# Comparative study between indirect immunofluorescent technique and tissue culture method in diagnosis of poliovirusese

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Poliomyelitis is an acute infectious disease that affects the central nervous system. In Egypt, this disease is still a major problem and although vaccination against it had become compulsory since 1969, and practiced on a national scale, many paralytic cases have been reported till now, [Jawetz et al., 1989].Direct detection of poliovirus or its antigens in stool can be done by isolation in tissue culture, electron microscopy, complement fixa-tion test, enzyme immuno-assay and immunofluorescent (IF) techni-que. Cell culture isolation is still the most reliable -method, but this technique lacks the availability in many laboratories, it is time con suming, costly, and needs specialized personnel, [Melnick, 1990].Immunofluorescence is a rapid method and the results could he available within hours after infecting the tissue culture cells. It has been used for rapid diagnosis of rabies, influenza, herpetic- keratitis, and infections due to respiratory syncytial virus and other viruses, but this procedure has not been used extensively in typing enteroviruses directly in clinical samples, [Riggs, 1979; and Pal et al., 1983].