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
Coccidiosis is the most common protozoan disease in poultry and is often induced by constantly growing in Russia. The present study designed an experimental model of coccidiosis carried out using the McMaster technique. The average number of oocysts excreted with feces is dependent on the dose of infection.

**ABSTRACT:**


**Key words:** Broilers, Carcass, Enzyme, Feed intake, Rabbits

**ABSTRACT:**


**Key words:** Cinnamon powder, Egg quality, Performance, Quail, Turmeric powder

**ABSTRACT:**


**Key words:** Quail Performance and egg quality of Japanese quail. This study aimed to determine the effect of mixed supplementation of turmeric and cinnamon powder mixture (40 g + 40 g) / kg of feed. Dietary supplementation with the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon significantly decreased feed intake and significantly improved feed conversion ratio. Quail weight at 42 days was not significantly different in different treatments. The percentage of laying quails increased in experimental treatments. Dietary supplementation with the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon significantly reduced low-density lipoprotein and significantly increased high-density lipoprotein in egg yolk. It is concluded that the dietary supplementation of the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon decreased feed intake and significantly improved feed conversion ratio. Quail weight at 42 days was not significantly different in different treatments. The percentage of laying quails increased in experimental treatments.
Research Paper

Avian Cellulitis

Key words: clades had been evolved from classic clades after the vaccination pressure until 2010 resulted (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 Delta, Egypt.

DOI:

Equation model. The highest prevalence rate was recorded in Dakhlia and Qalyobia clade 2.2.1 was predominant and remained stable. It was demonstrated that new unreported in five Nile Delta governorates, Egypt (Dakhlia, Qalyobia, Sharkia, Gharbia, and Menofia) where poultry flocks in Egypt. The present study described the spatiotemporal dynamics of HPAI H5N1 Epidemiological Study on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Virus with Modeling one-unit increase in maximum and minimum temperature decreased the risk of a poultry

The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for Salmonella. The prevalence of the S. Enteritidis. The prevalence of the S. Typhimurium ABSTRACT:

Development of multidrug-resistance problem has increased in developing countries with the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in the isolates were evaluated for antimicrobial susceptibility using the disc diffusion method. The S. Typhimurium World Vet. J. poultry production system. The current study aimed to determine the prevalence and tendency pooled samples), layer hen carcasses (150), hand swab (68) and stool samples (68) from poultry workers, were collected from five layer chicken farms. Isolation of NTS was performed by using different cultural and biochemical methods. Moreover, S. Enteritidis. The prevalence of the S. Typhimurium World Vet. J.


Of antimicrobial resistance of zoonotic and S. Enteritidis. The prevalence of the S. Typhimurium while the human isolates were only Salmonella spp. A total of 601 samples, including cloacal samples (150) eggshell (150), egg content (15 12 antimicrobials tested, 86.4% resistance was found to streptomycin and oxytetracycline identified as S. Typhimurium by using different cultural and biochemical methods. Moreover, S. Enteritidis. The prevalence of the S. Typhimurium World Vet. J.

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

Aeromonas spp. (38.5%) and streptococci (33.3%). Serological typing of E. coli identified nine O serotypes, E. coli spp. (1.2%). Congo red binding test was positive for determination of multiple antibiotic resistance index. Results revealed that all head and 91.5% of infections in poultry.

This study demonstrated high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria among isolates, Aeromonas demonstrated 83.1-92.9% resistance to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and enrofloxacin. E. coli Enterobacter resistance to erythromycin. Totally, 56.3% bacterial isolates were multidrug-resistant, 23.8% Enterobacter spp. isolates showed 100% resistant to tetracycline, enrofloxacin, and cefotaxime. Aeromonas extensively drug-resistant and 1.5% pan drug-resistant. The present study concluded that isolate (45.2%), followed by staphylococci (33.2%), Clostridia (5.4%), streptococci (5.1%), P. aeruginosa with high predominance of O78 (19%). On antibiotic susceptibility profiling, E. coli isolates particularly against commonly used antibiotics. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic

Disc diffusion test was used to study the sensitivity pattern of bacterial isolates with sensitivity tests and accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infections in poultry.
Activity of *Aloe vera*, *Apium graveolens* and *Saurops androgynus* alcoholic extracts against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

Presented by: TP Prakoso, Hamsa, AD Wijayanti and TP Kelmansinagran


An research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of...

From February to March 2013, 19 ailing cats were caught through animal hyperplasia (31%) and fibroplasia (26%). Hemosiderosis and parasitic infestation were also adaptation was characterized by hyperplasia of alveolar cells (52%), bronchial epithelium changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city. Detection of Lung Affections of Stray Cats in Mosul City, Iraq. The study concluded that all lungs collected from stray cats showed pathological changes, including alveolitis (15%), proliferative pneumonia (10%), and pleuropneumonia (5%). In addition, cellular bronchopneumonia (63%), granulomatous pneumonia (15%), verminous pneumonia (15%), characterized by emphysema (84%), atelectasis (63%), and bronchiectasis (26%).


ABSTRACT:

In this study, the pathological features of lung lesions in stray cats in Mosul city, Iraq, were described. A total of 19 ailing stray cats were caught from February to March 2013 and necropsied. Histopathological analysis was performed on lung samples. The most frequent pathological changes included hyperplasia of alveolar cells (52%), bronchial epithelium changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this city.

Research Paper

Al-Mallah KH and Saeed MGh.

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The Effects of Green Tea and Propolis Extracts on pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-6, and Immunoglobulin Production in Experimentally Infected Rabbits

Zawar GSG, Abd El-Razik KhAE-H, Abdel-Shafy S, Farag TK and Mahmoud AH.

[Full text-]

ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of green tea and propolis extracts on pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-6, and Immunoglobulin production in rabbits as a laboratory animal model. The cytotoxicity assay determined the safe dose of propolis and green tea extracts. The results showed that propolis and green tea extracts were potent inhibitors of BHV-1, which showed 80% protection against this virus and were able to prevent virus replication and reduced CPE in MDBK cell cultures infected with BHV-1. The fifteen rabbits were divided accidentally into five groups. Groups 1, 2 and 3 were inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10^7 TCID50/250 ul in nostrils and received propolis ethanol, water green tea extracts, and ACV. Groups 4 and 5 were inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10^7 TCID50/250 ul in nostrils without extracts or commercial drug. Group 5 was considered as control negative.

In conclusion, propolis and green tea extracts were effective in preventing BHV-1 infection and reducing CPE in MDBK cell cultures infected with BHV-1. The results indicated that the hydrolysis of Nile tilapia viscera led to an increase in the protein content (62.81% ± 0.18) (dry basis). Furthermore, hydrolysis process also decreased the moisture content (11.56% ± 0.49), fat content (16% ± 0.14), and ash content (35.14% ± 0.02) (dry basis) and the defatting process reduced fat content from 60.24 ± 0.04 to 7.81% ± 0.01 (dry basis). Glutamine had the highest amino acid level in hydrolysates of protein hydrolysates prepared from viscera of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) Viscera.

Chemical Characteristics and Amino Acids Profile of Protein Hydrolysates of Nile Tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) Viscera.


ABSTRACT:


Chemical characteristics, Protein hydrolysates, Tilapia, Viscera.


The Effects of Green Tea and Propolis Extracts on pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-6, and Immunoglobulin Production in Experimentally Infected Rabbits

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