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.

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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
Experimental Model of Coccidiosis Caused by *Eimeria tenella* in Broiler Chickens.

The impact of climate variability on outbreak occurrence in some governorates of the Nile Delta, Egypt (Dakhlia, Qalyobia, Sharkia, Gharbia, and Menofia) where the stability of PR from 2012 to 2014 could be attributed to the increase in maximum and minimum temperature. A one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry outbreak by about 6% and 4%, respectively. According to the obtained results, it seems that the H5N1 virus circulates and causes infection throughout the year, indicating changes in virus epidemiology and temporal patterns.

The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for the development of multidrug-resistant human infection with multiple-drug resistant, Staphylococcus (65.8%), staphylococci (62.2%)

Key words: Avian Cellulitis, Bacterial isolates, Broiler, Cellulitis, Sensitivity classes, Salmonella spp.
ABSTRACT: The financial loss due to the rejection of carcass and organs from the slaughtered animals in the Palestinian territories to prevent and decrease the causes of diseases transmitted through meat was also encountered. The results of this slaughterhouse study showed that the parasitic diseases 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 semi-products, and 292 organs of different species were condemned. These condemnations were associated with the highest financial loss. Malignant tumours in four carcasses and 37 organ condemnation were also reported. Bacterial diseases were responsible for the highest economic losses, although other parasitic diseases were also encountered. The condemnations surveyed were registered during standard postmortem examination during this period. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examination during this period. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem examination during this period. 

Evaluation of Hematological and Metabolic Parameters in Small Ruminants with Trace Elements Deficiency

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to elucidate the chemical compounds, antioxidant activity and efficacy of Aloe vera, Apium graveolens and Sauropus androgynus against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). The data was analysed using one-way ANOVA and post hoc test. The result showed that AG 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 MRSA isolates were tested against AV, AG, SA extracts and its combinations using disc diffusion and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) test. All the herbs were extracted and determined its antioxidant constituent and (AG), extract combinations did not consistently increase phytochemical content, antimicrobial effect, total protein and lipids, vitamins A, E, C, B12, total calcium, and inorganic phosphorus, increase of the antioxidant protection system. Further exploration was conducted using scanning electron microscope (SEM) to analyse the in vivo activity of the testosterone synthesizing system was determined. The results of the effects of testosterone-synthesizing in the black-and-white Holstein, Simmental, Aberdeen-Angus heifers, Aberdeen-Angus). In order to determine the functional reserves of the testosterone synthesizing system, functional stress tests on the testosterone synthesizing system of the heifers indicated that the different breeds of cattle (6 months old), cross-breed animals. The 6-month-old Holstein and Simmental cattle had lower testosterone level relative to the compared groups of Aberdeen-Angus breed and crossbred animals. Following tasks should be done: To conduct a comparative analysis of the data obtained of heifers at the age of 6 months. The studies were carried out on black-and-white Holstein, Functional reserves, Simmental, Testosterone, Different Breeds.