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

Supplementation of turmeric and cinnamon mixture significantly reduced low-density lipoprotein and increased high-density lipoprotein in egg yolk. It is concluded that the dietary supplementation with the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon significantly improved feed conversion ratio. Quail weight at 42 days was not significantly different in different treatments. The percentage of laying quails increased in experimental treatments. Dietary supplementation with the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon significantly improved feed conversion ratio. Quail weight at 42 days was not significantly different in different treatments. The percentage of laying quails increased in experimental treatments.


Avian Cellulitis


Antibiotic sensitivity, Egg, Layer poultry, Non-typhoidal Salmonella

chi-square test (SPSS, version 24). The significance level was set at p < 0.05. The sensitivity of the antibiotics was classified into five groups: very sensitive (≤20%), sensitive (20-40%), intermediate (40-60%), resistant (60-80%), and highly resistant (>80%).

Key words: Salmonella spp., Antibacterial susceptibility, Bacterial isolates, Broiler, Cellulitis, Sensitivity classes.
The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examination during this period. The condemnations were associated with financial loss. Parasitic infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other causes were also important. Disease control programs and preventive measures should be immediately implemented in the Palestinian territories to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat. At the slaughterhouse level is the first step in disease surveillance aimed at preventing or reducing condemnation and standard animal husbandry health care to exclude zoonotic diseases.

The emphasis should be placed on effective meat inspection, proper disposal of organ condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 livers, 692 lungs, 46 hearts, 273 kidneys, and 96 spleens were condemned during this period. The condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse carcass condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse and organ condemnation and standard animal husbandry health care to exclude zoonotic diseases and economic losses. Previous studies have shown that the condemnation rate in sheep and cattle is high due to the presence of parasitic infestations and bacterial diseases. The condemnation rate has increased over the past years, and the financial losses associated with these condemnations are significant. This study aims to identify the major causes of carcass and organ condemnation in sheep and cattle and to estimate the associated economic losses.

Activity of Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus alcoholic extracts against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)


Functional Reserves of the Testosterone Synthesizing System in the Blood of Heifers in Different Breeds


Activity of Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus alcoholic extracts against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)


A research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes on Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus). Viscera were collected and the results indicated lesions in all the lung samples. Pathomorphological changes included emphysema (84%), atelectasis (63%), and bronchiectasis (26%), reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this study area.

In the present study, the effects of green tea and propolis extracts on pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-1, and IFN-γ were determined in vitro in Madin-Darby Bovine Kidney (MDBK) cell line and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus. Fifteen rabbits were divided accidentally into five groups. Group 1 inoculated with IBR virus (10^7 TCID50/250 ul) in nostrils without extracts or commercial drug. Group 5 was considered as control negative.

