Microclimate, Body Weight Uniformity, Body Temperature, and Footpad Dermatitis in Broiler Chickens Reared in Commercial Poultry Houses in Hot and Humid Tropical Climates.

Sohsuebngarm D, Kongpechr S and Sukon P.

ABSTRACT: The present study was conducted to investigate the variations of microclimate variables along the length of commercial broiler houses and to determine the associations between microclimate variables and animal variables in broiler chickens. A routine rearing program involving 480,000 broiler chickens was conducted in 24 commercial broiler houses (with dimensions of 14×120×2.5 m, yielding 1,680 m² of rearing area per house). Of these, 6,000 chickens were randomly selected for outcome measurements. Microclimate variables (Ambient Temperature (AT), Relative Humidity (RH), Air Velocity (AV), heat index, effective temperature, and ammonia) and animal variables (body weight uniformity, body temperature, and Footpad Dermatitis (FPD)) were measured at 10 sections (12 m apart) from the proximal end to distal end along the length of each broiler house. Regression analysis was used to determine the pattern of each microclimate variable along the length of the broiler houses and to determine the associations between the microclimate variables and the animal variables. The results showed that AT, heat index, and ammonia linearly increased from the front end to the rear end of the houses. In contrast, RH linearly decreased from the front end to the rear end of the houses. The regression analysis revealed no significant association between any of the microclimate variables and the body weight uniformity. Increasing AT and AV were associated with increasing mean body temperature. Increasing AT was associated with decreasing FPD. However, increasing RH and AV were associated with increasing FPD. In conclusion, the microclimate variables had various trends along the length of broiler houses.

Key words: Body weight uniformity, Broiler house, Footpad dermatitis, Microclimate
Crossref Metadata

ABSTRACT:

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Supplementation of turmeric and cinnamon mixture significantly reduced low-density lipoprotein levels and increased high-density lipoprotein in egg yolk. It is concluded that the dietary supplementation of the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon decreased feed intake and increased egg production, egg weight, yolk weight, yolk color index, eggshell weight, egg cholesterol level. In addition, the percentage of laying quails increased in experimental treatments. Dietary supplementation with the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon significantly improved feed conversion ratio.

Impact of Inclusion of Peanut Vein Hay and Enzymes in Diets on Performance, Nutrients Digestibility and Carcass Traits of Growing New Zealand White Rabbits.


Research Paper

The use of herbal ingredients to improve poultry production is increasingly developing in Indonesia. This study aimed to determine the effect of mixed supplementation of turmeric powder and cinnamon on the performance and egg quality of Japanese quail. This study consisted of four treatments with three replications (25 quails per replicate) established in a completely randomized design. The treatments consisted of: T0 (control); T1 (10 g turmeric + 10 g cinnamon) / kg of feed; T2 (20 g turmeric + 20 g cinnamon) / kg of feed; and T3 (40 g turmeric + 40 g cinnamon) / kg of feed. Parameters measured included feed intake, body weight, feed conversion ratio, egg production, egg weight, yolk weight, yolk color index, eggshell weight, and egg cholesterol level. The obtained results indicated that the experimental group were daily collected from the days 6 to 12 after infection. Counting was performed using the McMaster technique. The average number of oocysts excreted with feces in broilers of the groups 1 to 6 was 4,080; 6,880; 1,780; 1,530; 662; and 15 oocysts/ml, respectively. Broilers of group 7 were uninfected and carried out using the McMaster technique. The average number of broilers in the experimental groups was 25. The percentage of laying quails increased in experimental groups compared to the non-infected control group. The experimental model of coccidiosis in broiler chickens revealed that the number of oocysts excreted with feces is dependent on the dose of oocysts.
the Impact of Climate Variability on Outbreak Occurrence in Some Governorates of Nile

Epidemiological Study on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Virus with Modeling

most cases were reported for the years 2006 to 2016. Moreover, this study explored the impact


of climate variability in outbreaks occurrence using the statistical generalized estimating

clades had been evolved from classic clades after the vaccination pressure until 2010 resulted

[Full text-]

governorates, while Menofia governorate had the lowest one. From 2006 to 2009, the classic

clade 2.2.1 was predominant and remained stable. It was demonstrated that new unreported

one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry

in five Nile Delta governorates, Egypt (Dakhlia, Qalyobia, Sharkia, Gharbia, and Menofia) where

epidemiology and temporal patterns.

[Full text-

spp. at approximately similar rates of 4.7% and 4.4%, respectively. Chicken isolates were

cloacal samples and stool samples showed the prevalence of

bacteremia, gastroenteritis, and focal infection. Poultry is one of the usual provenances for the

S. NTS strains.

12 antimicrobials tested, 86.4% resistance was found to streptomycin and oxytetracycline

human infection with multiple-drug resistant

World Vet. J.
spp. A total of 601 samples, including cloacal samples (150) eggshell (150), egg content (15

poultry workers, were collected from five layer chicken farms. Isolation of NTS was performed

in the poultry production system. The current study aimed to determine the prevalence and tendency

of antimicrobial resistance of zoonotic

isolates were evaluated for antimicrobial susceptibility using the disc diffusion method. The

Gallinarum

ABSTRACT:

Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal

by using different cultural and biochemical methods. Moreover,

The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for

problem has increased in developing countries with the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in the

S. Enteritidis,

S. Salmonella

spp. Enterobacter

E. coli

P. aeruginosa

Aeromonas

P. mirabilis

Disc diffusion test was used to study the sensitivity pattern of bacterial isolates with

body samples were positive on bacteriological examination. E. coli was the most prevalent

spp. isolates showed 100% resistant to tetracycline, enrofloxacin, and cefotaxime.

Aeromonas

particularly against commonly used antibiotics. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic

P. mirabilis (4.4%),

Proteus mirabilis (2.2%), and

Enterobacter

E. coli

had 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100%

spp. (38.5%) and streptococci (33.3%). Serological typing of E. coli identified nine O serotypes,

(38.9%),

Enterobacter

E. coli

demonstrated 83.1-92.9% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin.

P. aeruginosa

with high predominance of O78 (19%). On antibiotic susceptibility profiling, E. coli isolates

isolate (45.2%), followed by staphylococci (33.2%), Clostridia (5.4%), streptococci (5.1%),

(38.9%),

for antibiotic susceptibility. The study was applied on 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days,

E. coli

spp. (60%)

[Full text-]
Major Causes and Associated Economic Losses of Carcass and Organ Condemnation in Cattle and Sheep in the Northern Part of Palestine.

DOI: 10.36380/scil.2019.wvj38

Prakoso YA, Kurniasih, Wijayanti AD and Kristianingrum YP.

ABSTRACT:

The financial loss due to the rejection of carcass and organs from the slaughtered animals is a critical issue in the Palestinian territories. It is characterized by carcass condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse in the West Bank in Palestine was surveyed for six months to determine the major causes of condemnation in cattle and sheep and the associated financial loss at the Nablus Municipal Slaughterhouse. A total of 6344 sheep, and 3042 cattle were slaughtered during the period of the survey.

Carcass condemnations were the main cause of financial losses in both cattle and sheep. The percentage of condemnation was higher in cattle than in sheep. The most common cause of condemnation in cattle was bacterial diseases (9.6%), while in sheep, infestations were the most common cause of condemnation (11.2%). There was no doubt that effective disease control programs and preventive measures should be immediately implemented in the slaughterhouse to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat.

The emphasis should be placed on effective meat inspection, proper disposal of organ condemnations, and the implementation of strict hygiene measures to minimize the risk of disease transmission. The results of this study highlight the importance of continuous monitoring and evaluation of causes of carcass and organ condemnations to optimize meat quality and profitability in the Palestinian livestock sector.

The economic impact of condemnations should not be underestimated, as it affects the livelihoods of all stakeholders in the livestock industry. Further studies are recommended to investigate the factors contributing to carcass and organ condemnations and to develop effective strategies to reduce these losses.
ABSTRACT: The present study was aimed to describe the pathological features of lung lesions in stray cats in Mosul city, Iraq. From February to March 2013, 19 ailing cats were caught through animal control campaigns and euthanized. Necropsy and histopathologic findings were recorded for the collected lungs. The results indicated lesions in all the lung samples. Pathomorphic changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city.

Key words: Stray cats, Detection of Lung Affections of Stray Cats in Mosul City, Iraq.

DOI: 10.36380/scil.2019.wvj42


ABSTRACT: Results of an in vitro study of treated infected animals with WGE, EPE and ACV reduced clinical signs, elevated IFN-γ, IL2, and Immunoglobulin Production in Experimentally Infected Rabbits with Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR). The study showed water green tea, and ethanol propolis extracts and evaluated antiviral activity of each extract on infected MDBK with BHV-1. The fifteen rabbits were divided accidentally into five groups. Groups 1, 2 and 3 were inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10^7 TCID50/250 ul in nostrils without extracts or commercial drug. Group 4 was inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10^7 TCID50/250 ul in nostrils and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts and ACV daily for 7 days. Group 5 was considered as control negative. The effects of green tea and propolis extracts on pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IFN-γ, and Immunoglobulin Production in Experimentally Infected Rabbits with Bovine Herpesvirus-1 (BHV-1) is a highly contagious viral pathogen which causes respiratory clinical signs, elevated IFN-γ, IL2, and Immunoglobulin Production in Experimentally Infected Rabbits with BHV-1. Group 4 was inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10^7 TCID50/250 ul in nostrils and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts and ACV daily for 7 days. Group 5 was considered as control negative.

Key words: Acyclovir, BHV-1, ELISA, Green tea, Propolis

DOI: 10.36380/scil.2019.wvj41


ABSTRACT: Research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of PDF [XML] [Google Scholar] [Crossref Metadata]

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