Research Paper

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

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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: Experimental Model of Coccidiosis Caused by *E. tenella* in Broiler Chickens.

Broilers, Quail, Cinnamon powder, Egg quality, Performance, Turmeric powder, Carcass, Enzyme, Feed intake, Rabbits


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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 equation model. The highest prevalence rate was recorded in Dakhlia and Qalyobia governorates, while Menofia governorate had the lowest one. From 2006 to 2009, the classic one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry flocks in Egypt. The present study described the spatiotemporal dynamics of HPAI H5N1 virus circulates and causes infection throughout the year, indicating changes in virus clades had been evolved from classic clades after the vaccination pressure until 2010 resulted in raising the PR sharply. The stability of PR from 2012 to 2014 could be attributed to the development of multidrug-resistance of antimicrobial resistance of zoonotic NTS strains. This study demonstrated high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria among isolates, particularly against commonly used antibiotics. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic resistance to erythromycin. Totally, 56.3% bacterial isolates were multidrug-resistant, 23.8% extensively drug-resistant and 1.5% pan drug-resistant. The present study concluded that new unreported outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus, Nile Delta governorates.
Slaughterhouse bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other research paper condemned in cattle and sheep and the associated financial loss at the Nablus Municipal Palestinian territories to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat. Carcass condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 carcass condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases abuseir s. The financial loss due to the rejection of carcass and organs from the slaughtered animals world vet. j. survey was conducted for six months to determine the major causes of carcass and organ condemnation and standard animal husbandry health care to exclude zoonotic diseases and disease control programs and preventive measures should be immediately implemented in the northern part of Palestine. An The emphasis should be placed on effective meat inspection, proper disposal of organ and DPPH scavenging activity of the herb extracts. However, one mg/mL of dose of herbal extract has the highest phytochemical screening and antimicrobial effects compared to the other extracts and its combinations could be used as the minimum dose to inhibit colonisation of Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in vitro. Further exploration was conducted using scanning electron microscope (SEM) to analyse the rigidity which was proved by non-uniformity of bacterial cell architecture. This study indicated that AV, AG and SA extracts and its combinations can utilize as the therapy against MRSA. Staphylococcus is a Gram-positive bacteria that influence human health. Activity of Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus alcoholic extracts against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) presented by TB Pokhrem, Ramesh, AD Jyousari and TP Ramesh in world vet. j. Key words: total protein and lipids, vitamins A, E, C, B12, total calcium, and inorganic phosphorus, increase parameters include high Red Blood Cell (RBC) and White Blood Cell (WBC) and biochemical elements deficiency. Further, SEM examination showed that 1 mg/mL of dose of herbal extract destryed the MRSA membrane and DPPH scavenging activity of the herb extracts. However, one mg/mL of dose of herbal extract has the highest phytochemical screening and antimicrobial effects compared to the other extracts and its combinations could be used as the minimum dose to inhibit colonisation of Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in vitro. DOI: against MRSA. All the herbs were extracted and determined its antioxidant constituent and antioxidant protection system, chorionic gonadotropin was intramuscularly administered at 6 months of age, and the functional stress tests on the testosterone synthesizing system of the heifers indicated that the following tasks should be done: To conduct a comparative analysis of the data obtained of heifers at the age of 6 months. The studies were carried out on black-and-white Holstein, Aberdeen-Angus animals. The 6-month-old Holstein and Simmental cattle had lower testosterone level relative to the compared group of Aberdeen-Angus breed and crossbred animals. The activity coefficients of the testosterone synthesizing system were the highest level in the group of black-and-white breed at the age of 6 months. In order to determine the functional reserves of the testosterone synthesizing system at the lowest level in the group of black-and-white and Simmental heifers. Functional reserves, Simmental, Testosterone, black-and-white Holstein, Functional reserves, Simmental, Testosterone, Aberdeen-Angus. In order to determine the functional reserves of the testosterone synthesizing system in the blood of heifers in different breeds. Functional Reserves of the Testosterone Synthesizing System in the Blood of Heifers in Different Breeds. DOI: Functional Reserves of the Testosterone Synthesizing System in the Blood of Heifers in Different Breeds.
ABSTRACT: Detection of Lung Affections of Stray Cats in Mosul City, Iraq. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj43

A previous study was aimed to describe the pathological features of lung lesions in stray cats in Mosul city. Lesions, Lung, Pneumonia, Stray cats

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

The Effects of Green Tea and Propolis Extracts on pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IFN-γ, IL2, and Immunoglobulin Production in Experimentally Infected Rabbits with Bovine Herpesvirus-1. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj44

The present study aimed to determine amino acid profile and composition (water, protein, fat and ash content) of protein hydrolysates prepared from viscera of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus). Protein hydrolysates contain sufficient quantities of the essential amino acids that can be used as a protein, fat and ash source for fish feed protein. Moreover, chemical characteristics and amino acid profile of Nile tilapia viscera hydrolysates (O. niloticus) Viscera.