### استمارة مستخلصات رسانل واطاريح الماجستير والدكتوراه في جامعة البصرة

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عنوان الرسالة أو الأطروحة

# تقييم حركة الاهداب في حلقات الرغامي في الدجاج الملقح بلقاح التهاب الشعب الهوائية المعدى في افراخ فروج اللحم

ملخص الرسالة او الاطروحة

#### ذلاص ة

از الة المخاطي الهدبي يلعب دورا محوريا في الدفاع عن الجهاز التنفسي، من الأنف والممرات الهوانية العليا إلى المسالك السفلي. كفاءة إز الة المخاطي الهدبي يعتمد على التوازن والتنسيق المنكامل من ثلاثة مكونات، بما في ذلك حجم ومحتوى سائل السطح التنفسي (المخاط والسائل المحاط بالأهداب)، تركيب الاهداب تردد حركة الاهداب، والتناخل المخاطي الهدبي.

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## Evaluation of Ciliary Movement in Tracheal Rings in an Infectious Bronchitis Vaccinated Broiler Birds

# Abstract of Thesis

## Summary

Mucociliary clearance plays a pivotal role in defending the respiratory system, from the nose and upper airways to the lower tract. The efficiency of mucociliary clearance depends on the balance and integrated coordination of three components, including the volume and composition of the airway surface liquid (mucus and periciliary fluid), ciliary structure and ciliary heating frequency, and mucus—cilia interaction A total of two hundred and fifty one-day old broiler birds have been used in this study. These birds wered divided into 4 experiments to detect ciliary movement, 575 rings (5 rings per birds per slide) have been examined microscopically whereas 115 birds were examined by Carbon Pigment Garrulous . Another 5th experiment was performed to detect histochemical changes of tracheal cilia using special stain (PAS). In this experiment 20 one-day old broiler birds were used. The first experiment was investigated whether an different type of Infectious Bronchitis Virus vaccines (IBV) can affect the cilia of tracheal epithelium of broiler birds, in comparison with ND and AIV vaccines which has been known that no adverse effect on the cilia (positive control), as well as negative unvaccinated control group, The results indicated that ciliary activity of group ND vaccine was 95%, while that of group AI vaccine was 93% whereas the results of the 3 types of IB vaccines were 21%, 33%, 20% for BIVAC1, IBMA5 &IBH120 respectively, while the control was 100%. The second experiment was performed to assess the ciliary activity of three different IB Vaccines (IBMA5, IBH120 and BIVAC1) at different ages. The results indicated that groups which were vaccinated against IB with IBH120, IBMA5 and BIVAC1 vaccines and have been administrated at one - day old showed ciliary activity as 88%, 87%, 91% respectively, while vaccines which have been administrated at 10 day old showed that ciliary activities were 44, 42%, 41% respectively. At 21st day of age, administration of these vaccines resulted in 39%, YA%, 32%. Third experiment was performed to demonstrate whether homologues vaccine has adverse effect on cilia in comparison with heterologous one. The results of this experiment developed that group which has been vaccinated with IBMA5 at both first and tenth day of age (homologues) ciliary activity was 35%, whereas group which has been vaccinated with IBMA5 at first day of age and revaccinated with 4/91 at tenth day of age (heterologous) develop 17% ciliary activity while group which has been vaccinated with IBMA5 at first day of age only (control) develop 85% ciliary activity. In the fourth experiment different methods of vaccination has been used in this experiment, these were eye drop, spray and drinking water) routes of vaccination to display whether the route of vaccination has an effect on ciliary activity, The results were (52%, 63%, 41%, 100) for spraying, drinking water, eve drop % & control respectively. The results of the 5th experiment which was conducted to explore the effect of IB vaccines on the tracheal cilia through histochemical staining (PAS) and histopathological through (H&E) stains indicated that different ciliary changes were indicated by IB vaccines which were ranging from Severe and moderate decilliation of tracheal cilia as shown in histochemical and histopathological sections. The results of this experiment was also indicated (40%, 30%, 97%, 100) for IBMA5 at tenth day of age, IBMA5 at twenty one day of age, ND & control respectively.