

The prevalence and Biorisk Management of *Chlamydomphila* spp. infections in Camel (abortion cases)

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A cross-sectional study was carried out to determine seroprevalence incidence and to identify risk factors associated with *Chlamydomphila* spp. infection in 18 aborted camels. Information regarding herd management was recorded through a personal interview with owner and a questionnaire that was designed. Antibodies against chlamydiosis were detected using CFT, Chlamydial isolation through ECE inoculation. Chlamydia risk at laboratory arise from contact , respiratory or inhalation route where Chlamydia belong to biosafety level 2 mainly and some strains belong to level 3 so restrict biosafety procedures during diagnosis were conducted according to OIE regulations as :

1. All procedures are performed carefully to minimize the creation of splashes or aerosols.
2. Fluid waste were decontaminated at least once a day and after any spill of viable material with a disinfectant
3. Cultures, stocks, contaminated plastic ware, and other regulated non-sharps wastes were discarded in biohazard bags and treated with disinfectant before decontamination
4. Culture fluids and other contaminated liquid wastes were autoclaved or decontaminated with disinfectant before disposal.

Results of this study revealed that *Chlamydomphila* infection is highly prevalent in aborted cases of camels where Ab % in sera samples were 35% while isolation was 17%. The infection could be controlled by applying strict biosecurity in the farms and biosfety measures in the lab.