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| Detection of Respiratory Syncytial virus infection in infants and calves in Iraq | | | | Thesis Title |
| 2007 | | | | Year |
| Respiratory syncytial virus is a major cause of viral lower respiratory tract infection among infant and calves. The study recorded presence of Human and Bovine respiratory syncytial virus among infant and calves suffering from upper and lower respiratory tract infection in Iraq. Also detection of both human and Bovine RSV antibodies, diagnosis of viral antigen and isolation of both viruses from collected specimens.  The antiBRSV was detected in 210 sample of serum collected from calves with different ages and no previous history of BRSV vaccination. The antiBRSV were detected in healthy newborn calves after feeding colostrums', in calves with different stages of respiratory tract infection and in calves which were suffering from diarrhea followed by severe respiratory tract infection.  The antiHRSVwere detected in 184 serum samples of infants with or without respiratory tract infection, and also in infants with different types of cancer. Human antigen was detected in 45% of nasal and throat secretion collected from infants with respiratory tract infection. also BRSV antigen detected in 53% of nasal swabs samples.  Human RSV was isolated in HEP-2cell line from infant with respiratory tract infection. the viral cytopathic effect were detected on 3rd with characteristic giant cell or syncytia, however BRSV was also isolated in secondly fetal kidney cell culture and the CPE appear in 6th passage of viruse,bouth isolate were identified by using homologous reference antiserum and indirect immunoflurescent technique and neutralization test.  Experimental infection of mice with both viruses reveled histological changes in infected lung mainly characterized with evidence of acute interstitial pneumonia. | | | | Abstract |