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| **Pathological and Haematological Changes of Experimentally Infected Layers With *Listeria monocytogenes.*** | | | | Thesis Title |
| 2008 | | | | Year |
| Abstract  The object of this study was focused on transmission of *Literia monocytogenes* through layer body , the role of this birds in the spread of this bacteria and the effect of experimentally infection dose of the layer orally on bacteria transmitted to eggs ,egg components and internal organs , also pathological changes , blood parameters and immunological indicators . A total of 45 layer were distributed into three groups and each group to three replicates (15 layer per replicate) cosnsisted of T1 (control group free of infection ) , T2 and T3 were orally experimentally infected by 1x105 and 1x1010 (CFU \ ml \ hen of *L. monocytogenes* .  Results indicated that *.L. monocytogenes* were isolated from ovary, oviduct, uterus, proventiculous, gizzard, heart, liver, spleen, intestine and cecum after 3, 6, 9, 15and 21 days of experimentally infection and the lowest isolated rate from T2 group compared with T3 group .Also , the bacteria were isolated from egg shell , shell membrane and egg albumen of eggs produced from T2 and T3 group layers after 3, 6, 9, days and the isolation rate decreased gradually from the three components of the egg after 15 days ,when as the isolation from yolk membrane , yolk fluid and germinal cell after 6 days of infection and decreased gradually after 21 days .  The results of blood tests showed that T1 layer predominant in P.C.V. , Hb , and R.B.Cs. after 6 days of experimentally infection and this differences disappeared after 35 days , when as the differences in W.B.C.s appeared after 9 days and total protein concentration after 21 days and disappeared after 42 days of experimentally infection with no statistically differences in uric acid concentration .  Blood serum transferring increased in T2 and T3 groups after 3, 6 and 9 days of experimentally infection and this differences were disappeared at 21 days, when as the differences between T2 ,T3 and T1 in blood serum γ-globulin and hetrophils \lymphocytes ratio were at 21 days of experimental infection and the predominant of T2 and T3 groups on T1 group in this parameters still going through 35 and 42 days after experimental infection and there were no effect due to infection dose.  The early histopathological changes of T2 and T3 layers (3, 6 days post-infection) revealed acute suppurative necrotizing inflammation, later on (9.15,21 days post-infection) pyogranulomatous reaction were developed within most examined internal organs . At 35, 42 days post infection mild histopathological changes were observed which characterized by lymphoid hyperplasia in spleen and lymphocyte infiltration around blood vessels and in the stromal tissue and most examined organs. | | | | Abstract |