LIST OF CONTENTS

No	Title	Page
I-	INTRODUCTION	1
2-	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
2.1.	Yeast classification and identification	4
2.1.1.	Classification of yeast	4
2.1.2.	Conventional and commercial methods of yeast identification	6
2.2.	Yeast infection in cattle	10
2.2.1.	Yeast infection in cow	10
2.2.1.1	Mastitis	10
2.2.1.2	Gastrointestinal infection in calves	14
2.2.1.3	Abortion and reproductive disorders	16
2.2.1.4	Respiratory infection	17
2.2.2.	Yeast infection in buffaloes	19
3-	MATERIAL AND METHODS	25
3.1.	MATERIAL	25
3.1.1.	Samples	25
3.1.1.1.	Milk samples	25
3.1.1.2.	Rectal swabs	26
3.1.1.3.	Nasal swabs	26
3.1.1.4.	Vaginal swabs	26
3.1.2.	Media	26

- 3.1.2.1. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar Medium with chloramphenicol
- 3.1.2.2. Rice agar
- 3.1.2.3. Sabouraud broth
- 3.1.2.4. Sugar Fermentation media
- 3.1.2.5. Sugar assimilation media
- 3.1.3. Stains and wet preparation
- 3.1.4. API 20 C Aux
- 3.2. Methods
- 3.2.1. Collection of samples
- 3.2.1.1. Collection of milk samples
- 3.2.1.2. Collection of rectal swabs:
- 3.2.1.3. Collection of nasal swabs:
- 3.2.1.4. Collection of vaginal swabs:
- 3.2.2. Isolation of yeast
- 3.2.2.1. Direct microscopic examination of collected samples
- 3.2.2.1.1. Microscopic examination of milk samples
- 3.2.2.1.2. Microscopic examination of rectal swabs
- 3.2.2.1.3. Microscopic examination of nasal swabs
- 3.2.2.1.4. Microscopic examination of vaginal swabs
- 3.2.2.2. Cultivation of samples on SDA
- 3.2.2.2.1. Cultivation of milk samples
- 3.2.2.2.2. Cultivation of rectal swabs
- 3.2.2.2.3. Cultivation of nasal swabs
- 3.2.2.2.4. Cultivation of vaginal swabs
- 3.2.3. Identification of isolated yeasts

Conventional methods for identification		33
Morphological characters of yeast		33
Gross appearance of yeast colonies		33
Direct microscopic appearance		34
Microscopical examination on Rice agar		34
Physiological properties of yeast		34
Sugar fermentation		34
Sugar assimilation test		34
API 20 C system for identification of yeast		35
RESULTS		37
Isolation of yeast from diseased buffaloes samples		37
Isolation of yeast from apparently healthy buffaloes samples		37
Identification of yeast isolates:		39
Identification of yeast isolates into genera		43
Identification of yeast isolates obtained from mastitic milk		44
Identification of yeast isolates obtained from normal milk		46
Identification of yeast isolates obtained from rectal samples of		
diarrhoeic buffaloes		47
Identification of yeast isolates obtained by rectal swabs from		
apparently healthy calves.		49
Identification of yeast isolated from nasal swabs of diseased		
buffaloes.		51
Identification of yeast isolated from nasal swabs of apparently		
healthy buffaloes.		53
	 Morphological characters of yeast Gross appearance of yeast colonies Direct microscopic appearance Microscopical examination on Rice agar Physiological properties of yeast Sugar fermentation Sugar assimilation test API 20 C system for identification of yeast RESULTS Isolation of yeast from diseased buffaloes samples Identification of yeast isolates: Identification of yeast isolates obtained from mastitic milk Identification of yeast isolates obtained from normal milk Identification of yeast isolates obtained from rectal samples of diarrhoeic buffaloes Identification of yeast isolates obtained by rectal swabs from apparently healthy calves. Identification of yeast isolated from nasal swabs of diseased buffaloes. Identification of yeast isolated from nasal swabs of apparently 	 Morphological characters of yeast Gross appearance of yeast colonies Direct microscopic appearance Microscopical examination on Rice agar Physiological properties of yeast Sugar fermentation Sugar assimilation test API 20 C system for identification of yeast RESULTS Isolation of yeast from diseased buffaloes samples Isolation of yeast isolates: Identification of yeast isolates obtained from mastitic milk Identification of yeast isolates obtained from normal milk Identification of yeast isolates obtained from rectal samples of diarrhoeic buffaloes Identification of yeast isolates obtained by rectal swabs from apparently healthy calves. Identification of yeast isolated from nasal swabs of diseased buffaloes.

- 4.2.8. Identification of yeast isolates obtained from vaginal swabs of diseased buffaloes
- 4.2.9. Identification of yeast isolated from vaginal swabs of apparently healthy buffaloes

5- DISCUSSION

6- SUMMARY

7-

REFERENCES

ARABIC SUMMARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADO	Adonitol
API 20	Yeast identification system
ARA	Arabinose
DNA	Deoxy ribonucleic acid
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization.
GAL	Galactose
Glu	Glucose
Gly	Glycerol
Gt	Germ tube
KOH solution	Potassium hydroxide solution.
MAL	Maltose
MLZ	Melezitose
Nacl	Sodium chloride
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PM	Post mortem
r. p. m	Revolution per minute
RAF	Raffinose
Rap.ID	Rapid identification system
rRNA	Ribosomal ribonucleic acid
SAC	Saccharose
SDA	Sabouraud Dextrose Agar Medium
SDA +C	Sabouraud Dextrose Agar Medium with chloramphenicol

TRE	Trehalose
UYT	Uni Yeast Tek kit
XLT	Xylitol
Xyl	Xylose
2KG	2 Keto D-gluconate

SUMMARY

According to the present study a total of 420 samples collected from diseased and apparently normal buffaloes were cultured on SDA with chloramphenicol for mycological examination. The results revealed 186 yeast isolates.

From diseased buffaloes, 117 yeast isolates were obtained from 240 samples with an incidence of 48.75% while from 180 normal cases 69 yeast isolates were obtained with an incidence of 38.33%.

Out of 120 milk samples of mastitic buffaloes, 27 isolates of yeast were obtained and identified into 4 genera as *Candida* (18), *Rhodotorula* (5), *Saccharomyces* (2) and Trichosporon (2). From 60 milk samples of normal udder 12 yeast isolates obtained and identified into genera as *Candida* (3), *Cryptococcus* (4), *Rhodotorula* (2), *Geotrichum* (2) and *Trichosporon* (1).

Out of 60 rectal swabs samples of buffalo calves with diarrhoea, 54 isolates of yeast were obtained and identified into 4 genera namely *Candida* (46), *Rhodotorula* (4), *Trichosporon* (2) and *Saccharomyces* (2). From 60 apparent healthy calves from rectal swab examination 36 yeast isolates were recovered and identified as Candida (24), *Rhodotorula* (6), *Trichosporon* (4) and *Geotrichum* (2).

Out of 30 nasal swabs samples collected from buffaloes with respiratory manifestation, 18 yeast isolates were obtained and identified into 4 genera as *Candida* (8), *Trichosporon* (4), *Rhodotorula* and *Cryptococcus* (3 each), from 30 samples collected from apparently normal animal from nasal swab, 15 yeast isolates were obtained which identified into 4 genera mainly *Candida* (6), *Rhodotorula* (6), *Trichosporon* and *Cryptococcus* (2).

From 30 vaginal swabs of buffaloes with reproductive disorder, 18 yeast isolates were obtained and identified into 4 genera as *Candida* (13), *Rhodotorula* and *Geotrichum* 2 for each and *Trichosporon* (1). While from 30 vaginal swabs of normal buffaloes 6 yeast isolates were obtained represented only 2 genera of yeast, *Candida* (3 isolates) and *Rhodotorula* (3 isolates).

All the isolated yeasts were identified by conventional methods including (gross appearance of colonies, microscopic examination on rice agar, sugar fermentation and assimilation) and by commercial method of API 20 C system. By the two methods, the isolated yeast were identified into species named *C. albicans* (9), *C. parapsilosis* (5), *C. tropicalis* (2), *C.krusei* (2), *C. zeylanoides* (3), *Cr. laurentii* (4), *Geotrichum penicillatum* (2), *Rhodotorula glutinis* (4), *Rhodotorula rubra* (3), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (2) and *Trichosporon cutaneum* (3) in both mastitic and normal milk samples.

Concerning with yeast isolated from diarrhoeic and non diarrhoeic rectal swabs, they were identified into *C. albicans* (25), *C. parapsilosis* (12), *C. tropicalis* (11), *C.krusei* (7), *C. guilliermondii* (2), *C. famata* (8), *C. ciferrii* (2), *C. kefyr* (3), *Geotrichum candidum* (2), *Rhodotorula glutinis* (6) *Rhodotorula minuta* (2),

Summary

Rhodotorula rubra (2) , *Trichosporon cutaneum* (6) and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (2).

Isolated yeast species from nasal swabs samples of both respiratory diseased and apparently healthy buffaloes were *C. albicans* (4), *C. parapsilosis* (1), *C. guilliermondii* (4), *C. ciferrii* (2), *C. zeylanoides* (3), *Cr. laurentii* (5), *Rhodotorula glutinis* (3), *Rhodotorula minuta* (6) and *Trichosporon cutaneum* (5). From vaginal swabs of diseased and normal animals yeast isolated were identified into *C. albicans* (12), *C. parapsilosis* (1), *C. tropicalis* (3), *Geotrichum candidum* (2), *Rhodotorula glutinis* (5) and *Trichosporon cutaneum* (1).