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
ABSTRACT: In the present study, an experimental model of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria tenella was designed in broiler chickens. Chickens in groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were orally infected with E. tenella oocysts. Broilers were weighed at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. The groups were kept isolated throughout the study. Chickens in groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were orally infected with E. tenella oocysts.

Key words: Experimental model, Coccidiosis, Broilers, E. tenella, Oocysts.


Antimicrobial resistance of zoonotic pathogens has increased in developing countries with the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in the poultry production system. The current study aimed to determine the prevalence and tendency of antimicrobial resistance of zoonotic pathogens, particularly Salmonella spp. A total of 601 samples, including cloacal samples (150), eggshell (150), egg content (150), and body samples (150), were collected from five layer chicken farms. Isolation of NTS was performed by using different cultural and biochemical methods. Moreover, the isolated NTS were evaluated for antimicrobial susceptibility using the disc diffusion method. The obtained results revealed that NTS spp. showed 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100% resistance to chloramphenicol and cefotaxime. This study highlighted the importance of using accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infections.
Major Causes and Associated Economic Losses of Carcass and Organ Condemnation in Cattle and Sheep in the Northern Part of Palestine.

Bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other infestations were also encountered. The results of this slaughterhouse study showed that the parasitic 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 financial loss due to the rejection of carcass and organs from the slaughtered animals infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases became a more serious problem if it is resistant to methicillin. This phenomenon is known as methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

### ABSTRACT:


### Key words:
- Disease control programs
- Preventive measures
- Slaughterhouse level
- Disease surveillance
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Functional reserves
- Testosterone synthesizing system
- Breeds
-trace elements
- Small ruminants
- Hematological parameters
- Metabolic parameters
- Trace elements deficiency
- Biogeochemical conditions
- Aloe vera
- Apium graveolens
- Sauropus androgynus
- Antimicrobial effect
- Phytochemical content
- SEM examination
- Scanning electron microscope
Research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes on Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) visceras. The present study aimed to determine amino acid profile and composition of protein hydrolysates prepared from Nile tilapia visceras.

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

Previous research has shown that protein hydrolysates contain sufficient quantities of the essential amino acids that can be used as a source for fish feed protein. Moreover, chemical characteristics and amino acid profile of Nile tilapia visceras (O. niloticus) Viscera.

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Stray cats are exposed to deleterious factors in the urban environment. 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 in Mosul city.

**Key words:** Lesions, Lung, Pneumonia, Stray cats.

**DOI:** 10.36380/scil.2019.wvj42

Bovine herpesvirus (BHV-1) is a highly contagious viral pathogen which causes infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) in cattle. The present study aimed to determine the antiviral activity of water green tea extract (WGE) and ethanol propolis extract (EPE) against BHV-1 virus comparing to commercial Acyclovir (ACV).

**Key words:** BHV-1, ELISA, Green tea, Propolis.

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