The Effect of *In Ovo* Exposition to Ethanol Upon Osteogenesis of the Chicken Embryo.

Boussouar H, Khenenou T, Bennoune O and Berghiche A.


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ABSTRACT

Excessive alcohol consumption by a pregnant woman may delay foetal development and may cause malformations. In this study, the model of the chicken embryo to demonstrate the teratogenic effect of ethanol (33%) on the chicken osteogenesis on the 10th day of embryonic development have been used. 49 fertilized eggs were used in present investigation. Hence, different doses of ethanol were injected into the chicken embryos at 33% (20, 40, 80μl) in the air space at gastrulation and, on the other hand, an equivalent amount of the mentioned doses of distilled water were injected into the control-group eggs which was done once in every two days in order to maintain a high concentration in the blood. Experiments were repeatedly and independently carried out for three times. The eggs were incubated in a humid incubator at the temperature of 37.7 °C and at 60-65% of humidity. On the 10th day of incubation, the embryos were taken out and fixed in formalin at 10%. After that, the eggs were sectioned at 5μm of thickness with a Leica micrtome and, then, stained with the Hematoxylin and eosin. Histological examination has revealed that the exposition of chicken embryos to ethanol (33%) delays the skeletal development in a dose-dependent manner by reducing the length of the cartilaginous proliferation zone and hypertrophic zone during the bone formation period. Furthermore, under the effect of ethanol, the cell proliferation activities were repressed. In conclusion, present results indicated that using ethanol to treat chicken embryos at early stages caused considerable malformations and a decreased in the embryo survival rate. The exposition to alcohol affects the chicken osteogenesis in a dose-dependent manner.

Keywords: Chicken embryo, Ethanol, Malformations, Osteogenesis, Teratogenic effect
Aflatoxin induces stress and increases mortality rate during infection in poultry, especially broiler
fed with a basal diet without aflatoxin contamination, group B with aflatoxin (> 1 ppb 51 ppb 101
J. World Po
Aflatoxin is a worldwide problem in poultry industries as it is known to contaminate poultry feed.
DOI:
Kurniasih and Prakoso YA.
deferens. No significant difference was observed between the flushing and float-out methods.
and no significant difference for abnormality and acrosome integrity. Therefore, it can be
concluded that good quality semen samples can be collected from the vas deferens with the
post-mortem sperm retrieval techniques, the flushing and float-out methods in the collection of
(30.33±4.68% vs 30.33±4.68%), only the volume was significantly higher (0.72±0.12ml vs
Ouennes H, Afri Bouzebda F, Bouzebda Z, Majdoub S, Djaout A and Adnane Smadi M.
chicken cocks from the east of Algeria (age, 12-24 months, body weight 1.50-2.53 kg). And
Concentration (3.33±1.63 million sperm vs 1.75±0.76 million sperm), initial motility
(0.13±0.05ml vs 0.72±0.12ml) in the vas deferens compared to the epididymis, whereas
spermatozoa abnormalities and chromatin quality did not differ in both the epididymis and vas
Research Paper
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Keywords:
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ABSTRACT
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hemoglobin, but no significant differences in the other parameters (Heterophils, monocytes,
conjugated bilirubin, and serum alanine transferase, but there was a significant difference in
Parameters in Broiler Chickens.
ABSTRACT
The findings also indicated in the hematological parameters that bedding materials caused
hemoglobin, but no significant differences in the other parameters (Heterophils, monocytes,
Bedding materials, Broilers, Hematology, Serum biochemistry
Keywords:
DOI:
[Full text
Recent Update: Effects Due to Aflatoxin in Broiler Chickens

ABSTRACT
The effects of feeding baker's yeast performance of Cobb 500 broilers were studied. Four nearly
Research Paper
Effects of Feeding Different Levels of Baker's Yeast on Performance and Hematological

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[Full text

Using microalgal biomass in animal diets has been studied recently. Many species of cultivated microalgae can be used in diets with no deleterious effect on growth rate, weight gain, poultry viability and immune response. In this study, dried microalgal biomass harvested from HRAP was used in broiler rations at different levels (5, 10, 20% W/W) to assess better performance on poultry production. The results indicated that the accuracy of the detection technique is high. The reliability of the results obtained by the antibiotic residue and detection methods was reported in detail. The results showed that residue detection requires a high-precision qualitative analysis. In conclusion, microalgae can be used in broiler rations with no deleterious effect on growth rate, weight gain, poultry viability and immune response.

ABSTRACT

Egg production, Egg quality, Laying quails, Medicinal plants, Thiobarbituric acid

Evaluation of Dietary Medicinal Plants and algae in Laying Japanese Quails.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of fatty acid</th>
<th>Turkey - male</th>
<th>Turkey - female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturated fatty acids</td>
<td>57.26%</td>
<td>50.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monounsaturates</td>
<td>35.39%</td>
<td>37.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyunsaturates</td>
<td>7.35%</td>
<td>10.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Saturated fatty acids | 56.07% | 51.92% |
| Monounsaturates | 35.51% | 37.38% |
| Polyunsaturates | 8.42% | 10.69% |

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[Full text available scientific publications using important keywords, in order to evaluate all studies about antibiotic residues in meat of intensively broiler chicken farms (45.26% of the samples analysed were positive), It is concluded that residue detection requires a high-precision qualitative analysis. In conclusion, microalgae can be used in broiler rations with no deleterious effect on growth rate, weight gain, poultry viability and immune response.  

Fatty Acid Composition of Female Turkey Muscles in Kazakhstan


DOI:

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DOI:
ABSTRACT

Clostridium perfringens is the most important cause of enteritis in domestic animals, in chicken and turkey it well known as pathogen responsible for necrotic enteritis; hepatitis, and cholecystitis. The disease in turkey characterize by either severe form with high rate of mortalities or subclinical form of reduce growth rate and increase condemnation rate. The major factor responsible for pathogenicity of Clostridium perfringens was alpha toxin. The aim of present study was to prepare of Clostridium perfringens alpha Toxoid vaccine for controlling the necrotic enteritis disease. The vaccine was prepared at different doses depend on lethality of toxin (24, 48 and 96 Minimum Lethal Dose) for controlling necrotic enteritis disease. Antibody titer elicited by vaccination was measured by toxin neutralization test, ELISA, and challenge test. It revealed that antibody titer expressed by international antitoxin unit per ml was 7.4, 4.1 and 1.26 respectively according to the mentioned dose, and also the protection percent against challenge was 100% when vaccinated with either 48 or 96 Minimum Lethal Dose, while it gave 80% when vaccinated with 24 Minimum Lethal Dose. It concluded that use of Clostridium perfringens alpha Toxoid with recommended dose of 48 MLD able to protect turkey for 6 months.

Keywords: Alpha toxin, Clostridium perfringens, Turkey, Type A, Vaccine