

(Fungus)

NO	: 328
TITLE	: Root Exudates of Certain Lupin Cultivars in Relation to Fusarium Root Rot and Wilt Diseases.
AUTHORS	: M. H. A Hassan, F. A. Saeed, M. S. Mohamed and G. A. Mohamed
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BULLETIN	: Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. 33, No. 4, 2002

ABSTRACT

Thirteen fungal isolates were isolated from diseased Iupin plants collected from different localities at Assiut Governorate. They were 9 isolates of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Lupini* (Synder and Hansan), 2 isolates of *F. graminearum* (Seccardo) and 1 isolate both *F. solani* (Fries) and *F. sambucinum* (Freckle). *F. sambucinum* caused the highest percentage of infection followed by *F. oxysporum* (isolate No. 9) and *F. graminearum*, while, *F. oxysporum* (isolate No. 2) caused the lowest percentage of root-rot and wilt diseases.

Australin Iupin cultivars exhibited the highest percentage of infection followed by Giza I Iupin cultivar while, Giza 2 Iupin cultivar exhibited the lowest percentage of infection.

In green house, cultivating sorghum before Iupin gave the highest percentage of infection with, while cultivating sesame before Iupin gave the lowest disease incidence. On the other hand, cultivating cotton and Iupin/fallow before Iupin gave the highest percentage of infection in the field. Root exudates of the tested plants significantly affected both growth and spore germination of *F. sambucinum* in vitro. Exudates of Iupin Giza 1 cultivar gave the highest growth and spore germination of *F. sambucinum* followed by exudates of sorghum. Exudates of groundnut gave the lowest growth and spore germination of *F. sambucinum*, however, exudates of other crops gave intermediate effect.

Amino acids and their concentration existed in root exudates of Giza 1, Giza 2 and Australian Iupin cultivars were different.

(Lupus Erythematosus)

NO : 329
TITLE : Serum Interferon in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.
AUTHORS : Wafaa Haiseen Ali
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

The study was performed on forty five patients suffering from systemic Iupus erythematosus and nineteen apparently healthy persons as control group. Complete clinical examination and the following laboratory investigations were done. Routine investigations Complete blood count, complete liver functions and kidney functions. Special investigations : Antinuclear antibodies, antidouble stranded DNA, C- reactive protein, complement component (C3, C4) . Serum interferon alpha and gamma. Serum interferon alpha alpha showed no significant difference in activity group compared to remission group. Serum interferon gamma showed significant elevation in activity group compared to remission group.

NO : 330
TITLE : Serum Interleukins in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.
AUTHORS : Rania Mohamed Bakry
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

The study was performed on forty five patients suffering from SLE and nineteen apparently healthy persons as a control group. These patients were subgrouped to : Group A : Remission group, Group B : Activity group , Routine investigations in the form of : peripheral haemogram, kidney and liver function tests and complete urine analysis. Special investigations include: antinuclear antibodies, anti-double stranded DNA, creative protein, complement components and serum interleukins.

