

(Bovine, Ewes and Goats)

NO	: 1
TITLE	: Keratinophilic and Saprobic Fungi on the Hair of Goats, Ewes and Bovines Udder in Egypt.
AUTHORS	: K. M. Abdel-Gawad.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: 8 th Sci. Con. 15-17 Nov. 1998, Fac. Vet. Med. Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

Keratinophilic and saprobic fungi of one hundred and fifty hair samples, of goats, ewes and bovines udder gathered from different localities in Assiut were estimated using the soil plating $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$. Forty-two species and one variety appertaining to twenty- four genera of keratinophilic and other saprobic filamentous fungi were isolated and the most common genera were *Candida*, *Chrysosporium*, *Trichophyton*, *Microsporum*, *Penicillium*, *Scopulariopsis* and *Chaetomium*. From the preceding genera *Candida albicans*, *Chrysosporium keratinophilum*, *Trichophyton equinum*, *T. concentricum*, *Microsporum audouinii* var. *langeroni*, *Penicillium funiculosum* were common on hair of goats udder, but *Candida tropicalis*, *Chrysosporium tropicum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Scopulariopsis brevicualis* and *Chaetomium spirale* were prevalent on hair of ewes udder. Also, *Candida albicans*, *Chrysosporium sulfureum*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Microsporum distortum* and *Scopulariopsis brevicualis* were common on hair of bovines udder .

(Buffaloes)

NO	: 2
TITLE	: Haematological Picture and Serum Protein Analysis in Fattening Buffalo Calves Naturally Infested with Theileria Annulata .
AUTHORS	: M.N, Abd-El-Salam; H.S. Ali ; A.H. Sadiek; A.M Zaitoun ; A.S. Sayed; G.S. Abu-EL-Eneen* and F. A. Abd- El-Salam**
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Medicine, Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut Univ., *Faculty of Vet. Med. Alexandria Univ. and ** Animal Health Research Institute, Sohage.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 30, No. 60, January 1994.

ABSTRACT

Diseased fattening buffalo calves (n=10) were examined in comparison with clinically healthy fattening ones (n=12) .The diseased calves showed fever, anoxia. Pale mucous membranes, some respiratory distress and enlargement of superficial lymph nodes. In addition ticks were found in large amount on the animal body. Stained blood films were positive for Theileria annulata. Leucopenia lymphopenia with increased number of neutrophils. Eosinophls. Basophils and monocytes were found in diseased calves than healthy ones. Analysis of serum protein indicated significant decrease in total serum proteins, non significant increase in serum albumin and significant decrease in serum albumin and significant increase in serum globulins in diseased calves than healthy controls. The ratio of A/G was significantly higher in diseased calves than healthy control. Hypogammaglobulineamia was also observed in diseases calves.

(Buffaloes)

NO : 3
TITLE : Clinical, Biochemical and Pathological Studies of Some Liver Affections in Buffaloes .
AUTHORS : M. N. Abd-El-Salam, A. S. Sayed, M. Moubark* and M. R. Abd-Elaah.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Medicine, and *Pathology, Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut Univ.
BULLETIN : 8th Sci. Con. 15-17 Nov. 1998, Fac. Vet. Med. Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

A total number of 636 buffaloes of both sexes (Males, 2-3 years old; Females, 10-13 years old) were used in the present study. These animals were examined in slaughter houses belong to Assiut Governorate. From these number 40 buffaloes of both sex were clinically healthy and kept as con. Blood serum samples and affected liver tissues were collected for biochemical and histopathological studies respectively. Clinical examination revealed that some animals showed dullness, depression, weakness and emaciation. Others showed paleness of the mucous membrane, roughness of the coat and various degree of diarrhea. 75 animals of the examined cases (11.76%) were found suffered from hepatic lesions. According to gross histopathological lesions, the affected cases were classified into fascioliasis, (9.40%) liver abscesses, (0.63%); hepatic necrosis, (0.79%) and liver cirrhosis, (0.94%). The biochemical analysis revealed; significant increase in serum total bilirubin in buffaloes with post-mortem hepatic lesions. The activity of AST and GGT showed significant increase in animals with the different liver affections. ALT was found to be significantly elevated only in cases of chronic localized cholangitis, hepatic necrosis and liver cirrhosis. AP activity showed significant increase, only in cases of chrome diffuse cholangiohepatitis. There was hypoalbuminaemia associated with hyperglobulinaemia in most liver affections, except in cases of chronic diffuse cholangiohepatitis and liver cirrhosis, where the globulin level was not affected. There were significant increases in the α -, β - and γ - globulin fractions in cases with liver abscesses. However there was significant increase in the levels of : α and γ - globulins in subacute cholangitis and in hepatic necrosis and in β - and γ - globulins in chronic localized cholangitis. The γ - globulin levels were significantly elevated in chronic diffuse cholangiohepatitis and liver cirrhosis.

(Buffaloes)

NO	: 4
TITLE	: Studies on Cutaneous Suppurative Lymphangitis in Buffaloes at Assiut Governorate-Egypt .
AUTHORS	: H.S.Ali and A.M.Zaitoun .
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 41, No. 81, April 1999.

ABSTRACT

Fifty-Six (7.47%) cases of the total clinically examined buffaloes (750) showed cutaneous lesions on the different parts of the infected animal body. Distribution of the skin lesions on different regions of the animal body were described. The predominant clinical findings of the infected buffaloes were various sized cutaneous nodular eruption along the lymphatic vessels particularly in the limbs with and without regional purulent lymphadenitis, and without marked systemic involvement. Most of these cutaneous nodules were filled with pussy material and varied in number from a few to many. Twenty-seven cases (48.21%) of the diseased buffaloes with cutaneous nodular lesions showed enlargement of the regional lymph nodes. Sixty-seven (78.82%) of the bacteriological samples yielded *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* in pure culture and 13 (15.29%) of samples yielded *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* associated with *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* was overwhelmingly prominent bacterial isolates suggesting that this isolated pathogen was responsible for the observed suppurative skin lesions of the diseased buffaloes. Regarding the influence of the seasonal variation on the prevalence of the disease, it was found that the peak of infection ($P < 0.01$) occurred during the hot months (June, July and August). Results of the antibiotic sensitivity test showed that the cephalosporins had strong inhibitory effect (91.5% sensitivity) on the majority of the isolated strains. Therapeutic trials with the choice antibiotic were achieved and gave successful results particularly in infected buffaloes with closed small nodules. Surgical treatment with systemic suitable antibiotic was also effective in cases had cutaneous opened and closed suppurative nodules while in cases had marked purulent lymphadenitis, the therapeutic trials were not completely successful.

(Buffaloes & Cows)

NO : 5
TITLE : The Clinical Picture of Mycotic Abortion in Buffalo-Cows.
AUTHORS : A.H. Zaghloul and S.H. Shehata.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Theriogenology , Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut, University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 25, No. 49, April 1991.

ABSTRACT

The clinical picture of abortion due to a combined infection by *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Cryptococcus neoformans* among a herd of 55 pregnant buffalo-heifers was investigated. Characteristic skin lesions (mycotic dermatitis) were detected on 2 out of 7 (28.57%) examined aborted foetuses. Mycotic placentitis was observed in all collected placenta . Both fungi were detected in stained smears from foetal stomach contents (F.S.C) of aborted foetuses, as well as placental smears. Both fungi were also recovered on culture from F.S.C., foetal lungs and foetal liver. Histopathological examination of aborted foetal tissues revealed the presence of clumps of *Cryptococcus neoformans* fungus in the sinusoids of foetal livers. Bacteriological and serological examinations failed to demonstrate other causes of abortion among those animals.

(Buffaloes & Cows)

NO : 6
TITLE : Incidence of Mycoplasma Infection in Mastitic Cows and Buffaloes in Upper Egypt.
AUTHORS : A.M. Zaitoun; T.A. EL-Allawy; I.S. Abdallah; A.A. EL-Ebeedy*; S.I. Eissa* and Laila El- Shabiny*.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University and *Animal Health Research Institute, Dokki, Cairo.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 25, No. 50, July 1991.

ABSTRACT

Seven Friesian dairy herds and 301 dairy buffaloes were investigated in this study. The incidence of *Mycoplasma* in mastitic cows and buffaloes was 17.75% and 2.04% respectively. All isolated strains were identified biochemically and serologically as *Mycoplasma bovis* and *Mycoplasma arginini*. No *Mycoplasma* could be isolated from normal or subclinical mastitic milk of cows and buffaloes.

(Buffaloes & Cows)

NO : 7
TITLE : Some Microbial and Blood Biochemical Studies on Buffalo Calves Suffering from Enteritis .
AUTHORS : A.M. Manaa; A.M. Sayed; A. El-R-Thabet, and A.M. Abd El-Fattah.
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute. Assiut Laboratory.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 29, No 58, July, 1993 .

ABSTRACT

This Study was carried out on 40 diseased buffalo calves suffered from severe enteritis and 20 clinically healthy ones which served as control group. Enteropathogenic E. coli (O₇₀ : K₈₀ : O₁₁₄: B₁₆ : O₂₆ : B₆) and Salmonella formed the main bacterial causative agents, they were isolated and identified from 80% and 20% of diseased rectal swab samples respectively. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Shigella*, and *Candida albicans* were also found in from of mixed infection with enterotoxigenic E. col. and Salmonella. They were isolated from 15%, 5%, and 20% of diseased rectal swab samples respectively. Antibigram for the bacterial isolates revealed the best sensitive antibiotics were amikain, chloramphenicol, garamycin, netilimicin, rimactan, and tobramycin. In diseased cases blood sera biochemical analysis showed highly significant (P<0.01) decrease in serum glucose level with significant (P<0.05) increase in total proteins concentration .

(Camels)

NO	: 8
TITLE	: Clinical and Haematological Changes in Camel infested with <i>Trypanosoma Evansi</i> and <i>Microfilaria</i> .
AUTHORS	: M. H. Karram; H. Ibrahim; Th. S. Abdel Ali and A. M. Manaa.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 25, No. 49, April 1991.

ABSTRACT

Among 500 native camels (10-13 years) belonged to different localities at Assiut Governorate, 15 animals were infected with trypanosome evansi and 12 animals with microfilaria species.

The clinical signs of trypanosomiasis included emaciation, weakness with paler mucous membrane and dry scruffy coat, intermittent fever (38.5-40.1C), the animal stand with his nose somewhat depressed and head hanging forward, the eyes dull and half closed with considerable amounts of tears.

In filariasis group, the camels showed severe weakness, paler mucous membrane, loss of appetite, elevation of body temperature (39.7°C) in addition both scrotum and testicles were swollen and attained the size of a tennis ball and sometimes extended downwards along the inside of both thighs. The affected camels showed stiffness in movement and wide gait. It was also found that the presence of microfilaria in the blood was not affected by night and day enhanced by fever status.

Haematological studies: Revealed that, in typanosomiasis, there was severe oligocythemia with significant decrease in both haemoglobin and packed cell volume. Normocytic hypochromic anaemia was also observed associated with leucocytosis, eosinophilia and monocytosis. Concerning filariasis, the affected camels showed oligocythemia, with significant decrease in both haemoglobin and packed cell volume. Microcytic hypochromic anaemia was also observed associated with leucocytosis and eosinophilia.

(Camels)

NO	: 9
TITLE	: Incidence of Hydatid Cysts in Camels Slaughtered in Upper Egypt .
AUTHORS	: A. Lotfi; T. El-Khateib; S. Fathi H. Youssef and M. Said .
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of. Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 31, No. 61, April, 1994.

ABSTRACT

A total of 900 slaughtered camels were investigated for the presence of hydatid cysts in different Assiut slaughter houses during the period from January 1990 to January 1991. The incidence of infestation was 33.6% in male and 23.1% in female.

It was observed that the percentage of infestation was higher in old camels (over 5 y.) rather than young cases. The distribution of hydatid cysts in examined lung, liver, spleen, heart & kidney was 228 (81.72%), 13(4.65%), 5(1.79%), 0(0) and 3(1.07%), respectively. Also the morphological characters of each collected hydatid cyst in addition to its type and condition were studied in different examined organs.

(Camels)

NO	: 10
TITLE	: Clinical and Laboratory Investigations on Diarrhoea in Camels in Association with Stress Factors in Assiut Governorate
AUTHORS	: A.S. Sayed; A. H. Sadiq ; A. A. All* and M.N. Ismail.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University and *Animal health research Institute (Assiut)
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 40, No. 79, October 1998.

ABSTRACT

A total of 76 Camels, 4-8 years old were involved in this study. Twenty Camels were clinically healthy and kept as control, however the rest of 56 Camels were coming from the Daraw quarantine (Daraw city, Aswan Governorate) by means of trucks for marketing in the villages of Assiut Governorate. These Camels were exposed to the stressors of transport, climatic and dietary changes. They showed gastrointestinal upsets. Clinical, haematological, biochemical, microbiological and therapeutical investigations were the main objects of this work. Clinical examination of diseased Camels revealed intermittent passage of soft faeces to severe watery diarrhoea, weakness, partial loss of appetite, loss of weight and depression. According to the severity of the signs, the camels were classified into two groups. Group 1: Mild to moderate diarrhoea (30) and Group 2: Severe diarrhoea (26). Marked macrocytic hypochromic anaemia and leucocytosis were observed in both groups. Significant decrease in blood serum Na^+ , Cl^- , p, Mg and glucose and significant increase in serum K^+ were noted in all diseased Camels. Bacteriological findings of faecal swabs of group 1 revealed *E. coli* (21.4%), *Proteus mirabilis* and *E. coli* (3.6%), *Pseudomonas aurogenosa* & *E. coli* (21.4%), *Pseudomonas aurogenosa* & *Proteus morgani* (3.6%) and *Pseudomonas fluorescence* (3.6%). However 14.3% of this group were also infested with *Trichostrongylus* and *Cappillaria* spp. In group 2, the microbial findings were *salmonella typhi* and *E. coli* (14.3%), *Kliebsiella* & *E. coli* (7.1%), *Actinobacillus* & *E. coli* (10.7%) and *Sporothrix shenkii* & *E. coli* (14.3%). *Eimeria cameli* (25%), *Trichostrongylus* and *Eimeria cameli* (3.6%), *Trichostrongylus* and *Haemonchus* spp. (7.1%) and *Haemonchus* spp (3.6%) were the parasites recognized in this group. According to the parasitological findings, bacterial culture and sensitivity, therapeutic trials were achieved. Oral antidiarrhoeal mixture containing sulphamethasine was given twice daily for 5 days and parenteral administration of Gentamicin sulphate (5 mg/kg b.w) 2 times daily for 5 days) for all diarrhoeic camels except those suffering from salmonellosis, where they treated parentally with thiophenicol (20 mg/kg b.w) Ivermectin (1 ml/50 kg b.w) from parasitic infestation (1 ml/50 kg b.w). Mineral mixture and multivitamins were also given as supportive treatment for diseased groups. All camels were gradually recovered except only two camels of group 2 were succumbed.

(Cats & Dogs)

NO	: 11
TITLE	: Hygienic Surveillance of Cryptosporidiosis in Dogs (<i>Canis Familiaris</i>) and Cats (<i>Felis Cattus</i>).
AUTHORS	: Nazem M. Abdel-Maksoud* and Moustafa M. Ahmed.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University and *Zoology, Aswan, Faculty of Science, South Valley University.
BULLETIN	: Ass. Univ. Bull. Environ. Res. Vol. 2 No. 2, October 1999.

ABSTRACT

Cryptosporidium species are coccidian parasites with a large capacity to reproduce and to disseminate. The parasite has been implicated in outbreak of diarrhea in mammals, including animals and humans. Various aspect of *Cryptosporidium* infection was studied in 27 dogs (13 males and 14 females) and 59 cats (29 males and 30 females) captured from Aswan floatation technique. Oocysts of *Cryptosporidium* were detected in 3 dogs (2 males & 1 female) out of the 27 examined dogs (11%) and 12 cats (4 males & 8 females) out of total 59 examined cats (20%). The 3 positive dogs showed normal faeces and were 2-6 months in age. On the other hand, positive cats were aged 2-36 months. 25 (42%) of the examined cats showed diarrhea and 34 (58%) passed normal faeces (Asymptomatic). *Cryptosporidium* infection was observed in 4 of the former cats (with diarrhea) and 8 of the later were apparently normal (without diarrhea, Asymptomatic). Other parasites than *Cryptosporidium* were also detected including *Isospora felis*, *Toxocara cati*, *Spirometera erinacer*, *capillaria* sp. and *pharyngostomum cordatum*. No particular relationship was noted between *Cryptosporidium* infection and these parasites. The prevention strategies and recommended measures were discussed.

(Cheese)

NO	: 12
TITLE	: Mycological Evaluation of some Egyptian Cheeses at the Stage of Consumption .
AUTHORS	: A.A. Abdel-Sater; A.A-H. Ahmed*; Nagah M. Saad*, and Laila M. El-Melt**.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science; *Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut Univ., and ** Food Control Inspection (Veterinarian), El-Azhar Univ.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. vol. 32. No 64, January, 1995.

ABSTRACT

One hundred and twenty (120) random samples of some locally manufactured Egyptian cheeses including fresh and stored Damietta, stored pickled kareish and processed (30 samples each) were collected from different retail in Assiut City and subjected for mycological examination. Twenty-^{°C}. Damietta cheese was the most contaminated kind, while processed cheese was the lowest polluted one. *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* species were the most common molds on the examined samples. One pathogenic mold species was isolated from stored pickled kareish cheese namely *Chrysosporium tropicum* .

(Chickens)

NO	: 13
TITLE	: Therapeutic Efficacy of Anticoccidial Drugs.
AUTHORS	: Raffat, M. Mahareek.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 30, No. 60, January 1994.

ABSTRACT

Examination of 15 broiler chicken flocks of different breeds at 3-10 weeks of age suspected to be infected with coccidiosis, revealed that cecal coccidiosis was the more prevalent type as 11 out of 15 flocks (73.3%) were positive to *Eimeria tenella* infection.

Oocysts were collected and subjected to further identification according to location and appearance of lesions, size, shape and colour of oocysts, minimum time for sporulation and histopathological examination.

The safety of the tested anticoccidial drugs to inoculated chicken embryos was proved. It was clear that the following concentrations from different drugs were safe: Amprolium (0.5 mg/egg), Soluprim (0.25 mg/egg), Coccimax (1.0 mg/egg), Sulpha quinoxaline (S.Q.) (2.5 mg/egg) and Ivomec (10 ug/egg).

The effect of different concentrations (10^3 , 10^4 , 10^5 and 10^6) of sporozoites on inoculated chicken embryos was examined and revealed that 10^3 sporozoites failed to produce embryonic mortality, while 10^4 sporozoites resulted in about 30% embryonic mortality. 10^5 and 10^6 sporozoites resulted in death of infected embryos within 4-5 days post inoculation.

All endogenous stages of *Eimeria tenella* were observed and described.

The efficacy of different anticoccidial drugs was evaluated according to parameters of embryonic mortality, detection of developmental stages of *Eimeria* and maturation of oocysts. The more effective drugs were drug combinations (Soluprim and Coccimax). Amprolium and S.Q. gave moderate effect, while Ivomec had no effect on different stages of *Eimeria tenella*.

(Chickens)

NO	: 14
TITLE	: Infectious Stunting Syndrome of Broiler Chickens In Egypt Histopathological and Scanning Electron Microscopical Investigation
AUTHORS	: S.S El-Ballal and K. EL-Zanaty*
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Pathology and *Avian Diseases, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut Univ.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 31, No. 61, April, 1994.

ABSTRACT

Field cases of infectious stunting syndrome, and experimental cases produced by inoculating one day old chicks with intestinal homogenates obtained from field cases, were studied. Samples for histopathological investigation were taken from the intestine, pancreas, proventriculus, thymus, bursa of Fabricius, Spleen, liver and heart at 14, 21, 28 and 35 days of age from field and experimental cases. Intestinal segments were fixed in 5% cacodylate buffered glutaraldehyde for scanning electron microscopy. Marked reduction in the live weight was observed in the affected chickens at 21, 28 and 35 days. Similarly, the mean weight of the intestine, pancreas, thymus, bursa of Fabricius and spleen of the stunted chickens was severely reduced than the control at all age groups. Degeneration and necrosis of the enterocytes in the crypts of Lieberkuhn and infiltration of the lamina propria of the villi with lymphocytes and macrophages were the prominent intestinal lesions, crypt abscesses were observed from 14 days of age SEM demonstrated atrophy and fusion of the intestinal villi, desquamation of the microvilli from the brush border of the villous enterocytes and finally loss of the enterocytes from the tips of the villi. Pancreatic lesions were degenerative in young birds and proceed to atrophy and fibrosis in older ones.

Proliferative vasculitis was observed at 14 days of age only in field cases. Focal pancreatitis was evident in field cases at 35 days. Proventriculitis was a constant finding in most cases. There was marked atrophy of the thymus, bursa of Fabricius and spleen. Several reovirus isolates were isolated from gastrointestinal homogenate and visceral organs of the affected chicks and their possible role in the production of the stunting syndrome was discussed. As a result of this study, it is apparent that ISS causes significant intestinal and pancreatic lesions which affects the process of digestion and absorption of food with subsequent reduction of the growth rate.

(Chickens)

NO : 15
TITLE : Natural Outbreak of Infectious Laryngotracheitis in Broiler Chickens in Saudia Arabia .
AUTHORS : K. El. Zanaty and Y.F. Ahmed .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Poultry Diseases,. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. vol. 33. No 66, July, 1995.

ABSTRACT

Two natural outbreaks of infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT) were diagnosed for the first time in 3-4 week-old broiler chickens in western area of Saudia Arabia. The morbidity and mortality rates as well as the characteristic clinical signs and postmortem lesions were described. The specific intranuclear inclusion bodies were detected in direct Giemsa stained tracheal smears and formalin fixed tracheal tissue sections. The virus was isolated on chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of chicken embryo which produced typical plaques on CAM & embryo deaths, then identified serologically by agar gel precipitation test. Histopathological examination of naturally infected tracheal tissues were described. Comparison of pathogenicity between IL T field virus isolates in chicken embryos was reported .

NO : 16
TITLE : Some Studies on Pseudomonas Infections in Growing Chickens in Assiut Farms .
AUTHORS : A.M. Abd-El Gwad; Seham M. Aly and H.A Azzaz* .
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute Assiut Lab. and *Nutrition, Assiut University Hospitals .
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 38 No. 76, January 1998 .

ABSTRACT

A total of 200 freshly dead growing chickens collected from different governmental farms at Assiut Governorate. Only 16 positive cases of *Pseudomonas* (Ps) *aeruginosa* were isolated with an incidence of 8%. The experimental infection in 3-day old chicks by different routes of inoculation revealed that subcutaneous route was highly effective with mortality rate 95%, while oral route of infection was almost less (40% mortality). Reisolation of inoculated organism from dead chicks were conducted. In vitro antibiotics sensitivity tests showed that the examined isolates were highly sensitive to gentamycin, neomycin, danofloxacin, colistin, amikin and streptomycin .

(Chickens)

NO	: 17
TITLE	: Gram Positive Cocci Causing Septicaemia In Chickens In Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS	: Fatma A. Moustafa and Sohair Z. Hussein .
ADDRESS	: Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Regional Laboratory.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 41, No. 82, July 1999.

ABSTRACT

A trial was made in Assiut to isolate Gram positive cocci (Staph and strept) from some poultry farms suffering from septicaemia. Twenty four isolates of staphylococci and forty streptococci isolates were recovered from diseased birds. In vitro sensitivity tests of staphylococcus and streptococcus isolates were carried out. Staphylococcus isolates were sensitive to Enrofloxacin and Kitamox while streptococcus isolates were sensitive to Garamycin, Chloramphenicol, Enrofloxacin and Ampicillin. The pathogenesis of Staph. Aureus for 3 days chicks caused very virulent pictures and early deaths for chicks.

(Children)

NO	: 18
TITLE	: Pathogenetic and Prognostic Significance of Circulating Immune Complexes, Immunoglobulins and Complement-4 in Childhood ITP .
AUTHORS	: Abdel-Latif M. Abdel-Moiz, Safiea A. El-Deeb, El-Sayed abdel-Karim, Hatem M. Shalaby and *Mohamad Y. El-Kabsh.
ADDRESS	: Dept of Pediatrics, and *Clinical Path., Faculty of Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Med. J. Vol. 21, No., 4, 1997 .

ABSTRACT

In order to evaluate the role of circulating immune complexes (CIC), immunoglobulins and complement-4 (C₄) in the pathogenesis and the prognosis of childhood idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), 45 children with ITP (35 acute ITP, and 10 chronic ITP) aged 2-13 years as well as 15 healthy children as controls, were studied in Pediatric Department, Assiut University Hospital. Beside full clinical assessment, all cases and controls had the following investigations done: full blood count, serum level of CIC, IgG, IgM and C₄ as well as bone marrow examination. acute cases of ITP were followed up till remission or chronicity.

Of the 35 acute ITP patients, 5 (14.3%) turned into chronic ITP. Total ITP cases compared to showed significantly higher levels of serum CIC (57.4±5.5 & 21.9±4.5% I), IgG (1774±479 & 1456±232 mg/dl) and blood eosinophil count (4.6±4 & 2.1±1.2%), P<0.01 for each. Acute ITP cases with preceding infection in comparison to those without infection showed significantly higher lymphocyte count (48±15 & 37.5±10%) and serum level of IgG (1930±449 & 1550±461 mg/dl) but lower serum level of IgM (153.7±24 & 174.7±23 mg/dL), P<0.01 for each. Chronic ITP cases compared to acute ones showed significantly higher platelet count (43±23 & 31±23×10⁹/L), Polymorphs count (54±11 & 42±14%), CIC level (68±5.6 & 53±5% I) and IgM levels (176±16 & 158±27 mg/dL), P< 0.05 for each Acute ITP cases turned into chronic ITP compared to those who remitted completely showed significantly longer duration of preceding illness (4.8±2 & 2±1.1 wks) older age onset of disease (8.6±2.4 & 5.1±1.1 years), higher CIC level (70±5 & 51±4.5% I) & polymorphs count (63±12 & 41±11%), lower IgG level (1567±247 & 1892±488 mg/dL), lymphocyte count (29±5 & 46±14%), and megakaryocyte count % (4±1 & 8.5±1%), P<0.05 for each .

In conclusion, circulating immune complexes, immunoglobulins G & M and C₄ have a role in the pathogenesis of ITP. Factors which may predict chronicity of ITP are: an older age at onset > 7 years, preceding illness>4 wks, Lymphocyte count<20%, polymorphs count>60% megakaryocyte count 2-6% and CIC level>60% I .

(Children)

NO	: 19
TITLE	: Nosocomial Infection in the Special Care Baby Unit, Assiut University Hospital .
AUTHORS	: Abdel-Latif M.Abdel Moiz, Ferial M. Haussein*, Mohamed R.Kalf* and Mohamed Zakaria*.
ADDRESS	: Dept of Pediatrics, *Clinical Path., Assiut University Hospital.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Med. J. Vol. 22, No., 2, 1998 .

ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infection is the most common mode of transmission of infection in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). In search for the potential reservoirs, the risk factors and the pattern of microorganisms in neonatal nosocomial infection and to evaluate the value of body surface cultures in diagnosis of neonatal septicaemia, this study was carried out in the Special Care Baby Unit (SCBU), Assiut University Hospital. Swabs were done for 80 neonates who were born in the hospital and admitted immediately to the SCBU. Blood and CSF cultures were done on suspicion of septicaemia in these neonates. Swabs were taken from working personnel, different areas and equipment of the SCBU.

Culture studies of a total of 533 swabs taken from different reservoir areas of the SCBU revealed pathogens in 458 (85.9%). Staph .aureus was the predominant organism (33.8%) , Klebsiella pneumoniae (20.1%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (10.3%), Esch coli (9.6%), Candida albicans (7.4%), Staph. lentus (6.6%), Pneumococci (5.7%), S. typhimurium (2.2%), Strept. pyogens (2%), Staph epidermidis (1.3%) and proteus (1.1%). Among the 80 studied neonates the over all nosocomial infection rate was 61.2%. The rate of infection ranged from 90.9% in the very low birth weight (VLBW) to 21% in the normal birth weight (NBW) groups respectively and from 88% to 19% in the preterm <32 wk and in fullterm groups, respectively. Differences in rates of infection between the birth weight groups (VLBW, LBW and NBW) and gestational age groups (<32 wks, 32-37 wks and full term) were statistically significant (P<0.001). The mean birth weight and gestational age of infants with nosocomial infection (NI) were significantly lower than those of infants without NI at P<0.01 . With matchable birth weight gestational age, infants with N.Ishowed significantly longer period of stay in SCBU and higher rate of mortality than infants without N.I. (P<0.01 for each). Sites of NI were septicemia (44.9%), pneumonia (18.4%), gastroenteritis (10.2%) , conjunctivitis, meningitis, surgical wound and oral infection (6.1% each). The predominant pathogen for NI was K. pneumoniae (26.5%) S. aureus (24.5%), Pseudomonas and Candida (12.2% each). Beside E. coli (10.2%), S. pyogens (8.2%) Pneumococci (4.1%) and S. typhimurium (2%).

Comparing the data of body surface and blood cultures in the 30 neonates who had clinical manifestations suspecting septicaemia body surface culture revealed an overall sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values of 0.43, 0.59, 0.74 and 0.27% respectively. These values did not improve substantially for any specific sites cultured prior to sepsis. The highest sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values were achieved by cultures of the umbilicus and ear canal. in conclusion most sites in SCBU are potential reservoirs for NI. Low birth weight and prematurity are risk factors for acquisition of NI. To save cost and effort surface cultures should be restricted to umbilical and ear swabs .

(Children)

NO	: 20
TITLE	: Pulmonary Tuberculous Children and the Euthyroid Sick Syndrome .
AUTHORS	: Salah El-Din Amry, Asmaa H. Shoreit, Monazzama A. Fadel* and Samia K. Mohammad .
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Pediatrics and *Clinical Path, Faculty of Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Med. J. Vol. 23, No., 3, 1999 .

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to investigate changes in the thyroid hormones in children with active pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) before and 3 months after starting antituberculous therapy.

The study included 35 infants and children with active pulmonary TB. They consisted of 15 males and 20 females. Their ages ranged from 6 months to 14 years. Fourteen apparently healthy, age and sex matched, children were selected as controls. All cases and controls were subjected to full clinical history and physical examination. Investigations included complete blood count, erythrocytic sedimentation rate (ESR), tuberculine. Mantoux skin test, sputum and/or gastric lavage bacteriological examination, x-ray chest and ELISA technique for detection of IgG and IgM antibodies against mycobacterium TB. Liver function tests, including levels of serum total protein, albumin, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT), were done before and 3 months after starting antituberculous therapy. Thyroid hormone levels (T_4 , T_3 & TSH) were estimated before and 3 months after starting treatment.

It was observed that the mean hemoglobin level was significantly lower in patients than in controls (9.08 ± 1.75 & 12.39 ± 1.39 gm/dl/ respectively. $P < 0.0001$). The mean serum albumin level was significantly lower in cases before than 3 months after treatment and than the control group (30.94 ± 5.93 , 38.57 ± 4.82 and 40.39 ± 2.87 gm/L $P < 0.01$ and 0.001 respectively). The mean serum level of AST and ALT was significantly higher in patients after treatment (42.45 ± 17.32 & 46.97 ± 18.68 U/L) than before treatment (20.12 ± 9.48 & 17.96 ± 10.42 U/L) and than the control group (16.53 ± 5.94 & 16.5 ± 3.9 U/L) $P < 0.001$. It was observed that the mean serum level of T_3 was significantly lower in patients before treatment (85.73 ± 39.12 ng/dl) than after 3 months of antituberculous treatment (157.04 ± 48.26 ng/dl) or than in the control group (141.48 ± 32.18 ng/dl) $P < 0.01$. There were no significant differences in the serum levels of T_4 or TSH between the control group and cases before and 3 months after starting antituberculous treatment. Cases with decreased serum T_3 level had more severe clinical manifestations than those with normal serum T_3 level. On conclusion, serum T_3 level is a useful indicator of the euthyroid sick syndrome, which can occur frequently in children with active pulmonary TB, and could be, considered an important prognostic factor of severity of the disease .

(Cows)

NO : 21
TITLE : Studies of Rinderpest Like Diseases and Their Causes.
AUTHORS : E.K. nafie; M. El- Rehewy; Nadia Hassouna; M. El-Trabily; K.M. Hassanein and A. Sadek.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Bacteriology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 25, No. 50, July 1991.

ABSTRACT

Twenty-two isolates of infectious bovine Rhinotracheitis, virus, were isoalted from genetal and Respiratory tract, and conjunctiva of cattle.

These isolates were compared with reference strains of IBRV (Colorado, Paramon & Hungerian strains) using restriction endonucleuse enzymes, (Eco R₁ ,Bg III , Bam HI and Hind III).

Our result revealed that six isolates were related to the Colorado (type) while the Paramon, (16 isolates reference were detected.

No isolated was related to the Hungerian strain.

NO : 22
TITLE : Evaluation of Enterotube II Roche for Diagnosis of some Bacterial Causes in Neonatal Calf Pneumoenteritis
AUTHORS : M.I. Mourad; H.S. Ali; A.EL-Sebaie and Laila S. Ahmed.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 26, No. 51, October 1991.

ABSTRACT

Clinical, bacteriological and postmortem investigations were applied on 30 newlyborn frezian calves suffering from pneumoenteritis in Bani-Mor friezian farm. The study revealed that *E. Coli*; *Pasteurella*; *Staphylococci*; *Streptococci*; *Klebsiella ozaene*; *Citrobacter freundii*; *Enterobacter aerogenes* and *Enterobacter cloacae* species were associated with this problem. Using *invivo* and *invitro* sensitivity tests, it was shown that Kanamycin injection in a dose of 5 mg/kg.b.wt. twice daily was very efficient in controlling such cases. The study revealed also that the use of Enterotube II Roche for the diagnosis of Enterobacteriacee infection was very helpful in reducing time and costs.

(Cows)

NO : 23
TITLE : Some Studies on the Most Important Pathological Affection of the Mammary Gland of Slaughtered Cattle in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Seham M. Aly and A. Nafady*.
ADDRESS : Regional Assiut Vet. Laboratory and *Pathology Dept. , Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. vol. 32. No 64, January, 1995.

ABSTRACT

A total of 30 samples from udder tissue of cattle were examined bacteriologically and histopathologically. The results of pathological examination showed acute and chronic forms of lesions. Some organisms were isolated including *Staph aureus*, *Klebsiella aerogenes*, *E. coli*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Anthracooid*, *Citro bacter sp.* and *Streptagalactiae*. It seems that these organisms were related with the picture of pathology.

NO : 24
TITLE : Bacterial Causes and Antibiogram of Mastitis in Dairy Friesian Cows at Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : A. M. Sayed
ADDRESS : Animal Health Reach Institute, Assiut Laboratory.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 34, No. 68, January 1996.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on 36 dairy friesian cows suffered from mastitis at Assiut Governorate. *E. coli*, streptococcal uberis, *Kelbsiella pneumoniae* and *C. bovis* formed the main bacterial causes of mastitis. They were isolated and identified from 41.6%, 22.2% 22.2% and 13.9% of the total infections respectively. *E. coli* (54.5%) and *Streptococcal uberis* (27.2%) were the most prevalent pathogens during the first month of lactation, while *kellbsiella pneumoniae* (62.5%), and *Corynebacterium bovis* (66.6%) were the predominant causes from the period of 31-90 days and more than 90 days respectively, The largest percentage of intramammary infection (IMI) were detected during the summer season (83.3%), and early stage of lactation (61.1%). Antibiogram study revealed that gentamycin, and kanamycin had highly inhibitory effect on isolated strains of *E. coli*, *Streptococcal uberis*, *Kelbsiella* and *pneumoniae* *C. bovis*.

(Cows)

NO : 25
TITLE : A Serological Study on Brucella Infection Among Cattle in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : M. M. Abdel-Hafeez
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute. Assiut Lab.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 36, No. 71, October, 1996 .

ABSTRACT

The brucella seroprevalence among 8774 cattle in four locations (Assiut, Manfalout, Sedfa and El-Ghanaem) belonging to Assiut Governorate was estimated. All samples were screened by Rose Bengal plate antigen test (RBPT) and buffered acidified plate antigen test (BAPAT) and positive cases were confirmed by tube agglutination test (TAT) and rivanol tests. The results indicated that the prevalence proportions among different locations were 1.12%, 0.3%, 0.31% and 0.29% respectively. The brucella seroprevalence proportions in Assiut Governorate by different serodiagnostic tests were 0.89%, 0.87%, 0.6% and 0.57% respectively.

NO : 26
TITLE : Bovine Mastitis (Age, Causes and Control) in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : S. R. Seddek.
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Regional Laboratory .
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 36, No. 71, October 1996.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on 50 cows clinically affected by acute mastitis in different farms in Assiut Governorate. The clinical symptoms of affected animals have been discussed. The isolated organisms in this study are 61 bacterial isolated and 21 isolates of yeast and fungi, the percentage of bacterial isolates in total infected cases were *Staphylococcus aureus* 20(32.78%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 8(13.12%) *Streptococcus agalactiae* 8(13.12%) *Streptococcus dysagalactae* 3(4.91%) *E. coli* 15(24.59%) and *C. pyogens* 7(11.48%). The isolated yeast and fungi were *Aspergillus flavous* 6(28.57%), *Pencillium chrysogenum* 3(14.28%) *Pencillium cyclopium* 3(14.28), *Candida speices* 8(38.1%) and *Geotricum Candidum* 1(4.77%). Sensitivity test was carried out by different types of antibiotics, the most isolated bacterial organisms were hightly sensitive to *Gentamycine*, *Chlormphinicol* and *Erthromycine* while they were less sensitive to *Tetracycline* and resistant to *Colistome*, *Naldizie Acid* and *Streptomycine*. *Aquous Garlic* solution was experminted to determine its effect on isolated yeast and fungi by using different concentration (2.5%, 5% and 10%) of Garlic solution. It was found that 2.5% of Garlic is effective on *Aspergillus* and *Candida* sp., 5% more effective on all species except *Geotericum Candidium*, while 10% concentration causes complete inhibition for all types of fungus and yeast isolates.

(Cows)

NO	: 27
TITLE	: A Cohort Study of Campylobacter Species in Dairy Cows and Infants and
AUTHORS	: E. El-Prince, A. A. Hussein* and M. M. El-Said .
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Zoonoses, Faculty of Vet. Med., and *Pediatrics, Faculty of Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: 8 th Sci. Con. 15-17 Nov. 1998, Fac. Vet. Med. Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

To determine the role of dairy animals as a major source of human campylobacter enteritis, 150 milk samples of diarrhoeic dairy cows and 150 rectal swabs of the same animals were collected from different governmental farms in Assiut. Out of 150 examined milk samples, 12 (8%) samples contained Campylobacter species (6.7% *C. jejuni* and 1.3% *C. coli*) while in case of faecal samples, 8(5.3%) were positive for Campylobacter (4% *C. jejuni* and 1.3% *C. coli*) . The recovery rates of *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* isolated from milk were 5.3, 0.7% and from faeces 2.7, 0.7%, respectively. Moreover, only 3 dairy cows were shedding *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* in their milk

samples and 150 stool samples from their babies with diarrhoea were investigated for milk

milk showed that 9.3% and 4% were *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*, respectively. In examined diarrhoeal stools, *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* comprised 23.3% and 3.3%, respectively. Overall, the incidence of reported infections was higher in males than females. Babies fed human milk had lower incidence of diarrhoeal disease than those fed infant formula or other types of feed. The incidence of Campylobacter isolates was 35.6% in diarrhoeic children below the age of 6 months. Also, in the rural group (41.4%) possessed higher prevalence than the urban (25.8%) one. The potential source of campylobacter infection, bacteriological surveillance of the organism and its public health importance in both dairy cows and human were discussed.

(Cows)

NO	: 28
TITLE	: Diagnosis of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) Infection By Monoclonal Antibodybased Immunohistochemical Assay in Skin Biopsies and Indirect Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Elisa) .
AUTHORS	: U. Abd-El-Hakim .
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med. Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: 8 th Sci. Con. 15-17 Nov. 1998, Fac. Vet. Med. Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

50 cattle were tested immunohistochemically for bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) infection using Avidin Biotin Peroxidase Complex (ABC) technique in skin biopsies and serologically using indirect Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). The animals examined two successive times one month apart. In the first examination, BVD viral antigen was detected immunohistochemically in 16 cattle (32%), while 6 cattle (12%) were positive with indirect ELISA. All indirect ELISA positive cattle were positive with ABC technique. In the second examination, BVD viral antigen was detected in 9 cattle only, while no positive result was detected with indirect ELISA. The animals that gave positive results with ABC technique in the second examination were positive also with the first examination. The present work proved that monoclonal antibody-based immunohistochemical assay is more sensitive than indirect ELISA in diagnosis of BVDV infection and can be used successfully in diagnosis of all forms of BVDV infection especially persistent infection whereas indirect ELISA could not be used in diagnosis of persistent infection but can be used in diagnosis of other form of BVDV infection. This is the first study investigate the detection of BVD viral antigen in skin biopsies of living animals using monoclonal antibody-based immunohistochemistry.

(Cows)

NO	:	29
TITLE	:	PCR Techniques .
AUTHORS	:	A.S.Sotohy and M.Awad-Masalmeh*
ADDRESS	:	Dept. of Animal Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University and *Institute for Bacteriology and Animal Hygiene, University of Vet. Med., 1210 Vienna, Austria.
BULLETIN	:	Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 41, No. 81, April 1999.

ABSTRACT

disease in two herds of cattle in Austria was determined using the classical (culture) and a recent technique (PCR). PCR technique based on a 314 bp segment was conducted by using primers complementary to the IS900, insertion sequence specific for *M. paratuberculosis*. The obtained results revealed that the sensitivity of PCR technique was more or less twice that of cultural technique as the positive results obtained by the first technique were 12.5% while the second technique gave only 6.9% positive results. Sensitivity of the PCR technique in detection of *M. paratuberculosis* was 100% while it was only 55.6% for the conventional culture. No positive results were obtained by either test when applied on 33 faecal samples from animals known to be free from Joh specific. The PCR as compared with the classical culture technique is the simpler, faster and more sensitive with 100% specificity in detection of Mycobacteria.

(Ducks)

NO	: 30
TITLE	: Microbial Agents Incriminated in Reduced Hatchability of Duck Embryos I. Isolation, Identification and Whole Cell Protein Profile .
AUTHORS	: R.S. Ibrahim; Ashgan M.Sayed*; Azhar M.Abdel Aziz and A.M.Sayed .
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Poultry Diseases, Fac. Vet. Med., Assiut Univ. and *Animal Health Research Laboratory, Assiut.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 40, No. 79, October 1998.

ABSTRACT

Decreased hatchability problem in duck breeder farm was investigated and several bacterial agents were isolated. The total percentages of isolated bacteria from infertile duck eggs and dead in-shell-embryos were (10%) *enterobacter spp.*, (6.4%) *E. coli*, (6%) *Pseudomonas spp.*, (5.2%) *Salmonella spp.*, (4.4%) *proteus spp.*, (4.4%) *citrobacter spp.*, (4%) *klebsiella spp.*, and (2.8%) *Staphylococcus spp.* Trails for mycotic isolation gave negative results. *Salmonella enteritidis serovar emek* which was isoalted for the first time in Egypt during this study, showed homogenous surface protein profile, indicating the strong homology of the isolated strains. The major protein bands were 116.000, 84.000, 71.000, 55.000, 42.000 and 36.500 Kda. *E. coli* isolates shared a common molecular weight surface protein profile of 48.500, 48.000, 36.500, 26.600 Kda.

(Ducks)

NO	: 31
TITLE	: Microbial Agents Incriminated in Reduced Hatchability of Duck Embryos : II. Antimicrobial in-vitro Sensitivity Testing of <i>Salmonella Emek</i> and <i>E. Coli</i> Isolates Using Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)
AUTHORS	: Ashgan, M. Sayed; R.S. Ibrahim*; Azhar, M.Abdelaziz and A.M. Sayed.
ADDRESS	: Animal Health Research Laboratory and *Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Vet. Med. Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 40, No. 79, October 1998.

ABSTRACT

Thirteen isolates of *salmonella emek*, and Eleven isolates of *E. coli*, were tested for their susceptibility to ten antimicrobial agents using MIC technique. Concerning *salmonella emek*, 92.3% of isolates were resistant to the action of sulfadimidine with MIC value of ≥ 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

All isolates were completely susceptible to the action of flumequine, enrofloxacin, amoxicillin, oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline, erythromycin, neomycin, nalidixic acid and colistin sulphate with MIC values of 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.4, 0.4, 0.78, 0.78, 1.56, and 1.56 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ respectively.

Four resistance patterns were noticed regarding *E. coli* isolates sensitivity testing. Colistin sulphate (18.2%) with MIC value of 6.25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, nalidixic acid (54.5%) with MIC value ranged from 3.13 6.25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, followed by 100% resistance of amoxicillin and sulfadimidine with MIC values of 6.25 and 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. All isolates were completely susceptible to the action of enrofloxacin (MIC ≥ 0.2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), chlortetracycline and oxytetracycline (MIC ≥ 0.4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), erythromycin MIC ≥ 0.87 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, neomycin (MIC range of 0.4 0.78 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) and colistin sulphate (MIC ≥ 1.56 $\mu\text{g/ml}$).

(Eggs)

NO : 32
TITLE :
 Eggs.
AUTHORS : Sabah Moustafa .
ADDRESS : Research institute of Animal Health, Assiut.
BULLETIN : Assiut vet. Med. J. Vol. 28, No. 56, January, 1993 .

ABSTRACT

Both the shell and the contents of the eggs were examined bacteriologically for the presence of *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Listeria monocytogenes*. Cultures from eggs were performed from swabbing on their surfaces, from homogenates of shells and membranes, and from the egg contents. *C. jejuni* were detected in 21% of the analyzed samples. The organism was present in 2% of shell surface swabs, 6% of shell and shell membranes homogenates and in 4% of the egg white and yolk. *L.monocytogenes* failed to be detected in the examined egg samples. The significance of *C. jejuni* and *L. monocytogenes* as fooborne pathogens was discussed .

NO : 33
TITLE :
AUTHORS : Nagah M. Saad and Enas El-Preince .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. vol. 33. No 65, April, 1995.

ABSTRACT

A total 225 random eggs, representing 45 groups, were collected from Assiut City markets, poultry farms as well
 Out of 45 examined egg shell samples, 8 (17.77%), 16 (35.55%), 2 (4.44%) and 5 (11.11%) contained *L. monocytogenes*, *L. ivanovii*, *L. innocua*, *L. seeligeri*, respectively. While in case of examined egg contents, *L. innocua* could be isolated from 3 samples only (6.66%), however, the other species failed detection. It is apparent that egg shells were more contaminated with *L. species* than egg contents. The public health hazards of listeria species and the suggestive measures were discussed .

(Eggs)

NO : 34
TITLE : Bacteriological Studies on Enterobacteriaceae Isolated from Table Eggs in Assiut.
AUTHORS : A.F. Bastawrows; Nawal Gh. Khalil; S.R. Seddek and Seham M. Aly .
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Laboratory, Assiut .
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 36 No 72, January 1997 .

ABSTRACT

225 eggs were collected in summer months from Assiut city markets, different groceries, examined for the presence of Enterobacteriaceae. The obtained results revealed that the mean value of total Enterobacteriaceae count/shell and count/ml of egg content samples were 4.1×10^3 and 2.7×10^2 respectively. The results also revealed that 71.11% and 44.44% of the examined egg shell and egg content samples were contaminated by Enterobacteriaceae respectively. The different isolates recovered from the examined samples were identified as *Escherichia Coli* (only 12 isolates could be typed serologically.), *Proteus (vulgaris, rettergi and mirabilis)*; *Enterobacter (aerogenes and cloacae)*; *klebsiella (ozaenae and oxytoca)*; *Citrobacter (diversus and Freundii)*; *Serratia liquefaciens* *Providencia* spp. and *Salmonella typhimurium*. The economic and public health importance of the isolated *Enterobacteriaceae* has been discussed and suggested measures for improving the quality of produced hen eggs are given .

(Eggs)

NO : 35
TITLE :
AUTHORS : Enas, El-Prince and S.K. Hemida .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University .
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 36 No 72, January 1997 .

ABSTRACT

ndomly from different groceries, and farmers houses in Assiut City supermarkets, and examined to evaluate the mycological quality of both shells and egg contents. The mycological analysis, reveals that 38 (84.44%) and 22 (48.88%) of eggshell and content samples were positive for molds, respectively, with an average counts of 3×10^5 /shell and 4×10^2 /ml. The identification of molds reveals that, 66 species belonging to 10 genera were isolated from egg shells, while in the egg contents 58 species belonging to 9 genera were identified. *Aspergillus* was found to be the most prevalent genus recovered from shells and contents in percentages of 63.68% and 51.75%, respectively. Both *Cladosporium* and *Penicillium* were constituting 9.09% of egg shell samples, however, *Penicillium* recovered from egg contents in a percentage of 3.44% while *Cladosporium* was existed in 15.53%. The infrequent genera were *Alternaria*, *Aphanoascus*, *Cochliobolus*, *Fusarium*, *Epicoccum*, *Rhizopus* and *Vlocladium* which were isolated from shells, while those recovered from content were *Acremonium* (*A. fusidioides* was a new record in Assiut), *Alternaria*, *Drechslera*, *Fusarium*, *Mucor* and *Rhizopus*. The public health implications and

(Feedstuffs)

NO	: 36
TITLE	: Mycological Evaluation of Poultry Feeds, Concentrates and Feed Ingredients.
AUTHORS	: M. M. Ahmed, Mady A. Ismail*, S. A. Sotohy and A. A. Ismail.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Animal Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med. and *Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Ass. Univ. Bull. Environ. Res., March, 1(1) (1998).

ABSTRACT

A mycological evaluation of total eighty two samples of apparently normal poultry rations (22), concentrated mixtures (18) and feed ingredients (42) were performed. The samples were collected from some poultry processing plants in different localities at Assiut Governorate, Egypt. The moisture content of the examined samples were moderately low with mean values ranged from 4.58 ± 0.72 to 7.06 ± 0.17 . The mean values of the total mould and yeast colony count/g were varied from 1.9×10^4 to 5.2×10^4 . The broiler concentrate mixtures showed the minimum count (4.4×10^3 /g) while the maximum count was observed in broiler rations (1.3×10^5 /g). Twenty fungal genera represented by 42 species and 1 species variety were identified in the present investigation . The most prevalent fungal species were found to belong to *Aspergillus* followed by *Penicillium*. Moreover, many fungal species of less frequency distributions were also detected including *Cladosporium*, *Gibberella*, *Paecilomyces*, *Emericella*, *Hypomyces*, *Mucor* species and others. The hygienic significance of the fungal isolates and the restrictive measures that must be considered were discussed.

(Feedstuffs and Milk)

NO : 37
TITLE :
Composition and some Technological Properties .
AUTHORS : M.A. Kobeisy and Esamt M. Ibrahim .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Prod. and Dairy Science, Faculty of Agric. Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Journal of Agricultural Sciences Vol. 22. 3., 1991 .

ABSTRACT

Twelve Egyptian water buffaloes in mid-lactation were divided into three dietary treatment group of four animals each. The control group received no yeast culture (YC), were as the other two groups received. 5 and 1% of live YC Milk yield showed slightly higher values in both 0.5 and 1% YC groups than in control group. No apparent changes in fat, protein, casein, whey and lactose in milk were observed in response to the addition of 1% YC. However, the addition of 0.5% YC increased fat %, daily fat yield ($P<0.1$), protein % ($P<.01$), daily protein yield, FCM ($P<0.1$), milk casein and whey % ($P<.01$) .

Lactose & and yield, Ca, P and C1 were not significantly affected by addition of 0.5% YC, while Ca and P concentration in milk produced by animals fed 1% YC showed higher ($P<.01$) values than those fed control diet. The diameter and molecular weight of casein micelles tended to be higher in animals fed 1% YC diet than those fed either the control or the 0.5% YC diet. The diameter and molecular weight of casein micelles were nearly reversible paralleled to rennin coagulation time (RCT) and parameters of heat stability i.e. concentration of ethanol %, clot on boiling test and CaCl_2 test .

(Fish)

NO	: 38
TITLE	: Aquatic Fungi Associated with Seven Species of Nile Fishes (Egypt).
AUTHORS	: El-Hissy F.T.; Khallil A.R.M.; El-Nagdy M. A.
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University .
BULLETIN	: Zentralblatt Fuer Mikrobiologie 144 (5): 305-314, 1989.

ABSTRACT

Ten identified species in addition to 2 unidentified species of *Achlya* and *Pythium* which belong to seven zoosporic fungal genera (aquatic freshwater fungi) were recovered during this investigation. The fish species with most zoosporic fungi (5 species and 3 genera) was *Tilapia nilotica*. The fish species with least fungi were *Bagrus bayad* and *Syndontis schall* (yielded only one species each). *Mormyrus kannum* did not give any zoosporic fungal species. Some aquatic fungi emerged only from internal organs of some fish species. 46 species belonging to 22 terrestrial fungal genera were also recovered during this work. The broadest spectrum (15 species) was recorded in the second external wash water (WE-2) of *Mormyrus kannum* and the narrowest spectrum (2 species) in the second internal wash water (WI-2) of *Schilbe mystus* and with the scales of *Labeo niloticus*. First wash water of internal organs (WI-1) of *Tilapia nilotica* yielded the highest total count (6.95% of total count) and the second wash water of internal organs (WI-2) of *Schilbe mystus* yielded the lowest total count (0.34% of total count). Nile water sample (NW) yielded 3.67% of total fungi and eight species which belong to seven genera. *Aspergillus* was the most common (31 out of 31 samples) and yielded 52.4% of total fungi. It was represented by 12 species and one variety of *A. flavus* var. *columnaris* (broadest spectrum). *Penicillium* was represented by 7 species and found in 19 out of 31 samples yielding 11.02% of total fungi.

(Fish)

NO : 39
TITLE : Some Biological Studies of the Nile Characoid Fish, *Alestes Nurse* (Ruppel, 1832), from the Nile at Assiut, Egypt.
AUTHORS : I. A. Mekkawy
ADDRESS : Dept. of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Bull. Fac. Sci. ,Assiut Univ. 19 (2-E),71, 1990

ABSTRACT

In the present study, certain biological aspects of males, females and combined sexes of *Alestes nurse* of the main course of the Nile at Assiut, Egypt were investigated. Such biological aspects included length-weight relationship, condition factor, time of annulus formation, body-scale relationship, calculated growth in length and weight, instantaneous true and population growth rates, theoretical growth models, length distribution, age composition, instantaneous, total mortality and survival rates derived from age and length distributions, Age length key and specific weight distribution giving weight as well as number in different age groups per kilogram weight. The patterns of variations reflected by the aforementioned aspects were discussed and compared with those of Rashid (1977) and Paugy (1979-1980) on the same species from Lake Nasser at Aswan and Ivory coast respectively. It was concluded that biological characters of *A. nurse* reveal geographic variations.

NO : 40
TITLE : Some Microbiological Study on Two Species of Nile Fishes.
AUTHORS : A.M. Khallil; Sh.M. Ahmed* and Lail A,S. Ahmed .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Botany, Fac. of Science and *Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut University .
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 23, No. 46, July 1990.

ABSTRACT

Twenty-five fungal species and one variety of *Aspergillus nidulans* which related to thirteen fungal genera in addition to three aerobic species of bacteria were isolated during this investigation. These organisms were isolated from gills, skins, fins, livers, kidneys and intestines of two species of fishes namely, *Tilapia nilotica* and *Bagrus bayad* as well as from water, from which, the two species fishes were caught.

(Fish)

NO : 41
TITLE : Cause of Mortality in Aquarium Fish, Angelfish (*Pterophyllum Scalare*) .
AUTHORS : Laila S. Ahmed; Sh. M. Ahmed; H.S.ALI; Y.Y. Kamel* and T.A.EL-Allawy.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Medicine and *Animal Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 23, No. 46, July 1990.

ABSTRACT

A total of 20 angelfish were microbiologically investigated to determine the role of pathogenic and potentially pathogenic as well as water saprophytic microbes in causing the high mortalities among aquarium fish. The bacteriological examination revealed the isolation of 4 species including *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *A. sobria*, *pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *staph. Epidermidis* from the surface gills and internal organs of the examined fish.

Identification of the fungal isolates revealed the recovery of 3 different species mainly *Saurolegnia diclina*, *achly sp.* and *Aspergillus flavus* from the surface and gills of the fish.

Three parasitic isolates comprising of *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, *henneguya sp.* and *Gyrodactylus sp.* Were recovered from the skin and gills of the examined specimens.

The role of the microbial evaluation of the water samples indicating that water may act as one of the most important sources of infection and contamination of fish with bacteria and fungi.

NO : 42
TITLE : Motile Aeromonas Septicaemia (MAS) in *Mormyrus Kannume* at Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Sh. M. Ahmed; A. M. Zaitoun and H. S. Ali
ADDRESS : Dept. of Animal Medicine, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut, University
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 25, No. 49, April 1991.

ABSTRACT

The present investigation reveals the pathogenicity *Aeromonas hydrophila* to *Mormyrus Kannume*. One Hundred *Mormyrus Kannume* fish were the subjected of this work out of them twenty fish showed haemorrhages on different part of the body, fins rot and ulcerative lesions.

Ten isolates of *Aeromonas hydrophila* were recovered from internal organs, ascitic fluid and skin. Acriflavine agglutination; stability after boiling and pathogenicity tests were applied to detect the virulence of the isolated strains.

(Fish)

NO : 43
TITLE : Metacercarial Infection in the Muscles of Tilapia Nilotica and Clarias Lazera and the Effect of some Physical and Chemical Factors on the Viability of Encysted Metacercariae .
AUTHORS : H. youssef, T. EL-Khateib, Fatma G. Sayed and R.M. Riad*.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Food Hygiene Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University and *Part. of M.V.Sc. Thesis.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. vol. 8. No 56, January, 1993.

ABSTRACT

Macroscopic encysted metacercariae in muscles of *Clarias lazera* were proved to be the larval stage of *Cynodiplostomum azimi*, while the microscopic ones obtained from both *Clarias lazera* and *Tilapia nilotica* were found to be those of *Prohemistomum vivax*. Both parasites were recorded in man. Metacercariae in *C. Lazera* were destroyed by chilling at 4°C after 72 hours and by freezing at (-10°C) after 24 hours. Metacercariae in *Tilapia nilotica* were killed after 48 hours chilling and 24 hours freezing. Grilling killed all metacercariae in *Tilapia nilotica* within 15 minutes. 10% citric acid killed metacercariae in *T. nilotica* within 24 hours but those in *C. lazera* were killed within 48 hours. 20% citric acid killed metacercariae in both fishes within 24 hours.

NO : 44
TITLE : Histopathological Changes Associated with Engested Metacercariae in the Muscles of Clarias .
AUTHORS : H. Youssef, T. El-Khateib, S.H. Afifi, Fatma G. Sayed and R, M. Riad*.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Food Hygiene, Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut Univ. and *Part of M.V.Sc. Thesis.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. vol. 28. No 56, January, 1993.

ABSTRACT

Fifty specimens *Clarias-lazera* fish were collected from different fish markets in Assiut city and examined grossly and microscopically for the presence of trematode encysted metacercariae in their muscles. The incidence of infestation was found very high (92%). Two forms of encysted metacercariae were detected, one form appeared grossly as whitish raised nodules, while the other form appeared only by microscopic examination. They were those of *Cynodiplostomum azimi* and *Prohemistomum vivax* respectively. Histopathological examination of fish muscles of *Clarias lazera* showed degenerative, necrotic and inflammatory changes. Parasitic granuloma were detected among degenerated muscle fibers. Fibrosis and calcification were observed as a response of tissue against the parasite .

(Fish)

NO : 45
TITLE : Myxobolus Clapii N. SP. in the Testis of the Fish Clarias Lazera from the River Nile of Assiut .
AUTHORS : A.M. Mandour, A.A. Galal and G.H. Abed .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med., J, Vol. 29, No 58, July 1993 .

ABSTRACT

A new species of Myxobolus (Myxospridia : Sporozoa) has been found in the testis of a freshwater fish *Clarias lazera* in the form of microscopic cysts. The cysts were 0.5-1.5 mm. by 0.5-1.0 mm. (average 1.0×0.75 mm.). The spores were 9-12.21×7.50-90μ. (average 10.61×8.7u) with two equal polar capsules measuring 3.50-4.78×2.15-2.74u (average 4.14×2.45u)> The spores contained iodophilous vacuoles within their sporoplasm. The histochemical studies were carried out on the cyst wall and spores .

NO : 46
TITLE : Trauma Induced Similar Lesions of Ulcerative Dermal Necrosis (UDN) in Nile Tilapia, (*Ochromis nilotica*): A Histopathological Study.
AUTHORS : S.H. Afifi* and SH. M. Ahmed .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pathology and *Animal Med., Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut university.
BULLETIN : Symposium on Food Pollution, 15-16 Nov., 1993 .

ABSTRACT

Histopathological and bacteriological studies of fifty Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis nilotica*) obtained from the Nile tributary at Assiut, Egypt, were examined. The gross lesions showed the typical location of ulcerative dermal necrosis (UDN) in tilapia head; with the brain, eye, skin, and spleen being the main organs affected. Features of septicaemia were prominent. Areas of haemorrhage were found below the granular layer of the cerebellum and hyperaemia and oedema of the neurons were observed. Hyperaemia of the choroidal blood vessels and retinal degeneration with lipoidal histiocytes in the inner nuclear layer of retina were detected. Acantholysis with early vesicle formation of the skin epidermis were evident. *Aeromonas hydrophila* and *Pseudomonas fluorescences* were isolated from brain, head skin, kidney, and spleen tissue. *Oiplostomum* spp. were observed in two locations in the eye: the lens and the muscles behind the sclera, respectively .

(Fish)

NO : 47
TITLE : Mycological Status of Ready-to-Eat Salted Fish .
AUTHORS : M.A. Ismail; A. Nassar; Amal Ahmed and H. Youssef .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 32, No. 63, October 1994.

ABSTRACT

A total of 16 mould genera representing 29 species and one species variety were isolated from forty five ready-to-eat-Egyptian salted fish samples. The dominant genera were *Aspergillus* (53.3%, 75.6%) and *Penicillium* (44.4%,68.8%) on malt extract agar and halophilic malt agar respectively. Other frequently isolated moulds were *Cladosporium*, *Acremonium*, *Alternaria*, *Eurotium*, *Rhodotorula* and *Rhizopus* in a varying percentage. The frequent identified aspergilli were *A. flavus*, *A. alutaceus*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. niger*, *A. sydowii* and *A. terreus* while for penicillia were *P. chrysogenum* and *P. waksmanii*. The halophilic malt agar recommended a good fungal isolating media more than malt extract agar. The mean value of pH, aw (water activity) and NaCl% were 6.6, 0.91 and 13 respectively. The significance importance of fungal isolates as well as the control measures are discussed.

(Fish)

NO : 48
TITLE : Histopathology of Catfish, Mud Barbel *Clarias Mossambicus* Infected with *Trypanosoma Markewitschi* under Laboatory Conditions.
AUTHORS : S.H. Afifi .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 35, No. 70, July. 1996

ABSTRACT

One hundred catfish, mud barbel *Clarias mossambicus* were examined for the presence/ absence of Trypanosomes in their blood. The organisms in blood films stained with Gimesa were measured (30-40 μm in length; 3-5 μm in width) and identified as *Trypanosoma markewitschi*. Fresh blood was obtained from the fish caudal vein. Fourty un- infected fish were inoculated with 0.5 ml whole blood per fish intraperitoneally and kept at 20°C for 5weeks. By the end of 5 weeks post-inoculation the heart showed myoradial degeneration and interstitial lymphocytic myocarditis. Tissue forms of *T. markewitschi* were observed either single or double or 4-6 large basophilic structures within vacuolated myocardial cells. The spleen had hemosiudrosis and formation of large hypocellular follicles occurred. Vascular changes in the liver were expressed by damage of the endothelium lining the blood vessels and perivascular cuffing. The posterior kidneys showed marked cellularity of haematopoietic tissue and vacuolation of the tubular epithelium, which were filled with yellow pigment and suggested bilirubin. These findings were consistent and did not observed in non-inoculated fish and confirmed that *T. markewitschi* is not pathogenic in catfish, despite the low degree of parasitemia.

(Fish)

NO	: 49
TITLE	: Behavior of Clostridial Spores During a Model Fish Preservation and at Abuse Temperature .
AUTHORS	: A. Nassar .
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med., Assiut University .
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 36 No 72, January 1997 .

ABSTRACT

Behaviour of some Clostridial spores during a model fish preservation and at abuse temperature was investigated. The effects of various chemical preservative solutions with other methods of fish preservation on the outgrowth of *C.perfringens* DSM 765, *C.perfringens* DSM 798 and *C.bifermentans* spores were studied. The preservative solutions (PS) were (I) nitrite curing salt (15%) with sodium ascorbate (0.5%), (ii) nitrite curing salt (25%) with sodium ascorbate (0.5%), (iii) sodium chloride (15%); potassium sorbate (0.5%); sodium benzoate (0.25%); ascorbic acid (0.5%) and acetic acid (1.5%). The other preservative methods used were partial dehydration (PD) and vacuum packaging. The results indicated that solution (iii) was the most efficient and rapid preservative in preventing spore outgrowth. The responses of the examined spores to all of the investigated preservative solutions and subsequent methods were similar at end of the fourth week of storage. The residues of the sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, benzoate, sorbate, sodium chloride as well as pH and water activity were determined .

(Fish)

NO : 50
TITLE : Proteolytic Microflora Contaminants of Aleastes Nurse (Salted Fish) .
AUTHORS : A. Nassar and A. Ahmed*.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Vet. Med. Assiut University and *Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut .
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 37, No, 74 July 1997 .

ABSTRACT

A total of 99 proteolytic bacterial isolates were collected from Aleastes nurse (salted fish). These associated proteolytic bacteria were of thermophilic, mesophilic and psychrotrophic groups. The counts of the aforementioned microorganisms ranged from $<10-1 \times 10^4$, $5 \times 10^4-2.1 \times 10^8$ and $1 \times 10^4-3.5 \times 10^6$ CFU/g respectively. The identified isolates of thermophilic proteolytic were *Bacillus Megaterium*, *B. Cereus*, *B. Firmus*, *B. Licheniformis* and *B. Subtilis*. The mesophilic group includes; *Vibrio Spp.*, *Staph. Aureus*, *S. Epidermidis*, *B. Subtilis*, *B. Lcheniformis*, *Micrococcus Luteus*, *M. Roseus* and *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa*. The identified psychrotrophic group includes; *Staph. Aureus*, *S. Epidermidis*, *Flavobacterium* and *Aeromans Hydrophilia*, *Strept. faecalis*, *S. faecium* , *Micrococcus roseus*, *P fluorescens* and *vibrio spp*. The public health significance of the different proteolytic isolated and the suggestive control measures to prevent contamination of salted fish with proteolytic microorganisms were given .

(Fish)

NO : 51
TITLE : Studies on Campylobacter Organisms as Food-Poisoning Organisms in Fresh
AUTHORS : Amal A. Mohammed and A.F. Bastawrows
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Regional Laboratory.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 40, No. 80, January 1999.

ABSTRACT

A total of 140 random samples of fresh water and salted fishes including 115 *Tilapia nilotica* and 25 *Hydrocynous forskallii* salted fishes were collected from fish markets and from different
 tion was carried out using both
 enrichment and selective media together with microaerophilic atmosphere for isolation of
 different biotypes of Campylobacter microorganisms. A total of 4 isolates of *Campylobacter jejuni* (3 of biotype 1 and 1 of biotype 2) and 3 isolates of *Campylobacter coli* were recovered from the examined *Tilapia nilotica* fishes. The salt contents and PH values of salted fishes were determined, while no Campylobacter organisms were recovered from salted fishes. The isolated organisms were tested for their sensitivity to 12 chemotherapeutic agents. *Campylobacter jejuni/coli* proved to be highly sensitive to Erythromycin and the Nalidixic acid with an activity of 100%. The public health significance of these microorganisms, as well as recommended sanitary measures were also discussed.

(Fish)

NO : 52
TITLE : Some Microbiological Investigations on Aeromonas Hydrophila Group in Oreochromis Niloticus and Clarias Lazera in Assiut Governorate .
AUTHORS : A.F. Bastawrows and Amal A. Mohammed .
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Laboratory, Assiut.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 40, No. 80, January 1999.

ABSTRACT

150 freshwater fishes including 100 (*O.niloticus*) and 50 (*C.lazera*) were collected from different fish markets of various sanitation levels at Assiut. The samples were examined for enumeration of *Aeromonas hydrophila* group. The obtained results pointed out that 46% and 18% of the examined *O.niloticus* and *C.Lazera* fishes were positive for *Aeromonas hydrophila* microorganisms with an average count of 3.4×10^4 /g/fish and 4.1×10^3 /g/fish using surface spread plate technique respectively. Eighty *Aeromonas hydrophila* strains isolated in this study were characterized according to species level as follow: 51 *Aeromonas hydrophila*, 17 *Aeromonas sobria* and 12 as *Aeromonas caviae*. All strains were examined for their ability to produce virulence factors and enzymes. Concerning the antibiotic sensitivity of the isolated strains, they were sensitive to Neomycin and Nalidixic acid with an activity of 100%. On the other hand, they showed a high degree of resistance to Tetracycline, colistin sulphate and Ampicillin. The public health impotence as well as recommended sanitary measures were discussed.

(Fish)

NO	: 53
TITLE	: Light and Electron Microscopical Observations on Myxosporidia in Nile Catfish, <i>Clarias Lazera</i>
AUTHORS	: S.H. Afifi; Nadia Farid R.*; Aziza Marwan** and A.M. Hassanein**
ADDRESS	: Dept. of Pathology, Fac. of Vet. Med., Assiut University, *Zoology, Fac. of Science, Ain Shams University, Cairo and **Assiut University.
BULLETIN	: Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 41, No. 82, July 1999.

ABSTRACT

Parasitological survey on myxosporidia protozoal infestation in Nile Catfish, *Clarias Lazera* was conducted during the period of 1995-1997.

The study showed that 171 fish out of 206(83.1%) were infested with more than one species of myxosporidia. The highest prevalence of infestation was observed in Autumn (93.6%) and decreased to 69.2% during summer. The secondary Respiratory Organ (SRO), posterior kidneys, livers spleens and ovaries of infested and non-infested fish were fixed in Bouins fixative, processed and examined by light microscopy.

Histopathological alterations induced by *Henneguya branchilis* in the SRO, *Myxobolus Lazeri* in the posterior kidneys, *Myxosoma clarii* in the livers, and *Myxobolus clarii* in the spleens and ovaries were described.

Infested SRO, posterior kidneys and ovaries were fixed in 5% cold glutaraldehyde, dehydrated, embedded in Epon 812 and examined by Joel CXII 100 transmission electron microscopy. The significance of these results regarding the host- parasite relationship was discussed.

(Foodstuffs)

NO : 54
TITLE : The Role of German Cockroaches (*Blattella Germanica*, L.) in Transmission
AUTHORS : A.A. Abdel-**AAI** and Nawal. A.M. Mazen .
ADDRESS : Dept. of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Assiut University.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. vol. 32. No 64, January, 1995.

ABSTRACT

The *Blattella germanica*, L. adults and nymphs play an important role in the development of *Thelastomoids sp.* a nematode worm was found in the anterior portion of colon and rectum of german cockroaches. The infective stage(embryonated eggs) of this nematode worm pollute the food of man.

NO : 55
TITLE : Incidence of *Bacillus Cereus* in some Food Stuffs with the Special Reference to Its Production of Thermonucleaes Enzyme in Assiut City .
AUTHORS : Nawal Gh. Khalil .
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute Assiut Regional Laboratory .
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 38, No, 75 October 1997 .

ABSTRACT

A total of 200 random samples of meat and milk products (40 samples of lunchoen, susage, kareish cheese, ice cream and yoghurt) were collected from Assiut city. The samples were examined bacteriologically to enumerate and isolate *Bacillus Cereus* using surface plating technique on KG agar plates. *Bacillus Cereus* was found in 20 (50%), 23 (57%); 15 (37.5%) and 34 (85%) samples of lunchoen, suasge, kareish cheese and ice cream with a mean values of 3.8×10^5 , 5×10^4 , 1.52×10^3 and 4.5×10^4 cfu/g or ml, respectively. *Bacillus Cereus* could not be isolated from yoghurt 55.43% of isolated *Bacillus Cereus* produce thermostable Deoxyribonuclease at pH (9) while 14.13% produce it at pH (6.7). On the other hand thermolbile Deoxyribonuclease activated only at pH (9) with incidence of 3.26%. All *Bacillus Cereus* strains were highly sensitive to bacitracin, chlormephenicol, erythromycin, gentamycin, kanamycin, neomycin, streptomycin and tetracvcline, whereas all isolates were resistant to colistin and pencillin. The puplic health importance and sanitary measures to minimize contamination of food stuffs with *Bacillus Cereus* are discussed .

(Goats)

NO : 56
TITLE : Serological Study of Caprine Brucellosis in Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : H. A. Abdel Kader.
ADDRESS : Animal Health Research Institute, Assiut Lab.
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 36, No. 71, October 1996

ABSTRACT

A serological study was carried out to estimate the incidence of brucella infection among goats in Assiut Governorate. A total of 16285 blood sample were collected From goats at 4 regions through the period from January to December 1995. The samples were examined serologically by Rose bengal test, Buffered Acidified plate Test, Tube Agglutination test and Rivanol test. The results of these tests were 0.33%, 0.33%, 0.15% and 0.3% respectively all over the Governorate, Causes of differences between these tests were discussed.

(Horses)

NO : 57
TITLE : Nasal Aerobic Microflora and Mycoflora of Clinically Healthy Horses.
AUTHORS : Seham M. Ali; A.H. Elyas; Nawal Gh. Khalil; A.A. Aamer and M. Attia.
ADDRESS : Assiut Regional Animal Health Research Institute
BULLETIN : Assiut Vet. Med. J. Vol. 24, No. 47, October 1990.

ABSTRACT

Microflora and mycoflora of nasal cavity of 66 apparently healthy horses were isolated and identified. Most of cases yielded more than two saprophytic bacterial isolates. Mycoflora was always accompanied by bacterial isolates while the reverse was not evident.

