

Molecular Detection of *Cryptosporidium* in Domestic Fowl in Shahrekord, Iran

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Cryptosporidium* is one of the most important pathogenic parasites in poultry because it is a zoonotic parasite, and birds and other infected animals could be a potential threat to public health. The main purpose of this study was to determine the frequency of *Cryptosporidium* infection in domestic fowl in Shahrekord by PCR method.

Materials & Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 110 fecal samples were collected from fowls referred to the Veterinary Clinic of Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord Branch. After DNA extraction, the samples were examined by PCR, and the frequency of infection in different genders and seasons was analyzed by SPSS statistical software.

Findings: Out of 110 samples, 15 (13.64%) samples were positive for *Cryptosporidium*. The rate of *Cryptosporidium* infection in the females was 12.85% and in the males was 15%. The results also showed that there was no statistically significant difference between two sexes (male and female) regarding the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium*, while the frequency of infection in cold seasons (22.22%) was significantly higher than in warm seasons (7.69%).

Conclusion: Fowls could be considered as one of the important reservoirs of *Cryptosporidium* infection for humans.

Keywords: *Cryptosporidium*, Fowl, Zoonotic, PCR.

CITATION LINKS

[1] Kabir MH, Han Y, Lee SH, Nugraha AB, Recuenco F, Murakoshi F, et al. Prevalence and molecular characterization of *Cryptosporidium* species in poultry in ... [2] Helmy YA, Krücken J, Abdelwhab ES, von Samson-Himmelstjerna G, Hafez HM. Molecular diagnosis and characterization of *Cryptosporidium* spp. in turkeys and chickens in Germany reveals evidence for previously... [3] Nguyen TT, Traub R, Pham PD, Nguyen HV, Nguyen KC, Phung CD, et al. Prevalence and molecular characterization of *Cryptosporidium* spp. and *Giardia* spp. in environmental samples in Hanam ... [4] FAO W. Multicriteria-based ranking for risk management of foodborne parasites. Report of a joint FAO/WHO expert meeting. Rome: Food ... [5] Hashemzadeh F, Shahbazi P, Bahavarnia SR. Investigation of ... [6] Jordan F. Poultry disease. 6th ... [7] Atyabi N, Poursafar F, Hesam S, Hashemian M. Evaluation of *Cryptosporidium* in ... [8] Wang L, Xue X, Li J, Zhou Q, Yu Y, Du A. Cryptosporidiosis in broiler chickens in Zhejiang province, China: Molecular... [9] Ghasemian O, Youssefi M.R, Hossienzadeh Marzenaki J. Prevalence and ... [10] Nili H, Asasi K. Natural cases and an... [11] de Graaf DC, Vanopdenbosch E, Ortega-Mora LM, Abbassi H, Peeters JE. A review of... [12] Banani M, Dadras H, Moazeni JG, Houshmandrad P. Serologic ... [13] Baroudi D, Khelif D, Goucem R, Adjou KT, Adamu H, Zhang H, et al. Common occurrence of zoonotic pathogen *Cryptosporidium* meleagridis in broiler chickens and turkeys in... [14] Kuzehkanan AB, Rezaeian M, Zeraati H, Mohebbi M, Meamar AR, Babaei Z, et al. A sensitive and specific PCR based method for identification of *Cryptosporidium* spp. using new primers from 18S ribosomal RNA. Iran J ... [15] Soltanialvar M, Razijalali MH. Prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* parasite infection in turkeys in Dezful, J Vet ... [16] Checkley W, White Jr AC, Jaganath D, Arrowood MJ, Chalmers RM, Chen XM, et al. A review of... [17] Goodwin MA. Cryptosporidiosis in... [18] Jenkins M, O'Brien C, Fetterer R, Santin M. RT-PCR specific for Cryptosporidium is a highly sensitive method for... [19] Xiao L, Escalante L, Yang C, Sulaiman I, Escalante AA, Mantali RJ, et al. ... [20] Ahmadi-Gharacheh M, Gholami-Ahangaran M, Momtaz H. Molecular detection of *Cryptosporidium* as ... [21] Heydari H, Gharakhani J. Study of *Cryptosporidium*... [22] Nouri M, Bozorgmehri M, Mansouri N, Evaluation of respiratory and... [23] Haghbin Nazarpak H, Mousavi SA, RanjbarBahadori Sh, ... [24] Wang R, Jian F, Sun Y, Hu Q, Zhu J, Wang F, et al. Large-scale ... [25] Goodwin MA, Brown J. Histology... [26] Esteban JG, Aguirre C, Flores A, Strauss W, Angles R, Mas-Coma S. High... [27] Clavel A, Olivares JL, Fleta J, Castillo J, Varea M, Ramos FJ, et al. Seasonally ... [28] Mata L, Bolaños H, Pizarro D, Vives M. Cryptosporidiosis in children from... [29] Tzipori S, Smith M, Birch C, Barnes G, Bishop R. Cryptosporidiosis in hospital patients with... .

Introduction

Cryptosporidium is a coccidian protozoa with a notable reproduction and proliferation capacity. It is extensively found in wild and domestic animals species around the world. The parasite is one of the most prevalent parasites in poultry so that it could be found in 30 species of birds worldwide such as chicken, turkey, duck, geese, quail, pheasant, and peacock [1-3]. According to the specialized committee of FAO/WHO, *Cryptosporidium* is the fifth top cause of zoonosis, which could be transferred through food [4]. Throughout its growth process, the parasite could be found in the respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems of birds. The produced oocyte by the parasite causes respiratory and digestive infections. The major symptom of *Cryptosporidium* infection is continuous diarrhea [5]. The respiratory system infection is more severe than that of other organs and causes symptoms like nose secretions, respiratory sign, and pneumonia. Digestive infection in the host bird is caused by benign *Cryptosporidium* so that the parasite damages the intestine tissue and causes mild diarrhea [6-8]. *Cryptosporidium* disrupts the function and physiology of the intestine and causes pathological damages to the intestine cells, leading to other intestinal and digestive complications [9]. Moreover, the disease could be lethal or delay the growth process in poultry. In addition, the infected birds become susceptible to secondary infections, especially respiratory infections [10]. While *Cryptosporidium* causes diseases in a wide range of animals, it was neglected until the early 1980s. Since then, the parasite has been found as one of the serious and common causes of diarrhea in some mammals and birds species. Investigation of the relationship between *Cryptosporidium* and the prevalence of diarrhea with aquatic source in humans led to a wider knowledge about the parasite [11]. *Cryptosporidium*

contaminates soil and water through feces, oral secretions, and eggs that stay alive in the environment. Therefore, it has several ways to enter the food chain [12]. Oocytes are considered as a potential source of infection in humans so that infection could occur through consuming contaminated food and water or direct contact with contaminated individuals or animals. There are several cases of the parasite infection in individuals, caused by direct contact with animals and poultry [13]. It has been found that *Cryptosporidium* could cause clinical and subclinical respiratory, digestive, urinary, and genital diseases in human. The parasite may cause even life-threatening infections in individuals with immunodeficiency, such as HIV infected persons [14-15]. Therefore, the parasite is important in terms of public health. As noted earlier, *Cryptosporidium* could cause common diseases in many animals such as cow, sheep, goat, dog, cat, horse, poultry, and turkey. Due to zoonotic importance of this protozoa and the risk of human food and water contamination and higher risk of transmission to human, it is important to measure the prevalence and infection load of the parasite and introduce efficient control and prevention policies [16-17]. Preventing the spread of *Cryptosporidium* in environmental samples needs advanced and accurate methods. In addition, zoonotic pandemics could be prevented through a proper management of the parasite sources [18].

Objectives: Given what was said in the introduction, the paucity of studies on the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium*, and the presence of a large number of poultry farms in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari, Iran, the present study was an attempt to examine the frequency of the parasite in domestic poultry in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari through PCR method. By having accurate information about the prevalence of the parasite, better

preventive and health programs could be provided to prevent further spread of the parasite in poultry and its transmission to humans.

Materials and Methods

Sampling: To examine the frequency of *Cryptosporidium* in domestic poultry, a cross-sectional study was carried out in a one-year period on 110 feces samples brought to the Veterinary Clinic of Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord Branch. Sampling was done using a sterile swab from cloaca region. The samples were kept at -70 °C after sampling until use for further examination.

DNA extraction: Phenol-chloroform method and standard procedures were used for DNA extraction (SinaClon, Irans).

PCR: The primers used for the detection of *Cryptosporidium* were synthesized according to Xiao et al. (1999) [19]. The characteristics of the primers used are presented in Table 1. The PCR conditions were optimized according to Ahmadi-Gharacheh et al. (2020) [20].

The PCR amplification was performed in a final volume of 25µL comprising 0.2 µM of each forward and reverse primers, 200 µM of dNTPs, 3µM of chloride magnesium, 2.5 µL of PCR buffer, and one unit of *Taq* DNA Polymerase (SinaClon, Iran). After a short spin, the samples were placed in a thermocycler (Eppendorf, Germany). The PCR thermal profile included a primary denaturation step at 94°C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation (94°C for 45 s), annealing (60°C for 45 s), elongation (72°C for 60 s), and a final elongation (72 °C for 10 min). The reaction product was electrophoresed for 45 min and monitored in a gel documentation device after staining with ethidium bromide.

Statistical analysis: Statistical analyses were performed in SPSS statistical software (Ver. 20) using Chi-square method ($p<.05$).

Findings

A fragment of 1325 bp in length was assumed as positive for *Cryptosporidium*, and Figure 1

Band Length (bp)	Primer Sequence (5' to 3')	Product (bp)
ssrRNA-F	TTCTAGAGCTAATACATGCG	1325
ssrRNS-R	CCCATTTCCTTCGAAACAGGA	

Table 2) Total percentage of *Cryptosporidium* infection in both sexes of domestic fowls in different seasons

Seasons	Female			Male			Total		
	Total No.	Positive No.	(%)	Total No.	Positive No.	%	Total No.	Positive No.	%
Summer	28	2	7.14	12	1	8.33	40	3	7.5
Fall	15	2	13.33	10	1	10	25	3	12
Winter	12	4	33.33	8	3	37.5	20	7	35
Spring	15	1	6.66	10	1	10	25	2	8
Total	70	9	12.85	40	6	15	110	15	13.64

illustrates the electrophoresis results. Totally, 110 specimens were examined by PCR method, of which 15 samples were found to be positive (13.64%) (Table 2). As the results showed, the frequency of *Cryptosporidium* in male fowls (six out of 40; 15%) was slightly higher than in female fowls (nine out of 70; 12.85%). Based on the Chi-square test results, there was no significant relationship between the frequency of *Cryptosporidium* and gender (male/female) (Chi-square value = 0.0104; $p = .918$) (Table 3).

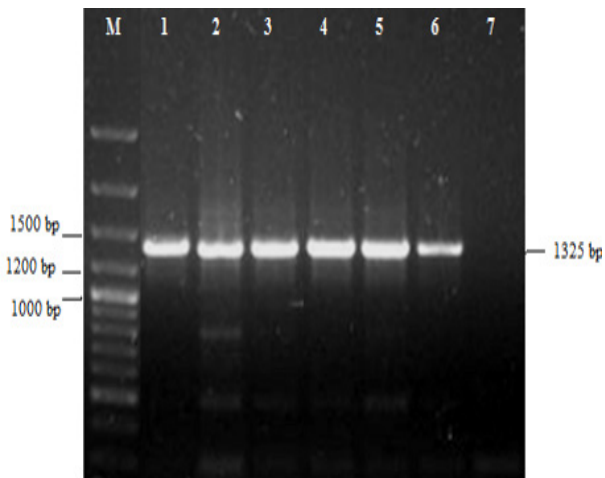


Figure 1) Electrophoresis of PCR product of ss rRNA gene of *Cryptosporidium*. (column M: marker; column 1-6: positive samples; and column 7: negative sample)

Table 3) *Cryptosporidium* infection in domestic hens and cook.

Gender	Positive	Negative
Female	9	61
Male	6	34

The frequency distribution analysis in cold and hot seasons showed that the frequency of *Cryptosporidium* was higher in cold seasons. Clearly, the highest frequency was observed in winter (seven out of 20; 35%), and the lowest frequency was observed in summer (three out of 40; 7.5%). There was a significant difference between warm and cold seasons in terms of

the positive cases of *Cryptosporidium* (Chi-square value = 4.767; $p = .029$) (Table 4).

Table 4) *Cryptosporidium* infection in domestic fowls in cold and warm seasons

Season	Positive	Negative
Cold seasons (fall and winter)	10	35
Hot seasons (spring and summer)	5	60

Discussion

Cryptosporidium is an intracellular protozoa parasite of the digestive, respiratory, and urinary systems of vertebrates. It is one of the zoonotic factors that could impose several risks to the health of poultry, livestock, and human. There are several reports indicating an increase in the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* in developing countries, which highlight the importance of the parasite in terms of public health. The main ways of transferring the parasite are direct contact or exposure to contaminated water and soil. Given the growing trend of the parasite prevalence and in turn contaminated sites, the parasite has become an environmental concern as well. The prevalence of the parasite, like other zoonotic diseases, is not the same in different regions or countries due to different management systems, geographical conditions, climates, population of animals, susceptibility to the parasite, contact between different species, and etiological specifications. Studies have shown that the parasite is highly prevalent in most countries worldwide. The parasite prevalence in industrial poultry herds ranges from 1 to 50% [21]. There are a few studies in Iran, investigating the prevalence and frequency of *Cryptosporidium* in poultry based on molecular identification. Most studies on this topic in Iran have been based on clinical and microscopic observations. The present study examined

Cryptosporidium infection in domestic fowl in Shahrekord using PCR method and reported the frequency of this infection as 13.64%. There are similar studies in Iran and other countries, which have investigated the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium*, many of which have reported similar results with the present work. Hashemzadeh et al. (2014) studied broiler chickens and found 36 positive cases out of 400 samples (9%). In addition, the disease prevalence rate was higher in winter (15%), which was significantly different from other seasons based on Chi-squared test. In addition, out of 400 samples, 290 were female with 27 positive cases, and 110 were male with nine positive cases. They found no significant difference between two genders in terms of the parasite prevalence [5], which is in line with the present study result. Banani et al. (2000) assessed the serologic prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* in broiler flocks in Shiraz using ELISA method. Out of 1522 serum samples of 26 broiler flocks, 125 were positive [12]. Haghbin et al. (2021) examined 300 samples collected from 30 broiler farms using microscopic method. They reported that seven farms (23.33%) were contaminated with the parasite, and 39 samples (13%) were positive [23]. According to Nouri et al. (1994), the prevalence rate of *Cryptosporidium* in the feces samples collected from industrial broiler farms around Tehran was 2.25% [22]. The prevalence rate reported by these studies is less than that reported in the present study. It is worth noting that domestic poultry are kept in open spaces, and there is no control on their feed. In addition, domestic poultry are in contact with other wild birds, thereby increasing the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* compared to poultry in industrial systems. Studies in other countries have reported different prevalence rates. A study by Helmy et al. (2017) on 256 feces samples randomly

collected from poultry in industrial systems in Germany examined infectivity caused by different *Cryptosporidium* species using PCR method. They found 18 positive chickens, of which nine chickens belonged to broilers. Their study was the first work in Germany using molecular methods to find *Cryptosporidium* in poultry. It was found that *Cryptosporidium* was prevalent in broiler chickens and turkeys in Germany [2]. A study by Wang et al. (2014) showed that out of 385 broiler chickens collected from seven regions in China, 38 chickens were positive (10%) [8]. Baroudi et al. (2013) examined 90 dead chickens collected from 23 farms and 57 dead turkeys from 16 farms in Algeria using PCR-RFLP method on a small rRNA gene. They reported 34 and 44% infectivity due to *Cryptosporidium* in chicken and turkey samples, respectively [13]. Another study by Wang et al. (2010) on ducks and chickens in China reported the prevalence rate of *Cryptosporidium* as 10.6% (163 out of 1542). The prevalence rate in broiler chickens was reported to be 3.4%. The highest prevalence rate was observed in spring (15.6%), and the lowest prevalence rate was observed in winter [24], which is different from the present study findings. A similar study in the USA showed that the prevalence rate in spring (24 out of 267) was the highest compared to other seasons, and the lowest prevalence rate was in winter (nine out of 260) so that there was a significant difference between seasons [25]. The present study showed that the highest prevalence rate was in winter, which is inconsistent with the aforementioned studies results. One reason for this could be the small sample size and study population. Several studies have mentioned environmental and socio-economic condition as the factors influencing the seasonal prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* [26-29]. Temperature, rainfall, humidity, farming method, and contact

with other animals are among the probable factors affecting the seasonal prevalence of the parasite ^[27]. The present study showed that the frequency of *Cryptosporidium* was higher in cold seasons, which could be due to higher survival rate of the parasite in moist condition.

Conclusion

According to the results of this and aforementioned studies, the frequency of *Cryptosporidium* in domestic fowls in Shahrekord-Iran and the suburbs was high. Apparently, domestic fowls could be a source of *Cryptosporidium* infection that endangers the health of human population. Given the close contact between poultry and the local population, it is essential to provide education and awareness to the local population and those interested in keeping domestic animals. In addition, given the popularity of keeping domestic animals in the region and the growing number of industrial poultry farms in the province, more comprehensive studies on the prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* in the region are required to be performed.

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Ethical Permission: This study was confirmed and approved by Ethics committee of Sharekord Branch, Islamic Azad university.

Authors Contribution: Conceptualization: MGA & MKD; Data curation and formal analysis: MGA & MKD; Investigation: MKD & MGA; Methodology and project administration: AGC & MHS; Supervision: MGA & MKD; Validation: MHS & MKD; Writing of original draft: MKD; Writing, reviewing, and editing: MGA & AGC.

Conflicts of Interests: The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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Consent to participate: Consent was obtained from each fowl owner.

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