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Assessment of pathogenicity and tissue distribution of infectious bronchitis virus strains (Italy 02 genotype) isolated from Moroccan broiler chickens

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Avian infectious bronchitis (IB) is one of the most important viral diseases of poultry, affecting chickens of all ages and causing major economic losses in poultry flocks. The aim of this study is to evaluate pathogenicity and tissue distribution of Moroccan Italy 02 genotype of infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). Total 40 one day old specific pathogen free chickens were divided randomly into four groups. Group-1, 2 and 3 were inoculated intra oculo-nasally with 103.5 EID₅₀ of virus and Group-4 was kept as control. Chickens in each group were monitored for 14 days post-infection (dpi). Chickens in all infected groups showed severe respiratory signs which most of them have been reproduced on 2 dpi with varying times of appearance and disappearance. The infected birds appeared lethargic, reluctant to move with specific respiratory signs and macroscopic lesions. The specific histological lesions developed in all infected birds, confirm the ability of the three tested strains to induce severe respiratory disease. The results at 14 dpi also revealed that all strains were able to induce serological response. Virus re-isolation from infected organs and amplification of the viral RNA by real-time PCR proved the presence of the virus in lung and trachea of infected chicks. Neither re-isolation nor significant viral RNA detection were detected in the kidney. These results demonstrated that the three strains Italy 02 genotype emerging in Moroccan poultry farms have a wide distribution for respiratory system without kidney damage and without causing mortality.

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Ulceroglandular tularemia: Clinical course and outcome in 5 cases

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Introduction: Tularemia is an acute febrile zoonosis, which is potential life threatening disease. The most popular clinical form is ulceroglandular.

Materials & Methods: In a period of 8 months (December 2014-July 2015) through the Clinic of Infectious diseases of University Hospital Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, 5 patients with ulceroglandular form of Tularemia were passed; they were 4 men and 1 woman, aged from 52 to 73 years. Clinical, epidemiological, laboratorial and serological investigations were provided.

Results & Discussion: Three of patients were hunters, fired wild rabbits and the rest two took part in breaking up and cooking the game. After an incubation period mean 4.8±1.4 days in all was appeared a primary affect in region of the fingers. Three had redness in eyes, on face and oropharynx. Later on the toxic syndrome a regional painful lymphadenitis was appeared. Two patients had dyspeptic syndrome with vomiting and diarrhea, no appetite. All had enlarged liver, two had scanty maculopapular rash. The diagnosis was proved by degree agglutination type Vidal at the Referent Laboratory of Particularly Dangerous Infection, National Center of Infectious, Parasite Diseases, Sofia. The antibacterial treatment was a combination of 4-quinolones and aminoglycosides. The outcome was favorable in all patients.

Conclusion: Because tularemia is not so common disease, it could be easy left out. It must be suspected when there were unusual temperature, redness in eyes and glandular syndrome with corresponding epidemiological situation.

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