

PUBLIC HEALTH: COMMON DISEASES IN THE MARSHES

BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING IN THE SOUTHERN IRAQ MARSHES

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ABSTRACT

A study was undertaken in the southern Iraqi marshes, including the Al-Hammar, Central, and Huwayzah Marshes. The study extended from June to October 2006. Bacteriological analysis was done to determine the total plate count, total and fecal coliform as indicator bacteria, and some presumptive pathogenic types of bacteria such as streptococci, *Salmonella* sp. Lignieres, *Clostridium* sp. Prazmowski, and *Vibrio* sp. Pacini. The results showed that most samples taken contained pathogenic bacteria, rendering the water undrinkable and unfit for human consumption.

MOSQUITO DISTRIBUTION AND SOME IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES OF MALARIA IN DIWANIYA CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study included six stations around Diwaniya city to investigate and classify mosquito samples that were collected by three methods: fumigation (insecticide), light trap, and suction sampling. Several genera of mosquitoes were identified, including *Anopheles* Meigen, *Culex* L., and some others. The *Anopheles* were in high density due to presence of a suitable outdoor environment such as marshes as well as presence of months of year. An immunological test was used to measure the concentration of immunoglobulin (IgG and IgM) in the serum of cured people or those suffering from low parasitemia. All people were divided into two groups depending on age. The results of this test clearly show that IgG was in high quantity more than IgM for both age groups. However, both IgG and IgM were in high quantity in the older group.

ZOONOTIC DISEASES BETWEEN ANIMALS AND HUMANS

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the infectious diseases that transmit between vertebrate animals and humans by animal contact and consumption of animal products. These diseases include brucellosis, tetanus, rabies, hydatid cysts, anthrax, plague, yellow fever, Kala-Azar, Baghdad boil, trypanosomiasis, and relapsing fever. Transmission of these diseases occurs by consumption of animal products, by direct contact with animals, or through insect vectors, including fleas, flies, and mosquitoes.

**A CASE REPORT OF MYIASIS (*Chrysomya bezziana* Villeneuve LARVAE) IN
WATER BUFFALO (*Bubalus bubalus* L.) IN IRAQ**

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ABSTRACT

Water buffalos are large animals with a heavy weight. They live in water and seek water to swim, clean and cool their bodies. Buffalos rest in water from 4-6 hours daily; this behavior helps keep them cleaned of external parasites. Know (32) cutaneous myiasis are reports of buffalos with *Chrysomya bezziana* larvae after infestation with FMD or mange or tick bite and lice bite in spite of their living in water, which indicates the larvae of *C. bezziana* are resistant to water.