INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE work

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Typhoid fever, caused by salmonella typhi, yearly affects more than 12.5 million people world wide (**Albert *et al.*, 1991**).

Salmonella Typhi can be isolated from more than 90% of patients with typhoid fever if blood, bone marrow and intestinal secretions are cultured. Identification of the organism isolated by blood culture may take 7 days or longer markedly reducing the clinical and epidemiological usefulness of the technique (**Rubin *et al.*, 1990**).

Specific IgM antibodies are detected indirectly in sera of patients of typhoid fever by observing four fold or more decrease in the agglutining titres after treatment of serum with 2 mercaptoethanol for removal of IgM antibodies (**Jindal *et al.*, 1993**).

The aim of the present study is to isolate the different Egyptian bacterial strains causing salmonellosis from Egyptian patients. The Egyptian bacterial strains will be further characterized for sensitivity and the potential capacity for the induction of specific immune responses.

Isolated and well characterized bacterial strain will be used in farther studies for the production of live attenuated anti-salmonella vaccines. This study will be investigated using different bacteriological and biochemical techniques.