Studies on epidemiological picture of Rift Valley Fever in animals with special reference to carrier state in the nature in Egypt.

Abed EL-Rahman Feiky Abed EL-Rahman Said, Hassan M Yousef, Magdy A Ghoneim, Nabila Sh Degheidy,
Cairo University
Giza, Egypt

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Abstract
Examination of 151 serum samples from susceptible (cattle), 125 serum samples from contact animals (donkeys) and 97 serum samples from contact domestic fowl from tow governorates Kafer EL-Sheikh and El-Behera by using ELISA test prevailed to the prevalence rate in Kafer El-Sheikh was 20.37%, 9.54% and 0.85% respectively while in El-Behera the prevalence rate was 13.15, 5.36 and 0.49 respectively. This indicated that the prevalence rate of RVF in Kafer El-Sheikh more prevalent than El-Behera. And also, detection of viral RNA of RVFV in mosquitoes samples collected along one year from Feb/2004 to Jan/2005 from Kafer El-Sheikh and El-Behera by using RT-PCR. This lead to detection viral RNA in mosquitoes from all months except (Dec/2004 to Jan/2005) in Kafer El-Sheikh while in El-Behera detected only in a three months (Jun, Aug and Sep/2004). This indicated that the chance of the transmission of the RVF disease by mosquitoes is more in Kafer El-Sheikh than in El-Behera governorates.

Keywords
cattle , donkeys , RVF , domestic fowl , mosquitoes ,