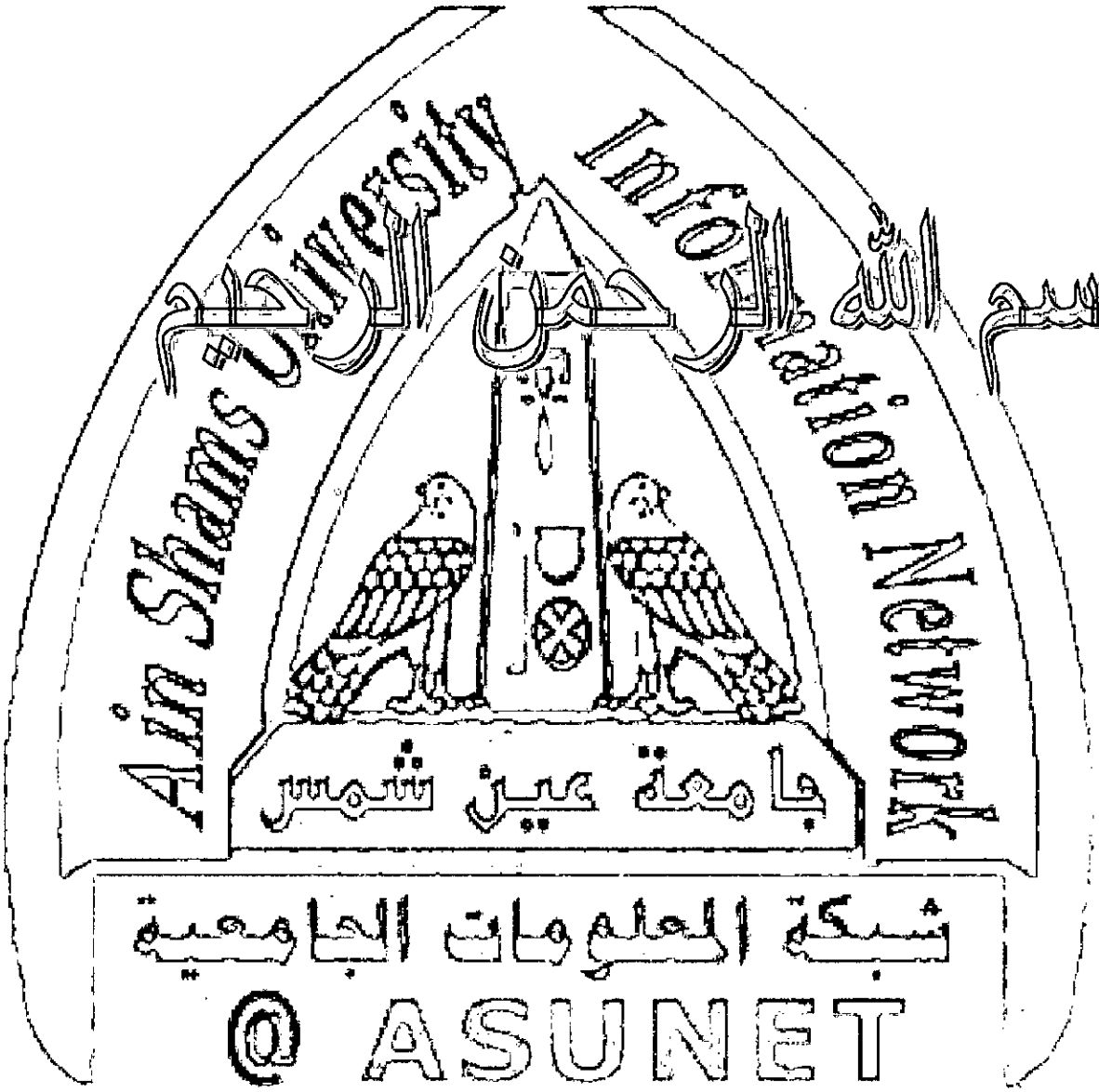
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

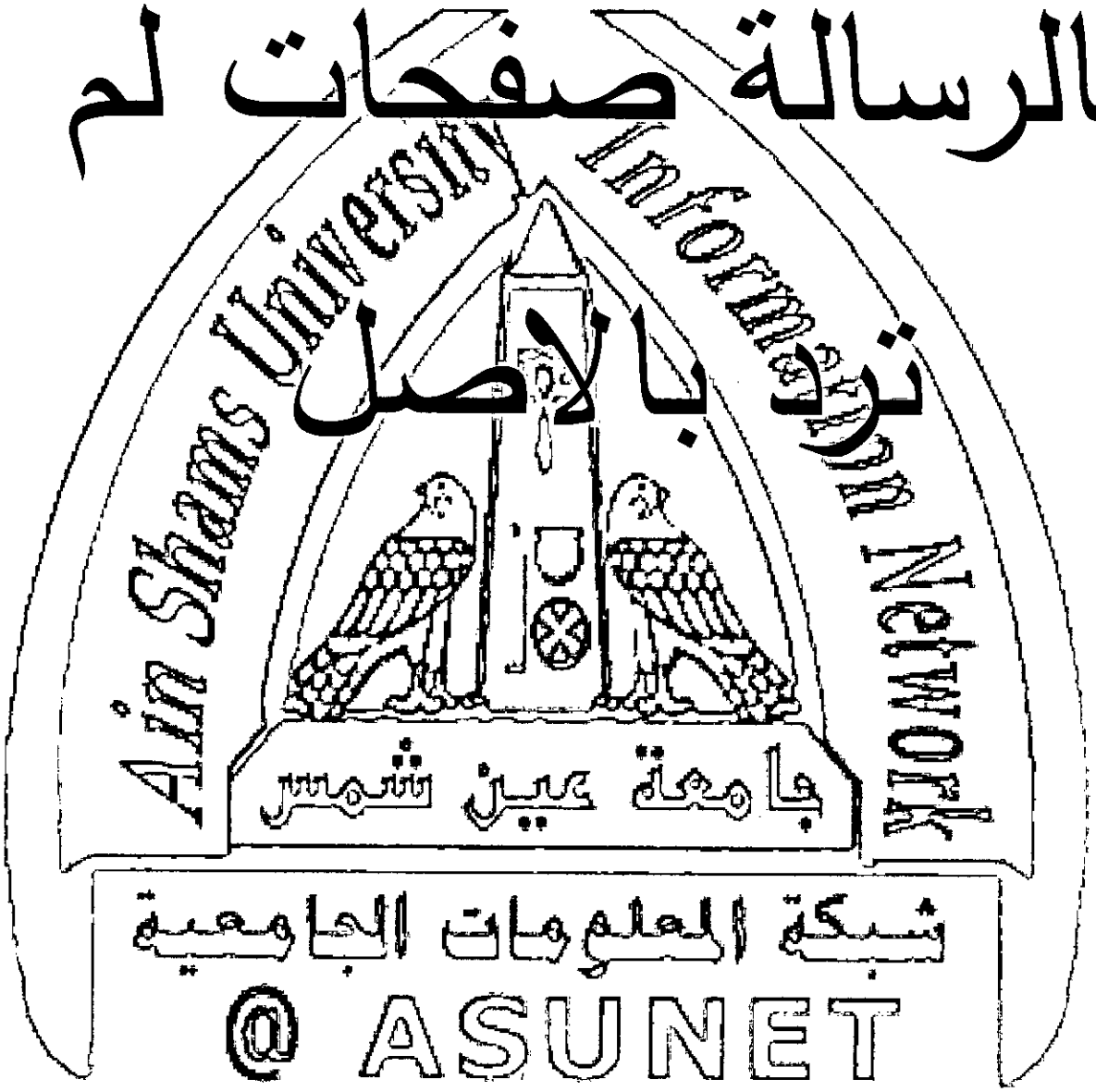
يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



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Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

SOME TOXICOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME MYCOTOXINS

A Thesis Presented
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INTRODUCTION

Aflatoxicosis represents one of the most serious disease of poultry, livestock, companion animals and man **(Edds, 1973).**

The removal of performed aflatoxin from contaminated feed has been a major problem. These toxins are not heat-labile and can survive pelleting and other processing operations. They are non antigenic so vaccination is impossible **Rodricks and Stoloff, 1976).**

Mycotoxins are secondary metabolities produced by many important phytopathogenic and food spoilage fungi including Aspergillus, fusarium and penicillium species **(Sweeney and Dobson, 1999).**

Mycotoxins are a heterogeneous group of secondary fungal metabolities. Their formation in food and feed stuffs is influenced by may factors, including humidity, temperature, pH, oxygen concentration, type of substrate or presence of competitive microflora. Besides the negative effects of mycotoxins on health and performance of farm animals, it is of importance to consider to what extent mycotoxins carried over into edible tissues like meat, milk and eggs when fed to farm animals **(Blank, 2002).**

Mycotoxins contaminate various feed and food commodities, due to the global occurrence of toxigenic mould. They adverse health effects in human and animals. The nature of these toxic effects varies depending on the chemical structure of the toxin. The degree of these adverse effects is not only determined by toxin concentration present in food and feeds, but also by the time of exposure. Whilst in animals, next to acute intoxication, losses in productivity, reduced weight gain and immuno suppression are considered as most important feature of mycotoxicosis **(Fink, 1999).**

Aim of Work

AIM OF WORK

As aflatoxins were not only potent carcinogenic for human and animal but also resulting in an economical loss through cost of treatment and industrial losses and in detoxification. Moreover, impossibility for vaccination and treatment. Using antitoxin may reduce aflatoxin residues in animal tissue and improve animal performance. So we aimed to collect random samples of animal feed (poultry and large animal) and cereal grains (yellow corn and soybean) from different localities in Kalubia and Sharkia governorates and determinate aflatoxins content by HPLC a highly sensitive quantative method. In addition, experimental study was extended to explore the toxic effects of aflatoxins on broiler chicks beside determinate residues of aflatoxin in broiler chicks muscle as it considered a cheap source of protein for Egyptian consumer.