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
ABSTRACT: The present study examined the effect of replacing clover hay with Peanut Vein Hay and Exogenous Enzymes in Diets on Performance, Nutrients Digestibility and Carcass Traits of Growing New Zealand White Rabbits. Performance, Nutrients Digestibility and Carcass Traits of Growing New Zealand White Rabbits. Rabbits on 6 weeks divided into six experimental treatments (12 rabbits per treatment). The experimental treatments were T1, control diet without Galzym; T2, control diet with Galzym; T3, 25% PVH without Galzym; T4, 25% PVH with Galzym; T5, 50% PVH without Galzym; T6, 50% PVH with Galzym. The obtained results revealed that final body weight and body weight gain significantly increased in T3 and T4 compared to T1. Rabbits on 25% PVH with Galzym had the highest body weight and weight gain. The experimental diets and substitution levels of PVH significantly affected feed conversion efficiency without any adverse effect on rabbit health. T3 consumed a higher amount of feed compared to the other groups. There were no significant differences in feed conversion ratio and carcass traits among the experimental groups. The FCR was not significantly different. While adding Galzym to rabbit diets had no effect on growth performance. The experimental diets and substitution levels of PVH significantly affected growth performance. The experimental diets and substitution levels of PVH significantly affected growth performance. The experimental diets and substitution levels of PVH significantly affected growth performance.


Turmeric and Cinnamon Powder

Low cholesterol eggs

Optimization of egg production

Egg and meat from quail has high cholesterol

Feed formulation engineering is needed for quail

Rations with hypocholesterolemic activity

Antioxidative ration

Quails (productive animal)
The impact of climate variability on outbreak occurrence in some governorates of Nile Delta governorates. The generalized estimating equation model revealed that a one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry disease outbreak. From 2006 to 2009, the classic avian influenza virus circulates and causes infection throughout the year, indicating changes in virus epidemiology and temporal patterns.

**Key words:** epidemiology and temporal patterns.

**ABSTRACT**

Epidemiological Study on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Virus with Modeling of Climate Variability in Outbreak Occurrence Using the Statistical Generalized Estimating Equation Model. The highest prevalence rate was recorded in Dakhlia and Qalyobia governorates, while Menofia governorate had the lowest one. From 2006 to 2009, the classic virus circulates and causes infection throughout the year, indicating changes in virus epidemiology and temporal patterns.

**DOI:** https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/scil.2019.wvj36

Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal Salmonella Strains. This study was carried out to isolate and identify the bacterial agents involved in field cases of avian cellulitis in broiler chickens and also to examine isolated bacteria for antibiotic susceptibility. The study was applied on 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days, suffering from cellulitis (65 with head and 225 body lesions) to isolate bacterial agents. All body samples were positive on bacteriological examination. E. coli was the most prevalent agent (47.2%) followed by Enterobacter (26.9%) and Proteus mirabilis (4.4%). Serological typing of E. coli identified nine O serotypes, with high predominance of O78 (19%). On antibiotic susceptibility profiling, E. coli isolates demonstrated 83.1-92.9% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic sensitivity tests and accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infection.

**ABSTRACT:** Antibiotic sensitivity, Egg, Layer poultry, Non-typhoidal Salmonella, Multidrug resistance. The present study was carried out to isolate and identify the bacterial agents involved in field cases of avian cellulitis in broiler chickens and also to examine isolated bacteria for antibiotic susceptibility. The study was applied on 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days, suffering from cellulitis (65 with head and 225 body lesions) to isolate bacterial agents. All body samples were positive on bacteriological examination. E. coli was the most prevalent agent (47.2%) followed by Enterobacter (26.9%) and Proteus mirabilis (4.4%). Serological typing of E. coli identified nine O serotypes, with high predominance of O78 (19%). On antibiotic susceptibility profiling, E. coli isolates demonstrated 83.1-92.9% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic sensitivity tests and accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infection.

**Key words:** Salmonella spp., Cellulitis, Antibiotic resistance, Multidrug resistance.
ABSTRACT:

Infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases were the most common cause of condemnations in cattle. There was no doubt that effective disease control programs and preventive measures should be immediately implemented in the slaughterhouse.

The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examinations during this period. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examinations during this period. The condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned. The emotional losses at the abattoir. The aim of this study was to evaluate the causes of organ and pathological lesions such as fatty change, incomplete bleeding, discoloration and tumors, were examined during this period. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examinations during this period.

The emphasis should be placed on effective meat inspection, proper disposal of organ, and increasing losses at the abattoir. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examinations during this period. The condemnation during the study period was estimated to be 16356 USD. Both parasitic infestations and condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned.

The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examinations during this period. The condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned.

The condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned.

The condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned.

The condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned.

The condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned.

The condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 major organ condemned.
An Research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes on Viscera Nile tilapia. The hydrolysates contained sufficient quantities of essential amino acids that can be used as a source for fish feed protein. Moreover, chemical characteristics and amino acid profile of Nile tilapia were determined. The protein content of fresh Nile tilapia viscera was 35.14% ± 0.02 (dry basis) and the defatting process reduced fat content from 60.24 ± 0.04 to 23.24 ± 0.02 (dry basis). The hydrolysis process increased the protein content (62.81% ± 0.18) (dry basis). Furthermore, the hydrolysates contain sufficient quantities of the essential amino acids that can be used as a source for fish feed protein. Additionally, the hydrolysates also decreased the moisture content (11.56 % ± 0.49), fat content (16% ± 0.14), and ash (23.5% ± 0.14) contents. The present study aimed to determine amino acid profile and composition (water, protein, fat and ash content) of protein hydrolysates prepared from viscera of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) from 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 cats. Bronchopneumonia (63%), granulomatous pneumonia (15%), verminous pneumonia (15%), and hyperplasia (31%) and fibroplasia (26%) were detected. The study concluded that all lungs collected from stray cats showed pathological lesions. The results indicated lesions in all the lung samples. Pathomorphological examination of infected lungs showed viral cytopathic effects (CPE) in Madin-Darby Bovine Kidney (MDBK) cell line and humoral response. The study aimed to describe the pathological features of lung lesions in stray cats in Mosul city.

**ABSTRACT:** Detection of Lung Affections of Stray Cats in Mosul City, Iraq.

Stray cats are exposed to deleterious factors in the urban environment. The Bovine herpesvirus (BHV-1) is a highly contagious viral pathogen which causes infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) in cattle. The present study aimed to evaluate antiviral activities of Water Green Tea Extract (WGE) and Ethanol Propolis Extract (PE) and to determine the safe dose of each extract in-vitro. Fifteen rabbits were divided accidentally into five groups. Groups 1, 2 and 3 were inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10⁷ TCID₅₀/250 ul in nostrils and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts and ACV respectively. Group 4 was inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10⁷ TCID₅₀/250 ul in nostrils and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts and ACV respectively. Group 5 was considered as control negative. The present study aimed to evaluate antiviral activities of Water Green Tea Extract (WGE) and Ethanol Propolis Extract (PE) and to determine the safe dose of each extract in-vitro. The fifteen rabbits were divided accidentally into five groups. Groups 1, 2 and 3 were inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10⁷ TCID₅₀/250 ul in nostrils and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts and ACV respectively. Group 4 was inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10⁷ TCID₅₀/250 ul in nostrils and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts and ACV respectively. Group 5 was considered as control negative.

**Key words:** 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 cats. Bronchopneumonia (63%), granulomatous pneumonia (15%), verminous pneumonia (15%), and hyperplasia (31%) and fibroplasia (26%) were detected. The study concluded that all lungs collected from stray cats showed pathological lesions. The results indicated lesions in all the lung samples. Pathomorphological examination of infected lungs showed viral cytopathic effects (CPE) in Madin-Darby Bovine Kidney (MDBK) cell line and humoral response. The study aimed to evaluate antiviral activities of Water Green Tea Extract (WGE) and Ethanol Propolis Extract (PE) and to determine the safe dose of each extract in-vitro.