استمارة مستخلصات رسائل واطاريح الماجستير والدكتوراه فى جامعة البصرة

الكلية: الطب لبيطري اسم الطالب: أسراء فانق جعفر

القسم: الاحياء المجهرية والطفيليات البيطرية العبار عبد العزيز

التخصص: طفيليات الشهائقاجستير

عنوان الرسالة او الاطروحة

دراسة تشخيصية تصنيفية للطفيليات المعوية في البطوالوز في محافظة البصرة/ جنوب العراق

ملخص الرسالة او الاطروحة

أجريت الدراسة الحالية على نوعان من الطيور هي البط والإوز والتي جمعت من اسوق "مدينه البصرة" خلال القترة ما بين تشرين الأول/الكتوبرد 2013 حتى يوليو 2014، إجملي عد 2010، وجد أن 69 منهم كتوا مصابعباتواع مختلف من الطفيليات الناحلية الجزء الأولى من المجهرين للطفيلية في أجهزة مختلفة، من الاعضاء شملت المحدة والأمعاء والحوصلة، القلب، الرئة، الكلي والأعضاء التناسلية ، إيضا أشمل المتحدو الإدانية البطوة الإوزى مع نسبه معدل وشده الإصابة قبل الخطوائية التناتية المنطقة التناقبة المنافقة الكامل المهتولية المهتولية الكامل المهتولية المعتولية المعت

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Title of Thesis

IDENTIFICATION AND TAXONOMICAL STUDY OF GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES IN DUCKS AND GEEZE IN BASRAH GOVERNORATE/SOUTHERN IRAO

Abstract of Thesis

The present study was conducted on the domestic Duck and Geese which were collected from the field and the market of Basrah Government during the period between October 2013 till July 2014, a total number 150 and found that 96 of them were infected with different genus and species of internal parasites. The first part of the study included gross and microscope examination for internal parasites in different organs, like; stomach, intestine, gizzard, heart, lung, kidney and genital organs with monthly variation have been found and a clear differences between infected males and females, duck and geese with prevalence and intensity of infection. The second part make a full taxonomic confirmation to the isolated parasites and the results showed one species of protozoa parasite (coccidian sp), seven different species of digenia trematodes; Dietziella egregia, Neohematotrephus brasilianum, Hypoderaeum conoideum, Psilocollaris sp., Stromitrema sp., Michajlovia migrate, Ptychogonimus megastoma, with percentage of infection varied between 0.66 to 1.33 most of them were recorded for the first time in Irag in these hosts which considered as a new host except been registered Hypoderaeum conoideum. Furthermore, six different species of cestode recognized: Raillietina sp., Sobolevicantus gracilis, Microsomacanthus sp., Tetrabothrius sp., Fimbriaria Jasiolaris and three different species, Diorchis bulbodes, with percentage of infection 30, 19.33, 14, 10, 14, 13.93, 2.22, 6, 14.66 % respectively. Some of were recorded for the first time in Iraq and the host which are considered as a new host. One species of nematode found Heterakis gallinarum found just only one couple. Also, find a larvae of insects in the gizzard of geese. The third part of the study included identifying a histopathological changes which caused by different types of parasites on the internal organs(gizzard, liver, intestine), generally there were found that intestinal tissue of duck infected with Retilling sp. with reactive changes of gland and infiltration of mixed inflammatory cells mainly lymphocytes with degenerative cells and necrosis at epithelial cells. A mucus material vacuolated of epithelium cells and edematous fluid in muscular layer found in small intestine of Duck infected with Psilocollaris sp. While, intestinal tissue of duck with cestoda infection Tetrabothrius sp. showed a reactive changes of gland with infiltration of mixed inflammatory cells mainly lymphocytes and degenerative cells (necrosis) and losses of villi. Also, there are increase amount of mucus goblet cells. The result of liver tissue of geese with cestodes infection Fimbriaria sp. 3 showed a cellular degeneration associated with reactive hepatocytes and vacuolated cells, necrosis (amorphous) with dilated blood vessels. The Intestinal tissue of geese with cestodes infection Microsomacanthus sp. showed a loss of gland associated with necrotic changes of villi and hyperplasic epithelium of glands lining, also, vacuolated in hepatocytes with edematous fluid. While, The gizzard tissue of geese with larva insect showed focal area contain proliferative gland with cystically dilated gland contain homogenous eosinophilia, with cells vacuolated and degenratory myositis. Erosion area of mucosal layer, mucous material epithelial cells found in gizzard of geese with larva insect. A reactive changes of gland and mixed inflammatory cells infiltration mainly lymphocytes with degenerative cells (necrosis) and loss of villi on citation, atrophy of mucosal layer due to slough of villi showed in intestine of duck infected with cestode Diorchis bulbodes. Liver of duck with Diorchis bulbodes infection showed a cellular degeneration in which pale vascular cytoplasm, and loss of unclear outline and necrotic changes associated irregular dilated spaces (vessels) contain RBC, degeneration cells and hemorrhagic area with vacuolated of hepatic cells. Also, a cellular degeneration found in liver which pale vascular cytoplasm, and loss of unclear outline and necrotic changes associated with irregular dilated spaces (vessels) contain RBC and necrotic changes. The Intestinal tissue with reactive changes of gland and mixed inflammatory cells infiltration mainly lymphocytes with degenerative cells (necrosis) and loss of villi on citation, with abscesses of muscular layer due to necrosis epithelial cells found in duck's intestine with Neohematotrephus brasilianum infection. The Fourth part included estimation of protein contain to the cestode Raillietina sp. (0.031 mg/ ml.) and use electrophoresis technique by SDS to found the molecular weights of proteins, and the results showed that three bands of protein with molecular veights ranged between (6-83) Kilodalton