Research Paper

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

Nokhodian Z, Khalili M, Ataei B, Feizi A, Moradi A, Rostami S and Yaran M.

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

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**Research Paper**

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.

Abdel-Sattar WM, Sadek KM, Elbestawy AR and Mourad DM.

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.
Kurnianto A, Puspitasari, Widyaningrum LY, Widiyono I and Prakoso YA.  

Pseudomonas sp commercial antibiotics. The minimum concentration of SM extracts that potential to inhibit the colonisation of the isolated bacteria from faeces of pet-reptile, even though, several of those isolates resistant against several commercial antibiotics.  

Research Paper  

The isolated bacteria were proved that SM extract potential to inhibit the colonisation of the isolated bacteria from faeces of pet-reptile. A total of 129 fresh faecal samples were collected from 72 snakes, 43 lizards and 14 tortoises. The isolation was conducted using the Micro ID 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 proved that SM extract potential to inhibit the colonisation of the isolated bacteria from faeces of pet-reptile.

DOI: 

Keywords:  

Antibiotic, Pet – reptile, Reservoir, Resistance, Sansevieria masoniana.


WVJ, Science Line.com

The The purpose of study was to evaluate the influence of hairline crack eggs on hatchery parameters and later life of chicks. The study was conducted from October to December 2018 at Chakri hatchery Salman Poultry Pvt. Ltd Pakistan to evaluate the outcomes of hairline crack infertile, contaminated eggs and 3rd week mortality were found for hairline crack eggs as compared normal eggs of same flocks. The highest blasting of dead in the shell for normal and hairline crack eggs. The highest hatchability (49.07 ± 0.51b) was found for SSF6 f, SSF1. The dead in the shell was found highest for normal eggs. The chicks from normal eggs were also significantly better than chicks from hairline crack age and good quality eggshell. The lowest hatchability was found for SP117 which is the oldest eggs. The shell of the eggs is essential in providing the shape of an egg and ensuring the safe packaging. The defects like breakage of this packaging increase the risk of microbial source of contamination. Such kinds of eggs should not be used for incubation. The The objective of this study was to analyze the epidemiological occurrence of Peste des petits ruminants in Sheep and Goat during 2006-2017 in Palestine.  


Alzuheir IM.  

Peste des petits ruminants vaccination rate in Palestine was low and not well organized, ranged between 2005-2017 in Palestine. The study indicated that Peste des petits ruminants incidence rate ranged from 1.78 to 14.36% with an average of 6.39% per year and per 104 animals. The average morbidity, morbidity and case fatality rate were 8.89%, 2.89%, and 1.35% respectively. The epidemiological awareness, expand the use of the Peste des petits ruminants vaccine and a systematic disease monitoring program are required to control the spread of the disease.

Epidemiology, Goat, Palestine, Peste des petits ruminants, Sheep
Effect of Zeolite Dietary Supplementation on Physiological Responses and Production of Laying Hens Drinking Saline Well Water in South Sinai.

Keywords: Zeolite, Laying hens, Productive performance, Saline water.

Hens of S group (S1), hens drank saline well water and fed diet containing 2% zeolite. The 3 productive performance and eggshell quality. Research Paper DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj15

Sixty cross bread (New Zealand White, NZW X California), six weeks of age with live body weight ranging from 729.20 to 738.30g were divided to five experimental groups. The current study investigated the effect of replacement of Untreated Orange Pulp (UOP) and Treated Orange Pulp (TOP) protein by basal diet protein on growth performance, digestion capacity concentrations as compared to the hens of T and T2 groups. Alanine transaminase, creatinine were significantly increased in the hens of S group compared to other treatments. Red blood cells and hemoglobin were significant lower in the hens of S compared to other treatments. Hens of S drinking saline well water, addition of zeolite to laying hens' diets at levels 4% might improve productive performance, best digestibility for CP%, DCP and economic efficiency.

Conception rate was higher in the does of T5 than that in T3, T4 and T6. Litter traits, productive and reproductive performance, Rabbits under Hot Desert Conditions. This study aimed to apply early heat shock exposure programs for releasing HSP70 gene expression under severe heat stress conditions. In conclusion, applying heat shock exposure programs of rabbits especially T3 heat shock at 3, 25, 60, 3+25 and 3+25+60 days of age, respectively. HSP70 expression and production under severe heat stress conditions.
A Review on the Role of Lipid in Selected Apicomplexan, Anaerobic, Kinetoplastid and Intestinal Parasitic Infections.