spinosad as spintor 24 SC can replace the hand picking of egg masses in Egypt.
NO : 86
TITLE : Controlling Microbial Contamination of Broilers’ Carcases During Processing in Assiut Students Universities Restaurants.
AUTHORS : Gadh, M. Ibrahim.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Food Hygiene (Meat Hygiene), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D) 2005

ABSTRACT

150 raw (Pre-and post-thawed) and cooked broilers' carcasses were collected during their preparation in Assiut and El-Azhar Universities restaurants to determined the bacterial quality. The Values of aerobic plate, psychrotrophs, Enterobacteriaceae, coliform and fecal coliform were determined. Neck and vent skin of raw (Pre-and post-thawed) and cooked muscle of broilers' carcasses of both restaurants revealed the presence of Enterobacteriaceae, listeria spp., Staph ylococci and Yersinia enterocolitica in Variant percentages. Niether Campylocucter nor salmonella could be recoverd from any samples. The bacteriological quality of worker’s hands (20) knives (10) and water used before (10) and after thawing (10) of broilers’ carcases in both restaurants were determined. Also the efficiency of acetic, lactic acid (on the broilers’ carcases) and TH4, Dialox (on the worker’s hands, and knives against 16 bacterial isolates were tested to determined their minimum inhibitory concentration (MICs) and minimum lethal concentration (MLCs) However the public health importance were discussed.
ABSTRACT

The goal of the present study was to investigate the effect of cattle theileriosis on blood serum ascorbic acid and vitamin E levels as a model for studying the blood oxidative status in parasitized cattle. A total number of 18 Holstein cows were subjected to the study. All animals were examined clinically and blood samples were collected for evaluation of blood parasite, hemogram picture and vitamin E and ascorbic acid levels. Out of the examined number, 8 cattle were found infested with ticks and showed clinical manifestation of blood parasite infection, which were confirmed by the positive blood film for Theileria infection. The rest of the animals were proved healthy and used as control group for the study. The results of the evaluation study of the chain-breaking antioxidants, Vitamin E and Ascorbic acid, in the diseased group as compared to the control group revealed significant decrease in blood serum ascorbic acid (p<0.01) and vitamin E (p<0.01) levels. The hematological picture revealed significant decrease in total erythrocytes count, hemoglobin concentration and packed cell volume %. The overall results suggest the presence of an increased oxidative stress in Theileria-infected cattle which was manifested by the reduction of the chain-breaking antioxidants levels, ascorbic acid and vitamin E in the blood of parasitized animals. The results of the study recommend the supplementation of Theileria-infected cattle with sources of vitamin C and vitamin E in addition to traditional treatment to overcome the oxidative stress associating the infection and to avoid the possible complications of secondary vitamin deficiency.
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Synthesis Of Some Quinoline Thiosemicarbazone Derivatives Of Potential Antimicrobial Activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry, Faculty of pharmacy, Assiut University* &lt;br&gt; Dept. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Al-Azhar University**</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

5-Acetyl (or 5-benzoyl) – 8- hydroxyquinoline-4-substituted thiosemi-carbazones (IIa-m, IIIa-m respectively) have been prepared via the condensation of 5-acetyl (or 5-benzoyl)-8-hydroxyquinoline with the appropriate 4-substituted-3-thiosemicarbazides (Ia-l). The thiosemicarbazones (IIa-l, IIIa-f) were subjected to cyclization into the corresponding thiazolidinones (Iva-l, Vva-f) by the reaction with ethyl bromoacetate in the presence of anhydrous sodium acetate. The structures of the thiosemicarbazones as well as the corresponding thiazolidinons were assigned bases on both elemental and spectroscopic evidences. The prepared compounds were also evaluated for antibacteril and antifungal activities.
The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of black seed (Nigella sativa) on the immune of Nile catfish, Clarias gariepinus, evaluate the effect of Nigella sativa on the haematological parameters and evaluate the overall effect of Nigella sativa as immunostimulant in case of A. hydrophila challenge. In this study, fish injected with Nigella sativa oil were effectively protected (0% mortality) during challenge with Aeromonas hydrophila, in contrast to control and saline-injected groups where mortalities reached 100%. Lower doses of Nigella sativa oil (0.05ml/100g), however, proved to be safe to fish with no obvious lesions, in contrast to higher doses (0.2 and 0.3ml/100g) where liver and other internal organs affection were seen. Injection of Clarias gariepinus with lower doses of Nigella sativa oil leads to increase in the total numbers of RBCs and WBCs counts, haemoglobin concentration, and PCV values while injection of higher doses causes decrease in them. The mean cell volume (MCV), the mean cell haemoglobin (MCH), the mean cell haemoglobin concentration (MCHC), serum protein (total protein, albumin and globulin), serum electrolytes values and electrophoretic patterns of serum proteins of injected fish were variable along the experiment. The histopathological examination of liver, spleen, and kidney of fish injected with Nigella sativa oil revealed that Nigella sativa has immunostimulant effects which represented by activation of haemopoietic tissues of the spleen and kidney with proliferation of the melanomacrophage centers.
The aim of this study is to investigate the effect to black seed (Nigella sativa) on the immune of Nile catfish, Clarias gariepinus, evaluate the effect of Nigella sativa on the haematological parameters and evaluate the overall effect of Nigella sativa as immunostimulant in case of A. hydrophila challenge. In this study, Fish injected with Nigella sativa oil were effectively protected (0% mortality) during challenge with Aeromonas hydrophila, in contrast to control and saline- injected groups were mortalities reached 100%. Lower doses of Nigella sativa oil (0.05ml / 100 g), however, proved to be safe to fish with no obvious lesions, in contrast to higher doses (0.2and 0.3ml/ 100g) where liver and other internal organs affection were seen. Injection of Clarias gariepinus with lower doses of Nigella sativa oil leads to increase in the total numbers of RBCs and WBCs counts, haemoglobin concentration, and PCV values while injection of higher doses causes decrease in them. The mean cell volume (MCV), the mean cell haemoglobin (MCH), the mean cell haemoglobin concentration (MCHC), serum protein (total protein, albumin and globulin), serum electrolytes values and electrophoretic patterns of serum proteins of injected fish were variable along the experiment. The histopathological examination of liver, spleen, and kidney of fish injected with Nigella sativa oil revealed that Nigella sativa has immunostimulant effects which represented by activation of haemopoietic tissues of the spleen and kidney with proliferation of the melanomacrophage centers.
ABSTRACT

Phytophthora infestans is an important pathogen of tomato plants that causes late blight disease. High level protection against infection in the susceptible tomato cv. “Tip –Top” were obtained by pretreatment with culture filtrates or mycelial extracts from certain fungi. Culture filtrates and Mycelial extracts from fusarium culmorum, F. graminearum and Trichoderma harzianum significantly reduced the number of local lesions, diameter of lesion and blighted area in the treated (local) leaves compared to the untreated control after challenge inoculation with P. infestans. Disease parameters in the upper – treated (systemic) leaves were also reduced but at a lower level than in directly treated (local) leaves. Culture filtrates and mycelial extracts preparations from the tested fungi reduced P. infestans sporangial production and zoospores release percentages. Salicylic acid (SA) accumulated in the treated leaves were found in tomato leaves 5 days after treatment with culture filtrates and mycelial extracts of the tested fungi, especially F. culmorum and F. graminearum, compared with untreated (control) leaves. SA accumulated in the upper (systemic) leaves but at lower levels than in directly treated (local) leaves.
A total of 34 fungal species were isolated from 40 weared socks collected from males and females with different ages. Isolation was conducted on two different media with sabouraud’s dextrose agar giving a broadest species spectrum (32 species and 17 genera) than glucose Czapek’s agar (9and2). Of these only one is a dermatophyte (Trichophyton soudanense) 3 are keratinophilic (Chrysosporium indicum, C. merdarium and C. tropicum) and the other 30 are non–dermatophytes. Most common species were among the non–dermatophytes: Candida albicans, Acremonium strictum, Aspergillus flavus, A. fumigatus, A. niger and penicillium chrysogenum. More propagules of Acremonium Aspergillus, and pencillium were isolated from socks samples weared by males than those of females. Also, in most cases more propagules were recorded from socks weared for several days and in young persons than in adults. It is noteworthy that the 30 fungal isolates (most common mycobiota isolated from socks) tested for their response towards Henna powder incorporated into Sabouraud’s dextrose medium were significantly inhibited (either completely or partly) at both concentrations used. The growth of thirteen fungal isolates (Acremonium strictum, Acrophialophora fusispora, Alternaria alternata, Aspergillus ustus, unidentified Aspergillus sp., Candida albicans (2isolates), Chrysosporium indicum, C. merdarium, Mucor circinelloides, penicillus duclauxii, P. pinophilum and Trichophyton soudanense) were completely inhibited at 5% Henna concentration. Of these, 4were also completely inhibited at 1% concentration.

ABSTRACT
Studies on Caprine Fascioliasis at Sohag Governorate.

Fathey Salmy Sahby Kasem.

Dept. of Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.

Thesis (M.Sc) 2004

ABSTRACT

In this study, 1200 balady goats were examined for detection of fascioliasis at Sohag Governorate. The percentage of infestation according to presence of fasciola eggs in faeces was 3.42%. It was higher in female (5.77%) than males (2.00%) and in aged goats (4.76%) than young animals (1.93%). The infested goats showed the typical clinical and postmortem findings of fascioliasis. Blood picture of infested goats revealed reduction in R.B.Cs count, hemoglobin contents, packed cell volume and disturbances the leucogram. Serum analysis of infested goats showed decrease in total proteins and albumen and A/ G ratio without change in globulin values. Treatment with Valbazen (Albendazole) for 4 weeks and Ivomec super (Ivermectin + Clorsulon) for 2 weeks was effective in the disappearance of the clinical symptoms and restore the viability of the animals, haematological and biochemical parameters returned to nearly normal values.
(Insecticides)

| NO     | 94 |
| TITLE  | Effects Of Four Insecticides On The Corn Leaf Aphid, Rhopalosiphum Maidis (Fitch) Infesting Some Sorghum Varieties. |
| AUTHORS | Ahmed A. A. Sallam*, Taha Y. Helal**, Hossam Aezz Eledin** and Hany A. Fouad* |
| ADDRESS | Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, South Valley Univ., Sohag*  
Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut Univ.** |
| BULLETIN | Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. 36, No. 5, 2005 |

**ABSTRACT**

Two conventional insecticides, i.e. malathion and pirimicarb, and two petroleum oils, i.e. Sisi-6 and Capl–2 were used against the corn leaf aphid Rhopalosiphum maidis (Fitch). The effects of controlling R. maidis by these materials in increasing yield of Sorghum varieties were also studied. Results obtained indicated that the two conventional insecticides exhibited good potency in reducing infestation by R. maidis compared with the oils. Slight differences in reduction percentage values were found between the effect of malathion and pirimicarb on the all tested varieties. The descending order of efficiency of the tested compounds against aphid population was malathion, pirimicarb, sisi–6, and Capl-2. Results also revealed that the reduction of R. maidis population play an important role in increasing the yield of sorghum. Yield of all treated plants were higher than those of untreated plants. Malathion and pirimicarb were the most active compound in controlling the pest and in increasing the yield of all Sorghum varieties.
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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Studies on Certain Insect Pests Infesting Faba Bean (<em>Vicia faba</em> L.) with Relation to their Natural Enemies in Sohag Upper Egypt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Magdy A. Elazeym A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph.D) 2003</td>
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ABSTRACT

The present work was done in Sohag region during three successive seasons in order to study the following topics: Seasonal abundance of leafminer, Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess), cowpea aphid, Aphis craccivora koch. and their natural enemies on faba bean plantations. The effect of field direction and plant level on the aphid and leafminer infestation during different planting dates. - Evaluation of some faba bean cultivars against leafminer and aphid. Cultural, Biological and chemical practices on regulating aphid and leafminer populations. The effect of constant temperatures on the development of leafminer, L. trifolii immature stages.

(Meat Products)

NO : 96
TITLE : Spoilage and Pathogenic Microorganisms in Traditional Meat Products in Assiut.
AUTHORS : M.A. Amar.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Food Hygiene (Meat Hygiene), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D) 2005
ABSTRACT

150 samples comprised three traditional meat products namely kabab, kofta and shawerma (25 raw and 25 ready-to-eat of each) which were collected from different restraints in Assiut. Regarding the microbiological status of the examined raw kabab, kofta and shawerma, the mean values of aerobic plate, psychrotropic, Enterobactriaceae, mould and yeast counts/g were $2 \times 10^6$, $2 \times 10^5$, $7 \times 10^2$, $1 \times 10^3$ and $3 \times 10^4$ CFU/g in kabab; $2 \times 10^7$, $3 \times 10^6$, $6 \times 10^4$, $7 \times 10$ and $4 \times 10^2$ in kofta; $3 \times 10^7$, $2 \times 10^6$, $6 \times 10^5$, $1 \times 10^2$ and $1 \times 10^5$ is shawerma, respectively. As for coliforms, all the examined raw samples were contaminated with such organisms in levels varied from 3 to $>10^3$ MPN/g. Members of Enterobactriaceae recovered from the examined raw kabab, kofta and shawerma were Citrobacter diversus 34.6%, C. freundii 21.3%, Edwardisella tarda 5.3%, Enterobacter aerogenes 22.6%, Enterobacter cloacae 16%, E. coli 50.6%, Klebsiella oxytoca 124%, K. pneumoniae 10.6%, Leminorella spp. 8%, Morganella morganii 14.6%, Proteus spp. 42.7%, Providencia spp. 64%, Salmonella spp. 22.6%, Shigella spp. 4% and Yersinea pseudotuberculosis 1.3 %. The bacteriological analysis of ready – to – eat (RTE) samples cleared that the mean values of aerobic plate, B. cereus and S. aureus counts /g of examined RTE kabab, kofta and shawerma were $4 \times 10^2$, $6 \times 10^2$ and $1 \times 10^3$ CFU/g in kabab; $3 \times 10^5$, $6 \times 10^2$ and $1 \times 10^3$ CFU/g in kofta and $2 \times 10^2$, $9 \times 10^2$ and $2 \times 10^3$ CFU / g in shawerma, respectively. As for coliforms, 36 % of the examined RTE samples were contaminated with coliforms in levels varied from 3 to $>103$ MPN/g. Salmonella spp. and coagulase-positive S. aureus were recovered from 5.3 and 16% of examined RTE samples, respectively. In a trial to study the effect of some spices and herbs materials on some spoilage and food poisoning microorganisms, the 1st trial was conducted to estimate the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) and minimal lethal concentrations (MLCs) of garlic juice ; onion juice, alcoholic extract, aqueous and total oil of Barka seeds; total oil and alcoholic extract of fenugreek; alcoholic extract of termis and alcoholic and aqueous extracts of coriander. The alcoholic extract of Barka seeds was the most effective against the tested microorganisms, where the MICs were 50, 250, 126, 63 and 63 mg/ml for E. coli O157: H7, S. typhimurium, Staph. aureus, Proteus spp. and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, respectively. The corresponding values of MLCs were 31.3, 31.3, 31.3, 1.25 and 31.3 mg / ml, respectively. The 2nd trial was conducted to estimate the effect of the alcoholic extract of Barka seeds on the attachment and detachment of S. typhimurium on meat in comparison with that of lactic acid. It was observed that lactic acid (2%) had a potent antimicrobial effect against S. typhimurium on meat and its antibacterial effect continued during storage of treated meat at 4°C for 48h. The application of alcoholic extract of Barka seeds resulted in immediate antibacterial effect against Salmonella on meat but its effect diminished during storage of meat at 4°C.

(Milk)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Occurrence Of Klebsiella Species In Raw Milk Market In Assiut City And The Effect Of Low Temperature On Its Viability.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Eman Korashy, H. Gad El – Rah, and Soheir Zein El – Abdein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Animal Health Research Institute. Assiut Regional Laboratory.</td>
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</table>
ABSTRACT

One hundred and twenty random samples of raw buffalo’s cow’s, goat's and sheep’s milk (30 of each) were collected from different farmer’s houses and dairy shops in Assiut City to be examined for the presence of Klebsiella organisms on MacConkey isositol Carbenicillin agar. The results revealed that K. pneumoniae was the most prevalent species among the Klebsiella organisms isolated (10 and 13.33%) for buffalo’s and cow’s milks. K. oxytoca (66.6%) in cow’s milk only, K. ozaenae (2.66, 3.33 and 3.33%) for buffalo’s, goat’s and sheep’s milk respectively, K. planticola (6.66 and 6.66%) in buffalo’s and cow’s milk respectively and K. terrigena revealed 1.33% in buffalo’s milk. Klebsiella organisms isolated from raw milk of different animals were (18) 15% and they were 26.66% for buffalo’s and cow’s milks. Concerning the second part dealing with the effect of cold temperature (5± 1°C) on the viability of K. pneumoniae in sterile butter samples revealed that, there is a gradual increase in the number of K. pneumoniae from 17×10^8 cells/g as an initial count to 91×10^8, 206×10^8, 217×10^8 and 224×10^8 cells/g in the first, second and seventh day respectively. While a remarkable decrease in case of freezing temperature (0°C) from 17×10^8 cells/g as an initial count to 10×10^8, 113×10^7, 220×10^5 and 37×10^3 in the first, second, third and seventh day respectively. K. pneumoniae inoculated in sterile butter completely disappeared and could not be detected after the first week in both chilling and freezing temperatures due to the high acidity percentages which reach from 4.3% at the zero time to 4.3, 4.3, 4.5 and 6.5%. Most of the isolated K. pneumoniae strains were highly sensitive to Norfloxacain, moderately to Gentamicin and weakly to cefotaxime but were resistant to other antibiotics used. The public health hazard and suggestive measures were dicussed to prevent milk and milk products from contamination with Klebsiella organisms.

(Parasite)
ABSTRACT

Eggs of schistosoma release a potent soluble egg antigen (SEA) which is used as an important marker in immunodiagnosis of schistosomiasis Electrophoresis and identification different problem fractions of the antigen are used in accurate serological diagnosis. This work aimed to detect Schistosoma haematobium egg antigens in human serum and hyperimmune sera of rabbits by Western blot (WB). The results revealed important bands detected with rabbit anti- sera against (SEA) at 32-34, 40, 63 110 KD. In case of human anti – sera , the most important bands were at 24-26, 32-34, 40, 63 110 and 150 KD. This work was done for the first time in Egypt and its results agreed with what was done before by other methods.
ABSTRACT

Effect of six pesticides against the two land snails species, Monacha contiana (Muller) and Eobania Vermiculata (Muller), were investigated under laboratory and field conditions by using poison baits technique at three concentrations (i.e. 1, 3 and 5%). Also its residual effects were evaluated. Laboratory results showed that the three concentration used as a poison bait, Pyriban was the highest mortality percentage one against the two land snail species followed by Ekatin, while Amir and Admiral was the least mortality percentage at 1% and 3% concentration after 12 days post treatment. In the same trend, Ekatin, pyrbian, polo and Applaud were the most mortality percentage (100%) against to same land snails species, while Admiral were the lowest mortality percentage at 5% concentration after 12 days post treatment. On the other hand, eobaina sp. Was more susceptible than Monacha sp for insecticides tested. The field results were in harmony with those which were obtained from laboratory as Pyriban and Ekatin baits were the highest molluscicidal potential against two land snail species followed by with polo and Apploud, while Admiral showed the lowest effect molluscicide after 12 days post – treatment at the two concentration (i.e. 3% and 6%) respectively.

(Pneumonia)
ABSTRACT

Our study included 105 patients were classified into two groups: Group I: included 30 patients with ventilator – associated pneumonia (VAP) (the most common organisms are Pseudomonas 30%, Proteus 24%, Klebsiella 13%, Staphylococcus 20%, Streptococcus 13%) Group II: included 75 patients with nosocomial pneumonia acquired in ICU’s and not requiring mechanical ventilation (The most common organisms were Pseudomonas 30%, Proteus 11%, Klebsiella 12%, Staphylococcus 32% and Streptococcus 15%).

NO : 101
TITLE : Role of Levofloxacinin Treatment of Chronic Prostates.
AUTHORS : Hamadh, M. Mohamed.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Microbiology& Immunology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2005
ABSTRACT

Prostatis is difficult disease affect men at all ages mainly from 18-80 years. In our study we used levofloxacin 500 mg once daily, ciprofloxacin 500 mg twice daily and ofloxacin 200 mg twice daily for 28 days. Patient’s signs and symptoms were recorded pre and post-treatment. Clinical cure are indicated by recovery or at least improving of all signs and symptoms. The specimen collected (VB1, VB2 and EPS) were examined microscopically for white blood cells count and examined microbiologically for viable bacterial count, culture for isolation, Sensitivity test, and determination of minimum inhibitory concentration. Clinical results indicated that levofloxacin cleared (86.40%), ciprofloxacin cleared (76.00%) and ofloxacin cleared (73.60%). Culture results represent that most bacterial isolates were E. coli about (44.0%), Klebsiella were (24.0%), Pseudomonas (9.3%), Proteus were (12.0%) , Staph. aureus (2.7%) and Staph. epidermidis (8.0%). Microbiological results indicate levofloxacin eradicate (89.0%) while, ciprofloxacin eradicate (74.6%) and ofloxacin eradicate (70.1%).

Title: Further Studies On Quail Mycoplasmosis In Assuit Governorate
Authors: Fatma A., Moustafa
Address: Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Regional Laboratory

NO  : 102
TITLE  : Further Studies On Quail Mycoplasmosis In Assuit Governorate
AUTHORS  : Fatma A., Moustafa
ADDRESS  : Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Regional Laboratory
BULLETIN  : Assiut Vet, Med. J. Vol. 50, No. 102, July 2004
ABSTRACT

In this study mycoplasma was isolated from 125 Coturinx quails from faculty of Agriculture poultry farm and also from local breeds at Assiut Governorat, Swabs for culturing were obtained from trachea of 80 bird clinically healthy as well as from these showing signs of mild respiratory disease and from lungs and air sacs of 45 dead birds. A total of 40 (32%) isolates were recovered from 125 examined birds based on biochemical as well as serological tests, 12 (30 %) isolates were M. gallisepticum, 11 (27.5 %) M gallinarum, 8 (20%) M pullorum and 9 (22.5%) untyped .For detection of virulence of isolated strains, thirty – 2 weeks old quails were inoculated intranasal with $10^7$ cfu of the isolated M. gallisepticum, M gallinarum and M pullorum, 10 birds for each isolate. The experiment revealed no mortality with the different types of Mycoplasma isolates. PM lesions were recorded in birds including congestion of the lungs and livers as well as turbidity and thickening of the air sacs. The recovered strains were tested against the available antibiotics by the in-vitro sensitivity test, where all strains were highly sensitive to Lincospectin, Spectinomycin and Tylosin, and moderate sensitive to Kanamycin Gentamycin and Neomycin but resistant to Tetracycline, Oxy-tetracycline, Ampicillin and Chloramphinichol.
ABSTRACT

Five techniques methods and four mollucicides were evaluated the effectiveness against the two land snails species, Monacha cartusiana (Ferussac) and Succinea putris (L.). The techniques methods and mollucicides used were dry soil, wet soil, lettuce leave either sprayed or dipped in the toxicant and Petri-Dish glass and Methiocarb, Aldicarb, Carbofuran and Skipper, under laboratory conditions of 18-25 °C and 48 to 60 RH%.

The obtained result revealed that the wetted soil technique seemed to be most effective and promising screening method for controlling the chartreuse snail M. cartusiana. This might be due to the high frequencies probabilities for snails individuals to contact the toxicant during their increased metional activities.

Regarding the snails adults were more sensitive to mollscidal action the young stages. Aldicarb and Carbofuran potency significantly exceeded that of Methiocarb or Skipper. S. putris snail seemed to be more susiptable to the molluscidal activities than M. cartusiana. Molluscidal potency for each of the tested materials was negatively correlated with their potencies. The response of M. cartusiana to Aldicarb was quicker than that of S. putris showing LT₅₀ of 3.19 and 4.90 for each of the two snail species, respectively.

(Spice)
ABSTRACT

Listeria monocytogenes is of great concern to the food industry, especially in foods stored under refrigerated conditions where, unlike most food-borne pathogens, L. monocytogenes is able to multiply so this investigation was conducted to study the inhibitory effect of some spice extracts namely thyme, sumac and black pepper commonly used in food industry on the growth of this pathogen. Three different concentrations (2.5, 5 and 10%) of the spice extracts were used. Two different procedures were carried out to evaluate the inhibitory effect of these spice extracts, agar cup method and food model. In, agar cup method, the obtained results showed that the lowest concentration which produced inhibitory effect on the growth of this pathogen with inhibition zone of 15mm were of sumac and thyme 2.5%. In the second procedure on food model (minced meat) stored at 3 °C for 7 days, the results revealed that the lowest concentration which exhibited a great decline in counts of L. monocytogenes after 7 days of storage by log 1.9 cfu /g was sumac 5% (in comparison to control).
Clinical and immunological comparative studies were carried among vitiligo patients before and after treatment for 6 months. This study included 100 non-segmental vitiligo patients and 35 controls. Seventy-two patients were able to continue till the end of the study. The patients were subdivided into 3 groups: Group A: received PUVA and placebo (n=24), Group B: received PUVA and topical steroid (0.1% betamethasone 17-valerate) (n=24) and Group C: received the same topical steroid alone (n=24). The immunological studies included pre and post treatment estimation of serum levels of sICAM-1, sIL-2R, IL-6, IFN-α and TNF-α for each patient and controls using ELISA. The results showed, increased serum levels of sICAM-1, sIL-2R and IL-6 in patients with vitiligo. The relationship of both sICAM-1 and IL-6 concentrations in serum to the extent and course of the disease suggest that IL-6 may potentiate the action of sICAM-1 in melanocytic cytotoxicity.