

# N9H2

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. 2005

2004

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4-3

(11-9)

.128

H9N2

.H9N2

.H9N2

H9N2

.H5

( )

.(2000 )

2005 - 2004

(2005

Werner)

% 80-30

%25 -20

H9N2

Anigen

32)

( 4)

(

.1

.1

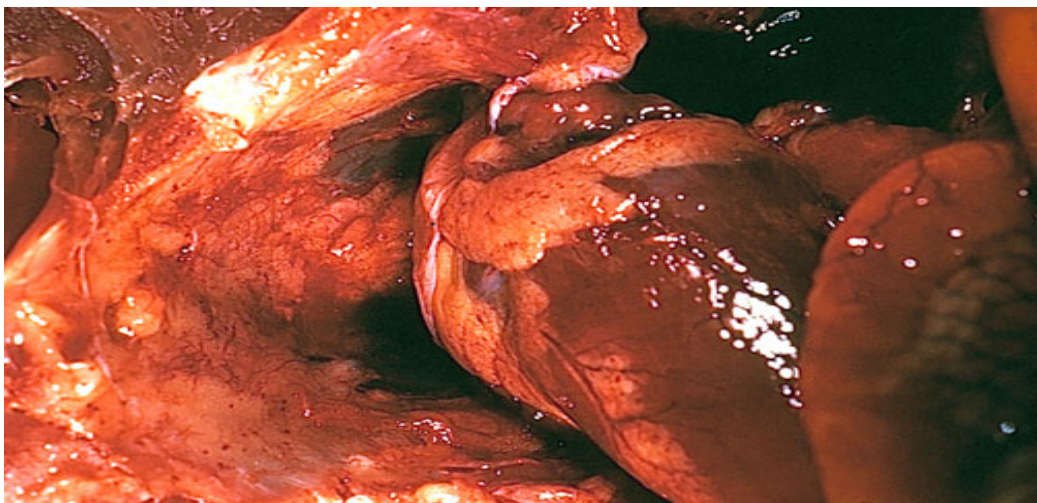


500

15

(-20)

. 2



(11-9)

60

.(1978

Allan)

24

(4)

( 96-48)

(%1)

(1978) Allan H9N2

H9N2

(1987 Gan Gelb ;1970,Beard)

### Anigen Rapid Ant igen test kit

Assay dilluent (5)  
(4) (3) ( ) buffer  
3 test device  
( 10-5)  
H5 A monoclonal Ab  
.3

. 3

. H5 A monoclonal Ab



(96-48)

(128)

( ) H9N2

.(128 -64)

( 35)

(48)

H9N2

.C

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C

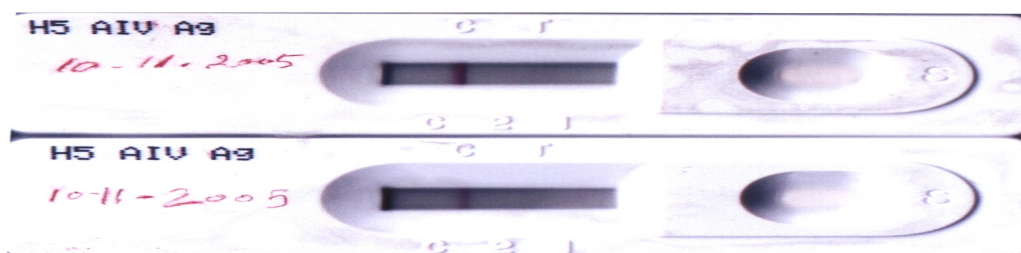
.4

H5

H5

.4

.( ) C



2005 - 2004

(%80 -30)

(1986 Senne) (96- 48)  
%1

(1985 Hinshaw)

H9N2

1986 Alexander)

.(1990 Stalknechit

H9N2

H9N2

Antigen

(1988 Boer Siebinga) C (T)

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(20)

Kodihalli)

(0.13 - 0.25)

(104.6 EID 50/ml

(1996

(3-2)

(1990 Marcante) (20)

HI

Ivanov)

ELISA

.(2003

Lu 2003 Hunguang 1996

Marcant 1992

.1999 - 1998

.200 .

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## **Use of Chromatographic Immune Assay for the Quantitative Detection of H9N2 Avian Influenza Virus.**

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### **Abstract**

Between January 2004 and February 2005, Twenty cases of Avian Influenza Virus infected broilers and layers were diagnosed.

The symptoms included anorexia, ruffled feathers and swollen head with cyanotic comb and wattles, congestion of the shanks. The necropsied birds showed general congestion especially in breast region, there was accumulation of mucous, fibrinous and caseated materials in trachea which in some cases was severely congested and hemorrhage were seen in proventriculus.

The virus was isolated by inoculating nine –day-old embryonated eggs via the allantoic sac. The embryos died within 3-4 days and the allantoic fluid contained hemagglutination activity to a titer 128. The virus was neutralized by H9N2 hyperimmune serum in hemagglutination inhibition but not neutralized by ND virus antibody.

Agar gel immunodiffusion test were performed on antiserum with specific hyper immune serum against H9N2 virus, in positive results demonstrated the presence of virus in allantoic fluid.

A rapid avian influenza virus antigen test kit which is a chromatographic immunoassay for the quantitative detection of the virus were used. The positive results demonstrated by the presence of two purple color bands. Negative results were noticed with Newcastle disease virus and H5 influenza virus test kits.