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.

Sohsuebngarm D, Kongpechr S and Sukon P.

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 *E. tenella* in Broiler Chickens.


Outbreaks by about 6% and 4%, respectively. According to the obtained results, it seems that the clade 2.2.1 was predominant and remained stable. It was demonstrated that new unreported in five Nile Delta governorates, Egypt (Dakhlia, Qalyobia, Sharkia, Gharbia, and Menofia) where Research Paper epidemiology and temporal patterns.

Clades had been evolved from classic clades after the vaccination pressure until 2010 resulted poultry flocks in Egypt. The present study described the spatiotemporal dynamics of HPAI H5N1 DOI: Key words:

Diab MS, Zaki RS, Ibrahim NA and Abd El Hafez MS. (2019). Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal Salmonella spp. A total of 601 samples, including cloacal samples (150) eggshell (150), egg content (15) Salmonella spp. of antimicrobial resistance of zoonotic S. Gallinarum Key words:

The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for human infection with multiple-drug resistant S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium and NTS strains.

Research Paper identified as bacteremia, gastroenteritis, and focal infection. Poultry is one of the usual provenances for the 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 S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium and NTS. This study demonstrated high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria among isolates, P. aeruginosa (2.2%), and Proteus mirabilis (4.4%).

S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium and NTS. This study demonstrated high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria among isolates, P. aeruginosa (2.2%), and Proteus mirabilis (4.4%).

Antibiotic Profile of Bacterial Species Isolated from Broiler Chickens with Cellulitis. Staphylococci isolates showed high resistance to ampicillin (97.0%) and clindamycin (82.9%). E. coli for antibiotic susceptibility. The study was applied on 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days, (65.8%), staphylococci (62.2%), P. mirabilis E. coli particularly against commonly used antibiotics. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic this study demonstrated high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria among isolates, P. aeruginosa (2.2%), and Proteus mirabilis (4.4%).

Disc diffusion test was used to study the sensitivity pattern of bacterial isolates with Clostridial and infections in poultry. P. aeruginosa spp. showed 100% resistance to chloramphenicol and cefotaxime. Enterobacter Enterobacter spp. isolates showed 100% resistant to tetracycline, enrofloxacin, and cefotaxime. Obtained isolates were identified and tested for the pathogenicity based on Congo red assay. E. coli was the most prevalent body samples were positive on bacteriological examination. E. coli was the most prevalent head and 225 body lesions) to isolate bacterial agents. All had 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100% resistance to streptomycin and oxytetracycline. While the human isolates were only identified as Aeromonas Aeromonas spp. showed 100% resistance to chloramphenicol and cefotaxime.


DOI:

https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj34

https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj35

https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj36
ABSTRACT:

Identifying and quantifying the causes of condemnation of carcasses and organs is essential to determine the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse in the West Bank in Palestine was surveyed for six months to determine the major causes of carcass and organ condemnation and standard animal husbandry health care to exclude zoonotic diseases and bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other diseases were also responsible for condemnations.

In the present study soil, water, pasture plants, organs and tissues of crossbred sheep of the Soviet Aksaray and Zaanen German White Improved goats were analyzed for their total protein and lipids, vitamins A, E, C, B12, total calcium, and inorganic phosphorus. Meanwhile, the analyzed trace elements in the organs and tissues of crossbred sheep (n = 6) and Zaanen German white improved goats (n = 6) demonstrated that goats had higher levels of total protein and lipids, vitamins A, E, C, B12, total calcium, and inorganic phosphorus than sheep. The analyzed trace elements in the organs and tissues of crossbred sheep (n = 6) and Zaanen German white improved goats (n = 6) demonstrated that goats had higher levels of total protein and lipids, vitamins A, E, C, B12, total calcium, and inorganic phosphorus than sheep.

Key words: Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus, alcoholic extracts against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).


An Research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes worldwide. Various components such as moisture, fat, ash, and protein content have been obtained using Alcalase enzyme. The protein content of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) viscera was 62.81% ± 0.18 (dry basis). Hydrolysis process increased the protein content and reduced the fat content of Nile tilapia protein hydrolysates. Fresh Nile tilapia viscera had a high protein content of 35.14% ± 0.02 (dry basis) and the defatting process reduced fat content from 60.24 ± 0.04 to 16% ± 0.14 (dry basis). Glutamine had the highest amino acid level in hydrolysates of Nile tilapia viscera.


Bovine herpesvirus-1 (BHV-1) is a highly contagious viral pathogen which causes infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR). There is no antiviral prophylactic treatment available capable of the complete cure of the viral disease and facilitating recovery from latent infection in animals. The present study aimed to study of treated infected animals with Water Green Tea Extract (WGE) and Ethanol Propolis Extract (EPE) against BHV-1 virus comparing to commercial Acyclovir (ACV). The study concluded that all lungs collected from stray cats showed pathological changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city.

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 included emphysema (84%), atelectasis (63%), and bronchiectasis (26%). In addition, cellular changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city. Al-Mallah KH and Saeed MGh. Detection of Lung Affections of Stray Cats in Mosul City, Iraq. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj43

The Effects of Green Tea and Propolis Extracts on pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IFN-γ, IL2, and Immunoglobulin Production in Experimentally Infected Rabbits. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj42