



Evaluation of Green Muscle Disease in broilers, northern Iran

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Objectives: Green Muscle Disease (Deep Pectoral Myopathy, DPM) is a degenerative disease of the minor pectoral muscles (i.e. the tenders), which is characterized by atrophy and necrosis. The lesions often affect both tenders and vary in color, from haemorrhages to green discoloration. However, these symptoms are rarely detectable until the affected muscles are dissected. DPM was first described in mature breeder turkeys and broiler breeders but is being seen more in meat-type chickens, especially those selected for breast muscle development. The purpose of the study was to investigate the prevalence of DPM in poultry slaughterhouses in Mazandaran province, northern Iran.

Materials & Methods: In a 3 months period, chicken breast samples were collected from 200 broilers (from 20 flocks) on the slaughter line of 4 abattoirs. The samples were taken from broiler strains including: Ross, Cobb, Arbor Acres and Arian, but Ross was the dominant strain.

Results & conclusion: Overall incidence of DPM was 4.3 % and did not vary among the four strain-crosses. Males showed higher incidence than females.

Keywords: DPM, Broilers, Muscles, Iran

Antimicrobial Susceptibility Pattern of Escherichia Coli Isolates to Antibacterial Agents in Urmia, Iran

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Colibacillosis is an important bacterial disease of poultry with huge financial losses. Due to the importance of bacterial resistance, this study has been undertaken to determine antimicrobial sensitivity of E.coli isolates in Urmia. During 2006-2011, antimicrobial susceptibility tests of 1100 E.coli isolates from Urmia broiler farms were collected and resistant patterns were analyzed.

The antibiotics include ampicillin, enrofloxacin, colistin, sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim (co-trimoxazole®), erythromycin, flumequine, florfenicol, lincomycin+spectinomycin (linco-spectin®), neomycin, oxytetracycline, sulfadiazine+trimethoprim (sultrim®), tiamulin, tylosin and tetracycline. The findings of this study show alteration in susceptibility pattern during 6 years. For the first three years, most of the isolates were resistant to tylosin 2006(99.6%), 2007(99.6%) and 2008(98.75%) and most of them were sensitive to florfenicol 2006(86.4%), 2007 (62.8%) and 2008 (62.08%). From 2009 to 2011 different results were recorded. The highest rate of resistance observed to tetracycline (100%), erythromycin (97.83%) and tetracycline (100%), respectively while lincomycin+spectinomycin was more sensitive agent than the others 2009(77.91%), 2010(76.75%) and 2011(75.83%). More comprehensive study should be carried out as a national plan comparing antibacterial sensitivity test of all provinces in order to find out an overview of antimicrobial susceptibility pattern in the country.

Keywords: Escherichia coli, Antibigram, Urmia.