چهارمین همایش ملی بیوتکنولوژی جمهوری اسلامی ایران

۱۳۸۴/۱۳/۲۶ ماه سال

گروهی می‌شود جاب آقای مسعود طالب خان گروهی

در چهارمین همایش ملی بیوتکنولوژی جمهوری اسلامی ایران که در مرکز
بنیال علوم و تکنولوژی پیشرفته و علوم محیطی در کرمان- ماهان
برگزار گردید، با ارائه مقاله به صورت پوستر تحت عنوان: "بررسی محاسباتی
وضعیت آلودگی گله‌های گلوهای شیری به ویروس BVD در نمونه‌های شیر

مدخانه (Bulk Milk Samples) با استفاده از روش Nested RT- PCR

شرکت داشته‌اند. موفقیت روزافزون این پژوهش و در عرصه های علمی تحقیقاتی از درگاه

با تشکر و آرزوی توانایی

محمد سیدی
دبیر چهارمین همایش ملی بیوتکنولوژی
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Abstract

Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV), a member of the Pestivirus genus, is an important pathogen of dairy cattle which can cause several clinical syndromes ranging from subclinical to severe disease such as early embryonic death, abortion, genital deformity or birth of persistently infected (PI) calves which are immunocompetent to the agent. The objective of the present pilot study was to detect the presence of BVDV in somatic cells from bulk milk samples by means of a nested RT-PCR as a screening test. In total, 180 bulk milk samples from 18 dairy herds in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan were screened for BVDV RNA by a nested RT-PCR assay. Of the 180 samples, 16 were positive for the presence of BVDV RNA. The results of the determination of BVDV RNA were then confirmed on the BVDV genome by PCR and confirmed using nested RT-PCR. All the positive samples were confirmed to contain BVDV RNA. BVDV RNA was detected in 11.67% of the BVDV samples (16/138). All the positive samples were confirmed to contain BVDV RNA. The study revealed that at least 1.1% of bulk milk samples examined were BVDV positive, indicating the presence of PI milk, even in dairy cattle herds in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This study is limited as preliminary procedure is less complicated and cost effective for detection of BVDV virus in a reliable screening test in dairy cattle herds. This study revealed that at least 1.1% of bulk milk samples examined were BVDV positive, indicating the presence of PI milk, even in dairy cattle herds in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This study is limited as preliminary procedure is less complicated and cost effective for detection of BVDV virus in a reliable screening test in dairy cattle herds.

Keywords: BVDV, Nested RT-PCR, Bulk milk.

Melodî:

BVDV is a member of the Pestivirus genus which causes several clinical syndromes in dairy cattle, including abortion, genital deformity or birth of persistently infected (PI) calves. The objective of the present study was to detect the presence of BVDV in somatic cells from bulk milk samples by using a nested RT-PCR as a screening test. A total of 180 bulk milk samples from 18 dairy herds in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan were screened for BVDV RNA by a nested RT-PCR assay. Of the 180 samples, 16 were positive for the presence of BVDV RNA. The results were confirmed using PCR and nested RT-PCR. All positive samples were confirmed to contain BVDV RNA. BVDV RNA was detected in 11.67% of the samples (16/138). The study revealed that at least 1.1% of bulk milk samples examined were BVDV positive, indicating the presence of PI milk, even in dairy cattle herds in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This study is limited as the preliminary procedure is less complicated and cost-effective for detection of BVDV virus in a reliable screening test in dairy cattle herds.
بررسی روش‌های جدیدی برای شناسایی و درمان بیماری‌های عفونی مصرف‌کننده‌ها.

تربیت عسل و پرورش گیاهان صنعتی

در این مقاله، شناسایی و پژوهش BVDV بر روی ورودی جنگل‌های گیاهی از دسترس دریافت و بررسی کنندگان باعث می‌گردد تا نشان دهنده یا مقایسه میزان‌ها و خصوصیات خاصی از BVDV در بالینی نشان دهنده بوده. برای این منظور، در استفاده از آزمون‌های انتقالی روش‌های نتایج بررسی می‌گردد که در نهایت باعث شده است تا حساسیت روش‌های معرفی شده در این می‌باشد. (Santravik T. 1999)

جدول شماره 1: پژوهش‌های انجام شده در بیماری های بسیار شیر بر اساس آزمون BVDV

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