Study of Enteropathogenicity of \textit{E. coli}

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Total 125 faecal samples collected from 3-6 month old diarrhoea calves were examined bacteriologically. All the samples yielded \textit{E. coli} (110 isolated). Out of 110 isolates of \textit{E. coli}, 24 isolates were sent to National Salmonella & Escherichia Center, Central Research Institute, Kasauli (H.P) for serotyping. The result of serotyping revealed O12, O15, O49, O75 and O157 strains of \textit{E. coli} whereas 8 isolates were reported as non-\textit{E. coli}. To determine the virulence character of \textit{E. coli} isolates three pathogenicity tests viz. - Congo-red binding test, Rabbit Ligated Illeal Loop (RLIL) and vascular skin permeability test were performed. Only 67 (60.90 percent) isolates of \textit{E. coli} absorbed the CR dye and were considered as enteropathogenic. In RLIL and Skin permeability test, all the 16 isolates of \textit{E. coli} typed by NSEC, CRI Kasauli (H.P) showed enterotoxigenic properties.

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