Seyed Ali Mousavi RAD

DoB: 10/10/1989
Marital Status: Married
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👤 Profile Summary

I graduated from the DVM course in 2014 with a PhD in large animal internal medicine in 2023. Additionally, I was a guest PhD student at Aarhus University in Denmark as part of my PhD program. I studied the effect of vitamin D on the immune system in calves and infectious diseases. Moreover, I worked at the educational hospital of Shahid Chamran University as an internist during my PhD program for four years. During this time, I worked with ultrasonography and echocardiography for horses that had colic or low performance in exercise

🎓 Education

Master of general veterinary doctors

Branch : general practitioner
Institute/University : Azad university of Sanandaj
Sanandaj, Kurdistan, Iran
2008 - 2014

PhD in internal medicined

Branch : large animal
Institute/University : Shahid Chamran university of Ahvaz
Ahvaz, Khuzestan, Iran
2015 - 2022

💡 Skills

altera sonography in equines and bovine

echocardiography iin equines and bovine

🌐 Language

English

Reading | Writing | Speaking | Listening

☰ Certificates

Certificate for duration of research stay

Institute : AARHUS university

January 2024

🔍 Research

Determination of the fate of Cholecalciferol injected by the basis of 25D3 plasma concentration

Publisher : Nature Publishing Group UK

2023

Sun exposure in bovines is believed to be the most important route of 25D3 synthesis in suitable latitudes. In some situations, e.g. breeding systems, solar radiation cannot reach or penetrate into the skin and thus causes the 25D3 deficiency. Because of the critical effect of vitamin D on the immune and endocrine systems, the plasma must be enriched with 25D3 in a short period of time. In such a condition, injection of Cholecalciferol has been recommended. However, to our knowledge, the certain dose of Cholecalciferol injection for rapid 25D3 plasma enrichment has not been verified. On the other hand, it seems that the basis 25D3 concentration can influence or shift the 25D3 metabolism at the injection time. In the same line, the present study, designed to induce the different basis 25D3 concentration in treatment groups, aimed at investigating the effect of Cholecalciferol intramuscularly injection with the

Link :

Prevalence of coagulase negative staphylococcus including methicillin resistant strains in buffalo subclinical mastitis in Northwest of Iran

Staphylococcal mastitis is a worrisome dairy problem worldwide. The emergence of coagulase negative staphylococcus (CNS) as the predominant agent of subclinical mastitis is reported frequently. The aim of the present research was to evaluate the frequency of individual CNS in buffalo subclinical mastitis and to screen the existence of methicillin resistant gene (mecA) among them. A total of 279 bubaline subclinical mastitis milk samples were analysed for the presence of Staphylococcus spp. phenotypically. The isolates were categorized as coagulase positive or negative. A 23S rRNA-PCR reaction was applied for molecular identification of the isolates. PCR-RFLP patterns generated following the amplification and digestion of a 933 bp fragment of the gap gene with AluI restriction endonuclease was used for the identification of CNS species. Finally, mecA gene was searched in a PCR reaction among all the isolates. The results represented 61.29% staphylococcal subclinical mastitis with the proportion of 66.08% and 33.91% CNS and Staphylococcus aureus, respectively. The frequency of CNS were as 30.40% Staphylococcus epidermidis, 26.31% Staphylococcus simulans, and 9.35% Staphylococcus xylosus. mecA gene was detected in 19.29% of the all staphylococcal isolates including 9 S. aureus, 15 S. epidermidis, 7 S. simulans, and 2 S. xylosus with no statistical significance among the isolates. These findings manifested the significant role of CNS in buffalo subclinical mastitis in the northwest of Iran. The reservoir status of CNS for mecA highlights the need for continuous monitoring programs in order to prevent or diminish the

Link :

A Study on Latent Equine Salmonellosis Based on Phenotypic and Molecular Methods in Kurdistan Province of Iran

BACKGROUND: Equine salmonellosis is an important infection with a wide variety of consequences including development of acute salmonellosis in the cases of predisposing factors, nosocomial infections, public health risk, and environmental contaminations.
OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to evaluate the fecal shedders of Salmonella spp. in the horses of Kurdistan province of Iran using phenotypic and molecular approach.
METHODS: A total of 130 fresh feces were randomly collected from horses in four age groups and both sexes in four seasons from all over Kurdistan province. The samples were analyzed for the isolation of Salmonella spp. with culture and biochemical method. An invA-based polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method was also carried out for detection of Salmonella spp. in pooled fecal samples, simultaneously. The isolates were further serotyped and the antimicrobial profile of the isolates was determined using Kirby-Bauer method.
RESULTS: The results showed 1.53%(n= 2) and 7.69%(n= 10) by bacteriological methods and PCR method, respectively. There was no significant relation between the frequencies of Salmonella shedders and age, sex and season (P≥ 0.05). The two isolates were recognized as Salmonella Typhimurium, showing 100% resistance against ampicillin, tetracycline, streptomycin, sulphamethoxazole, and chloramphenicol, and 50% resistance against gentamycin.
CONCLUSIONS: Rapidity and accuracy of PCR versus phenotypic method makes it an appropriate procedure for the surveillance programs regarding Salmonella detection in feces. Approximately high prevalence of subclinical