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Sebagai Pengembangan Antibiotika Alami dan
Imunomodulator

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THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

(Official organ of the Indian Veterinary Association)

Vol. 96

December 2019

No. 12

CONTENTS

GENERAL ARTICLES :

- Prevalence of Two Zoonotic Intestinal Parasites *Strongyloides stercoralis* and *Hymenolepis nana* in house rat from a slum area in Surabaya District, East Java, Indonesia**
R. Heru Prasetyo ... 09
- Antidiabetic Activity of Ketapang (*Terminalia catappa* L.) Leaves Extract in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Mice**
Suhailah Hayaza, Siti Istiqomah, Raden Joko Kuncoroningrat Susilo, Bilqis Inayatillah, Arif Nur Muhammad Ansori, Dwi Winarni, Saikhu Akhmad Husen, and Win Darmanto ... 11
- Ferula Hermonis Roots Extract on Testicular Biometry and Reproductive Hormones in Local Ducks**
K.C.K. Al-Salhie and S.K.M. Al-Hummod ... 14
- Identification of *Legionella Pneumophila* Serogroups as Zoonotic Disease Agent Distributed in Water Sources of East Java**
Eduardus Bimo Aksono, Kadek Rachmawati, Retno Bijanti and Herinda Pertiwi ... 17
- Management of Feline Idiopathic Cystitis (FIC) Using Probiotic Combination Treatment**
Miyayu Soneta Sofyan, Nabihah Rosman, Bayu Krisnu, Juriyah Binti Kamaludeen, Tri Bhawono Dadi and Herinda Pertiwi ... 20
- A Study on the Effect of Meniran (*Phyllanthus Niruri* Linn) Extract to Improve Infundibulum and Egg Production of Laying Chicken Infected with *Escherichia Coli***
Emy K. Sabdoningrum, Sri Hidanah, Sri Chusniati, Adinda Rizky and Erma Safitri ... 22
- Therapy of Rat Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cell (RBM-MSC) at White *Rattus norvegicus* Induced Carbon Black against VEGF Expression**
Bodhi Agustono, Sri Pantjama Dyawati, Rimayanti and Widjiati ... 25
- Progesterone Profile of Dairy Cows which Experienced the Failure of Pregnancy to Artificial Insemination (AI)**
Sri P. Madyawati, Isnaini Fadilah, Trilas Sardjito, Mas'ud Hariadi, Pudji Srianto, Suherni Susilowati and Erma Safitri ... 27
- Characterization and Production of Polyclonal Antibody Anti Excretory Secretory Protein of *Blastocystis* sp**
Briantono Willy Rendragraha, Lucia Tri Suwanti, Rahadju Ernawati, Mufasirin Mufasirin, Setiawan Koesdarto, Wiwiek Tyasningsih, Soelih Estoe Pangestie, Heni Puspitasari and Septian Hakim Susantoputro ... 30

Comparative Performance of TANUVAS Aseel, Gramapriya and Indigenous Desi Bird under Backyard Condition in Dharmapuri District	...	33
R.Thangadurai and P.S.Shanmugam		
Antigenotoxic Effect of Nano-quercetin on 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene Induced Genotoxicity in Sprague Dawley Rats	...	35
S.Shahana, R.Madheswaran, P.Balachandran, A.Arivuchelvan and G.A.Balasubramaniam		
Improving the Cell Wall Estimation in Starch Rich Cereal Grains	...	38
Sonali Prusty, S.S. Kundu, K.S. Bisitha, U.B. Sontakke and Vijay Kumar Sharma		
CLINICAL AND FIELD ARTICLES :		
Management of Cutaneous Papilloma in a Labrador Dog – A Case Report	...	42
D.Sumathi, P.Ramesh, N.Pazhanivel, M.Sandya Bhavani, K.Amirinder Singh and M.G.Jayathangaraj		
Silicone Resin Plastination of Helminth Parasites for Preservation	...	44
S.T. Bino Sundar, S.Sivagnanam and Bhaskaran Ravi Latha		
A Rare Case of Cutaneous Angiofibroma in a Cow and its Surgical Treatment	...	46
R. Uma Rani and N. Pazhanivel		
Cutaneous Streptothricosis in a Jersey Cross Bred Cow and its Therapeutic Management	...	48
S.Saravanan and K.M. Palanivel		
Preslaughter Stress in Banyuwangi Cattle During Transport	...	50
Muhammad Thohawi Elziyad Purnama, Winda Kusuma Dewi, Shabrina Fauzia Prayoga, Nadia Marva Triana, Bondan Sigit Purnomo Aji, Faisal Fikri and Iwan Sahrial Hamid		
Trauma induced Primary Hypovolemic Shock in a Deer	...	52
K.P. Prabhakaran and R. Madheswaran		
The Protective effect of <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> Extract Nanoparticles on Pulmonary Damage in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Rats	...	54
S.A. Sudjarwo and G. Wardani		
A Case Report of Babesia gibsoni in Dog and its Therapeutic Management	...	57
Prabhavathy Harikrishnan, C.Jayanthi and M.Ranjith Kumar		
FLASH BACK - A Golden article from the collection of digitalised archival of IVJ	...	59
Author and Subject Index		69 & 70

A Study on the Effect of Meniran (*Phyllanthus Niruri* Linn) Extract to Improve Infundibulum and Egg Production of Laying Chicken Infected with *Escherichia Coli*

Emy K. Sabdoningrum, Sri Hidanah, Sri Chusniati, Adinda Rizky and Erma Safitri¹

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Abstract

The aims of the research work was to determine the meniran extract potential to improve infundibulum and egg production of layer chicken infected with *Escherichia coli*. Twenty five layer chicken were divided 5 groups: infected with *Escherichia coli*, without meniran extract (C+), not infected with *Escherichia coli*, without meniran extract (C-), T1, T2, T3 were infected with *Escherichia coli* and given meniran extract 10, 20, 30% respectively. The results indicated that meniran extract were effective in elimination of *Escherichia coli* infection. Furthermore, the infundibulum improved and the egg production of laying chicken has increased.

Key words: Meniran, *Escherichia coli*, infundibulum, egg production, laying chicken

Colibacillosis is an infectious disease caused by *Escherichia coli* an avian pathogen. Currently *Escherichia coli* is resistant to almost

all antibiotics (Hidanah *et al.* 2018). Meniran extract has antibacterial effect on *Escherichia coli* (Hidanah *et al.*, 2019) and can inhibit or kill the *Escherichia coli* because of the substances in these plants function as antibactericidal actions of alkaloids, tannins, saponins, and flavonoids (Gunawan *et al.*, 2008) present in there plants.

Materials and Methods

Twenty five laying hen aged 26 weeks were divided into 5 groups: infected with *Escherichia coli*, without meniran extract (C+), not infected with *Escherichia coli*, without meniran extract (C-), T1, T2, T3 were infected with *Escherichia coli* and given meniran extract, 10, 20, 30% respectively during 2 weeks. The source, isolation, identification, dosage, route infection of *Escherichia coli*, preparation of meniran extract, in vitro studies on bactericidal effect and necropsy for sample collection and processing, record of egg production were done as per Hidanah *et al.* (*loc. cit.*). Laying hens was infected with 1 mL/kg BW of *Escherichia coli* (10^8 cells/mL) and

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Table I. Median Value of Infundibulum Inflammation and Congestion Score and Egg Weight of Laying Chickens

Treatment Groups	Inflammation Score Median Value	Congestion Score Median Value	Egg weight (g) (layer/week)
C -	1.00 ^a ± 0.50	1.00 ^a ± 0.35	400.4 ^b ± 9.12
C+	4.00 ^b ± 0.65	3.00 ^a ± 0.45	365.4 ^a ± 9.12
T1	1.00 ^b ± 0.45	1.00 ^a ± 0.30	400.4 ^b ± 9.12
T2	1.00 ^{ab} ± 0.40	1.00 ^a ± 0.30	406 ^b ± 11.06
T3	0 ^a ± 0.00	0 ^b ± 0.00	408,8 ^b ± 12.71

^{a,b,c,d} Different superscripts in the same column show significant differences ($p < 0.05$)

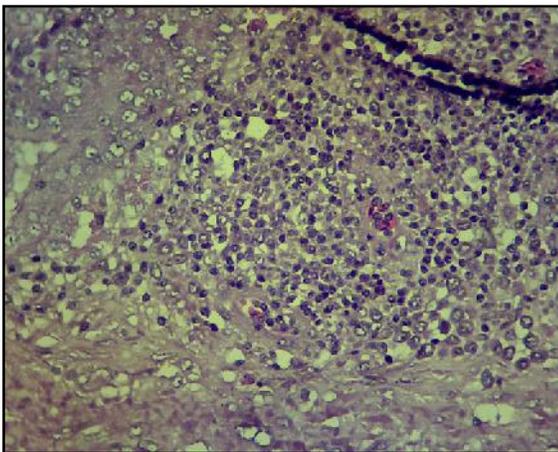


Fig 1. The infundibulum of laying hens red arrow as cell inflammation; with tubular gland cell nucleus (H.E; 400x);.

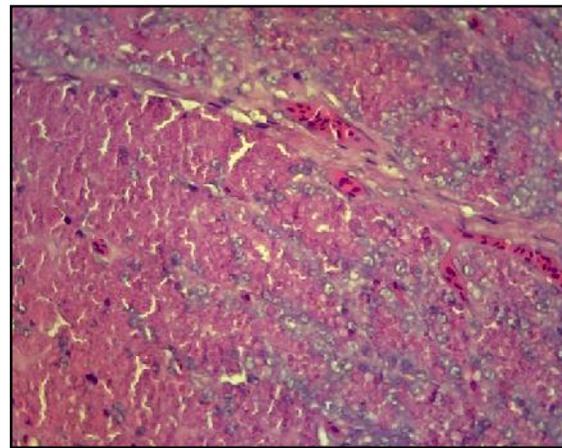


Fig 2. Infundibulum of laying hens, showing congestion in the blood vessels (arrow) (H.E 400x).

observed for 3-5 days. Histological assessment of inflammation and congestion of infundibulum with HE method (Safitri and Hariadi, 2019). Clinical signs and data on egg production and their qualities were recorded.

Results and Discussion

The extent of tissue damage was assessed in the damages in infundibulum due to inflammation (Fig 1) and congestion (Fig 2). The results of the inflammation and congestion score and Egg Weight (layer/week) was presented in Table I. Median as the mean value of the inflammatory histopathology score.

On control (C-), the infundibulum appeared normal. The control positive (C+) which was not given meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) but infected with *Escherichia coli* showed pathological changes in marked infiltration with a score of 4 compared to the other groups. In the histopathology figure of infundibulum in control positive (C+), the

presence of purplish color is seen in inflammatory cell infiltration (Sugihartini and Fajri, 2016).

The treatment 10% meniran extract (T1) also showed an inflammatory cells infiltration, compared to C+ which was infected by *Escherichia coli* but not given meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn). The treatment 20% meniran extract (T2) was showed an inflammation score = 1. The inflammation was reduced compared to the treatment T1. The treatment 30% meniran extract (T3) has scored = 0 (indicating inflammation). The role of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) at this concentration reduced the inflammatory reaction.

T control positive C+ has shown most severe congestion with a score - 3, it appears that the microcirculation is dilated with full of erythrocytes. In groups C-, T1 and T2 there were congestion, but in lesser extent and the score obtained was 1. In treatment T3 there was no congestion, due to the role of meniran

plant extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) with a concentration of 30% that was able to reduce the congestion. Congestion and inflammation was caused by oxidative stress because of the absence of a balance between oxidant production and antioxidant defense (Febriana, 2016). Antithrombic flavonoids can form platelet plugs, so that they can close small tares in blood vessels, inhibit bacterial development by acting as enzyme inhibitors by inhibiting the production of energy and nucleic acids or proteins and can reduce blood capillary permeability, so that blood capillary damage. Tanin is efficacious as an antiseptic (preventing bacterial growth) and hemostatic (stopping bleeding) (Mathivanan *et al.*, 2006).

Based on the results of the research study, it can be seen that the meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) with concentration of 10% (T1) has been able to kill the *Escherichia coli*, at the concentration of 20% there was an increase in antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli*. At a concentration of 30% meniran extract showed high potential antibacterial effect and reduced inflammation and congestion due to *Escherichia coli* infection.

The presence of *Escherichia coli* affect the reproductive tract in laying hens, especially in the infundibulum. Tabbu (2000). Since infundibulum functions to catch the ovulated follicles; *Escherichia coli* infection in the infundibulum the egg production drops. The concentration of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) at 10%, 20%, and 30% indicated that the egg production increased due to the presence of terpenoids in meniran extract agent which act as an antibacterial. Higher amount of meniran extract, there will be a corresponding increase in

the amount of terpenoid content which has more potent in reducing the activity of the bacteria (Gunawan *et al.*, *loc. cit.*).

Summary

Meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) with a concentration of 10%, 20% and 30% can improve functions of the infundibulum and increase egg production in laying chicken infected with *Escherichia coli*.

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AUTHOR INDEX

Adinda Rizky	22	Juriah Binti Kamaludeen	20	Setiawan Koesdarto	30
Al-Hummod, S.K.M.	14	Kadek Rachmawati	17	Shabrina Fauzia Prayoga	50
Al-Sahie, K.C.K.	14	Kundu, S.S.	38	Shahana, S.	35
Amirinder Singh, K.	42	Lucia Tri Suwanti	30	Shanmugam, P.S.	33
Arif Nur Muhammad Ansori	11	Madheswaran, R.	35, 52	Siti Istiqomah	11
Arivuchelvan, A.	35	Mas'ud Hariadi	27	Sivagnanam, S.	44
Balachandran, P.	35	Miyayu Soneta Sofyan	20	Soelih Estoe Pangestie	30
Balasubramaniam, G.A.	35	Mufasirin Mufasirin	30	Sonali Prusty	38
Bayu Krisnu	20	Muhammad Thohawi Elziyad		Sontakke, U.B.	38
Bhaskaran Ravi Latha	44	Purnama	50	Sri Chusniati	22
Bilqis Inayatillah	11	Nabiha Rosman	20	Sri Hidanah	22
Bino Sundar, S.T.	44	Nadia Marva Triana	50	Sri P.Madyawati	27
Bisitha, K.S.	38	Palanivel, K.M.	48	Sri PantjaMadyawati	25
Bodhi Agustono	25	Pazhanivel, N.	42, 46	Sudjarwo, S.A.	54
Bondan Sigit Purnomo Aji	50	Prabhakaran, K.P.	52	Suhailah Hayaza	11
Briantono Willy Rendragraha	30	Prabhavathy Harikrishnan	57	Suherni Susilowati	27
Dwi Winarni	11	Pudji Srianto	27	Sumathi, D.	42
Eduardus Bimo Aksono	17	Raden Joko Kuncoroningrat		Thangadurai, R.	33
Emy K. Sabdoningrum	22	Susilo	11	Tri Bhawono Dadi	20
Erma Safitri	22, 27	Rahadju Ernawati	30	Trilas Sardjito	27
Faisal Fikri	50	Ramesh, P.	42	Uma Rani, R.	46
Heni Puspitasari	30	Ranjith Kumar, M.	57	Vijay Kumar Sharma	38
Herinda Pertiwi	17, 20	Retno Bijanti	17	Wardani, G.	54
Heru Prasetyo, R.	09	Rimayanti	25	Widjiati	25
IsnainiFadilah	27	Saikhu Akhmad Husen	11	Win Darmanto	11
Iwan Sahrial Hamid	50	Sandya Bhavani, M.	42	Winda Kusuma Dewi	50
Jayanthi, C.	57	Saravanan, S.	48	Wiwiek Tyasningsih	30
Jayathangaraj, M.G.	42	Septian Hakim Susantoputro	30		

THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

Vol. 96

December 2019

No. 12

SUBJECT INDEX

Bacteriology

- Therapy of Rat Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cell... 25
Antigenotoxic Effect of Nano-quercetin on... 35

Cattle and Buffaloes

- Progesterone Profile of Dairy Cows... 27
Cutaneous Angiofibroma in a Cow... 46
Cutaneous Streptothricosis in a Jersey Cross... 48
Preslaughter Stress in Banyuwangi Cattle During Transport... 50

Canines, Equines and Felines

- Management of Feline Idiopathic Cystitis... 20
Cutaneous Papilloma in a Labrador Dog... 42
Babesia gibsoni in Dog and... 57

Laboratory Animals

- Antidiabetic Activity of Ketapang Leaves Extract... 11
Therapy of Rat Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cell... 25
Antigenotoxic Effect of Nano-quercetin on... 35
Effect of *Swietenia macrophylla* Extract 54

Microbiology

- Identification of *Legionella Pneumophila*... 17
Effect of Meniran (*Phyllanthus Niruri* Linn)... 22
Production of Polyclonal Antibody Anti Excretory... 30
Babesia gibsoni in Dog and... 57

Nutrition

- Antidiabetic Activity of Ketapang Leaves Extract... 11
Ferula Hermonis Roots Extract on Testicular... 14
Management of Feline Idiopathic Cystitis... 20
Effect of Meniran (*Phyllanthus Niruri* Linn)... 22
Improving the Cell Wall Estimation in... 38

Pathology and Parasitology

- Prevalence of Two Zoonotic Intestinal Parasites... 09
Production of Polyclonal Antibody Anti Excretory... 30
Cutaneous Papilloma in a Labrador Dog... 42
Silicone Resin Plastination of Helminth Parasites... 44
Cutaneous Angiofibroma in a Cow... 46

Piggery and Poultry Science

- Ferula Hermonis Roots Extract on Testicular... 14
Effect of Meniran (*Phyllanthus Niruri* Linn)... 22
Comparative Performance of Tanuvas Aseel... 33

Surgery and Clinical

- Cutaneous Papilloma in a Labrador Dog... 42
Cutaneous Angiofibroma in a Cow... 46
Cutaneous Streptothricosis in a Jersey Cross... 48
Trauma induced Primary Hypovolemic ... 52

Wildlife Science

- Trauma induced Primary Hypovolemic ... 52

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