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.

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
“ABH 47” were divided into seven groups of six broilers each according to the principle of serving as control. To determine the number of oocysts, all feces from the broilers of each infected with analogs. Broilers were weighed at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. The groups Experimental Model of Coccidiosis Caused by Eimeria tenella and 94, respectively. The average daily weight gain in groups 1 to 4 was significantly lower because induced by oocysts per gram of feces in broilers of the groups 1 to 6 was 4,080; 6,880; 1,780; 1,530; 662 were kept isolated throughout the study. Chickens in groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were orally chickens revealed that the number of oocysts excreted with feces is dependent on the dose of infection. Carbohydrates in the experimental group were daily collected from the days 6 to 12 after infection. Counting was carried out using the McMaster technique. The average number of...
The present study was carried out to isolate and identify the bacterial agents suffering from cellulitis (65 with head and 225 body lesions) to isolate bacterial agents. All this study demonstrated high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria among isolates, for antibiotic susceptibility. The study was applied on 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days, with high predominance of O78 (19%). On antibiotic susceptibility profiling, E. coli isolates obtained isolates were identified and tested for the pathogenicity based on Congo red assay. Proteus mirabilis (4.4%), E. coli (2.2%), and Aeromonas (0.6%) were the most predominant pathogen involved in cellulitis, particularly O78 serotype. In addition, Aeromonas had 100% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin. Demonstrated 83.1-92.9% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic sensitivity tests and accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infections in poultry.

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

Presented by: TA. Salah, H. Taha, Ad Wijaya and TP Rieminkvangraan

ABSTRACT:
This study aimed to elucidate the chemical compounds, antioxidant activity and efficacy of the herb extracts. However, one mg/mL of dose of herbal extract has the highest phytochemical screening and antimicrobial effects compared to the other single extract (AV and SA), even though, it has the lowest DPPH scavenging activity. The data was analysed using one-way ANOVA and post hoc test. The result showed that AG extracts and its combinations could be used as the minimum dose to inhibit colonisation of methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA).

Key words: Aloe vera, Apium graveolens, Sauropus androgynus, MRSA
An research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes worldwide. 

Key words: Protein hydrolysates, Tilapia, Viscera.


Stray cats are exposed to deleterious factors in the urban environment. The study concluded that all lungs collected from stray cats showed pathological lesions. The results indicated lesions in all the lung samples. Pathomorphological characterization included emphysema (84%), atelectasis (63%), and bronchiectasis (26%). In addition, cellular bronchopneumonia (63%), granulomatous pneumonia (15%), proliferative pneumonia (10%), and pleuropneumonia (5%) were detected.

ABSTRACT: Research Paper

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DOI: 7.9, and temperature of 55.80 °C for 1.5 h. 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). Furthermore, Nile tilapia viscera had a moisture content of 72.94% ± 0.20 (dry basis), whereas defatting reduced moisture content to 61.56 % ± 0.49 (dry basis). Glutamine had the highest amino acid level in hydrolysates (5% ± 0.17) (dry basis). Glutamine had the highest amino acid level in hydrolysates (5% ± 0.17) (dry basis).

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