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
E. tenella carried out using the McMaster technique. The average number of experimental group were daily collected from the days 6 to 12 after infection. Counting was recorded in poultry farms with the free-range system. The share of such poultry farms is

Key words: infection.

induced by compared to the non-infected control group. The experimental model of coccidiosis in broiler chickens revealed that the number of oocysts excreted with feces is dependent on the dose of Coccidiosis is the most common protozoan disease in poultry and is often


ABSTRACT:

The use of herbal ingredients to improve poultry production is increasingly

Research Paper

To determine the number of oocysts, all feces from the broilers of each

oocysts per gram of feces in broilers of the groups 1 to 6 was 4,080; 6,880; 1,780; 1,530; 662; 94, respectively. The average daily weight gain in groups 1 to 4 was significantly lower

constantly growing in Russia. The present study designed an experimental model of coccidiosis


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ABSTRACT

Key words: (HPAI)-H5N1 virus, Nile Delta governorates.

In raising the PR sharply. The stability of PR from 2012 to 2014 could be attributed to the outbreak by about 6% and 4%, respectively. According to the obtained results, it seems that the most cases were reported for the years 2006 to 2016. Moreover, this study explored the impact of one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry epidemiology and temporal patterns.


The present study described the spatiotemporal dynamics of HPAI H5N1 virus circulates and causes infection throughout the year, indicating changes in virus equation model. The highest prevalence rate was recorded in Dakhlia and Qalyobia in five Nile Delta governorates, Egypt (Dakhlia, Qalyobia, Sharkia, Gharbia, and Menofia) where ABSTRACT

Key words: Antibiotic Profile of Bacterial Species Isolated from Broiler Chickens with Cellulitis.

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 obtained isolates were identified and tested for the pathogenicity based on Congo red assay. Susceptibility of bacterial isolates was determined by using different cultural and biochemical methods. Moreover, antibiotic profile of bacterial isolates was investigated. A total of 268 bacterial isolates were separated from body samples were positive on bacteriological examination. E. coli was the most prevalent isolate (45.2%), followed by staphylococci (33.2%), Clostridia (5.4%), streptococci (5.1%), Proteus spp. (60%), Staphylococcus spp. (38.5%) and Clostridial and Salmonella spp. (3.2%).

E. coli spp. (1.2%). Congo red binding test was positive for had 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100% resistance to tetracycline, enrofloxacin, and cefotaxime. Discrimination of multiple antibiotic resistance index. Results revealed that all head and 91.5% of 225 body lesions showed 83.1-92.9% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin. P. mirabilis spp. showed 100% resistance to chloramphenicol and cefotaxime.

Key words: Antibiotic sensitivity, Egg, Layer poultry, Non-typhoidal Salmonellae spp. (3.2%), and Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium. The prevalence of the by using different cultural and biochemical methods. Moreover, Salmonella spp. (1.2%). Congo red binding test was positive for had 100% resistance to tetracycline and enrofloxacin. Also, streptococci isolates showed 100% resistance to tetracycline, enrofloxacin, and cefotaxime. Discrimination of multiple antibiotic resistance index. Results revealed that all head and 91.5% of 225 body lesions showed 83.1-92.9% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin. P. mirabilis spp. showed 100% resistance to chloramphenicol and cefotaxime.

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The financial loss due to the rejection of carcass and organs from the slaughtered animals were the most common cause of condemnations in cattle. There was no doubt that effective livers, 692 lungs, 46 hearts, 273 kidneys, and 96 spleens were condemned during this period. Infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other disease control programs and preventive measures should be immediately implemented in the Palestinian territories to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat.

**ABSTRACT:**

The emphasis should be placed on effective meat inspection, proper disposal of organ condemnations and the financial loss due to these condemnations. A slaughterhouse survey was conducted for six months to determine the major causes of carcass and organ condemnations. All condemned organs and carcasses were collected and examined during this period. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem 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 during the study period was estimated to be 16356 USD. Both parasitic infestations and bacterial diseases were the most common cause of condemnations in cattle. There was no doubt that effective livers, 692 lungs, 46 hearts, 273 kidneys, and 96 spleens were condemned during this period. Infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other disease control programs and preventive measures should be immediately implemented in the Palestinian territories to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat.

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An research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes. The hydrolysates were characterized by a high nutritional value which could be met adult human nutritional needs.

Viscera Nile tilapia

Alcalase enzyme

Moisture ↓
Fat ↓
Ash ↓
Protein ↑

Non-essential amino acids (40.16 %)

Essential amino acids (59.84 %)

Lysine, isoleucine, leucine, valine, methionine, phenyl alanine, tyrosine, threonine, tryptophan, arginine, valine

Aspartagine, glutamine, serine, glycine, alanine, proline, cysteine