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:**

Key words: E. tenella, Safiullin RT, Kachanova EO, Chalysheva EI and Andreyanov ON.


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**ABSTRACT:**


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Key words: Antibiotic sensitivity, Egg, Layer poultry, Non-typhoidal Salmonella spp. (NTS), Multidrug-resistance

ABSTRACT: Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal Salmonella (NTS) strains.

Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal Salmonella (NTS) strains.

Non-Typhoidal Salmonella (NTS) are substantial foodborne pathogens that lead to infections in poultry. The current study aimed to determine the prevalence and tendency of NTS strains. A total of 601 samples, including cloacal samples (150), eggshell (150), egg content (15), hand swab (68), and stool samples (68) from farms and humans in Egypt (Dakhlia, Qalyobia, Sharkia, Gharbia, and Menofia) were evaluated for antimicrobial susceptibility using the disc diffusion method. The isolates were evaluated for antimicrobial susceptibility using the disc diffusion method. The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for transmission of NTS. The prevalence of NTS strains was high in eggshell (10%) and cloacal samples (7.3%). The isolation and identification of NTS were 56.3% in eggshell, 45.2% in cloacal samples, 15% in hand swab, and 8% in stool samples. The sensitivity tests and accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infections in poultry.
Connell and condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse during the study period was estimated to be 16356 USD. Both parasitic infestations and pathological examination done by the veterinarians at the slaughterhouse. The results of organ condemnation and standard animal husbandry health care to exclude zoonotic diseases and also encountered. The results of this slaughterhouse study showed that the parasitic infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in cattle. There was no doubt that effective at the slaughterhouse level is the first step in disease surveillance aimed at preventing or pathological lesions such as fatty change, incomplete bleeding, discoloration and tumors, were associated financial loss.

Palestinian territories to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat. The financial loss due to the rejection of carcass and organs from the slaughtered animals lower amounts of Se (0.0136 ± 0.002 mg/kg), I (0.19 ± 0.01 mg/kg), and Co (0.619 ± 0.03 mg/kg) parameters. Meanwhile, the analyzed trace elements in the organs and tissues of crossbred compared to sheep. The animals were recorded with a decrease in alkali reserve, the content of parameters include high Red Blood Cell (RBC) and White Blood Cell (WBC) and biochemical elements deficiency.

Key words: Staphylococcus aureus, Methicillin – Resistant Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA, Activity of Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus alcoholic extracts against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). DOI:

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This study aimed to elucidate the chemical compounds, antioxidant activity and efficacy of extracts and its combinations could be used as the minimum dose to inhibit colonisation of MRSA. The data was analysed using one-way ANOVA and post hoc test. The result showed that AG extract combinations did not consistently increase phytochemical content, antimicrobial effect, and DPPH scavenging activity of the herb extracts. However, one mg/mL of dose of herbal extracts becomes a more serious problem if it is resistant to methicillin. This phenomenon is known as

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An research on protein hydrolysates has been performed by using various types of fish worldwide. Crossref Metadata

**ABSTRACT:**


**Key words:** Alveolitis, proliferative pneumonia, pleuropneumonia, hyperplasia, fibroplasia, hemosiderosis, parasitic infestation, emphysema, atelectasis, bronchiectasis, bronchopneumonia, granulomatous pneumonia, verminous pneumonia.

Lesions, lung samples. Pathological changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city. The present study was aimed to describe the pathological features of lung lesions in stray cats in Mosul city.

**ABBREVIATION:**


**Detection of the artificial effect green tea and propolis extracts against HIV-1**


**Key words:** HIV-1, green tea, propolis, pro-inflammatory cytokines, TNF-α, IL-2, Immunoglobulin.

The present study was aimed to evaluate antiviral activities of Water Green Tea Extract (WGE) and Ethanol Propolis Extract (EPE) against HIV-1 virus comparing to commercial Acyclovir (ACV) and study showed water green tea, and ethanol propolis extracts were potent inhibitor on BHV-1, which showed 80% protection against this virus and in-vitro studies of treated infected animals with WGE, EPE and ACV reduced clinical signs, elevated cytokines, and antibody production levels and failed re-isolated or detect DNA in blood or nasal swabs from experimentally infected rabbits. In conclusion, propolis and green tea extracts were able to prevent virus replication and reduced CPE in MDBK cell cultures infected with BHV-1 in rabbits as a laboratory animal’s model. The cytotoxicity assay was determined the safe dose of water green tea, and Ethanol propolis extracts and evaluated antiviral activity of each extract in vivo in Madin-Darby Bovine Kidney (MDBK) cell line and in vitro samples swabs. Non treaded infected rabbits group developed respiratory clinical signs, dropped in viral titer more than ACV.

**ABSTRACT:**


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

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