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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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 is a worldwide problem in poultry industries as it is known to contaminate poultry feed. J. World Pou
ppb Kurniasih and Prakoso YA. Recent Update: Effects of Aflatoxin in Broiler Chickens. aflatoxicosis in broiler chickens. A total of 120 chickens were divided into four groups, group A

Ouennes H, Afri Bouzebda F, Bouzebda Z, Majdoub S, Djaout A and Adnane Smadi M. post-mortem sperm, obtained from epididymis and the vas deferens of 18 pairs of adult local chicken cocks from the east of Algeria (age, 12-24 months, body weight 1.50-2.53 kg). And deferens J. World Pou ABSTRACT Research Paper spermatozoa abnormalities and chromatin quality did not differ in both the epididymis and vas post-mortem sperm retrieval techniques, the flushing and float-out methods in the collection of flushing method, and semen of Algerian local cocks can be preserved at 20°C for 24h. and 24h at 20°C and after refrigeration at 4°C for 24h). The quality was significantly higher concluded that good quality semen samples can be collected from the vas (77.50±6.89% vs 75.83±8.61%), viability (75±10.39% vs 74.67±10.15%) and abnormality Concentration (3.33±1.63 million sperm vs 1.75±0.76 million sperm), initial motility 56 of experiment for hematological and serum biochemical analysis. There was no significant difference in the hemoglobin content, white blood cell count and mean corpuscular hematological and serum biochemical parameters of the broiler chickens. A completely randomized design was employed for the research in which the treatment were five bedding materials for broiler production, with compatible effects on serum biochemical and materials (rice hulls, groundnut hulls, wood shaving, sharp sand and control). The treatments were replicated three times each with ten birds in each experimental unit. The birds were

James G, Garba DJ, Adeolu AS, Adamu Z and Mamma Z. ABSTRACT Research Paper Effect of Different Bedding Materials on the Hematological and Serum Biochemistry The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of different bedding materials on the, brooded for two weeks before the experiment begin. The blood samples were collected at day significant difference in the hemoglobin content, white blood cell count and mean corpuscular hematological indices of broiler chickens. A completely difference in the glucose, serum total protein, globulin, calcium, sodium, total bilirubin, and Metabolizable Energy (ME) contents of baker's yeast were 48% and 3615 kcal/kg DM, Baker's yeast, Blood constituents, Broiler, Carcass and Growth Effects of Feeding Different Levels of Baker's Yeast on Performance and Hematological doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.6 doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.7 doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.8 doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.5 doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.8
Microalgae Biomass Application in Commercial Broilers Nutrition and Their Efficacy

ABSTRACT


The current study was conducted to examine the influences of dietary medicinal plants and algae in egg production rate, enhanced the egg quality and egg biochemical properties in Japanese quail. A total of 675 (49 days old) Japanese quail were sampled from the local markets of Semey city, republic of Kazakhstan. The proximate composition of red meat showed a significant difference in the fat content of red and white meat. The fatty acid composition of turkey meat was as follows: saturated fatty acids 50.67% in white and 50.67% in red meat; monounsaturated fatty acids 21.26% in white and 21.26% in red meat; polyunsaturated fatty acids 23.57% in white and 23.57% in red meat. Palmitic and stearic are the major saturated fatty acids, where the oleic and linoleic acids are in a large amount in monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids, respectively.

In present study, the lowest levels of cholesterol (9.66 mg/g) was determined in the egg yolk of P. granatum. Peel to the diet lead to be progress in egg production rate, enhanced the egg quality and egg biochemical properties in Japanese quail.
Clostridium perfringens is the most important cause of enteritis in domestic animals, in chicken and turkey, it is well known as a pathogen responsible for necrotic enteritis, hepatitis, and cholecystitis. The disease in turkeys characterized by either severe forms with a high rate of mortality or a subclinical form with reduced growth rates and increased condemnation rates. The major factor responsible for the pathogenicity of Clostridium perfringens was alpha toxin. The aim of the present study was to prepare a Clostridium perfringens alpha Toxoid vaccine for controlling the necrotic enteritis disease. The vaccine was prepared at different doses depending on the lethality of the 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 the antibody titer expressed as international antitoxin units 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 the use of Clostridium perfringens alpha Toxoid with a recommended dose of 48 MLD is able to protect turkeys for 6 months.

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