Identification of Locally Isolated *Clostridium difficile* from Rabbits.

Taha MM, El-Helw HA, El-Sergany EF, El Sawy H, Abdella YA and El-Meneisy AA.


DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj1](https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj1)
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: Clostridiunm difficile, Rabbits, Enteritis
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.


DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj3

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
A female Asian palm civet (Paradoxurus jerdoni) was referred to Dr. Ruddy animal’s clinic in Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia. The civet suffers from a huge and painful mass on the left side of the abdomen. The animal was anaesthetized for a pre-surgical checkup. Histopathology of abdominal mammary glands revealed mixed mammary carcinosarcoma with minimal expression of CD8+, notwithstanding, it showed the better prognosis after surgery and chemotherapy. The animal was discharged on the 14th day post-surgery.

Hormonal Changes in Relation to Productivity of Pregnant Rabbit Does.

Pregnancy is a critical period for animals where it undergoes many physiological changes including hormones, which are not received a great attention in rabbit. Therefore, a total number of 25 New Zealand White pregnant rabbit does were used, to assess the changes in levels of the six hormones during the second half of pregnancy: progesterone (P4), estrogen (E2), triiodothyronine (T3), thyroxine (T4), prolactin (PRL), and insulin like growth factor-I (IGF-I). The average of total milk yield (129.9 g/d) was negatively correlated with both P4 and T4. Milk yield is likely to correlate positively with E2 and T3 and negatively with P4 and T4.

In the present study, the highest concentration of E2 reached at the day 28 of pregnancy, which is positively associated with the other hormones. At day 28, levels of E2, PRL, T4 and T3 were the highest in comparison with days 14 and 21 of pregnancy. On kindling day, P4 concentration of 1.6 ng/ml was determined. Concentrations of the six hormones during the second half of pregnancy ranged between 3.2 to 4.0 ng/ml for progesterone (P4), 47.3 to 89.0 pg/ml for estrogen (E2), 2.0 to 3.7 ng/ml for thyroxine (T4), 114.5 to 136.8 ng/ml for insulin like growth factor-I (IGF-I), 36.0 to 39.2 ng/ml for prolactin (PRL), and 2.0 to 3.7 ng/ml for triiodothyronine (T3). The corresponding range of percentages of nucleated red blood cells (NRBC) on days 0, 7, 30, and 60 were 1.6%, 2.7%, 3.9%, and 2.8%, respectively.

The results of the present study showed that the daily milk production was negatively associated with the presence of E2 and P4. Milk production was also negatively correlated with P4, E2 and T4. The analysis of the results showed that the daily milk production was negatively associated with P4, E2 and T4. The analysis of the results showed that the daily milk production was negatively associated with P4, E2 and T4.

Keywords: Hormones, Litter size, Litter weight, Milk production, Pregnancy, Rabbits.