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Occurrence of foodborne pathogen in some types of soft cheese in local market

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LIST OF CONTENTS

Title	Page
1- Introduction	1-2
2- Review of Literature	3-19
1.2 incidence of E.coli in soft cheese	3
2.2 phenotypic character of E.coli	13
3.2 in vitro antimicrobial sensitivity	13
4.2 genotypic detection of virulence genes of E.coli	14
5.2 public health importance	19
3- Materials and methods	20-28
4- Results	29-34
5- Discussion	35-43
6- Conclusion and – Recommendations	44-45
7- Summary	46-47
8- References	48-68
9- Arabic summary	1

List of tables

Table No	title	Page No
1	Incidence of E.coli isolated from soft cheeses in El- Gharbia Governorate .	29
2	Regional Incidence of E.coli isolated from soft cheeses in El- Gharbia Governorate .	30
3	Biochemical tests	31
4	Results of serological identification of <i>E. coli</i> isolates.	31
5	Antimicrobials sensitivity results for <i>E. coli</i> isolates.	32
6	Results of molecular identification of <i>stx1</i> , <i>eae</i> A and <i>fim</i> H genes of <i>E. coli</i>	32

List of figures

Figure no	Title	Page no
1	Figure (1): Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR amplified products of the virulence gene. For <i>Stx1</i> gene Were Negatives.	33
2	Figure (2): Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR amplified products of the virulence gene. Lane L: DNA molecular size marker (100bP), lane Pos: Positive control, lane Neg: Negative control, Lane 1,2,3,4,5,6,7: for detections of <i>Fim H</i> virulence gene of <i>E. coli</i> . The size in base pairs (508bP) of PCR products is indicated for the bands. All seven isolates were positives.	33
3	Figure (3): Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR amplified products of the virulence gene. Lane L: DNA molecular size marker (100bP), lane Pos: Positive control, lane Neg: Negative control, Lane 2,3: <i>Eae A</i> positives virulence genes of <i>E. coli</i> . The size in base pairs (248bP) of PCR products is indicated for the bands.	34

7- Summary

This study was carried out to investigate isolations and serological identification of pathological pathotypes of *Escherichia coli* from Kareish, Tillage, and Damietta types of cheeses in El _Gharbia governorate; as well as molecular identifications of some virulence genes from the isolated strains. One hundred and fifty samples of soft cheese, including 50 of each Kareish cheese, Damietta cheese, and Tallga cheese were collected from supermarkets, dairy shops, and street vendors at El- Gharbia governorate.

Microbiological examination of the examined samples revealed that *E. coli* could be detected in 54%, 42%, and 32% of examined Kareish cheese, Damietta cheese , and Tallage cheese samples, respectively. Serological typing of isolated strains of *E. coli* proved that they belong to Six Serotypes : O1119, O111, O86, O18, O128, and O124).

The Serologically Identified Pathotypes Of *E. coli* Isolates From Some Types Of Soft Cheese Were: (O119) (**EPEC**) Enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli*, (111)

(**EHEC**) Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*,(O86) Enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli*, (O 18) (**Ex PEC**) Extraintestinal pathogenic *Escherichia coli*,(**O128**) (**Atypical EPEC**) **Atypical EPEC** *Escherichia coli*, (**O124**) (**EIEC**) Entero Invasive *Escherichia coli*. *E. coli* infections from contaminated cheeses surely constitute the publics hazards of living creatures especially in humans likes meningeal encephalitis, pyelonephritis, hepatitis, pneumonitis, pleurisy, pericarditis, peritonitis, osteomyelitis an appendicitis.

And even causes outbreaks and death of the consumers because cheeses eating without further heating for pasteurizations.

On the other hand, molecular identifications of some virulence genes from the isolated strains. *stx1* gene was negative in all examined sample ; *eae A* gene were detected in 28.5% of examined sample, while *fim H* gene was discovered in all samples.

In conclusion, isolation of EPEC serogroups from domestic soft cheese represents a potential, as well as an indication, of the presence of other enteropathogenesis. Although recent studies on virulence factors indicate that not all EPEC strains can attaching /effacing lesion, it is however believed that a high prevalence of contamination with EPEC strains increases the risk of infection for children, due to the consumption of domestic soft cheese. It seems that further epidemiological investigations are needed to reveal the importance of contamination in domestic soft cheese in this area of Egypt.