

## (Acid)

**NO** : 146  
**TITLE** : Tartaric Acid as an Antimicrobial Agent .  
**AUTHORS** : Khayria M. Abdel-Gawad .  
**ADDRESS** : Dept. of Botany, Faculty of Science, Assiut University .  
**BULLETIN** : Assiut Med. J. Vol. 22, No., 4, 1998 .

**ABSTRACT**

The inhibitory effect of four tartaric acid concentrations (1%, 3%, 5% and 8%) w/v against the growth of various isolates of bacteria representing gram-positive (3 isolates) and gram-negative (5 isolates) were studied. Results show that tartaric acid at 5% concentration was suitable potent antibacterial agents for all bacterial strains tested and 8% concentration proved to be highly active against all strains tested of bacteria .

The inhibitory effect of tartaric acid against seven different species and two varieties of saprophytic fungi were also studied. Results indicate that 0.1% of tartaric acid, was largely effective against 90.77% of the fungal isolates used . The inhibitory effect of the four tartaric acid concentrations, against six different sepecies of dermatophytic fungi were also studied. Tartaric acid concentration at 0.3% completely inhibited the growth of all isolates of dermatophytic fungi .

## (Buffaloes &amp; Cows)

**NO** : 147  
**TITLE** : Treatment and Control of Mycotic Abortion Among Buffalo Heifers.  
**AUTHORS** : 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**

An abortion outbreak in 36 out of 55 (65.45%) pregnant buffalo-heifers was investigated. *Aspergillus fumigates* and the yeast-like fungus (*Cryptococcus neoformans*) were incriminated as the main cause of abortion among those animals through detection of clinical finding, cultural and histopathological examination of abortion materials. Oral administration of the antifungal drug (Flucin) at the rate of 30 g /animal/day for 7 days reduced the rate of abortion to a minimum among the rest of pregnant animals. Intrauterine infusion of 150 ml of 4% Lotagen solution two time with one week interval into aborting animals, 2-3 weeks after abortion, resulted in normal cyclic changes in those animals, two weeks after second infusion. Rectal examination of treated animals, 2-3 months following first treatment, revealed that 28 out of 36 (77.78% ) of them were pregnant .

(Chickens)

<b>NO</b>	: 148
<b>TITLE</b>	: Control of Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Infection in Chickens in Egypt on National Basis: (I) In Vivo Pathogenicity and in Vitro Sensitivity to Antimicrobial Agents of Recent Isolates .
<b>AUTHORS</b>	: M. Aly.
<b>ADDRESS</b>	: Dept. of Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Assiut University.
<b>BULLETIN</b>	: 8 <sup>th</sup> Sci. Con. 15-17 Nov. 1998, Fac. Vet. Med. Assiut University .

**ABSTRACT**

Forty recent isolates of Mycoplasma gallisepticum (M. gallisepticum) recovered from broiler and layer chickens were identified serologically by direct immunofluorescence and confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). In a comparative evaluation of culturing and PCR techniques, results indicated that all cases positive for culture were also positive for PCR, while some cases of those positive for PCR were negative for culture. In vivo pathogenicity of these isolates was studied in 2-week-old meat type parent chickens. Birds were infected intratracheally with field isolates of M. gallisepticum and the mean air sac lesion scores, rate of re-isolation of challenged organisms from trachea and serological response to M. gallisepticum post-challenge were determined 2 weeks post infection. Results indicated that all tested isolates differed markedly in their pathogenicity. Moreover, isolates originated from broilers were more pathogenic as detected by high air sac lesion scores in comparison with those recovered from layer chickens. On the other hand, some of M. gallisepticum isolates were reisolated in a high rate from the trachea without causing detectable pathological lesions. The in vitro sensitivity of all M. gallisepticum field isolates to different antimicrobial agents indicated a variable sensitivity. Fluoroquinolones were the most efficient drugs against all tested isolates .

(Human)

<b>NO</b>	: 149
<b>TITLE</b>	: Schistosomiasis as A Possible Cause of Female Infertility .
<b>AUTHORS</b>	: Momen A. Kamel, Safwat Abd El-Rady, Diaan El-Deen M. Abdel Aal and Mohammed G. Mostafa* .
<b>ADDRESS</b>	: Dept of Obstetrics & Gynecology and *Pothology, Fac. of Med., Assiut Univ.
<b>BULLETIN</b>	: Assiut Med. J. Vol. 22, No., 3, 1998 .

### ABSTRACT

A prospective clinico-pathological study of genital schistosomiasis in infertile women was done in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Assiut University Hospital. Assiut, Egypt. The study was conducted on 1625 infertile women selected for laparoscopy, Over a two year period. All the patients were subjected to urinalysis, hystrosalpingography, endometrial biopsy in addition to semen analysis of their husbands. Laparoscopic guided biopsy of suspicions lesions of genital organs was taken. The data of patients with histopathological evidence of schistosomiasis will be presented .

Histopathological evidence of schistosomiasis was proved in 27 cases (1.66%). Twenty cases of them had only tubal affection; ten cases had hydrosalpinx, and ten had granulomata on the outer surface of the tube. three had peri-tubal small cysts formation. Two had tubo-ovarian masses and two cases showed peritoneal nodules. The histopathology of all lesions showed the characteristic bilharzial ova .

All patients were given antibilharzeal treatment. Sixteen patients were operated upon: 12 cases by operative laparoscopy and 4 cases by open microsurgery. Nine women got pregnant in the follow-up period .

These cases strongly suggest that schistosomiasis in endemic areas should be considered as a urogenital disease and not only as a urinary. The concept that it is an associated cause or the only cause of infertility should be investigated. Treatment with antibilharzial drugs with or without surgery, when needed. gives satisfactory results .

(Plants)

<b>NO</b>	: 150
<b>TITLE</b>	: Studies on the Biocontrol of Common Smut of Maize.
<b>AUTHORS</b>	: F. A. Saeed, A. M. EL-Zawahry, A. D. Allam and M. R. Asran .
<b>ADDRESS</b>	: Dept. of Plant Path., Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.
<b>BULLETIN</b>	: Seventh Congress of Phytopathology, April, 19-21, 1994, Giza, Egypt.

### ABSTRACT

Microbial isolates out of 68 tested ones (obtained from rhizosphere of Giza 2 maize plants, soil balk and buried smut galls in natural soil) were capable to antagonize *Ustilago maydis* (the incitant of common smut of maize) in Vitro. They were two isolates of each of *B. subtilis*, *B. cereus* and *T. harzianum* and one isolate of each of *Actinomyces* sp., *A. flavus*, *A. niger*, *Chaetomium* sp., *F. moniliforme* and *Penicillium* sp.

Using the highly antagonists (as seed dressers before solving) in controlling the disease under greenhouse and field conditions revealed that the tested antagonists as well as the fungicides Vitavax-captan seed treatment significantly reduced incidence of the disease on the cultivar Giza 2. However, they increased grain yield of the tested cultivar in the field. Seed treatment by *B. cereus*, *B. subtilis* and *T. harzianum* isolates proved to be superior in this respect. They reduced incidence of the disease (at Assiut and Sohag localities) in tfield from 53.3-66.7% infection in check treatments to 8.9-24.4% infection and increased the grain yield from 7.6-8.8 ardab/feddan in check treatment, it up to 8.8 14.7 ardab/feddan.

## (Soils)

<b>NO</b>	: 151
<b>TITLE</b>	: Effects of Organic Manuring and Water Table Control on Soluble Salts and Potassium Status in two Different Soils of Upper Egypt .
<b>AUTHORS</b>	: A. Ghallab, and K.K. Attia .
<b>ADDRESS</b>	: Dept. of Soils and Water, Faculty of Agriculture, Assiut University.
<b>BULLETIN</b>	: Assiut Journal of Agricultural science, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1999

**ABSTRACT**

Laboratory experiments using soil columns, were performed to study effects of the high application of organic manure and the controlled soil water table on the movement of available (soluble and exchangeable) potassium throughout the soil columns as well as losses by leaching from soil at two levels of soil water tables. Two different soil materials collected from, Wadi El-Mathula soil (loamy sand) and from the Assiut University farm (clay) were used in this study. The organic manure was applied at levels of 2% and 4% by weight. Levels of water table, employed in the study, were 80 and 130 cm from the soil surface. The leaching process was monitored over a period of 12 months. Applying organic manure at the levels of 4% increased the salinity of the soils. Due to its considerable content of salts, especially potassium ones, the highest potassium concentrations in the soil were found at 60 to 90 cm depth. Available potassium was increased with increasing levels of manure, High organic matter in the first 80 cm depth resulted in high concentration of potassium due to the increase of sorbed potassium on the colloids. A positive correlation was found between the organic carbon and the available potassium in soil samples.

