# Adenovirus type 3 infections in camels in Sudan

Intisar, K.S1.; Ali, Y.H1.; Khalafalla, A.I2.; Mahasin, E.A/Rahman1

<sup>1</sup>Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, P.O.Box 8067, Al Amarat, Khartoum, Sudan.

### Introduction

Galbreath *et al* (1994) reported the isolation of adenovirus from lungs of young llamas with pneumonia and hepatitis. Serologically antibodies against adenovirus were detected in 1.3% of dromedaries in Nigeria (Olaleye et al., 1989), in 93% of 270 llamas in USA (Picton, 1993) and in 43 of 120 camels in Egypt ( Hadia et al., 2001).



# Materials and methods

### Samples collection:

A total of 239 pneumonic lung specimens and 260 camel sera were collected at four different localities in Sudan.

# Sandwich ELISA for adenovirus 3 antigen and antibody detection:

Sandwich ELISA kits for adenovirus 3 antigen and antibody detection (Bio-X Diagnostics, Jemelle, Belgium) were used according to the instructions of the manufacturer.

## Results

# Adenovirus type 3 antigen detection:

Using sandwich ELISA, 3 out of 239 pneumonic camel lung specimens were found positive (1.3%), the details are presented in Figure 1.

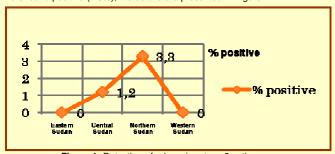


Figure 1: Detection of adenovirus type 3 antigen in camel lungs in different localities in Sudan using ELISA (2000-2006

### Adenovirus type 3 antibody detection:

Indirect ELISA kits for detection of antibodies to adenovirus 3 were applied on 260 camel sera with 90% positivity (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Detection of antibodies to adenovirus 3

## Discussion

- ✓ In this study, adenovirus antigen was detected in 1.3 % of tested camel lungs using ELISA.
- This is the first report for adenovirus antigen detection in camels in Sudan and probably elsewhere.
- This finding supported by the previous reports on the association of adenovirus with pneumonia in camelidae (Galbreath et al., 1994, Mattson, 1994).
- The detected seroprevalence of adenovirus in this study was 90% which is considered high prevalence and is far higher than that reported in previous publications.

### Conclusion

Adenovirus infection in camels of the Sudan is widely distributed. 21.8% of positives showed high titers indicating recent and/or multiple infections.

# References

Galbreath E.J.; Holland R.E.; Trapp A.L.; Baker-Belknap E.; Maes R.K.; Yamini B.; Kennedy F.A.; Gilardy A.K.; Taylor D. (1994). Adenovirus-associated pneumonia and hepatitis in four llamas. JAVMA, 204 (3) 424-426.

Hadia, A., A., M; Lamia, A, A; Shahain, M.A. (2001). Estimation of adenovirus, bovine virus diarrhea and corona virus antibodies in camel serum. J Egypt Vet Med Assoc. 60 (6 A) 169-174.

Mattson D.E. (1994). Viral Diseases. Vet. Clinc. North America: Food and animal Practice, 10 (2) 345-351.

Olaleye O.D., Baba S.S., Omolabu S.A. (1989). Preliminary survey for antibodies against respiratory viruses among slaughter camels (*Camelus dromedarius*) in north eastern Nigeria. *Rev.Sci.Tech.Off.Int.Epiz.*, 8 (3): 779-783.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Khartoum, Shambat, 13314 Khartoum North, Sudan.