Identification of Locally Isolated *Clostridium difficile* from Rabbits.

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ABSTRACT

*Clostridium difficile* is one of the most important pathogens causing diarrhea and enteritis in rabbits as it causes pseudomembranous colitis that leads to intestinal damage and deaths. In this study, screening of rabbit farms from different localities in Egypt had shown rabbits suffered from diarrhea and enteritis to detect *Clostridium difficile* by ELISA, it revealed that five out of 50 samples (10%) were positive for it. These samples were further identification by cultivation and culture characters, microscopical examination, agglutination test, pathogenicity test and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) by using specific primers for toxins genes (tcdA and tcdB). The results showing that three out of five isolates were confirmed as *Clostridium difficile* and concluded that these isolates causing pseudomembranous enterocolitis in rabbits and this disease unable to be treated by antibiotics, so it used for preparation of vaccine against the disease in rabbits.

**Keywords:** *Clostridium difficile*, Rabbits, Enteritis

Research Paper

Foodborne Diseases Related to the Consumption of Flesh Foods in Morocco (2010-2016).
ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to determine the epidemiological profile of foodborne diseases associated with flesh foods during 2010-2016 in Morocco. A retrospective study of foodborne diseases caused by flesh foods recorded by the Moroccan anti-poison and pharmacovigilance center during 2010-2016. During this period, 2963 foodborne diseases related to flesh foods were declared to the center, in which 24.83% were registered in 2015, and 20.75% in 2013. Diseases occurred mostly in urban areas (67.06%). The major affected group’s ages were adults (33.81%) and children (14.44%). The average patient's age was 25.09 ± 15.37 years. Male were the most vulnerable to infection (54.80%) with a sex ratio (male / female) of 1.72. The most incriminate flesh foods were respectively chicken (47.35%), aquatic products (30.94%) and red meat (16.57%). The high incidence rate was related to chicken skewers (3.55 per 100000 people), while the high fatality rate was associated with giblets (3.33%). Diseases due to the restauration outside home accounted for 58.15%. The majority of cases were collective (84.27%) and occurred significantly in spring (18.49%) and summer (14.51%). Clinical symptoms were present in 67.19% of cases, mostly moderate (81.77%) with four death cases corresponding to fatal condition. The high incidence rates were recorded in the regions of Sahara. Foodborne diseases are spreading progressively in Morocco, especially in summer and hot climates. The majority of these diseases are due to the consumption of contaminated flesh foods. Therefore, the responsible of food safety in Morocco must ensure the quality control of these foodstuffs.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Foodborne diseases, Meat, Morocco
Research Paper


Hassan FA, Abdel-Azeem NM, Abdel-Rahman SM, Amin HF and Abdel-Mawla LF.


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ABSTRACT
Total of 45 weaned male New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits about six weeks old with an average initial body weight 618.11±10.01g were randomly allotted to three dietary groups; the first group fed the basal diet without organic Se, the second fed basal diet +0.2 mg Se-yeast, the third fed basal diet +0.2 mg Se-algae. The obtained results showed that supplementation rabbit diets with Se-yeast and Se-algae have no impact on final body weight and average daily body weight gain. Se-algae supplementation tended to increase (P < 0.05) average daily feed intake. Rabbits group fed diet supplemented with Se-yeast achieved better (P<0.05) FCR than that group fed Se-algae (5.06 g feed/g gain). Supplementation of Se-algae at 0.2 mg was the highest (P < 0.05) in total protein, albumin, and globulin concentration (7.94, 4.16 and 3.78 g/dl). Diets supplemented with Se-yeast or Se-algae significantly reduced plasma creatinine levels compared to the control group. All recorded values of creatinine and urea concentrations were within the normal ranges. Dietary supplementation with 0.2 mg Se-yeast or Se-algae resulted in a significant (P < 0.05) decrease in the activity of AST enzyme. Plasma total cholesterol and plasma LDL levels were significantly decreased (P < 0.05) with dietary supplementation with Se-yeast or Se-algae. There was a significant (p < 0.05) decrease in plasma MDA level in rabbits fed diets supplemented with Se-yeast or Se-algae. While Catalase activity was significantly (P < 0.05) increased. Rabbits fed diet supplemented with Se-algae was the lowest (P < 0.05) group in ether extract meat content while dietary supplementation of Se-algae significantly increased (P < 0.05) Se content of rabbits meat of hind leg. Conclusively, Se-yeast and Se-algae can be used as selenium sources in growing rabbit diets without causing any adverse effects on growth performance. Besides, their beneficial effects in improving the antioxidative status.

**Keywords:** Anti-oxidative status, Carcass, Growth, Organic selenium, Rabbit

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Keywords:

Minimal expression of CD8+, notwithstanding, it showed the better prognosis after surgery and antibody, anti-CD4+ and CD8+, further, a blood sample collected before and after surgery (on days: 0, 7, 30, and 60) for representing the healing progress. The chemotherapy was given according to laboratory results, the final diagnosis was mixed mammary carcinosarcoma with enlargement of abdominal mammary glands, painless lump, asymmetric size (4.1 and 8.4 cm in diameter), and lacerated wound on the large one with severe haemorrhage. The unilateral days: 0, 7, 30, and 60 for representing the healing progress. The chemotherapy was given according to laboratory results, the final diagnosis was mixed mammary carcinosarcoma with enlargement of abdominal mammary glands, painless lump, asymmetric size (4.1 and 8.4 cm in diameter), and lacerated wound on the large one with severe haemorrhage. The unilateral

ABSTRACT

DOI:

Ashour G and Abdel-Rahman SM. 39.2 ng/ml for thyroxine (T4) and 1.9 to 2.2 ng/ml for triiodothyronine (T3). The corresponding to the rabbit doe reproduction, particularly close to parturition to achieve good economical trends. The average of total milk yield (129.9 g/d) was negatively correlated with both P4 and hormones. Litter size and weight, in addition to average of weekly and total milk yield were values on kindling day were 1.6 ng/ml, 26.8 pg/ml, 4.6 ng/ml, 131.6 ng/ml, 37.4 ng/ml and 0.9 ng/ml for prolactin (PRL), 114.5 to 136.8 ng/ml for insulin like growth factor-I (IGF-I), 36.0 to 66.5 mg/dl for E2, and positively associated with the PRL, IGF-I, T4 and T3 hormones. Furthermore, litter size and T3 were the highest in comparison with days 14 and 21 of pregnancy. On kindling day, P4 was the highest compared to the other two days of pregnancy. At day 28, levels of E2, PRL, T4 and T3 showed the minimal levels, whilst PRL exhibited the maximal level compared to the

Hormonal Changes in Relation to Productivity of Pregnant Rabbit Does.

Research Paper

DOI:

Pregnancy is a critical period for animals where it undergoes many physiological changes and is widely studied for some years for their adsorption and removal properties of toxic metals contamination of water by using spectrophotometry methods in field ultraviolet, the kinetic study contaminants from water. Wood processing residues such as bark and sawdust have been

Study and Modelization of Veterinary Drug Residue Kinetics on Sawdust as Absorptive of sodium salicylate was modelized according to two kinetic models absorbance and the wavelength for both models and evaluate the optimal time of contact absorption and the wavelength for both models and evaluate the optimal time of contact

ABSTRACT

pseudo-second order, which means that this model is the best for future studies in the kinetics minutes.

Keywords:

BB, Tarek Kh, Nadji B, Khaled S, Tarek B and Ibtessam L.

Heterogeneous interactions

Research Paper

DOI:

Environmental heat stress is one of the most challenging conditions which have adverse effect levels and total blood cell count were checked on day 21 and 28. The parameters observed on the poultry industry. Broiler chickens are sensitive to heat stress mainly due to not having sweat glands. The current study was conducted to observe the effect of heat stress on performance of Ross-308 broiler chickens. 1600 Ross-308 broiler day old chicks were obtained was reared in ideal temperature. To evaluate the physiological stress indicators blood glucose yield were significantly higher in group B compared to group A. It was concluded that heat