

عنوان مقاله:

Duration and Frequency of Shedding of Influenza Virus H₉N₂ Subtype by Infected Birds based on an Experimental Study

محل انتشار:

مجله دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان، دوره 23، شماره 1 (سال: 1395)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 11

نویسندگان:

Hadi Tavakkoli – Assistant Professor of Avian Medicine, Department of Clinical Science, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran

Ahmad Khosravi – MPH, Leishmaniosis Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Seyede Saideh Mosallanejad – Graduate Student of Veterinary Medicine

خلاصه مقاله:

Background & Aims: The H₉N₂ avian influenza subtype is endemic in many parts of Iran and has the ability to transmit from bird to human. In the present study, the risk of this subtype for humans was assessed by determination of the viral titer and shedding time in bird. **Method:** The experiment was done on fifteen male budgerigars at 4 months of age. The birds were inoculated intranasally with allantoic fluid containing 10⁶ EID₅₀/ml of H₉N₂ virus. At days 1, 3, 5 and 7 post inoculation, viral presence and titer in the pharynx and cloacal were determined using TaqMan–real time–PCR. **Results:** The study showed that following infection of companion birds, viral shedding from pharyngeal and cloacal secretions can start one day after infection continued up to 7 days. In the early days, the viral titer in pharyngeal secretions is very high and reduces over time, while in the dropping of affected bird, it is low in the early days and increases, over time. Maximum viral shedding in the pharyngeal and fecal exertion was seen on days 3 and 5, respectively. **Conclusion:** The results of the present study showed that the H₉N₂ subtype sheds from pharyngeal and cloacal secretions and releases in the environment. Due to the zoonotic nature of the influenza disease and the increasing tendency of people to keep birds, informing the public about the disease, duration of shedding, risk for human and strategies of disease prevention is necessary.

کلمات کلیدی:

Influenza, Budgerigar, Zoonoses, H₉N₂

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