Research Paper

Molecular Analysis of *Coxiella Burnetii* by Isocitrate Dehydrogenase Gene Sequence-Based Typing and PCR-RFLP in Isfahan, Iran.

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ABSTRACT

In the recent years, considerable advances have been made in the detection and genotyping of *Coxiella burnetii*, the causative agent of Q fever. The selection of appropriate genotyping method has enabled description of the clonal diversity of *C. burnetii* around the world. Since, in the place of study, *C. burnetii* genotyping has not been done, the *icd* gene Restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) and sequence-based typing for differentiation between the genomic detected *C. burnetii* from the various sources and compared the two methods is used. In a observational study, a total of 15 genomic positive cases of *C. burnetii* infection from different sources in Isfahan province (Central Iran) were enrolled and underwent two genotyping methods: the *icd* gene PCR-RFLP and *icd* gene sequence-based typing. The degree of similarity between the *icd* gene sequences was high (98.3-100%). In compare with *C. burnetii* Nine Mile *icd* gene sequence, the nucleotide sequences were different at 11 positions, which resulted in 7 differences in the amino acid sequences. After digesting the 370 bp amplified *icd* gene fragments all the samples indicated only one band of 370bp, while amplified *C. burnetii* Nine Mile strain *icd* gene were digested into two bands with sizes of 221bp and 149bp. The results of two genotyping methods matched together. Used methods in present study were cheaper and easier than new methods and they can used for detection of acute and chronic phases of...
infection.
**Keywords:** *Coxiella burnetii*, Isocitrate dehydrogenase, Iran, Restriction fragment length polymorphism, Sequence-based typing

The Protective Role of Date Palm (*Phoenix Dactylifera* Seeds) against Aflatoxicosis in Broiler Chickens Regarding Carcass Characteristics, Hepatic and Renal Biochemical Function Tests and Histopathology.

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ABSTRACT

Harmful effects caused by aflatoxin (AF) directed researchers towards to find out new strategies for its control and detoxification increasing the safety of poultry feed. The aim of the present work was to study the protective role of date pits (*Phoenix dactylifera*) seeds against aflatoxicosis regarding carcass traits, biochemical function tests and histopathology of both liver and kidney in broiler chickens. 210 one-day old Arbor Acres broiler chicks were allotted into 7 equal groups as the first control (G1) supplemented by the basal diet, G2 had the basal diet with date pits supplementation 2%, G3 fed on the basal diet with date pits 4%, G4 was fed a basal diet containing 100µg aflatoxin/kg (100 ppb). G5 fed on a basal diet containing Hydrated Sodium Calcium Aluminum Silicates (HSCAS) 0.3% plus aflatoxin, (G6) fed a basal diet containing date pits 2% plus aflatoxin and finally G7 fed a basal diet containing date pits 4% plus aflatoxin. The aflatoxin supplemented to the broiler ration from first day to the end of experiment at 35 days. Aflatoxins supplementation significantly increased relative liver and small intestine weight, affect liver and kidney biochemical function tests and induced histopathological changes as fatty degeneration of hepatocytes, and interstitial nephritis with mononuclear cell infiltrations in both liver and kidney, respectively. However, addition of date pits (2% and 4%) and HSCAS (0.3%) to broiler's diet partially ameliorated these harmful effects of aflatoxins, indicating their protective effect against aflatoxicosis and this protection is dose-related. Addition of date palm seed (2% and 4%) gave a better results regarding carcass traits, biochemical parameters and histopathological examination of liver and kidney, finally concluding that date palm seed powder could be used as an effective feed additive to control aflatoxicosis in poultry with avoiding harmful effect of chemical mycotoxin binders (HSCAS). **Keywords:** Aflatoxins, Broilers, Biochemical traits, Carcass characteristics, Date palm, Histopathological changes.
Reptile plays an essential role in human life and act as a reservoir of pathogenic bacteria. It
Escherichia coli
commercial antibiotics. The minimum concentration of SM extracts that potential to inhibit the
Enterobacter cloacae
(53.48%). Those isolated bacteria indicated various resistance patterns against several
from 72 snakes, 43 lizards and 14 tortoises. The isolation was conducted using the Micro ID
 DOI: [Full text- worldveterinaryjournal.com]
Kurnianto A, Puspitasari, Widyaningrum LY, Widiyono I and Prakoso YA.
(55.03%), and
colonisation of both resistant and susceptible isolated bacteria was 62.5 mg/mL. This study
Salmonella enteritidis
[Research Paper]
[Full text-worldveterinaryjournal.com]
Proteus sp
antibiotics
system. All the isolated bacteria were tested against several antibiotics using disc diffusion
method, and SM extract using minimum inhibitory concentration test. The isolated bacteria were
the reptile communities in Surabaya on February 2018 until January 2019. The faeces obtained

Jabbar A, Hameed A, Yousaf A, Riaz A and Ditte YA (2019). The Influence of Hairline Crack Eggs on Hatchery Parameters and

Alzuheir IM (2019). Epidemiological Study of Peste Des Petits Ruminants in Sheep and

Potency of Sansevieria masoniana Extract Against Antimicrobial
Resistant Bacteria Isolated from Faeces of Pet – Reptile
Presented by: A Rumianto, Puguh Sarir, LY Widyaningrum, Ikham Widyan, YA Pukone
Effect of Zeolite Dietary Supplementation on Physiological Responses and Production of Laying Hens Drinking Saline Well Water in South Sinai.

**ABSTRACT**

This study conducted to investigate the effects of dietary zeolite on egg production, egg quality and blood constituents of hens under drinking saline well water. 180 hens were randomly divided into six equal groups (30 hens / group). 1 group (S), hens drank saline well water and fed basal diet. 2 group (T), hens drank tap water and fed basal diet. 3 group (T1), hens drank tap water and fed diet containing 2 % zeolite. 4 group (T2), hens drank tap water and fed diet containing 4 % zeolite. 5 group (S1), hens drank saline well water and fed diet containing 2 % zeolite. 6 group (S2), hens drank saline well water and fed diet containing 4 % zeolite. Egg weight significantly increased in the hens of S2 compared with hens in T and S groups. Egg number and egg mass were significant increase in the hens of S2 compared to S1 group. Hens of S group had significantly improved feed conversion compared to hens of S group. Hens of S group had significantly decreased shell thickness compared to other treatments. Aldosterone hormone was significantly decreased in the hens of S compared to other treatments. Aspartic transaminase and creatinine were significantly increased in the hens of S group.

**Keywords:** Laying hens, Productive performance, Saline water, Egg production, Heat stress, HSP70, Physiological responses, Productive and reproductive performance, Rabbits under Hot Desert Conditions.
Infections in domestic rabbits in Medea province, North of Algeria. A total of 414 faecal samples were collected from 50 farms in six regions of the province. Each faecal sample was subjected to oocyst counting and isolation. The species from samples containing isolated and sporulated oocysts were morphologically identified as Eimeria magna. The prevalence of Eimeria infection was 123.3% in growing rabbits, 77% in weaners, 65.3% in breeding females, and 40% in breeding males (P<0.0001). In breeding males and females, the prevalence of coccidiosis was 46.8% and 36%, respectively. In weaners, growing rabbits, and breeding females, the prevalence of coccidiosis was 77%, 65.3%, and 40%, respectively. In breeding males, the prevalence of coccidiosis was 46.8%. The prevalence of Eimeria infection was higher in weaners, growing rabbits, and breeding females than in breeding males (P<0.0001). The prevalence of Eimeria infection was higher in weaners, growing rabbits, and breeding females than in breeding males (P<0.0001).

Eimeria's parasitic role in infections in domestic rabbits in Medea province, North of Algeria. A total of 414 faecal samples were collected from 50 farms in six regions of the province. Each faecal sample was subjected to oocyst counting and isolation. The species from samples containing isolated and sporulated oocysts were morphologically identified as Eimeria magna. The prevalence of Eimeria infection was 123.3% in growing rabbits, 77% in weaners, 65.3% in breeding females, and 40% in breeding males (P<0.0001). In breeding males and females, the prevalence of coccidiosis was 46.8% and 36%, respectively. In weaners, growing rabbits, and breeding females, the prevalence of coccidiosis was 77%, 65.3%, and 40%, respectively. In breeding males, the prevalence of coccidiosis was 46.8%. The prevalence of Eimeria infection was higher in weaners, growing rabbits, and breeding females than in breeding males (P<0.0001).

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