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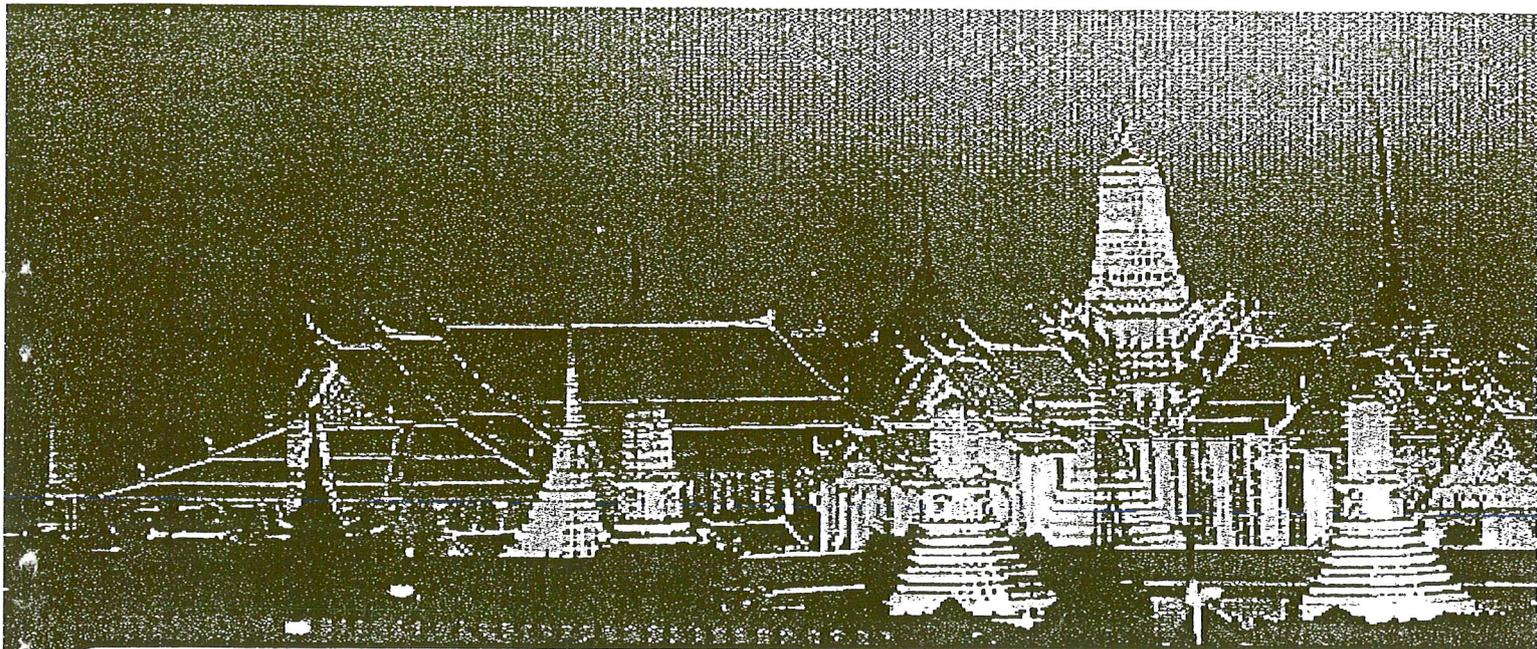
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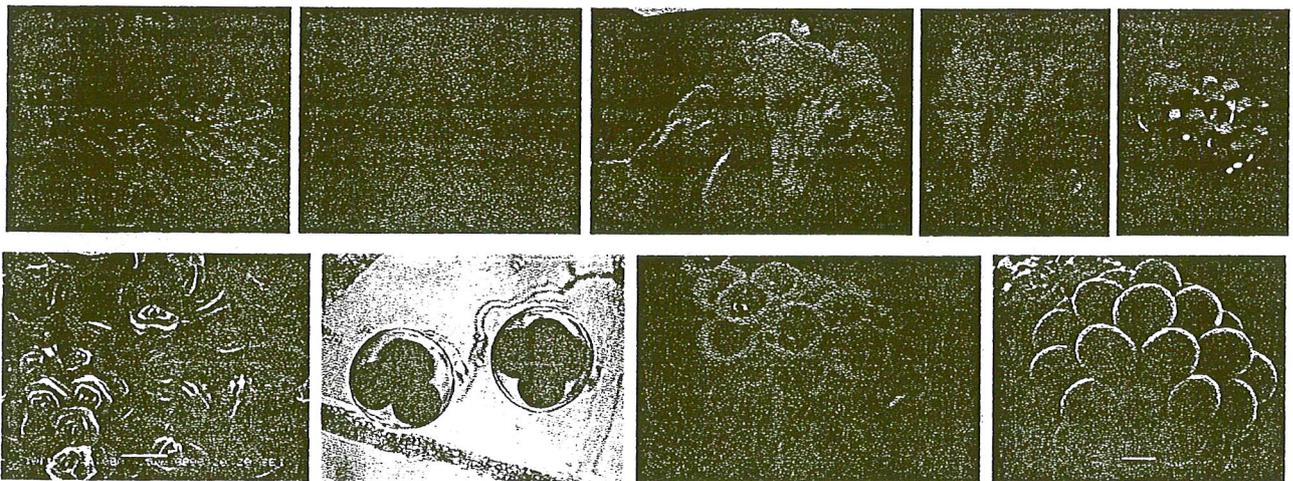
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ตำนานถูกต้อง

**Abstracts Book**



## The Identified Fungi from the Feces of the White-Nest Swiftlets Lived in the Artificial Housing Nest

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There were several human diseases which mostly carried by infected bird carriers. Bacteria, virus, yeast and fungi were commonly found in bird feces. Due to sharing the habitat, human could be harmed and potentially infected to deadly microbial disease such as *Cryptococcus neoformans* which causing cryptococosis. This research was aim to investigate the microbial disease particular fungi contaminated from feces of White-Nest Swiftlets which lived in the artificial housing nest. Samples were taken from artificial housing nest in Samutsakorn, Chumporn and Chathaburie provinces. Fungi were extracted and cultured by Martin's rose bengal medium whereas yeast was performed in Sabouraud dextrose agar at 30°C for 3-7 days. Mycelium fungi were identified by morphology using the slide culture technique with the fungi guide book. The morphology and biochemical tests were carried out in yeast culture and the expected *C. neoformans* colonies would be identified by its dark brown color on the Birdseed agar. The identified mycelium fungi were in the *Aspergillus* sp., *Penicillium* sp., *Trichoderma* sp., *Torula* sp., *Monilia* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Spicaria* sp., *Sporotrichum* sp., *Cladosporium* sp., *Syncephalastrum* sp groups. No color change was found in any colony on Birdseed agar and the urease test was negative which indicated that the isolated yeast was not the *C. neoformans*. However, there were several mycelium fungi groups could be pathogenic human disease in vulnerable population. Perhaps this could be vital information for those people who were highly risk to contact and transmit the disease.

**Key words:** White-nest swiftlets, feces, fungi, *Cryptococcus neoformans*

งานวิจัยนี้



### Infectious agents in Dropping of the White-Nest Swiftlets Lived in the Artificial Housing Nest

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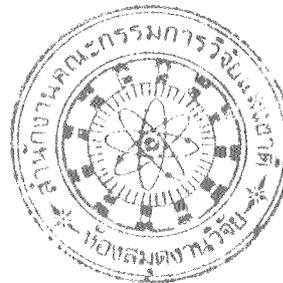
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#### Abstract

There are several human diseases which mostly carried by infected bird. Bacteria, virus, yeast and fungi are commonly found in bird dropping. Due to sharing the habitat, human could be harmed and occasionally infected to microbial agents such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Cryptococcus neoformans* and *Aspergillus* sp. This research was aimed to investigate the infectious agents in dropping of White-Nest Swiftlets which lived in the artificial housing nest. Samples were taken from artificial housing nest set in Samutsakom, Chumpom and Chanthaburi provinces. Microbial agents were cultivated on nutrient agar for bacteria, Martin's rose bengal agar medium for fungi and sabouraud dextrose agar for yeast. Morphological characteristics and biochemical tests were used to identify the microbial agents found in the bird dropping. Bacterial samples were identified into group of *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Corynebacterium*, *Bacillus*, *Citrobacter*, *Serratia*, *Enterobacter*, *Klebsiellas*, and etc. The identified mycelium fungi were in the *Aspergillus* sp., *Penicillium* sp., *Trichoderma* sp., *Torula* sp., *Monilia* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Sporotrichum* sp., *Cladosporium* sp., *Syncephalastrum* sp. groups. The identified of observed yeast, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, was not found. The identified microbial agents were in group of normal flora. However, the risk of microbial disease could be increased for immunocompromised host and workers who frequently contact to bird dropping and that may widely spread the disease.

**Keywords:** infectious agents, White-nest Swiftlets, bird dropping



สำเนาถูกต้อง

