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 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 on a large number of isolates. The study was applied on 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days, suffered from cellulitis (65 with head and 225 body lesions) to isolate bacterial agents. All obtain isolates were identified and tested for the pathogenicity based on Congo red assay. All isolates were tested for their sensitivity to different types of antibiotics. The statistical analysis was applied to calculate sensitivity classes.

Key words: Antibiotic sensitivity, Egg, Layer poultry, Non-typhoidal Salmonellae (NTS), Cellulitis, Sensitivity classes.

ABSTRACT:

Slaughterhouse at the West Bank in Palestine. A total of 6344 sheep, and 3042 cattle were decreasing losses at the abattoir. The aim of this study was to evaluate the causes of organ and carcass condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse also encountered. The results of this slaughterhouse study showed that the parasitic infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases associated financial loss.

Key words: Cattle and Sheep in the Northern Part of Palestine. Associated financial loss.

Carcass condemnation during the study period showed that seven whole carcasses, 77 whole offal, 208 carcass condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse 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 infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases associated financial loss.

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Prakoso YA, Kurniasih, Wijayanti AD and Kristianingrum YP.

This study aimed to elucidate the chemical compounds, antioxidant activity and efficacy of extracts and its combinations against MRSA. Further exploration was conducted using scanning electron microscope (SEM) to analyse the 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 extracts and its combinations could be used as the minimum dose to inhibit colonisation of MRSA. Further, SEM examination showed that 1 mg/mL of dose destructed the MRSA membrane against Methicillin–Resistant Staphylococcus aureus.

Become a more serious problem if it is resistant to methicillin. This phenomenon is known as MRSA membrane after the treatment with 10,000× of magnification.

Different Breeds.


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ABSTRACT:

**Research Paper**

Detection of Lung Affections of Stray Cats in 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. The lesions were characterized by bronchopneumonia (63%), granulomatous pneumonia (15%), and verminous pneumonia (15%). Hemosiderosis and parasitic infestation were also recorded. The most common lesions were 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, were observed.

**Key words:** Mosul city, Lesions, Lung, Pneumonia, Stray cats.


**ABSTRACT:**

**Chemical characteristics, Protein hydrolysates, Tilapia, Viscera.**

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