

EFFECTS OF ORAL INOCULATION OF KILLED *Pasteurella*
magnifica B12 ON INFLUENZA ASSOCIATED MUCOID
TISSUE COMPLEX IN WHITE RATS

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**EFFECTS ORAL VACCINATION OF KILLED *Pasteurella multocida* B:2
ON GUT-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE (GALT)
IN WHITE RATS**

By

Christopher Tan Yuet Han

A research report submitted in partial fulfillment of
The requirements for the award of the degree of
Bachelor of Sciences (Biological Sciences)

**DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN
PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

Effects Oral Vaccination of Killed Pasteurella multocida B:2 on Gut -Associated Lymphoid Tissue (GALT) in White Rats oleh Christopher Tan Yuet Han, No.Matrik UK111876 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi **Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Sains Biologi)**, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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Tarikh: 13 MAY 2008

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled EFFECTS ORAL VACCINATION OF KILLED *Pasteurella multocida* B:2 ON GUT-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE (GALT) IN WHITE RATS is the result of my own research except as cited in the references.

Signature :
Name : Christopher Tan Yuet Han
Matriculation Number: UK11876
Date : 13 May 2008

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled EFFECTS ORAL VACCINATION OF KILLED *Pasteurella multocida* B:2 ON GUT-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE (GALT) IN WHITE RATS is the result of my own research except as cited in the references.

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ABSTRACT

Pasteurella multocida B:2 is a microorganism causing respiratory disease in ruminant animals mainly cattle and water buffaloes. The hemorrhagic septicemia disease causes high fatality rate towards many livestock in Asia. Oral vaccination is a way to induce mucosal immunity in the host. The Gut-associated Lymphoid Tissue (GALT) in the gastrointestinal tract plays an important role in activating and inducing immune response towards the other mucosal site through oral vaccination. Secretary IgA will be produced to prevent cellular attachment of the antigen on host cell through activation of the immune response. The effectiveness of the oral vaccination was proven having significant different of ($p < 0.05$) between the control and the treatment group for the area of GALT and the number of lymphocytes using ANOVA Two-Factor with Replication. However, there was no significant different between the weeks ($p > 0.05$) for both area of GALT and the number of lymphocytes due to the fact that the *Pasteurella multocida* B:2 is a microorganism which infect the lung. Migration of lymphocytes to the lung will allow the mucosal site in the lung to increase the immunity towards *Pasteurella multocida* B:2. Repeated doses of vaccine through oral administration are suggested to enable the individual obtaining sufficient immunity.

ABSTRAK

Pasteurella multocida B:2 merupakan satu mikroorganisma yang menyebabkan penyakit pada sistem pernafasan dalam haiwan ternakan seperti kerbau dan haiwan tenusu. Penyakit hawar berdarah telah mengakibatkan kadar kematian yang tinggi pada haiwan ternakan di Asia. Oleh yang demikian, cara imunisasi berdasarkan oral iaitu melalui pellet yang telah diformulasikan dengan vaksin telah diwujudkan bagi mengatasi masalah ini. GALT dalam sistem penghadaman memainkan peranan penting dalam mengaktifkan imunisasi sistem mukosa lain dalam badan. Melalui pengaktifan imunisasi ini, IgA akan dihasilkan untuk menghalang pelekatan sel antigen pada sel perumah. Keberkesanan pengvaksinan melalui oral adalah nyata setelah keputusan ($p < 0.05$) diperolehi apabila dibandingkan kumpulan kawalan dan kumpulan divaksin (keluasan kawasan GALT dan bilangan limfosit) menggunakan ANOVA Dua Faktor dengan Replikasi. Walau bagaimanapun, tiada kesignifikan ditunjukkan jika dibandingkan secara mingguan untuk keluasan kawasan GALT dan bilangan limfosit kerana ($p > 0.05$). *Pasteurella multocida* B:2 merupakan mikroorganisma yang mengakibatkan penyakit pada sistem pernafasan. Permindahan atau migrasi limfosit ke peparu membolehkan sistem mukosa meningkatkan imunisasi untuk menentang infeksi *Pasteurella multocida* B:2. Pengambilan dos pemvaksinan oral yang kerap dan teratur amat disyorkan untuk membolehkan individu mencapai imunisasi yang mencukupi menentang penyakit yang berfokuskan mukosal.