

SID



ابزارهای
پژوهش



سرویس ترجمه
تخصصی



کارگاه های
آموزشی



بلاگ
مرکز اطلاعات علمی



سامانه ویراستاری
STES



فیلم های
آموزشی

کارگاه های آموزشی مرکز اطلاعات علمی



آموزش مهارت های کاربردی در تدوین و چاپ مقالات ISI

آموزش مهارت های کاربردی
در تدوین و چاپ مقالات ISI



روش تحقیق کمی

روش تحقیق کمی



آموزش نرم افزار Word برای پژوهشگران

آموزش نرم افزار Word
برای پژوهشگران

Frequency of Tick-Borne Encephalitis Virus (TBEV) in Raw Milk Samples in Zanjan, Northwest of Iran



A Parsadianians¹, H Mirshahabi^{1*}, M Yavarmanesh²

¹ Department of Microbiology and Virology, Faculty of medicine, Zanjan University of medical sciences, Zanjan, Iran

² Department of Food Science & Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

ABSTRACT

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:
Mirshahabi@zums.ac.ir

Background and Objective(s): Tick-Borne Encephalitis (TBE) virus causes one of the most important flaviviral infections of the human central nervous system in Europe and some areas of Asia and Baltic countries. TBE Virus (TBEV) is mainly transmitted by tick bites and in some cases by unpasteurized milk. In recent years, the rate of TBE infection has increased because the virus has been spreading to new areas by migration of birds.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 180 unpasteurized milk samples were taken from 60 cows, 60 goats and 60 sheep bred on 7 farms from Zanjan province in northwest of Iran. Milk samples were tested with nested-RT-PCR in order to detect the tick-born encephalitis virus; they were also tested for the presence of anti-TBEV antibodies by ELISA test.

Results: By RT-PCR, the highest prevalence of TBE virus was found in the milk of sheep (4.4%), which is similar to its prevalence in goat milk (4.4%) and cows (0%). By ELISA test, the highest prevalence of anti-TBEV antibodies was found in the milk of sheep (4.4%), followed by milk of goats (2.2%) and cows (1.1%).

Conclusion: The results suggest a potential risk of infection with TBEV by drinking raw milk on new areas of TBE, and indicate a need for milk pasteurization before consumption.

KEYWORDS:

Tick-borne encephalitis, Encephalitis virus, Cow milk



SID



ابزارهای
پژوهش



سرویس ترجمه
تخصصی



کارگاه های
آموزشی



بلاگ
مرکز اطلاعات علمی



سامانه ویراستاری
STES



فیلم های
آموزشی

کارگاه های آموزشی مرکز اطلاعات علمی



تازه های آموزش
آموزش مهارت های کاربردی در تدوین و چاپ مقالات ISI

آموزش مهارت های کاربردی
در تدوین و چاپ مقالات ISI



تازه های آموزش
روش تحقیق کمی

روش تحقیق کمی



تازه های آموزش
آموزش نرم افزار Word برای پژوهشگران

آموزش نرم افزار Word
برای پژوهشگران