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| University of Baghdad | | | | | | |
| Veterinary Medicine | | | | | | College Name |
| Unit of Zoonotic Diseases | | | | | | Department |
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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Estimation of the prevalence of Mycobacteria in domestic pigeon and local chickens in some area of Baghdad Government | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Basrah Journal of Veterinary Research | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| Vol. 10 No. 1 | | | | | | Volume,Number |
| 116 – 124 | | | | | | Page |
| 2011 | | | | | | Year |
| This study was designated to determine the prevalence of Mycobacteria in domestic pigeon and local chickens ,107rectal swabs were collected,86swab from pigeon,21 swab from chickens different area of Baghdad( Al-saydyia,Al-bayaa,Al-amyria ,Hayfa street) during period between October / 2008 – may /2009 ,the swabs were cultured on special media for the *mycobacteria* ( Lowenstein- Jenson media) and incubated at 42 c° for 8 weeks. Diagnosis of mycobacteria was based on rate of growth ,charasteristics of bacterial colonies ,direct microscopic examination by acid fast stain and the ability of production of chromogenes. The results reveld isolation of mycobacteria species which appeared during 2-8 weeks ,the colony morphology accepted with colony morphology of mycobacteria spp. Which are non- chromogenic after exposure to strong light. Also the results reveled 11 of 107 sample (10.3%) were found positive for pathogenic Mycobacteria . one isolate (5%) during December ,5isolate (29.4%) during February.while 2 isolates(14.2%) during April , and 2isolates (13.3%) during May.From chicke one isolate was recovered (4.8%) during May also. From this study we concluded that domestic pigeon and local chickens are important sources for dissemination of mycobacterial infections and these birds have long life which helpe continouse transportation of infections to humanse &animals. | | | | | | Abstract |

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| **Professor** | | **Assistant Professor** | **Lecturer** | **Assistant Lecturer** | | Career |
| Isolation and identification of some salmonella serotypes caused paratyphoid infections in broiler and layers chicken | | | | | | Research Title |
| Single |  | | | | Shared name | Shared or Single |
| Basrah Journal for Veterinary Researches | | | | | | Published Journal title |
| Vol. 8 No. 2 | | | | | | Volume,Number |
|  | | | | | | Page |
| 2009 | | | | | | Year |
| To determine the prevalence of Salmonella spp in broiler and layer flocks in Baghdad, out of 201 specimens from dead or survive birds 13 isolates (6.46%) of Salmonella were isolated and identified these where sent to the central heath laboratory for serological classification 5 serotypes were determined Salmonella typhlmurium 1 isolate (7.69%), Salmonella enteritidis 6 isolates (46.15%), 4 isolates Salmonella branderup (30.76%), 1 isolates Salmonella mbandaka (7.69%) and 1 isolate of Salmonella typhimurlum var Copenhagen(1.69%).  Results revealed that S.enteritidis and S.branderup were the commonest serotypes isolated from the birds' flocks under investigation and the highest salmonella rate was obtained from liver samples followed by intestinal content while the lowest was detected in the rectal swabs.  From our study, we concluded that the broiler and layer flocks where the most important source for Salmonella in Iraq that most serotypes, which were isolated in our study had been isolated from patients infected with salmonella in Iraq. | | | | | | Abstract |