

Systematic and experimental studies on protozoal blood parasites of Egyptian birds

Cairo University Press - ORAL SHEDDING OF MARBURG VIRUS IN EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED EGYPTIAN FRUIT BATS (ROUSETTUS AEGYPTIACUS)



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Cytauxzoon felis is an intraerythrocytic parasite that is generally present in only a small percentage approximately 1% of erythrocytes. No matter how noble the goal, microbiology studies and clinical practice must be guided by a certain set of ethical principles. Some archaea live in the human body, but none have been shown to be human pathogens.

parasitism

In humans, viruses are responsible for numerous diseases, from the common cold to deadly Ebola Figure 9. This scarcity might be related to difficulties in detecting these organisms using traditional optical microscopy and to the sensitivity of parasitic structures, which are less resistant to taphonomic processes, leading to a low estimation of protozoa in the archaeological record. The first group presented the lineages pRAMVIT01, pARACAJ01 and pSALAT01 that are closely related to Plasmodium homonucleophilum.

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Note that a typical virus measures about 100 nm, 10 times smaller than a typical bacterium ~1 µm, which is at least 10 times smaller than a typical plant or animal cell ~10—100 µm.

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For example, young resulting from the pairing of sailfin *Poecilia latipinna* and Atlantic mollies *P.*

***Haemoproteus minutus* is highly virulent for Australasian and South American parrots**

Molecular markers are unavailable for 58% of described *Plasmodium* parasites, raising a task for the current avian malaria researchers to fill up this gap. In terms of mutational steps, the pNYCNYC01 and pPESA01 lineages were closer to lineages described in Asia than other geographic regions Fig.

Plasmodium relictum

Molecular biological techniques offer a more sensitive methods to retrieve information from archaeological contexts and even though limitations associated with ancient DNA must be considered such as sample preservation, age and contamination , examination of enteric protozoa using these means would offer an interesting perspective on the zoonotic potential of *Giardia* spp and *Cryptosporidium* spp in the archaeological record, an emphasis that has not yet been explored in the literature. Scarcity of this parasite is discussed as well as its taxonomy in relation to the conundrum about the systematics of piroplasms.

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