Research Paper

Prevalence and Risk Factors Associated with *Cryptosporidium* Infection in Raw Vegetables in Yazd District, Iran.


ABSTRACT

Consumption of raw vegetables is an important route of parasites transmission. It is an important source for foodborne outbreaks in both developed and developing countries, and outbreaks of parasitic diseases in humans. The objective of the present study was to detect the presence of Cryptosporidium oocysts in raw fresh vegetables in Yazd city, Iran, from 2017 to 2018. A total of 275 fresh vegetable samples were collected and tested using a sucrose flotation medium of 1.21 specific gravity and a Modified Ziehl-Nielsen staining procedure. Of the 275 vegetables examined, 85 (31.5%) samples were positive for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Lettuce had the highest rate (n= 16, 47.1%) of contamination with Cryptosporidium oocysts while basil and parsley showed the lowest rates of contamination (n= 6, 20%). There was a significant association between the occurrence of Cryptosporidium oocysts and the investigated vegetable types. According to the locations of the vegetable field, Amir Abad and Bahaman Hospital area had the highest (n: 16, 59.3%) and lowest (n= 5, 18.5%) rates of Cryptosporidium oocysts contamination, respectively. The plant part showed that the root vegetables had the highest contamination rates (n= 41, 45.6%), followed by leafy vegetables (n= 44, 24.4%). The analysis further indicated a significant association between the occurrence of Cryptosporidium oocysts and the route of vegetable consumption. Based on these results, the edible vegetables in Yazd city are one of the potential sources of Cryptosporidium infections in humans. Moreover, the vegetable fields within the city of Yazd are contaminated with Cryptosporidium oocysts which can pose public health problems.

Keywords: Cryptosporidium, Oocysts, Raw vegetables, Yazd city, Iran.
The present study was carried out to detect the streptococci with 310 base per (bp) were detected while 2
Streptococcus agalactiae, Enterococcus faecalis, increased, compared to non-infected fish 15 (39.47%) were
Enterococcus faecalis, species isolated from water samples. Of those 38 positive fish samples, 25 (65.78%) were
Streptococcus. 

**ABSTRACT**

Streptococcosis causes economic losses due to the high mortality in Nile tilapia (Oreochromis
sp.), Rhipicephalus kohlsi (2.33%), Amblyomma variegatum (2.33%), Hya

**Keywords:** Water examination, Tilapia fish, Streptococci, Strep
tococcus iniae, Enterococcus faecalis, Enterococcus faecium.

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Birth weight; Farrowing duration, Sow, Stillbirth, Total born.
A total of 30 seabass (Dicentrarchus labrax) and seabream (Sparus aurata) were purchased from fish markets at Kafr El Sheikh Governorate and subjected to bacteriological examination. The PCR assay was used for the detection of virulence genes (tdh, trh, toxR) in seabass and seabream in fish markets, especially streptomycin-resistant strains that have great public health importance. A total of 30 seabass (9%) and 20 seabream (5%) were resistant to ampicillin, erythromycin, streptomycin, and gentamycin. The present study aimed to determine the prevalence of Vibrio spp. in seabass and seabream in fish markets, especially streptomycin-resistant strains that have great public health importance. A total of 30 seabass (9%) and 20 seabream (5%) were resistant to ampicillin, erythromycin, streptomycin, and gentamycin. The present study indicated that the total prevalence of Vibrio parahaemolyticus (8.3%), Vibrio harveyi (8.3%), Vibrio alginolyticus (5%), and Vibrio mimicus (5%) species was high. The results indicated that the total prevalence of Vibrio parahaemolyticus (8.3%), Vibrio harveyi (8.3%), Vibrio alginolyticus (5%), and Vibrio mimicus (5%) species was high. The results indicated that the total prevalence of Vibrio parahaemolyticus (8.3%), Vibrio harveyi (8.3%), Vibrio alginolyticus (5%), and Vibrio mimicus (5%) species was high.
The main objective of this study was to apply the PCR method for the detection of bcfC gene in Salmonella Typhimurium isolates from duck farms in Egypt. In conclusion, the Egyptian isolates were found to be bcfC positive, which indicates the presence of bcfC gene in the Salmonella Typhimurium isolates. The bcfC gene is an important virulence factor in Salmonella Typhimurium, and its presence in the isolates indicates that these strains are highly pathogenic.

Keywords: Salmonella Typhimurium, PCR, bcfC gene, Egypt.
Tribulus terrestris were observed. The lungs of some mice exposed to cadmium and treated with fruit indicated normal tissue appearance, while others showed large aggregations of lymphocytes between alveolar sacs and thick interalveolar septa. The current study was designed to evaluate the protective effects of fruit (200 mg/kg). The substances were administered orally by stomach tube daily for 10 days. On the last day of the study, the animals were euthanized, and their kidney and lung were sampled for histological study. The kidney tissue in mice exposed to cadmium showed cellular inflammation, necrosis, hyperplasia, and large urinary space in Bowman's capsule in comparison to the normal appearance of tissues in the mice in the other two groups. The large average daily gain was measured during 4-8 weeks (ADG). The traits could be improved by utilizing maximum likelihood. The results revealed that on the post-weaning performances was performed by estimating the genetic capability for their environment correlation between BW at different age ranges were negative, except of those which were positive, but not significant. Additionally, the progeny had higher predicting breeding value (PVB)

Cross-protective of Yolk Immunoglobulin Anti-Hemagglutinin Protein of High Pathogenic Avian Influenza clade 2.3.2 (A/Duck/Sidoarjo/2012) was tested against Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) clade 2.1 (A/Chicken/Blitar/2003) to inhibit AI replication. The effectivity of IgY anti-Hemagglutinin Protein (anti-HA) of High Pathogenic Avian Influenza A subtypes H5N1 Administered on Chicken Infected by High Pathogenic Avian Influenza virus, IgY anti-HA, Immunotherapy, Productivity.

Kahf F, Nouar A, Abu-Zeid A and Khattab A (2020). Assessment of Genetic Capability for Post-Measuring Growth Traits in Reciprocal Cross between Gabali and V-Line bucks Using an Animal Model(Pentadiplandra brazzeana) lactic acid bacteria count, compared to negative control diet. The inclusion of powder to broiler chickens via drinking water (2 g/l) or dry feed (2 g/kg) and comparing the result to the birds fed with the powder in feed and the negative control diet. The low feed conversion ratio was reported with the water supplemented with P. brazzeana powder in water and antibiotic in diet recorded the high live weight and weight gain, compared to the normal appearance of tissues in the mice in the other two groups. The large average daily gain was measured during 4-8 weeks (ADG). The traits could be improved by utilizing maximum likelihood. The results revealed that on the post-weaning performances was performed by estimating the genetic capability for their environment correlation between BW at different age ranges were negative, except of those which were positive, but not significant. Additionally, the progeny had higher predicting breeding value (PVB)

Faecal and blood samples were collected from diarrheic dogs and their role in the transmission of Helicobacter pylori was investigated. Phylogenetic analysis based on partial sequence of this gene was performed on 60 gastric biopsy samples from dog owners and 80 stool samples from dogs and their role in the transmission of Helicobacter pylori was investigated. For this purpose, 60 gastric biopsy samples from dog owners and 80 stool samples from dogs were collected and examined for the presence of Helicobacter pylori 16s rRNA by nested PCR. The PCR positive samples from human and dog isolates were further subjected to partial gene sequencing. Phylogenetic analysis based on partial sequence of this gene was performed.

In conclusion, this study indicated a high prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in owned dogs. The nucleotide sequence of the 16s rRNA gene of human and dog isolates were similar. In conclusion, this study indicated a high prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in owned dogs. The nucleotide sequence of the 16s rRNA gene of human and dog isolates were similar.

Abstract

ABSTRACT
Polycystic ovary syndrome, a common cause of infertility among women in the reproductive age, is associated with high levels of androgens. Recognizing the anti-androgenic effects of spearmint, the present study aimed to evaluate the effects of its hydroalcoholic extract on the levels of luteinizing hormone, follicle-stimulating hormone, and testosterone and ovarian folliculogenesis in normal and letrozole-induced polycystic ovary syndrome rats. Female mature rats were divided into six groups (n=8 per group), as follows: Normal rats (I or Control), normal rats which received 250 mg/kg spearmint extract (II) or 500 mg/kg spearmint extract (III), and PCOS-induced rats (IV), PCOS-induced rats which received 250 mg/kg spearmint extract (V), or 500 mg/kg spearmint extract (VI). At the end of the experiment the animals were euthanized, and then mentioned parameters were evaluated. Administration of spearmint extract to PCOS rats resulted in a decrease of body weight and testosterone level, higher corpus luteum, and lower ovarian cysts and atretic follicles, compared to PCOS rats which received no spearmint. Accordingly, the spearmint can attenuate polycystic ovarian syndrome-related problems, such as a high testosterone level and ovarian cysts.

Keywords: Folliculogenesis, Mentha spicata, Ovary, PCOS, Rat