UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES LAHORE

Abstract Submission Form and Guidelines

Title of Abstract	----------
Theme of the Conference (Please specify one)	• Poultry Health
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Brief Introduction of presenter (Maximum 100 Words)	**Ahad Fayyaz** is currently working as a research associate and also doing PhD. in the Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. He assisted in several M.Phil. and Ph.Ds during his career and also working on fungus isolation and quantification through advanced techniques. He is also involved in the teaching and major field of specialization is the poultry and mycotoxins. Now his Ph.D. is based on molecular epidemiology and pathobiology of Infectious Bronchitis. He is currently operating the Toxicological Lab. in his department. He has completed two projects related to mycotoxins and control through different binders.
Passport Size Colored Photograph	**Photo of Presenting Author**
Abstract	A study was designed for the molecular detection and sero-prevalence of Infectious bronchitis (IB) from different commercial poultry farms in Faisalabad division and adjoining areas. Samples were collected at different age groups, from different seasons, and different type of birds . In first phase molecular studies were done and for this purpose a total of 860 samples were collected from different layer, broiler and breeder farms of different age groups and different breeds and from these 210 samples came out positive through Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). A further serotyping was performed by targeting the S1 gene to check the status of classical and variant strains present in the area. Serotyping of selected samples revealed that the Pakistani strains were 100% identical to variant strains of KM594225 Morocco, MF322810 Iran, MH427492 China, MG913343 Brazil, KJ57726 India. phylogenetic relationship also revealed that it matches Indian, Chinese and Pakistani strains from a range of 84-96%. Another round of serological detection was

	done in which 346 samples were tested for IB and from these 148 (43%) samples came out positive. Indirect hemagglutination of M-41 and 4/91 was also performed in which 133 (38%) and 58 (17%) samples came out positive from 346 samples respectively. The results concluded that there is strong evidence of presence of IB for the year 2017-2018 and there is emergence and rise in the disease outbreaks.