Author:	Ihab Mahmoud Ahmed Helal
Title:	Studies upon some bacterial isolates affecting quails
Faculty:	Veterinary Medicine, Suez Canal University
Department:	Wildlife Management and Zoo Medicine
Location:	Ismailia
Degree:	M VSc
Date:	Monday- 6/ 8/ 2007
Language:	English
Supervision committee:	Dr. Gamal Gomaa Medani Ass. Prof. and Chairman of Wildlife Management and Zoo Medicine Department. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Suez Canal University Dr. Mohamed Abd- El- Haleem Mostafa Lecturer of Wildlife Management and Zoo Medicine Department. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Suez Canal University Prof. Dr. Sohair Shokry Elias Chief Researcher Animal Health Research Inisitute, Dokki- Giza
	English Abstract
	A total number of 180 quails were collected from different quail farms and submitted for bacteriological, histopathological examination and antibiotic sensitivity for the isolated bacteria. Bacteriological examination of lung, liver, intestine and muscles revealed that out of 60 examined apparently healthy quails, 28 birds (46.7%) proved to be bacteriologically positive. 120 diseased quails were suffering from stunted growth, ruffled feathers and in some cases, diarrhea, respiratory manifestations and high mortalities, Out of them 119 birds (99.2%) proved to be bacteriologically positive. The bacteriological identification of apparently healthy quails revealed the isolation of of E. coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella, Strept. pyogenes, Pseudomonas aeroginosa and Proteus mirabilis as 26 (43.3%), 10 (16.7%), 4 (6.7%), 3 (5%), 3 (5%) and 3 (5%) respectively, the number of positive cases was 28 (46.7). While the bacteriological examination of the diseased quails revealed the isolation of E. coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella, Strept. pyogenes, Pseudomonas aeroginosa and Proteus mirabilis as 66 (55%), 60 (50%), 28 (23.3%), 10 (8.3%), 61 (50.8%) and 21 (17.5%) respectively (7.3%). Histopathological examination of liver showed different degrees of degenerations and necrosis. Lungs showed pneumonia, mainly fibrinous pneumonia, recent and old granulomatous reactions were also seen in some lungs. Intestine showed different degrees of catarrhal enteritis. The antibiotic sensitivity tests revealed that, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamycin and Tobramycin were the most effective antibiotics for E. coli, while Erythromycin and Cefotaxime were the most effective antibiotics for Staphylococcus aureus, moreover, Ciprofloxacin and Gentamycin were the most effective antibiotics for Salmonella, Tetracyclin and Doxicyclin were the most effective antibiotics for Streptococcus pyogenes, while Gentamycin and Ciprofloxacin were the most effective antibiotics for Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Ciprofloxacin and Tobramycin were the most effective antibiotics for Proteus mirabilis.
Key words	quail+ bacterial+ diseases

CONTENTS