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| The Ecology of *Salmonella* Infection in Broiler Chickens and Its Influence on Hygienic Meat Production. | Thesis Title  |
| 1984 University Of Bristol / UK | Year |
| * The epidemiology and ecology of meat-borne diseases is mainly concerned with the nature ,sources, and modes of spread and growth of these organisms ,and with the conditions inimical or conductive to their survival ,considered in relation to meat at all stages from live animal to consumer.
* The following is a summary of the conclusions reached in sections of the Thesis:
* -Generally, evolution of the state of infection in the live birds was most reliably determined by culturing the litter rather than cloecal swabs particularly in the early weeks of life(up to 6 weeks).Litter samples and cloacal swabs becomes less reliable with age of birds while the most valuable single examination was the caecal contents at slaughter.
* Animal proteins, such as meat and bone meal (MBM), and feather offal blood (FOB), were considered the most important source of *Salmonella* infection in poultry flocks (Pre slaughter) in the experiments described.
* \_ Chapter 3 (sections 1, and 2) provide basic information’s on the incidence of Salmonellosis on commercial broiler farm and producers’ farm (Pre slaughter).
* \_ Chapter 4 (Sections 1, 2, and 3) examine the influence of diet composition on the establishment of *Salmonella* infection in chickens and introduces basic concept on carcass contamination.
* \_ Chapter 5 (Section 1, 2, 3, and 4) focuses on the influences of feed additives on the colonization of the alimentary tract of chickens by *Salmonella* and its contribution to carcass contamination.
* \_Chapter 6 (Section 1, 2, and 3) introduces basic concepts on some ecological aspects of Salmonella infection in broiler chickens, and address how these concepts (age, litter, and normal micro flora) affecting the carcass contamination (post slaughter)..
* \_ Chapter 7 (Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4) provide basic concepts on the efficacy of certain Salmonella control measures (Irradiation, competitive exclusion, water sanitizer, and use of lime) contributing in reduction of carcass contamination at the slaughter age (Pre slaughter interventions).

  |  Abstract  |