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
ABSTRACT: Coccidiosis is the most common protozoan disease in poultry and is often recorded in poultry farms with the free-range system. The share of such poultry farms is compared to the non-infected control group. The experimental model of coccidiosis in broiler chickens served as control. To determine the number of oocysts, all feces from the broilers of each group were divided into seven groups of six broilers each according to the principle of infection. Experimental model, Oocysts

Key words: E. tenella, Experimental model, Oocysts

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Experimental Model of Coccidiosis Caused by Eimeria tenella


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

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


ABSTRACT: The Effects of Supplementation of Cinnamon and Turmeric Powder Mixture in Ration of Quail on Performance and Quality of Eggs

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The Effects of Supplementation of Cinnamon and Turmeric Powder Mixture in Ration of Quail on Performance and Quality of Eggs


ABSTRACT: The Development of Broiler Quails by Inheritance of White Leghorn Quails

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The Development of Broiler Quails by Inheritance of White Leghorn Quails


ABSTRACT: The Impact of Single and Combined Use of Oregano and Lavender Essential Oils on Performance of Broiler Quails

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The Impact of Single and Combined Use of Oregano and Lavender Essential Oils on Performance of Broiler Quails


ABSTRACT: The Development of Broiler Quails by Inheritance of White Leghorn Quails

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The Development of Broiler Quails by Inheritance of White Leghorn Quails


ABSTRACT: The Impact of Single and Combined Use of Oregano and Lavender Essential Oils on Performance of Broiler Quails

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The Impact of Single and Combined Use of Oregano and Lavender Essential Oils on Performance of Broiler Quails


ABSTRACT: The Development of Broiler Quails by Inheritance of White Leghorn Quails

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The Development of Broiler Quails by Inheritance of White Leghorn Quails
The present study described the spatiotemporal dynamics of HPAI H5N1 virus in raising the PR sharply. The stability of PR from 2012 to 2014 could be attributed to the poultry flocks in Egypt. The study suggested that one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry epidemic. The generalized estimating equation model revealed that adaptation of 2.2.1.2 endemic clade. The results indicated that new unreported clades had been evolved from classic clades after the vaccination pressure until 2010. 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 virus circulates and causes infection throughout the year, indicating changes in virus epidemiology and temporal patterns.

**Key words:** climate variability, outbreak, H5N1, Nile Delta, Egypt.
Activity of Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus alcoholic extracts against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

Presented by: S.B. Podmore, R. Nandakishore, A.D. Wijewickrama and Y.P. Hiebekaugnagas

Evaluation of Hematological and Metabolic Parameters in Small Ruminants with Trace Elements Deficiency

Vorobyov V, Vorobyov D, Polkovnichenko P and Safonov V.

Identification and quantification of the causes of condemnation of carcasses and organs in cattle and sheep in the Palestinian territories to prevent and reduce the causes of diseases transmitted through meat.

Carcass and organ condemnation, Cattle and sheep, Economic losses, Palestine, Microbiological parameters, Trace elements, Hematological parameters, Metabolic parameters, Healthy ruminants, Small ruminants, Trace elements deficiency.
Research Paper

ABSTRACT:

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. Pathomorphogical changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city.

Key words: Lesions, Lung, Pneumonia, Stray cats

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Research Paper

Research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes, but there is limited research on the nutritive value of visceral waste proteins of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus). The present study aimed to determine amino acid profile and composition (water, fat, and ash content) of protein hydrolysates prepared from viscera of Nile tilapia. 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 and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts and ACV respectively. 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 respectively. Group 5 was considered as control negative.

Key words: Chemical characteristics, Protein hydrolysates, Tilapia, Viscera.

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