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دقيقم سيرولوجي لقطعان التسمين والتربيه للميكولازما جاليسبتكم
في صعيد مصر

بخيت سالم، عادل سليمان، طلبه يوناني

اشتمل البحث على تقييم بعض الاختبارات السيرولوجية مثل اختبار التلازمن السريع والاختبار الدقيق لمنع لتلازمن الدم، اختبار النمو ظهر في الوقت والتربيه، وكذلك اختبار المانع للميكولازما جاليسبتكم في قطعان التسمين والتربيه، بصعيد مصر، حيث تبين وجود علاقة وثيقة بين هذه الاختبارات لتشخيص عدد ووالميكولازما جاليسبتكم في القطعان المختبرا، وكذلك وجد أن اختبار التلازمن السريع هو الأفضل في تبيان العدو بينما الاختبار الدقيق لمنغع التلازمن الدم يستخدم للتأكد من وجود العدو.
SEROLOGICAL EVALUATION OF BROILER AND COMMERCIAL LAYER FLOCKS FOR MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM INFECTION IN UPPER EGYPT
(With One Table)

By
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SUMMARY

Serological evaluation of Poultry flocks for Mycoplasma gallisepticu m infection in the area of the Upper Egypt was demonstrated by using serum plate agglutination (S P A) together with microhaemagglutination-inhibition (m H I), Growth precipitation (G P) and Growth-inhibition (G I) tests. A good correlation was observed between G P, m H I, S P A and G I-tests for the early confirmation of M. gallisepticum infection in the examined flocks. Results indicated that the S P A test could be utilized for screening while m H I for more confirmation.

INTRODUCTION

Avian mycoplasma organisms are one of the etiological agents for respiratory diseases of poultry not only in Egypt but also throughout the world causing great economic losses.

There are various serological tests used for the diagnosis of the disease, Serum Plate agglutination (SPA) and Haemagglutination (HI) tests which are used routinely to detect antibodies to M. gallisepticum infection (ADLER, 1954; EDMINSTER, 1974; SAHU and OLSON, 1975). Also Growth-precipitation test was employed to evaluate the test reaction in broiler breeder and layer flocks (SAHU and OLSON, 1975), while Growth-inhibition (GI) test was carried out by CLYDE, 1964.

The aim of this work is to detect the status of M. gallisepticum in broiler and layer flocks at the area of the Upper Egypt by using various serological tests and also to determine their efficacy.

MATERIAL and METHODS

Sera and antigens

A total of 375 serum samples were collected from various broiler breeder and layer flocks at the area of Upper Egypt (Assiut, Sowhag and El-Minea governorates).

The sera were tested against M. gallisepticum strain antigen obtained from Salsbury Laboratories, Charles, Iowa, U.S.A., by the serum plate agglutination test that was carried out after ADLER, 1954 and for M. gallisepticum by the Haemagglutination-inhibition (HI-test) that
was conducted after CRAWLEY and FAHEY, 1957. The HI-antigen was supplied by the Mycoplasma section, Animal health research institute, Dokki.

For the Growth-precipitation test, freshly harvested antigens were prepared and used as described by SAHU and OLSON, 1975 and were kept at 20°C before solubilization or concentration, while antigens for the Growth-inhibition test were prepared from the locally isolated M. gallisepticum strain and the test was carried out after CLYDE, 1964.

RESULTS

The results of the serological survey are illustrated in Table (1).

DISCUSSION

From the table it is clear that the serum plate agglutination (SPA) test tends to be more sensitive and high levels of reactors were detected in both broiler and layer flocks. Where the HI-reaction appeared to be more superior than the SPA-test and therefore of great value for the diagnosis of M. gallisepticum infection. High titers of HI-antibodies were detected in broiler flocks (1:640) and (1:80) in layer flocks; also flocks showing high degree of SPA-test positive have usually higher HI-titers.

These results are in agreement with (ROBERTS, et al., 1957; ROBERTS, 1969; VEROMAN and YODER, 1969; SAHU and OLSON, 1975) where the previous authors recorded that after natural or artificial infection with avian mycoplasmas, the antibody response is first detected by SPA-test as early as few days after infection and the HI-test does not become positive until approximately two weeks after infection. Incorporation of the growth-precipitation (GP) test along with SPA and HI-tests would help in correct evaluation of the naturally infected flocks with M. gallisepticum. Also a good correlation between GP, HI and SPA-test for the early confirmation of M. gallisepticum infection in flocks was observed, where precipitating antibodies were detected in all positive serum samples with the SPA and HI-test, that is in agreement with SAHU and OLSON, 1975 who recorded that precipitin antibody remains constant for a long time. Results of the Growth-inhibition (GI) test revealed that the test was sensitive but not specific for detecting types of antibodies, but reliable for diagnosis of M. gallisepticum infection, these results are in confirmation with observations recorded by DIREKS, et al. 1967.

The results of this study indicated that M. gallisepticum is highly spreaded in broiler and layer flocks at the area of the Upper Egypt and also ensure on the importance of the GP-test together with the (m HI) and the (SPA) tests to evaluate poultry flocks for M. gallisepticum infection in case of isolation failure.

REFERENCES


MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM IN CHICKEN


Table (1)
Results of the serological testing of broiler and layer flocks against Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection at the area of Upper Egypt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of the examined flocks</th>
<th>breeds</th>
<th>age of the birds</th>
<th>No. of examined sera</th>
<th>Serological tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SPA test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assiut Breiler</td>
<td>Fayoumi</td>
<td>1:30 days</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.S.L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohag Broiler</td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>1:30 days</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.S.L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Minia Broiler</td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>20-35 days</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lohman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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