شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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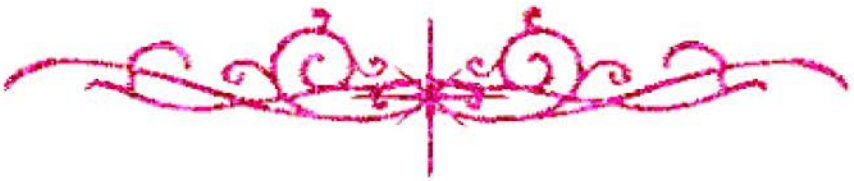
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار

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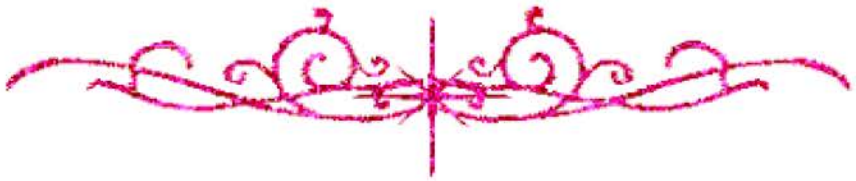
بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON EXPERIMENTAL ENTAMOEBIASIS

Thesis

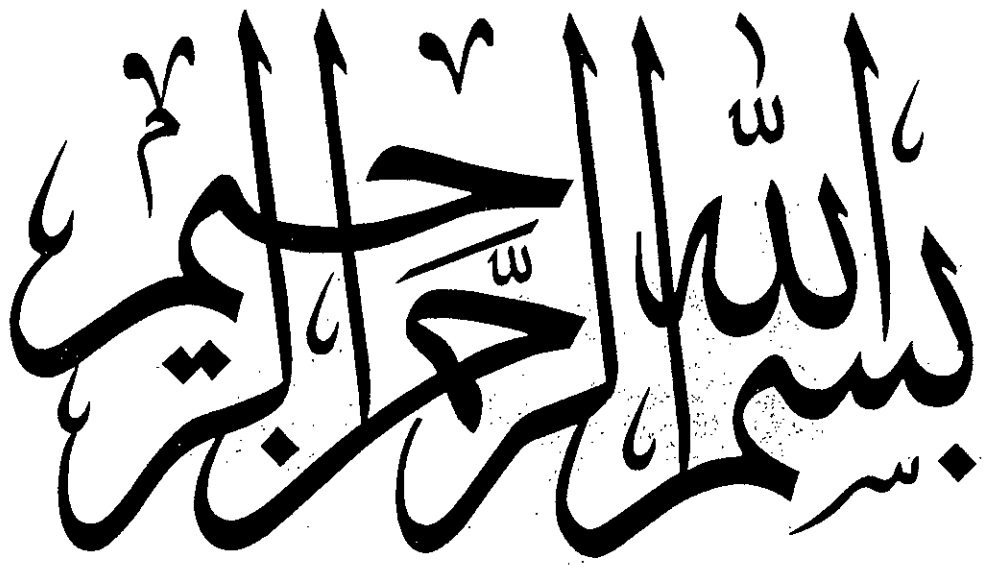
Submitted to the faculty of Science Tanta University
in partial fulfilment for the requirement of
Master Degree in Science
(Zoology - Physiology)

By

Safaa Moustafa Taha Hassan

Zoology Department
Faculty of Science
Tanta University

1998


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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2 - Biochemistry
3 - Histochemistry
4 - German Language
5 - Biological Statistic

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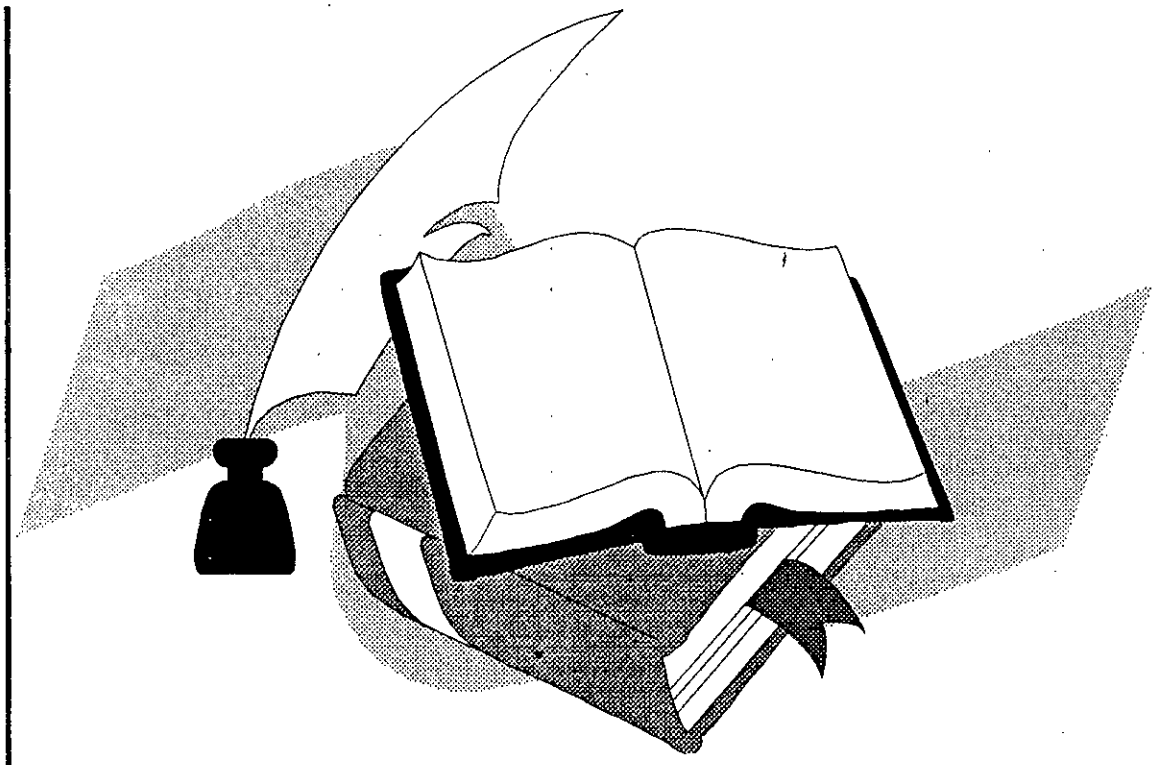

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Amoebiasis, the condition of harbouring the protozoan parasite *Entamoeba histolytica* , is a major health problem throughout the world (Who expert committee report 1969). It affects aproximately 10 % of the world's populations, its prevalence rate being higher in developing and tropical countries (Baveja *et al.,* 1992) . It is an invasive and a destructive parasite that causes substantial worldwide morbidity and mortality (Salata *et al.,* 1985) .

This parasite normally lives and multiplies in the contents of the large intestine of man , under conditions which are not clear, it can invade the tissues, and in this pathogenic form can spread to the liver, lung, brain, skin and other organs (Manson and Apted , 1983; Ohnishi *et al.,*1994; Forcada *et al.,*1995) . The initiation of invasive amoebiasis may result from the rupture of a host-parasite equilibrium that is maintained while *E. histolytica* is restricted to a commensal phase (Ahmed *et al.,*). For this reason, the emphasis of recent investigators has concentrated on the study of parasite virulence factors (Orozco *et al.,* 1983) .

Exposure to infectious contact with *E. histolytica* occurs at all ages, with a higher frequency at school age (Sierra *et al.,*1992 ; Caballero *et al.,*1994) .

The clinical diagnosis of *E.histolytica* infection is easily confirmed by demonstrating the parasite in the stool by parasitologic examination, concentration technique have been reported very helpful in parasitological diagnosis, (Faust *et al.*, 1938; Ritchie, 1948; Tobie *et al.*, 1951). In order to support the morphological means of diagnosis, several investigators have attempted to develop simple and reliable serologic methods for the diagnosis of amoebiasis, which are particularly useful in intestinal and extraintestinal forms of amoebiasis (Kessel *el al.*, 1961; Neal *et al.*, 1968 ; Juniper and Minshew , 1969 ; Prakash *et al.*, 1969 ; Krupp, 1970; Knobloch and Mannweiler; Baveja *et al.*, 1991). Serological tests for amoebiasis are valiable screening procedures for patients suspected of amoebic disease. These tests are particularly helpful when interfering substances invalidate adequate parasitological diagnosis. It would be of prime importance when extraintestinal amoebic disease may be present, and also in complicated cases (Juniper *et al.*, 1972) . There is a high positive correlation between the virulence of *E.histolytica* and the positive serological tests, it appeared expedient to suggest that when tissue invasion occurs, antigens could gain access to the circulation and produce its homologous antibodies (Kim and Finkelsteiun , 1978).

An amoebiasis serology evaluation study has been carried on for several years as an informal cooperative effort between several interested investigators, working in this field . The types of immunological tests which have been utilized in practical or experimental studies on parasitic infection included , complement