استمارة مستخلصات رسانل واطاريح الماجستير والدكتوراه في جامعة البصرة

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عنوان الرسالة أو الأطروحة

التوصيف الجزيئي لبعض جينات ضراوة السالمونيلا المعزولة من الدجاج والابقار المجمدة والطازجة في مدينة البصرة

ملخص الرسالة او الاطروحة

جمعت 202 عينة للفترة من 4 تشرين الاول 2017 إلى 27 شباط 2018. شملت تلك العينات عينات لحم الذجاح المجمد (الكغذ، الأجنحة، الكبد، 0 عينة لكل منها) من مدينة البصرة أظهرت نتلك هذه الدراسة عزل السالمونيلا وققا للعزل التقليدي على وسط API 20 E لكل منها) من مدينة البصرة أظهرت نتلج هذه الدراسة عزل السالمونيلا وققا للعزل التقليدي على 205/46), بينما على 2017 (205/46) إلى بنيما 2018 (205/46), بينما كانت النسبة 82% (2017) ونسبة 100% (2020) باستخدام بسلسلة تفاعلات البلمرة (PCR) على على 1657 المهرت أعلى نسبة 2018 (2018) إلى السالمونيلا في اكباد اللحم المجمد المسئورد (80% (2016))، بينما كانت النسبة ألاقل من عزلات السالمونيلا في اكباد اللحم المجمد المسئورد (80% (2016))، بينما كانت النسبة ألاقل من عزلات السالمونيلا في اكباد اللحم المجمد المسئورد (80% (2016))، اظهر التحليل الإحصائي اغتلافات معنوية (20,05) في معدل عزل السالمونيلا بين الانواع المختلفة من عيندات اللحم الظهرت طريقة التتميط المصلي وجود اربعة انماط المعامل 1657 (2058) (25%)

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Molecular Characterization of Some Salmonella Virulence Genes Isolated from Frozen and Fresh Chicken and Beef in Basrah City.

Abstract of Thesis

Summary

A total of 205 samples were collected between 4 October 2017 to 27 February 2018. The collected samples include frozen chicken meat (thigh, wings, liver, and 40 samples for each one), frozen beef meat 40 samples and fresh meat (liver, muscle, and ground meat, 15 for each) in Basrah city. The results of this study showed that the overall identification of Salmonella spp. isolates according to conventional isolation on Xylose Lysine Dexycholate agar (XLD) was 22.4% (46/205). The identification of Salmonella isolates by conventional biochemical test was 76% (35/46), while the result of API 20 E system was 21/25 (84%) and by molecular method was 20/20 (100%). The highest rate of Salmonella isolates were found in the liver of imported frozen chicken meat 80 % (16/20), while lower rate of Salmonella isolates were recorded for liver of local fresh meat 6.6% (1/15). Statistical analysis show significant differences (P< 0.05) between isolation rates of Salmonella from different sample types. Serotyping of Salmonella isolates of poultry and beef meats revealed that there were 4 serotypes in percentages as follow: Salmonella Typhimurium 8/20 (40%), Salmonella Enteritidis 5/20 (25%), Salmonella Munchen 4/20 (20%) and Salmonella Kentucky 3/20 (15%). There were no significant differences (P > 0.05) between different serotypes. The Salmonella isolates which were subjected to DNA extraction and PCR assay for detection of 16srRNA (574bp) to confirm the identification. Positive results were seen in 100% of isolates subjected to PCR assay. The nucleotide of 16srRNA gene was submitted to sequencing. The identification methods of Salmonella isolates revealed similarities of results (100%) between serotyping and PCR assay comparable with API 20 E system (84%). All Salmonella serotype were subjected to molecular detection of virulence genes of Salmonella isolates by using invA, stn, ipfA, spvC, sopE and agfA genes. The highest percentage of virulence genes were appear in invA and ipfA genes (20, 18 respectively) while the lowest percentage rate were for spvC and sopE genes (5, 6 respectively). The statistical analysis showed significant differences (P< 0.05) between these genes. The molecular serotyping of Salmonella isolates by using Flic and IE-1 genes revealed Salmonella Typhimurium in 25% percentage (5/20), while all isolates gave negative results for Salmonella Enteritidis showed. The Salmonella isolates under consideration were compared with reference isolates in (NCBI/Gene bank) to find out the identical percentage with these isolates to confirm diagnosis of isolates on the one hand and to doing phylogenetic tree of serotyping of Salmonella isolates on the other hand.It could be concluded that the serotyping and PCR techniques have given a good and accurate results for identification of Salmonella, Salmonella serotypes can be detected by molecular assay, the other parts of imported frozen chickens meat should be preferable than the liver for consumption and the existence of Salmonella in the chickens meats carries risks for consumption to own virulence associated genes which must be controlled.