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

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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 ppb). Aflatoxin is a worldwide problem in poultry industries as it is known to contaminate poultry feed.

ABSTRACT

Recent Update: Effects of Aflatoxin in Broiler Chickens. A total of 120 chickens were divided into four groups, group A post-mortem sperm, obtained from epididymis and the vas deferens of 18 pairs of adult local chickens. The characterization of Post-Mortem Sperm of Local Chicken Cocks in Eastern Algeria. Keywords: local chicken cock’s sperm, and the effects of conservation in situ at different temperatures (2h 4°C, 2h 25°C, and 2h 37°C). No significant difference was observed between the flushing and float-out methods. The present aimed to investigate for the first time the characteristics and conservation of post-mortem sperm retrieval techniques, the flushing and float-out methods in the collection of post-mortem sperm, and the effects of conservation in situ at different temperatures (2h 77.50±6.89% vs 75.83±8.61%), viability (75±10.39% vs 74.67±10.15%) and abnormality (0.17±0.08ml). However, the effects of conservation in situ, at 25°C and 4°C for 24h, showed a significant difference in the sperm quality at the epididymis and the vas deferens levels, the efficacy of two flushing method, and semen of Algerian local cocks can be preserved at 20°C for 24h.

Effect of Different Bedding Materials on the Hematological and Serum Biochemistry Parameters in Broiler Chickens. The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of different bedding materials on the hematological and serum biochemical analysis. Three different materials (rice hulls, groundnut hulls, wood shaving, sharp sand and control) were replicated three times each with ten birds in each experimental unit. The birds were slaughtered after 56 of experiment for hematological and serum biochemical analysis. There was no significant difference in the hematological indices of broiler chickens. Effects of feeding different levels of Baker's Yeast on Performance and Hematological Parameters in Broiler Chickens. Parameters in Broiler Chickens. The effects of feeding baker's yeast performance of Cobb 500 broilers were studied. Four nearly equal size groups were randomly divided into 12 groups contained 4 treatments with 3 replications for each treatment. Treatment rations were containing 0, 0.5, 1.5 and 2.5% of baker's yeast, 2.5% of the total ration and improve the overall performance of broilers without compromising feed efficiency.
20 birds, three of them have fed on balanced broiler ration supplied with 1% weight per weight.

ABSTRACT

Against Challenge with Epidemic Newcastle Disease Virus in Egypt.

Keywords:
Microalgae Biomass Application in Commercial Broilers Nutrition and Their Efficacy

Fatty Acid Composition of Turkey Meat. J. World Poult. Res. 9(2): 78-81; pii: S2322455X1900013-9


Fatty Acid Composition of Turkey Meat.

Keywords:

Determination of carbohydrates and protein content

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

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