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ISOLATION AND TOXINOTYPING OF CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS FROM SHEEP.

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Enterotoxaemia is a disease caused by Clostridium perfringens which is an opportunistic pathogen, found in intestine of ruminants and human beings. Its different toxinotypes including A, B, D and E are prevalent in Pakistan. Present study was conducted to isolate indigenous toxinotypes of C. perfringens from sheep. Sample collection was done from slaughter houses in Lahore, and farms of Layyah. A total of (n=125) samples of rectal swabs and intestinal content of sheep were screened using selective perfringens agar and 23 isolates of C. perfringens were isolated. The isolates were subjected to polymerase chain reaction for toxinotyping using reported primers for alpha (324 bp), beta (195bp), and epsilon (375bp) toxin genes. Three toxinotypes including type A (9%), B (7%) and D (7%) were confirmed from the isolates. A total of 21% were found positive in farms of Layyah and 2% in slaughter houses of Lahore. It was concluded that there were three toxinotypes prevalent in sheep in study area.

Biography

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