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2	Morphometric and Qualitative analysis of Rotifer in Upper Morna reservoir, Medshi, Dist-Washim, Maharashtra (India)	Dr. M. R. Solanke and Dr.D.S. Dabhade	Zoology	Current update in life science (Book) In ICIRTLS-2020 ISBN - 9788192362182	December 2020	

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18. Infectious Diseases

Dr. Megha R. Solanke
Head and Assistant Professor, Department-Zoology, Art and Commerce College, Warwat Bakal, Tq - Sangrampur, Dist - Buldana.

Abstract

Infectious disease is now it is most emerging topic now due to covid_19 disease spread world wise. Infection caused by different types of pathogenic agent like micro-organism, bacteria, fungi, viruses and parasites. It is cured by different treatment of drugs like antibiotics, antiviral drug etc. Also different types of clinical treatment also used for diagnosis of diseases like laboratory method, X-ray diffraction method, blood testing and many more.

Keyword: Infection, Diseases, Antibiotics, Pathogen, Viruses.

Introduction

There are so many infectious diseases found in the world out of that diseases so many diseases cure easily by clinical treatment but some of them are hereditary, some need regular clinical treatment and some may severe to make death of patient. In which some of the infectious diseases found which may cause by organism like bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites. What is the infection? Why it occurs, that Infection means a disease condition caused by microorganism, viruses, fungi, bacteria and parasites which reproduced in host tissue. Germs can be spread by direct or indirect contact. The most common infectious disease found in the world is Malaria, Hepatitis B, Dengue and Tuberculosis.

Bacterial Diseases: It is the illness caused by bacteria. Bacterial pneumonia was probably the leading cause of death, improved sanitation, vaccines and antibiotics resistant strain have conrol over it. In the 21st century Tuberculosis caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is the deadliest infectious disease. Likewise Cholera, leprosy, Plague, Syphilis, Anthrax , Scarlet fever and Diphtheria also some bacterial disease found worldwide.

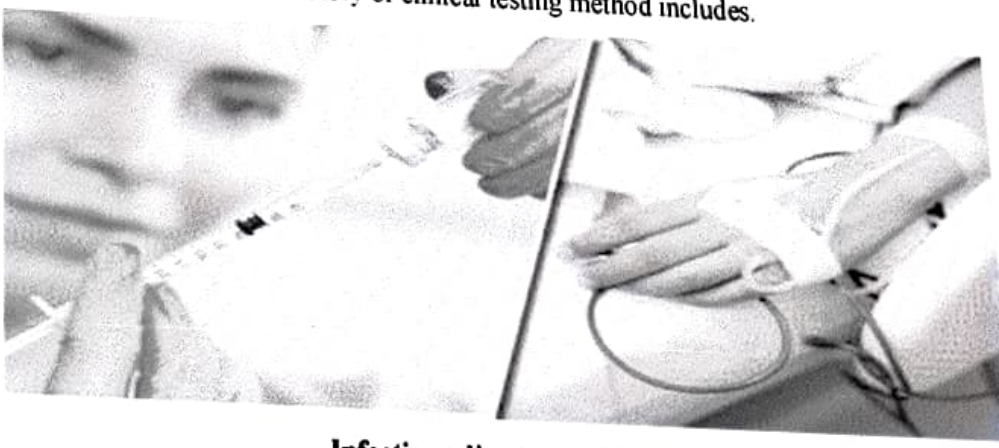
Viral Diseases: Covid_19 is the latest viral disease spread worldwide, which is not covered by any treatment or vaccine up till now all over the world. Smallpox, common cold, mumps, rubella, chicken pox, hepatitis, polio, rabies are the disease caused by virus.

Protozoan Diseases: Malaria is the major human parasitic protozoan disease that infects man. Likewise African trypanosomiasis, Leishmaniasis and Toxoplasmosis and the protozoan diseases found in world. Protozoan infection is parasitic disease caused by organism Protozoa.

Fungal Diseases: Mycosis is disease caused by fungi in which inhalation of fungal spores or localized colonization of skin may initiate. Fungal pneumonia , Onychomycosis, fungl sinuses, dermtophytosis like wise are diseased caused by fungus.

Method to Diagnose and Cure Diseases

Many of the infectious diseases have similar signs and symptoms so various types treatment or test is done in laboratory or clinical testing method includes.



Infectious disease co.uk image

Labotaory Rest

(www.mayoclinic.org)

Blood test: Sample of blood taken by inserting a needle into vein.

Urine test: By collecting urine sample of patient in a container.

Throat swab: Sample are taken from throat or may be taken from moist area of t

Stool Sample: by collecting stool sample for parasites and other organism.

Spinal Tap: Sample are collected from cerebrospinal fluid by using needle inserted between the bones of the lower spine, this method also called as lumber punctur

X-Ray diffraction method: certain clinical treatment need X-rays for scannin region due to cough, pneumonia or fracturing of organ like hand, leg or etc. condition.

Cure of Disease by Curing it By Different Treatment

Antibiotics: It is grouped into "families" of similar types. Bacteria such as *E.Coli.* Or streptococcus found in group of cells together. Antibiotics are used generally for bacterial infection, it not working on infection caused by viruses.

Antiviral Drug: It is the drug used for some of the viruses, but not all types. Some of the examples are HIV, Herpus virus, AIDS, Hepatitis B and C.

Antifungal Drug: It is used to treat nails and skin infectious diseases.

Antiparasitic Drug: Some parasitic drug are used for treatment of Malaria etc are cured by this type of drug.

Discussion

The infectious diseases caused by microorganism, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi can be spread by directly and indirectly from one person to another, animals also can caused disease when contact with human.

In Journal of Infectious Diseases & treatment invites articles in all areas related to Infectious Diseases, Influenza, Respiratory Tract Infections, Herpes Virus, Chicken pox, Conjunctivitis, Yeast infection, Lymphocytic Meningitis, Papilloma Virus, Viral encephalitis, Communicable disease, Small pox, Anthrax, Colon Infection, Viral Infections and many more.(pratik sarkar 2020) Some parasitic diseases discussed in some areas like the French Guianese and Brazilian border areas in 2017 malaria outbreak presented a greater intensity, Several factors may explain for increase in malaria infections. Firstly, there has been a shift from P. falciparum to P. vivax infections in this area over the last decade with greater difficulty (contraindication, availability of G6PD blood test and treatment) in treating with primaquine and thus inavoiding relapses [Emilie Mosnier, Gomes *et al.*] Secondly, increase in infection rates may be due to environmental causes: the abundance of An. darlingi in Trois-Palétuviers in August–September 2017

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MORPHOMETRIC AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ROTIFER IN UPPER MORNA RESERVOIR, MEDSHI, DISTRICT WASHIM, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)

M. R. Solanke[1] and D. S. Dabhade[2]

[1]Department of Zoology, Art, Commerce college, Warwat Bakal, Tq- Sangrampur Dist- Buldana, 444202(MS) India

[2]Department of Zoology, R. A. College, Washim- 444505 (MS) India

Corresponding Authors:megha30.solanke@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Rotifers are the zooplankton found mostly in fresh water reservoir. In Upper Morna reservoir which is located at Malegaon taluka in Washim District (MS), total 18 species of rotifer are fount out of 53 species of zooplankton during the study period. In which 11 *Brachionus species*, 3 *Asplanchna species*, 2 *Filinia species* and 1 *Lecane, 1 esophora species* are recorded. Rotifers are found abundant in winner than in summer and monsoon season.

Keywords : Rotifer, zooplankton, Upper Morna Reservoir, Washim

Introduction:

Zooplanktons are organisms of relatively small size, mostly microscopic, which have either lesser powers of locomotion or else none at all which drift in water subject to the action of waves, currents and other physical forms of water motion. Zooplanktons are important components of aquatic ecosystem, as they participate in natural purification of water and mainly act as primary consumers.

Zooplankton constitutes important food item of many carnivorous and omnivorous fish. The larvae of carps feed mostly on zooplankton. Zooplankton are the most important biotic components influencing all the functional aspect of an aquatic ecosystem, like food chain, food webs, energy flow and cycling of mater, they also helps for the energy conservation (Murugan *et al.*, 1998; Dadhick and Sexena, 1999; Sinha and Islam, 2002, Islam 2007; Park and Shin, 2007). Zooplankton mostly comprises in five classes Protozoa, Rotifer, cladocera, copepods and Ostracodes.

The Rotifers also called as Rotaria or wheel animalcules are the small Aschelminthes or separate phylum. They are characterized by presence of corona with transparent bodies and ciliated area or funnel shape structure at anterior end with mastax i.e. a specialized pharynx with its cuticular lining. It shows variety of forms with amazing alacrity in movements. Rotifers are pseudocoelomate organisms varying in size from 40 μm to 2 mm (1 μm = 1/1000 of mm). The

body of a typical rotifer consists of head, trunk and foot. The head bears the rotator organ or the wheel organ called 'Corona', mouth and sense organs. In some species the bodies are covered by tough structure called 'Lorica'. Such forms are generally known as loricate forms. Other forms which do not have lorica, but soft, thin and transparent skin is known as illoricate forms.

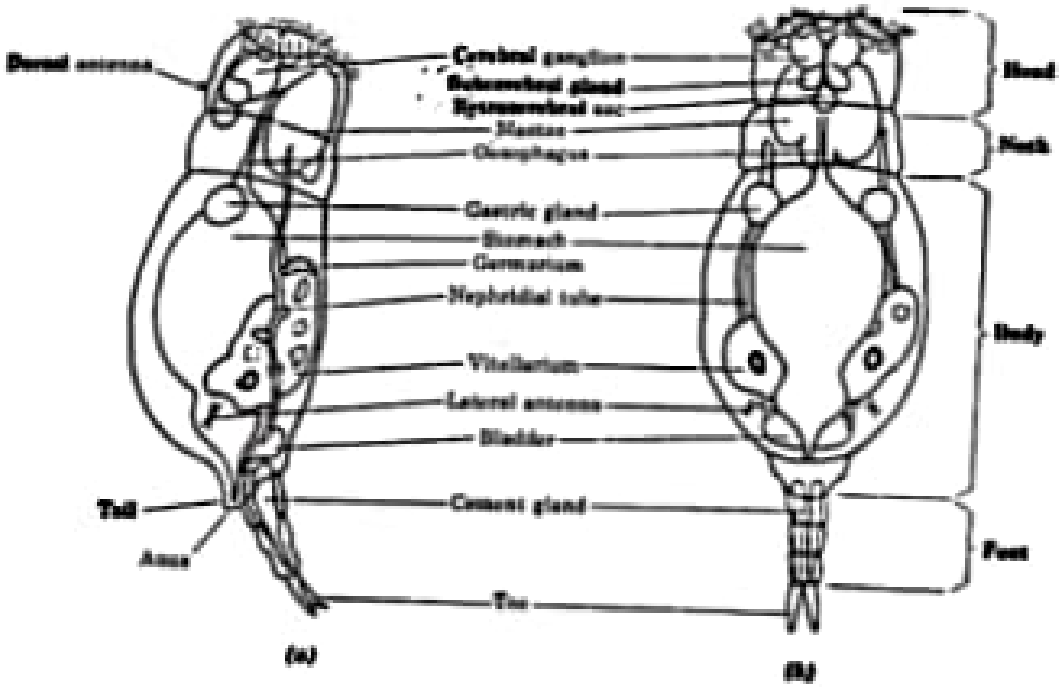

Fig 1: General anatomy of typical illoricate Rotifer a) lateral b) dorsal

(based on *Euphora najas*, reproduced from Edmonson, 1959)

Material and Method:

Site Description

The Upper Morna reservoir is located (18°36"44'N and 76°56"33.61'E) at Medshi, Malegaon Taluka in Washim district of Maharashtra. It is constructed on the Upper stretch of the Morna River, one of the minor river of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and one of the tributary of the Purna River.

Sampling for Qualitative Analysis of Zooplankton

Zooplankton collected monthly from four different sites of reservoir by towing Nylon plankton Net of mesh size 25u. This net used repeatedly operated to get concentrated samples. Large common organisms like aquatic insects, crustacean larva and tadpr*

by forceps. Concentration of samples was done by using a bore cut wide syringe with fine mesh size netting fitted on mouth. The water sieved inside the tube of syringe without piston is dipped in the inserting the piston in the tube of syringe is poured away so as to prepare a data searching was done for identification of new species. These concentrated samples were collected in sampling bottles indicating name of the sampling site i.e. S1, S2, S3, S4 date and time of sampling.

For the preservation of samples both Qualitative and Quantitative samples were fixed by adding equal volume of hot water followed by 4% formalin few drops of glycerin were added for better preservation and to prevent evaporation of samples (Dabhade 2006). Few drops of detergent were added to prevent clumping of zooplankton.

Fixation and preservation: Narcotisation has been done by using solution of 1gm novocaile, methyl alcohol 10ml. distilled water 10ml. On the watch glass three to four drops of solution were added for three to four times at 5min interval. The ciliary action of Rotifer was completely stops and they settle at bottom. The material now fixed in Schaudin's fixative (Two Parts of saturated mercuric chloride solution, one part of 95% alcohol, and 1ml of Glacial acidic acid mixed at the time of use). After that the forms were preserved in 4% formalin (Damodare, 2004).

Result and Discussion:

In Rotifer total 6 genera and 5 families were recorded including 1 *Brachionus species*, 3 *Asplanchna species*, 2 *Filinia species* and 1 *Leca*. are recorded. Maximum number of rotifer found in the month of Octobers and January in both the years 2012 and 2013 and minimum in May 2012, August 2013. These species found mostly in Upper Morna reservoir are *Brachionus caudatus*, *Brachionus diversicornis* , *Brachionus durgea*, *Brachionus falcatus*, *Brachionus plicatilis*, *Brachionus calyciflorus*, *Brachionus calyciflorus f.amphiceros*, *Brachionus calyciflorus var hymani*, *Brachionus calyciflorus f.borgerti*, *Brachionus foricula f. typicus-urawensis*, *Keratella tropica*, *Asplanchna sp.*, *Asplanchna sieboldi*, *Asplanchna brightwelli*, *Filinia opoliensis.contracted*, *Filinia longiseta.contracted*, *Lecane (M) cornuta*, *Esophora najas*.

Rotifera species were recorded more in winter season than monsoon and summer. Rotifer population found high in winter that attributed with the favorable temperature and availability of abundant food in the form of bacteria, detritus and nanoplankton this observation supported by Edmonson (1965). Rotifers and Copepods shows nearly similar abundance, Rotifer are found dominant in all species similar results obtained by Sharma and Sing (2012), they examined 20 species of zooplankton out which they recorded 10 species of rotifer in Tighera reservoir, Gwalior. Sontakke and Mokashe (2014) studied diversity of zooplankton from Dekhu Reservoir, Aurangabad in Maharashtra, in which they recorded 11 species of rotifer. Dede and Deshmukh (2015) revealed 9 species of rotifer from the total 21species of zooplankton in Bhima River in Ranvadi village, Solapur District, Maharashtra.

In Rotifers species *Keratella sp.* and *Brachionus sp.* were found dominant similar result obtained by Kedar *et al.*, (2008) in Rishi Lake, Karanja. In various water bodies of Central India Kaushik and Sexena (1995) have also reported genus *Brachionus* in abundance. According to Goel and Charan (1991) *Keratella tropica* and *Brachionus Calyciflorus* are the pollution tolerant species and indicate accumulation of organic matter and theses species reported dominant in polluted fresh water Lake of Kolhapur. Rotifers are chiefly fresh water forms and presence of rotifer in abundance is indicating suitable condition for their survival (Dhanapati, 2000). H.V.Wanjari *et al* (2019) reveals 30 species of zooplankton out of th species are recorded by them from Ekburji Reservoir in washim district c

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Keratella Tropica

Brachionus falcatus

Brachionus diversicornis

Brachionus quadratus

Brachionus calyciflorus f. bergerti

Brachionus calyciflorus f. amphiceros

B. calyciflorus var. brevispinus

Brachionus calyciflorus

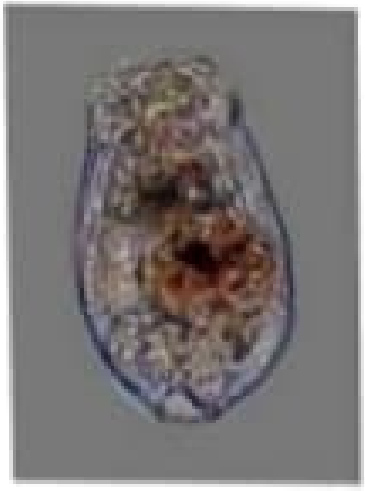
Brachionus forficula

Filinia longiseta, contracted

Filinia pejleri, Contracted

Euchlanis major

Asplanchna sp.



Asplanchna sieboldi

Asplanchna brightwell

Brachionus plicatilis

Brachionus durgea

Lecane (M) cornuta