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
The present study was carried out to identify the causative bacterial agents of avian cellulitis and multidrug resistance in poultry farms and humans in Egypt. A total of 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days, were diagnosed for cellulitis. All head and 91.5% of body samples were positive on bacteriological examination. 

**Enterobacter** spp. were the most prevalent pathogen involved in cellulitis, particularly O78 serotype. In addition, *P. mirabilis* had 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100% sensitivity to both drugs. This study demonstrated high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria among isolates, particularly against commonly used antibiotics. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic sensitivity tests and accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infections.
Staphylococcus aureus

were the most common cause of condemnations in cattle. There was no doubt that effective
condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208
Abuseir S.:
A survey was conducted for six months to determine the major causes of carcass and organ
Palestinian territories to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat.
carcass condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse
Key words:
at the slaughterhouse level is the first step in disease surveillance aimed at preventing or
also encountered. The results of this slaughterhouse study showed that the parasitic
pathological lesions such as fatty change, incomplete bleeding, discoloration and tumors, were
Major Causes and Associated Economic Losses of Carcass and Organ Condemnation in
Slaughterhouse

The financial loss due to the rejection of carcass and organs from the slaughtered animals
condemnation in cattle and sheep and the associated financial loss at the Nablus Municipal
examined during this period. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem

Vorobyov V, Vorobyov D, Polkovnichenko P and Safonov V.
ABSTRACT:
characterized by Se, Co, and I deficiencies in soil, water, pasture plants, and feed of crossbred
Micronutrient deficiency.
Sheep of the Soviet Aksaray and Zaanen German White Improved goats. The deficiency of
and DPPH scavenging activity of the herb extracts. However, one mg/mL of dose of herbal
Further exploration was conducted using scanning electron microscope (SEM) to analyse the
extracts and its combinations could be used as the minimum dose to inhibit colonisation of

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

World Vet. J.
ABSTRACT:
using disc diffusion and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) test.
Further, SEM examination showed that 1 mg/mL of dose destructed the MRSA membrane
rigidity which was proved by non-uniformity of bacterial cell architecture. This
Key words:
in vitro, Apium graveolens
Aloe vera. Further, SEM examination showed that 1 mg/mL of dose destructed the MRSA membrane
Activity of Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus Alcoholic Extracts
study indicated that AV, AG and SA extracts and its combinations can utilize as the therapy


ABSTRACT:

EREMENKO VI AND R OTMISTROVSKAYA EG (2019). FUNCTIONAL RESERVES OF THE TESTOSTERONE SYNTHESIZING SYSTEM IN THE BLOOD OF HEIFIERS IN DIFFERENT BREEDS

Testosterone synthesizing system

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

ABSTRACT:

AN The objective of this article was to investigate functional reserves of

Testosterone levels relative to the compared groups of Aberdeen-Angus breed and crossbred animals.

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

ABSTRACT:
An research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of crosslinking agents worldwide.

**ABSTRACT:**

Al-Mallah KH and Saeed MGh. World Vet. J. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj43

Research Paper

Bronchopneumonia (63%), granulomatous pneumonia (15%), verminous pneumonia (15%), hyperplasia (31%) and fibroplasia (26%). Hemosiderosis and parasitic infestation were also detected. 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 adaptation was characterized by hyperplasia of alveolar cells (52%), bronchial epithelium characterization included emphysema (84%), atelectasis (63%), and bronchiectasis (26%), alveolitis (15%), proliferative pneumonia (10%), and pleuropneumonia (5%). In addition, cellular changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city.

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Figure A: Detection of the artificial effect green tea and propolis extracts against BHV-1

Figure B: Hematoxylin and eosin staining sections. (A) Negative control. (B) Bovine herpesvirus-1 (BHV-1) infected (C) Green tea extract treated (D) Propolis extract treated (E) Positive control. (F) BHV-1 infected and treated with green tea extract (G) BHV-1 infected and treated with propolis extract (H) BHV-1 infected and treated with both green tea extract and propolis extract.