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
**Experimental Model of Coccidiosis Caused by Eimeria tenella**


**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.**

Key words: Of climate variability in outbreaks occurrence using the statistical generalized estimating equation model. The highest prevalence rate was recorded in Dakhlia and Qalyobia 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 Delta, Egypt.

ABSTRACT

Elsobky Y, Byomi A, El Afandi G, Aly M, Zidan Sh and Hadad Gh. in raising the PR sharply. The stability of PR from 2012 to 2014 could be attributed to the one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry

DOI:

Salmonella spp. A total of 601 samples, including cloacal samples (150) eggshell (150), egg content (15) S. Typhimurium Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal Salmonella spp. at approximately similar rates of 4.7% and 4.4%, respectively. Chicken isolates were followed by neomycin and erythromycin (77.3%), norfloxacin and ampicillin (68.2%) across the Enteritidis, Typhimurium

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The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for classification as non-typhoidal Salmonella, which was performed at the National Institute for Public Health, Ministry of Health, Egypt, using the Limulus amoebocyte lysate test,

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

Key words: while the human isolates were only

[Full text-]

S. Typhimurium S. enterica serovar Typhimurium (2.2%), and S. Enteritidis (2.2%), followed by Pseudomonas aeruginosa (38.5%) and streptococci (33.3%). Serological typing of E. coli identified nine O serotypes, while the human isolates were only

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[Full text-]
The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examination during this period. The results of this slaughterhouse study showed that the parasitic infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other associated financial loss.

**Key words:**
- Slaughterhouse at the West Bank in Palestine
- A total of 6344 sheep, and 3042 cattle were slaughtered
- Cattle and Sheep in the Northern Part of Palestine
- Research Paper
- Carcass condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations
- A slaughterhouse survey was conducted for six months to determine the major causes of carcass and organ condemnation

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

**Prepared by:** T.A. Asse, Rubab Ali, H.O. Szymczyk and T. Reiwailah-

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An research on protein hydrolysates has been performed by using various types of enzymes, but there is limited research on the nutritive value of visceral waste proteins. Moreover, chemical characteristics and amino acid profile of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) viscera. World Vet. J., 9(4): 324-328. http://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj43


Chemical Characteristics and Amino Acids Profile of Protein Hydrolysates of Nile Tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) Viscera.

Key words: Protein hydrolysates, Nile tilapia, Protein, Fat, Ash, Moisture.

Chemical characteristics, Protein hydrolysates, Tilapia, Viscera.

Viscera Nile tilapia

Acalase enzyme

Moisture ↓
Fat ↓
Ash ↓
Protein ↑

Non-essential amino acids (40.16 %)
Essential amino acids (59.84 %)

Histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, arginine, valine

Spargine, glutamine, serine, glycine, alanine, proline, cystine


Key words: Bovine Herpesvirus-1, ELISA, Green tea, Propolis, Immunoglobulin, Pro-inflammatory cytokines.