



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة ديالى كلية الطب البيطري



التحري عن بعض المكروبات المشتركة في الاغنام المذبوحة بالجزر العشوائي في أمانة بغداد

رسالة مقدمة إلى

كلية الطب البيطري / مجلس كلية الطب البيطري / جامعة ديالى وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة
الماجستير في الطب البيطري/ الامراض المشتركة

من قبل

عاصم مسلم قاسم

المشرف
ا.د. طالب جواد كاظم

المشرف
ا.م.د. طارق رفعت منت

١٤٤٣ هـ

٢٠٢١ م

Chapter One

1 Introduction

People, creatures and the climate assume a huge part in the development and transmission of various irresistible sicknesses (Thompson and Kutz, 2019). The recently arisen infections in people in late many years were of creature beginning and were straightforwardly connected with creature beginning food varieties (Slingenbergh, 2013).

Food-borne microbes are the main source of disease and demise in agricultural nations costing billions of dollars in clinical consideration and clinical and social expenses (Fratamico *et al.*, 2005). Enteropathogenic microbes and infections are significant reasons for looseness of the bowels in animals around the world (Adesiyun *et al.*, 2001). Significant present day sicknesses, for example, *Salmonellosis* is a foodborne and zoonotic illness, and of a general medical condition in agricultural nations (Carvajal-Restrepo *et al.*, 2017) .

Most *E. coli* strains are important for gastrointestinal plot greenery, however a few strains have destructiveness factors that empower them to cause looseness of the bowels in neonatal livestock and people (Nguyen *et al.*, 2005). Additionally, *Klebsiella* is related with the runs in livestock (Ryan and Ray, 2004; Herrera-Luna *et al.*, 2009). Covids are wrapped; positive-sense single-abandoned RNA infections of the family *Coronaviridae* were known to cause human diseases (Fehr & Perlman, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2020).

Microbial contamination in meat can start from the first skin incision made to remove the blood, especially if the tools and equipment used by the operator are not sterile. Subsequent contamination can occur on the surface of the meat during meat preparation, carcass or meat cutting, manufacturing of processed meat products, packing, storage, and distribution. So, anything that

can contact meat directly or indirectly, can be a source of microbial contamination (Soeparno, 2009)

Commonly, the meat of solid creatures is sterile; be that as it may, tainting may happen during the different phases of butcher, readiness, and transportation (Weigand *et al.*, 2007). Schlegelova *et al.* in 2004 detailed that pollution of meat by safe strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *E. coli* during the butchering cycle drastically have been expanded showing, auxiliary defilement from the climate of slaughterhouses (Al Shareefi, and Cotter, 2018).

Slaughterhouses are characterized as where creatures are butchered for food (Stevenson, 2013). The improvement of the butcher business shifts between nations because of social contrasts, the sorts of creatures butchered and abundance. The main sources of contamination are the slaughtered animals themselves, the workers and working environment, and to a lesser degree, contamination from air via aerosols and from carcass dressing water (Okonko *et al.*, 2010 and Birhanu *et al.*, 2017).

Meat contaminating bacteria may be direct cause of food borne disease and represent potential cause drug resistance of human pathogenic agent, food borris (Li *et al.*, 2020).

There are not many examinations that explored the frequency of viral and bacterial enteropathogens in sheep in Iraq. Accordingly, our investigation is directed to decide their investigation to allow the correlation of information with other epidemiological examinations worldwide and to give data to the administrative organizations to carry out the vital control measures to lessen the monetary misfortunes and zoonotic contaminations.

1.1 Aim of the Study

The study aims to:

1. Detect of some Zoonotic Microbes (bacterial and fungal) from random slaughtered houses of sheep in random places in Baghdad Mayoralty.
2. Preliminary detection of COVID-19 by rapid COVID-19 test from butchers and sheep and haematological changes in infected sheep
3. Examination of the histological changes of some organs taken from slaughtered houses of ovine for some pathogenic bacterial isolates.