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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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
and 94, respectively. The average daily weight gain in groups 1 to 4 was significantly lower in infected.

Research Paper served as control. To determine the number of oocysts, all feces from the broilers of each Experimental Model of Coccidiosis Caused by E. tenella analogs. Broilers were weighed at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. The groups oocysts per gram of feces in broilers of the groups 1 to 6 was 4,080; 6,880; 1,780; 1,530; 662 compared to the non-infected control group. The experimental model of coccidiosis in broiler E. tenella induced by 1,000; 250; 125; 62 and 15 oocysts/ml, respectively. Broilers of group 7 were uninfected and experimental group were daily collected from the days 6 to 12 after infection. Counting was "ABH 47" were divided into seven groups of six broilers each according to the principle of chickens revealed that the number of oocysts excreted with feces is dependent on the dose of

ABSTRACT: constantly growing in Russia. The present study designed an experimental model of coccidiosis infected with [Full text-

Key words: Broilers, Eimeria tenella, Experimental model, Oocysts


ABSTRACT: Dietary supplementation with the mixture of turmeric and cinnamon significantly decreased feed intake and weight, feed conversion ratio, egg production, egg weight, yolk weight, yolk color index, eggshell weight, differences in feed conversion ratio and carcass traits among the experimental groups. The study consisted of four treatments with three replications (25 quails per replicate) established in a completely randomized design. The treatments consisted of: T0 (control); T1 (10 g turmeric + 40 g cinnamon) / kg of feed; T2 (20 g turmeric + 20 g cinnamon) / kg of feed; and T3 (40 g turmeric + 40 g cinnamon) / kg of feed. Parameters measured included feed intake, body weight, feed conversion ratio, egg production, egg weight, yolk weight, yolk color index and eggshell weight. The use of herbal ingredients to improve poultry production is increasingly developing in Indonesia. This study aimed to determine the effect of mixed supplementation of turmeric and cinnamon powder mixture (40 g + 40 g) / kg of feed can improve the development of laying quails. The percentage of laying quails increased in experimental inclusion of turmeric and cinnamon powder mixture (40 g + 40 g) / kg of feed can improve the

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


The share of such poultry farms is recorded in poultry farms with the free-range system. The use of herbal ingredients to improve poultry production is increasingly growing in Russia. The present study designed an experimental model of coccidiosis infected with [Full text-
Avian Cellulitis

Key words: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 virus is widely circulated between endemic clades. The generalized estimating equation model revealed that 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 virus circulates and causes infection throughout the year, indicating changes in virus (HPAI)-H5N1 virus, Nile Delta governorates.

ABSTRACT

Newly adapted 2.2.1.2 endemic clade. The generalized estimating equation model. The highest prevalence rate was recorded in Dakhlia and Qalyobia clades had been evolved from classic clades after the vaccination pressure until 2010 resulted in five Nile Delta governorates, Egypt (Dakhlia, Qalyobia, Sharkia, Gharbia, and Menofia) where DOI:


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ABSTRACT: Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal Salmonella spp. A total of 601 samples, including cloacal samples (150) eggshell (150), egg content (150), chicken isolates were followed by neomycin and erythromycin (77.3%), norfloxacin and ampicillin (68.2%) across the study sites. Kanamycin and gentamicin remained sensitive by 95.5% and 90.9%, respectively. The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for NTS strains.

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Disc diffusion test was used to study the sensitivity pattern of bacterial isolates with Enterobacter spp. (1.2%). Congo red binding test was positive for particularly against commonly used antibiotics. Therefore, it is recommended to use antibiotic sensitivity tests and accurate therapeutic doses to efficiently treat and control bacterial infections in poultry.

Amer MM, Mekky HM, Fedawy HS, Elbayoumi KhM and Sedeek DM. Resistance to erythromycin. Totally, 56.3% bacterial isolates were multidrug-resistant, 23.8% Enterobacter spp. showed 100% resistance to chloramphenicol and cefotaxime. The study was applied on 290 broiler chickens, aged 30-35 days, for antibiotic susceptibility. The study concluded that bacterial strains involved in field cases of avian cellulitis in broiler chickens and also to examine isolated bacteria particularly O78 serotype. In addition, Amer MM, Mekky HM, Fedawy HS, Elbayoumi KhM and Sedeek DM.

Prevalence of Multidrug Resistance Non-Typhoidal Salmonella spp. at approximately similar rates of 4.7% and 4.4%, respectively. Chicken isolates were followed by neomycin and erythromycin (77.3%), norfloxacin and ampicillin (68.2%) across the study sites. Kanamycin and gentamicin remained sensitive by 95.5% and 90.9%, respectively. The present study indicated that layer chickens and its products are important sources for NTS strains.

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Carcass and organ condemnation, Cattle and sheep, Economic losses, Palestine, Black-and-white Holstein, Functional reserves, Simmental, Testosterone, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

ABSTRACT:
The emphasis should be placed on effective meat inspection, proper disposal of organ condemnations and standard animal husbandry health care to exclude zoonotic diseases and decreasing losses at the abattoir. The aim of this study was to evaluate the causes of organ and condemnation during the study period was estimated to be 16356 USD. Both parasitic infestations and condemnation in cattle and sheep and the associated financial loss at the Nablus Municipal Slaughterhouse at the West Bank in Palestine. A total of 6344 sheep, and 3042 cattle were examined during this period. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem pathological examination done by the veterinarians at the slaughterhouse. The results of organ condemnations and standard animal husbandry health care to exclude zoonotic diseases and decreasing losses at the abattoir. The condemnations were registered during standard postmortem pathological examination done by the veterinarians at the slaughterhouse. The results of organ condemnations showed that the parasitic infestations were the most common cause of condemnations in sheep, and bacterial diseases were 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 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 also encountered.
An research on protein hydrolysate has been performed by using various types of enzymes in bovine worldwide. Hydrolysates contain sufficient quantities of the essential amino acids that can be used as a nutritional needs. Alcalase enzyme was used as the hydrolytic enzyme at a concentration of 1.5% (w/v), pH 7.9, and temperature of 55.80 °C for 1.5 h. Fresh Nile tilapia viscera had a high protein content (3.85 g/100g), whereas cysteine the lowest level (0.32 g/100g). In conclusion, Nile tilapia protein hydrolysates contain sufficient quantities of the essential amino acids that can be used as a source for fish feed protein. Moreover, chemical characteristics and amino acid profile of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) Viscera.

### Key words:
- Chemical characteristics
- Protein hydrolysates
- Tilapia
- Viscera

### ABSTRACT:

Stray cats are exposed to deleterious factors in the urban environment. The present study was aimed to describe the pathological features of lung lesions in 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 characterization included emphysema (84%), atelectasis (63%), and bronchiectasis (26%), hyperplasia (31%) and fibroplasia (26%). Hemosiderosis and parasitic infestation were also detected. The study concluded that all lungs collected from stray cats showed pathological changes, reflecting the presence of the pathogen agents and pollution in the environment of this Mosul city, Iraq.

### ABSTRACT:

### Key words:
- Acyclovir
- BHV-1
- ELISA
- Green tea
- Propolis

### ABSTRACT:
The present study was aimed to investigate the antiviral effect of green tea and propolis extracts on bovine herpesvirus type 1 (BHV-1) in-vitro. In conclusion, propolis and green tea extracts were potent inhibitor on BHV-1, which showed 80% protection against this virus and 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 respectively. Group 4 was inoculated with BHV-1 virus 10^7 TCID50/250 ul in nostrils without extracts or commercial drug. Group 5 was considered as control negative. Detection of the antiviral effect green tea and propolis extracts against BHV-1.