

Diagnostic methods in veterinary medicine

Oliver & Boyd - Serologic Test Kits

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Direct ELISA assisted diagnostic of Cryptosporidium parvum infection in dairy cattle nemalized calves in Mosul city, Iraq

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ABSTRACT
The aim of this study was to determine the disease Cryptosporidiosis in cattle parasite infection in Mosul city, Iraq. A total of 100 cattle were selected from different farms in Mosul city. The samples were collected from 100 cattle in March 2012. The age of calves ranged from 1 month to 1 year. The samples were collected from rectal swabs and examined by direct microscopy and PCR methods. The results showed that 24% of the samples were positive for Cryptosporidiosis by PCR method. The highest prevalence was found in 1 month old calves (33%). The results of this study indicated that there is a high incidence of Cryptosporidiosis among cattle in Mosul city, Iraq. No C. parvum positive samples were found in older cattle. The results of this study can be used as a guide for the control and prevention of Cryptosporidiosis.

Keywords: Cryptosporidiosis, Cryptosporidium parvum, cattle, direct ELISA

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INTRODUCTION
Nematel larval infestation is considered one of the most important diseases of cattle worldwide (Kumar et al., 2008). The disease signs include progressive weight loss, diarrhea, constipation and anorexia. New nematocides have been developed to combat the disease. However, the parasites continue to develop resistance to these new drugs (Kumar et al., 2008).

Cryptosporidiosis is a zoonotic disease caused by the genus Cryptosporidium. It is a sporozoan parasite that has been detected in many species of mammals, birds and fish (Babu et al., 2008). Cryptosporidiosis is a disease of the intestinal tract, which has been reported in humans and animals (Babu et al., 2008). The life cycle of Cryptosporidium is an asexual, intestinal sporozoan that undergoes two generations of binary fission. These are the first and second generation sporozoites. The first generation sporozoites are called sporozoites and the second generation sporozoites are called oocysts. Spores of Cryptosporidium have been identified in the faeces of cattle, sheep, goats, deer, camels, horses, dogs, cats, bears and many other animals (Akopyan et al., 2008). Cryptosporidiosis is a disease that can affect all ages of cattle, especially calves. The disease is characterized by chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, weight loss, anorexia and death (Akopyan et al., 2008). Outbreaks of Cryptosporidiosis have been detected in cattle herds in many countries such as United States, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Costa Rica, etc. (Akopyan et al., 2008). Recently, some local isolates of Cryptosporidium have been described in cattle in Iraq (Al-Husseini et al., 2010).

In Iraq, Cryptosporidiosis has been detected in cattle, sheep, goats, deer, camels, horses, dogs, cats and humans (Al-Husseini et al., 2010). The disease is characterized by chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, weight loss, anorexia and death (Al-Husseini et al., 2010). The diagnosis of Cryptosporidiosis is based on the presence of oocysts in the faeces. However, the oocysts are very small and fragile, therefore, the diagnosis of Cryptosporidiosis is difficult.

Description: -

Veterinary medicine -- Diagnosis. Diagnostic methods in veterinary medicine

-Diagnostic methods in veterinary medicine

Notes: Previous ed., 1950(B50-12).
This edition was published in 1956.

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Tags: #Curriculum #Design

Departments & Fields of Study: Veterinary Medicine

Case-based exercises are used to facilitate the understanding of basic science concepts within the context of clinical medicine. DVM461 - Theriogenology Routine reproductive management of the horse on local brood mare farms as part of a field service program and of stallion and mare infertility in a tertiary referral setting at the VMTH.

Comparison of sample types and diagnostic methods for in vivo detection of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* during early stages of infection

In-house tests for ehrlichiosis are either qualitative giving only a positive or negative result or semiquantitative tests for antibodies to *E canis*. These include private practice, industry, and academic institutions and allow students to pursue specific career paths with excellent educational opportunities. Keywords: ELISA; In vivo; Laryngeal swabs; *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*; Real-time PCR.

Serologic Test Kits

Emphasis is placed on the principles and methods of epidemiologic investigation, epidemiologic definitions, appropriate summaries and displays of data, and the use of classical statistical approaches to describe the health of populations. Each of these three taxons represented include between 6000 to 8000 species.

Diagnostic Methods Veterinary Medicine

Moreover, this test showed cross-reactivity with canine pathogens other than L.

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Boards have mild shelf-wear with slight rubbing to surfaces. Students will maintain any and all appropriate medical records during the management of the case. In-clinic test kits to measure relaxin include microwell ELISA and immunomigration qualitative tests requiring serum, plasma, or whole blood.

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Therefore, it is important to establish how to make the diagnosis in these dogs. The assays appear to have very good specificity, ie, a detectable level of relaxin is not found in nonpregnant animals. Some test kits can be stored at room temperature, whereas others must be stored refrigerated and brought to room temperature before use.

Diagnostic Challenges in the Era of Canine Leishmania infantum Vaccines

Brucella canis : B canis is not a problem in some countries, and tests are not always readily available.

Diagnostic Techniques in Equine Medicine

The rapid serological test Speed Leish K1 detects circulating antibodies directed against kinesins of L.

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