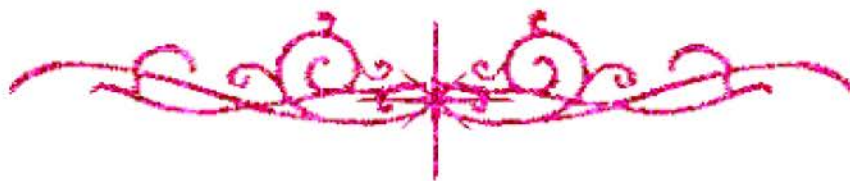


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

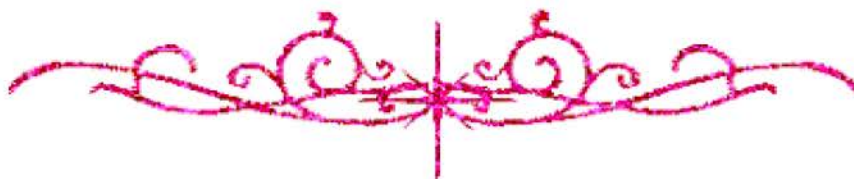
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



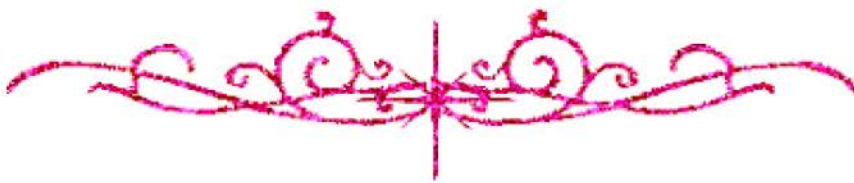
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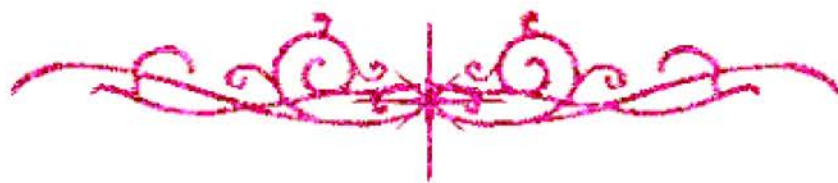


بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



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Cairo University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Department of Zoonoses

**PREVALENCE OF FASCIOLIASIS IN FARM ANIMALS AND
MAN, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PLANTS INVOLVED IN
THE TRANSMISSION CYCLE**

Thesis

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
A. Fascioliasis in animals and humans	3
A.1. Life cycle of <i>Fasciola gigantica</i>	3
A.2. Prevalence of fascioliasis	4
A.2.1. In cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats	4
A.2.2. Fascioliasis in equines	14
A.2.3. Fascioliasis in human	19
B. <i>Lymnaea</i> species act as an intermediate host for fascioliasis	24
B.1. Role of lymnaea species snails in the epidemiology of fascioliasis	24
B.2. Role of snails immunity against invasive miracidia	30
C. Plants as a source of infection for fascioliasis	33
D. ELISA in diagnosis of fascioliasis	40
MATERIALS AND METHODS	52
Materials	52
A. Copro-serological examination	52
A.1. Samples from human beings	52
A. 2. Samples from animals	52
B. Plants examination	53
C. Laboratory experiment	54
Methods	55
A. Copro-serological examination	55
A.1. Coprological examination	55

A.2. Serological examination	55
A.2.I. Serum preparation	55
A.2.II. Preparation of crude worm antigens	56
A.2.III. Preparation of <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> excretory- secretory antigen (ES antigen)	56
A.2.IV. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	57
B. Examination of vegetables	59
C. Laboratory experiment	60
C.1. Role of different snails in transmission of <i>Fasciola</i> <i>gigantica</i> infection	60
C.1.a. Collection of snails	60
C.1.b. Maintaining of snails in the laboratory	60
C.1.c. Production of laboratory breeding snails	61
C.1.d. Experimental infection of laboratory bred snails	61
C.1.e. Infection of laboratory bred snails	62
C.1.f. Examination of the infected snails	63
C.1.g. Histological section of snail	63
C.2. Infection of rabbits	64
RESULTS	66
DISCUSSION	87
CONCLUSION	101
SUMMARY	103
REFERENCES	106
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Checker board titration of ELISA (positive control sera)	67
2 The sensitivity of crude and E/S <i>F. gigantica</i> antigens for serodiagnosis of naturally infected hosts with <i>F. gigantica</i> ...	68
3 The coprological and P/M examination of the farm animals and man	69
4 Optical density (OD) positive readings using crude and E/S <i>Fasciola</i> antigens in different farm animals and man	69
5 Prevalence rates of encysted metacercariae in the different plants collected from Cairo, Giza and El-Fayoum	76

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1 Evaluation of sensitivity of crude and E/S <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> antigens for serodiagnosis of naturally infected buffaloes	70
2 Evaluation of sensitivity of crude and E/S <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> antigens for serodiagnosis of naturally infected cattle	71
3 Evaluation of sensitivity of crude and E/S <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> antigens for serodiagnosis of naturally infected sheep	72
4 Evaluation of sensitivity of crude and E/S <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> antigens for serodiagnosis of naturally infected goats	73
5 Evaluation of sensitivity of crude and E/S <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> antigens for serodiagnosis of naturally infected equines	74
6 Evaluation of sensitivity of crude and E/S <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> antigens for serodiagnosis of naturally infected human	75
7 Watercress showing infection by encysted metacercariae	77
8 Lettuce leaf showing infection by encysted metacercariae	78
9 <i>Fasciola</i> egg of infected animals	79
10 <i>Fasciola</i> egg showing miracidium during hatching process ..	79
11 The miracidium stage	80

12	The redial stage	80
13	The cercarial stage of <i>Fasciola</i>	81
14	The encysted metacercariae of <i>Fasciola</i>	81
15	Rabbit liver showing degenerative changes	82
16	Inflammatory reaction of the tested snails against <i>F. gigantia</i> miracidia after 2 hrs and 2 days post infection	83
17	Severe distribution in snails of <i>L. cailliaudi</i> hepatopaneas as result of <i>F. gigantica</i> rediae at 4 weeks post infection and another <i>L. cailliaudi</i> showing normal hepatopaneas	84
18	Tissue reaction in <i>B. alexandrina</i> snail foot after 2 weeks post infection by miracidia of <i>F. gigantica</i> miracidia	85



INTRODUCTION

disorders of cirrhosis and primary carcinoma of the liver (*Perry et al., 1972*). These observations, thus, make serological diagnosis an attractive alternative.

Fascioliasis is a saprometazoonosis where the parasite needs an invertebrate intermediate host to complete its epidemiologic cycle of transmission and the common source of infection was found to be green vegetables contaminated by encysted metacercariae (*Sadykov, 1988*).

In view of the aforementioned fact, the present study is an attempt to spot light on the copro-seroprevalence of fascioliasis in different animal species (cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat and equine) and man as well as to compare and evaluate between two *Fasciola gigantica* antigens (crude and excretory / secretory antigens) in the diagnosis of fascioliasis by using ELISA, which is considered as the most sensitive test, allowing to early diagnosis and treatment before liver damage is too advanced. Also, the study was aimed to determining the percentage of infection of different plants by the encysted metacercariae which is the common source of infection for fascioliasis. The present study also investigated the role of *Lymnaea cailliaudi* in the epidemiological cycle of infection among other types of snails tested in this study.

