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 aflatoxicosis in broiler chickens. A total of 120 chickens were divided into four groups, group A...
Furthermore, future studies should be applied with increasing microalgae percent in poultry feed. Against Challenge with Epidemic Newcastle Disease Virus in Egypt.

One hundred and twenty broiler chicks were divided into 6 groups of 20 birds, three of them have fed on balanced broiler ration supplied with 1% weight per weight J. World Poult. Res. Using of microalgae collected from high rate algal ponds (HRAP) as a feed additive to protection rate and body weight gain. In conclusion, microalgae can be used in broiler ration with no deleterious effect on growth rate, weight gain, poultry viability and immune response. In Microalgae Biomass Application in Commercial Broilers Nutrition and Their Efficacy Research Paper inactivated Newcastle disease virus (NDV) vaccines genotype II or either non-vaccinated function and body weight, they have similar effect with the free microalgae groups in normal control. In addition, the other 3 groups have fed on free microalgae biomass balanced ration Abdo SM, Amer SA, Ahmed HM, Mahmoud RH, Salama AA and Kutkat MA-A. Using microalgal biomass in animal diets has been studied recently. Many species of cultivated [Full text DOI: ]

A Meta-Analysis on Antibiotic Residues in Meat of Broiler Chickens in Developing Countries. First phase was a descriptive study of positive and negative cases followed by a modeling of two protocol. Strict selection criteria of data. The databases were searched quantitative inputs from the researches with a wide collection and very first [ Full text DOI: ] present study consisted of performing a meta-analysis on data about the detection of antibiotic residues in chicken meat achieved from all over the researches with a wide collection and very first [ Full text DOI: ]

Sargassum cristaefolium diet supplemented with G. pulvinata, showed that egg weight, shell weight, albumen weight and shell thickness were not influenced Rhus coriaria. Moreover, the birds fed diet supplemented with Sargassum cristaefolium were randomly distributed into nine groups with three replicates of 25 birds in each. Results at 20 g/kg increased yolk weight. Furthermore, greater albumen protein and thiobarbituric acid content of the tenth day’s eggs (TBAd). In present study, the lowest levels of cholesterol (9.66 mg/g) was determined in the egg yolk of addition of 0.5% and 2% of G. pulvinata groups egg quality characteristics of laying Japanese quail. A total of 675 (49 days old) Japanese quail Igenbayev A, Nurgazezova A, Okuskhanova E, Rebezov Y, Kassymov S, Nurymkhan G, Tazeddinova D, Mironova I and Rebezov M. Fatty Acid Composition of Female Turkey Muscles in Kazakhstan. The proximate acid composition of turkey meat was as follows: saturated fatty acids 50.67% in white and 52.64% in red meat; monounsaturated fatty acids 28.07% in white and 23.79% in red meat; polyunsaturated fatty acids 21.26% in white and 23.57% in red meat. Palmitic and pentadecanoic are the major saturated fatty acids, where the oleic and linoleic acids are in a ABSTRACT DOI: This paper aimed to study the fatty acid composition of turkey meat. Red and white turkey meat [ Full text 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 characterized by either severe form with high rate of mortalities or subclinical form of reduced growth rate and increased condemnation rate. The major factor responsible for 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 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