

Volume - 11

No. 5

May-2018

ISSN: 0972-8988  
EISSN: 2231-0916



NAAS Rating : 5.71

Indexed in ESCI-Thomson Reuters, PubMed,  
PubMed Central, DOAJ, Scopus, CABI, CAS etc.

---

# Veterinary World

Open access and peer reviewed journal

---



**Editorial office**

Veterinary World,  
Star, Gulshan Park,  
NH-8A, Chandrapur Road,  
Wankaner - 363621,  
Dist. Morbi, Gujarat, India  
Website: [www.veterinaryworld.org](http://www.veterinaryworld.org)  
E-mail: [editorveterinaryworld@gmail.com](mailto:editorveterinaryworld@gmail.com)



# Veterinary World

**Editorial Office:** Veterinary World, Star, Gulshan Park, NH-8A, Chandrapur Road, Wankaner - 363621, Dist. Morbi, Gujarat, India

ISSN: 0972-8988, EISSN: 2231-0916, [www.veterinaryworld.org](http://www.veterinaryworld.org)

## Editor-in-Chief

Anjum V. Sherasiya - Ex-Veterinary Officer, Department of Animal Husbandry, Gujarat State, India

## Associate Editors

Shambhunath Choudhary - Department of Biomedical & Diagnostic Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, The University of Tennessee, 2407 River Drive, Room A 201, Knoxville, TN 37996, U.S.A.  
Suresh H. Basagoudanavar - FMD Vaccine Research Laboratory, IVRI, Bangalore, Bangalore- 560024, Karnataka, India

## Editorial board

R. G. Jani - Ex-Coordinator Wildlife Health, Western Region Centre, Indo-US Project, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary College, Anand - 388001, Gujarat, India  
G. N. Gongal - Technical Officer, WHO South-East Asia Regional Office, New Delhi - 110002, India  
Ranganath Mamidi - Dr. Julian E Stelzer's Lab, Department of Physiology & Biophysics, Medical School, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH - 44106, U.S.A.  
Md. Tanvir Rahman - Department of Microbiology and Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh  
Deepmala Agarwal - Cancer Prevention Laboratory, Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Baton Rouge, LA, U.S.A.  
Foud Kasim Mohammad - Professor, Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology, Vice President for Administrative & Financial Affairs, University of Mosul, P.O. Box 11136, Mosul, Iraq  
Abdel-Baset Nasr Sayed Ahmed - Professor and Head, Department of Animal Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt  
Nicole Borel - Department of Pathology, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland  
B. A. Lubisi - Virology, MED Programme, ARC - Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, No. 100 Old Soutpan Road, Onderstepoort, Tshwane, 0110, South Africa  
Kumar Venkitanarayan - Associate Professor, Graduate Programs Chair, Honors and Pre-Vet Programs Advisor, Department of Animal Science, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, U.S.A.  
Kemin Xu - Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Maryland, College Park College Park, MD, 20742, U.S.A.  
Vassilis Papatziros - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Medicine (Porcine Medicine), University of Thessaly, Thessaly, Greece  
Mathias Devreese - Laboratory of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Belgium  
Sumeet Sharma - Edmonton North Animal Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta, T5X 3Y7, Canada  
K. P. Singh - School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester, Department of Environmental Medicine, Room: 4- 6820, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Box-EHSC, Rochester, New York-14620, U.S.A.  
Raj Mohan Raja Muthiah - Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.  
Ashok K. Chockalingam - Division of Applied Regulatory Science, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 10903, New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20993, U.S.A.  
Ashutosh Wadhwa - Poxvirus and Rabies Branch, Division of High-Consequence Pathogens and Pathology, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Mail Stop G33, Atlanta, GA 30333, U.S.A.  
Luiz Otavio Pereira Carvalho - Laboratory of Immunomodulation and Protozoology, Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Ministry of Health (Brazil), Pavilhão "108" - Sala: 09, Av. Brasil, 4365 - Manguinhos, Rio de Janeiro - RJ, CEP: 21040-360, Brazil.  
Mallikarjun Bidarimath - Cornell Stem Cell Program, Department of Biomedical Sciences, T2-012 Veterinary Research Tower, Cornell University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Ithaca, NY 14853-6401, USA.

**Ratings of Veterinary World:** NAAS - National Academy of Agricultural Sciences - 5.71, Scimago Journal Rank - 0.284, Citescore - 0.57, SNIP - Source Normalized Impact per Paper - 0.570

## Indexing and abstracting

Academic Journals Database, AGORA, AGRICOLA, AGRIS, CABI, CAS, DOAJ, EBSCO, EMBASE, ESCI - Thomson Reuters, Gale, Google Scholar, HINARI, Indian Animal Science Abstracts, Indian Science Abstracts, JournalSeek, Open J-gate, ProQuest, PubMed, PubMed Central, SCOPUS, TEEAL

## Publisher: Veterinary World

Veterinary World is an open access journal, each issue available free of cost at [www.veterinaryworld.org](http://www.veterinaryworld.org).

We accept online submission only. For more information regarding submission and publication charges, please visit [www.veterinaryworld.org](http://www.veterinaryworld.org)

**Rs.7000 for Indian/USD 175 for Abroad per copy**

Printed and Published by Dr. Anjum V. Sherasiya on behalf of Veterinary World. Printed and Published at Star, Gulshan Park, N.H. 8A, Chandrapur Road, Wankaner-363621, Dist. Morbi, Gujarat, India.  
Editor: Dr. Anjum V. Sherasiya



---

# Veterinary World

---

ISSN: 0972-8988, EISSN: 2231-0916, [www.veterinaryworld.org](http://www.veterinaryworld.org)

---

**Volume-11**

**No.5**

**May-2018**

---

The articles in Veterinary World are open access articles licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.

---

Review (Published online: 02-05-2018)

1. Milk somatic cells, factors influencing their release, future prospects, and practical utility in dairy animals: An overview  
Mohanned Naif Alhussien and Ajay Kumar Dang  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 562-577

Research (Published online: 04-05-2018)

2. Epidemiology and diagnosis of feline panleukopenia virus in Egypt: Clinical and molecular diagnosis in cats  
Romane A. Awad, Wagdy K. B. Khalil and Ashraf G. Attallah  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 578-584

Research (Published online: 06-05-2018)

3. Prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* spp. oocysts in dogs in Lusaka district of Zambia  
Lamson Mugala, Joyce Siwila, Ngonda Saasa and Girja Shanker Pandey  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 585-589

Research (Published online: 09-05-2018)

4. Effect of the essential oil of *Rosmarinus officinalis* (L.) on rooster sperm motility during 4°C short-term storage  
L. Touazi, B. Aberkane, Y. Bellik, N. Moula and M. Iguer-Ouada  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 590-597

Research (Published online: 10-05-2018)

5. A retrospective study of bovine tuberculosis at the municipal abattoir of Bauchi State, Northeastern Nigeria  
Saleh Mohammed Jajere, Naphtali Nayamanda Atsanda, Asinamai Athliamai Bitrus, Tasiu Mallam Hamisu and Mohammed Dauda Goni  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 598-605

Research (Published online: 11-05-2018)

6. Estimation of deltamethrin residues in cow's and goat's environment and trials to reduce its level in milk  
Halla E. K. El Bahgy, Hend A. Elbarbary and Samar S. Ibrahim  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 606-611

Research (Published online: 13-05-2018)

7. Assessment of the peste des petits ruminants world epizootic situation and estimate its spreading to Russia  
Fayssal Bouchemla, Valerey Alexandrovich Agoltsov, Olga Mikhailovna Popova and Larisa Pavlovna Padilo  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 612-619

Research (Published online: 14-05-2018)

8. Evaluation of wet cupping therapy on the arterial and venous blood parameters in healthy Arabian horses  
Turke Shawaf, Wael El-Deeb, Jamal Hussien, Mahmoud Hendi and Shahab Al-Bulushi  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 620-626

Review (Published online: 15-05-2018)

9. The crucial roles of inflammatory mediators in inflammation: A review  
L. A. Abdulkhaleq, M. A. Assi, Rasedee Abdullah, M. Zamri-Saad, Y. H. Taufiq-Yap, and M. N. M. Hezmee  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 627-635

Research (Published online: 17-05-2018)

10. Isolation and identification of *Mannheimia haemolytica* by culture and polymerase chain reaction from sheep's pulmonary samples in Shiraz, Iran - Mohammad Tabatabaei and Fatemeh Abdollahi  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 636-641

Research (Published online: 18-05-2018)

11. Exploring factors associated with bulk tank milk urea nitrogen in Central Thailand  
Suppada Kananub, Wassana Jawjaroensri, John VanLeeuwen, Henrik Stryhn and Pipat Arunvipas  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 642-648

---



---

Research (Published online: 19-05-2018)

12. Effects of intratesticular injection of zinc-based solution in rats in combination with anti-inflammatory and analgesic drugs during chemical sterilization

Simone Regina Barros de Macedo, Luiz Andre Rodrigues de Lima, Sandra Maria de Torres, Vinicius Vasconcelos Gomes de Oliveira, Rosana Nogueira de Moraes, Christina Alves Peixoto, Bruno Mendes Tenorio and Valdemiro Amaro da Silva Junior  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 649-656

Research (Published online: 20-05-2018)

13. Molecular characterization of hemagglutinin-neuraminidase fragment gene of Newcastle disease virus isolated from periodically-vaccinated farms

Lucia S. Triosanti, Michael Haryadi Wibowo and Rini Widayanti  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 657-666

Research (Published online: 21-05-2018)

14. Evaluation of hepatocyte-derived microRNA-122 for diagnosis of acute and chronic hepatitis of dogs

S. R. Eman, A. A. Kubesy, T. A. Baraka, F. A. Torad, I. S. Shaymaa and Faten F. Mohammed  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 667-673

Research (Published online: 22-05-2018)

15. Use of goat interleukin-6, cortisol, and some biomarkers to evaluate clinical suitability of two routes of ascorbic acid administration in transportation stress

K. T. Biobaku, T. O. Omobowale, Ahmed O. Akeem, A. Aremu, N. Okwelum and A. S. Adah  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 674-680

Review (Published online: 23-05-2018)

16. Cryptosporidiosis: A zoonotic disease concern

Natapol Pumipuntu and Supawadee Piratae  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 681-686

Research (Published online: 24-05-2018)

17. Improving livestock service in hilly regions through indigenous wisdom towards control of tick infestation: Institutional relationships

Khumaji Badaji Kataviya, Bharat Parmar, Ramesh Patel, Pranab Jyoti Das, Vivek Kumar, Amit Mahajan, Ravinder Singh, Devesh Thakur, Amol Kinhekar, R. K. Ravikumar and Vipin Kumar  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 687-692

Research (Published online: 25-05-2018)

18. Reproductive performances of the Borgou cow inseminated on natural or induced estrus with semen from Gir and Girolando at the Okpara Breeding Farm

Foukpe Zhairath Adambi Boukari, Ibrahim Traore Alkoiret, Soumanou Seibou Toleba, Athanase Ahissou, Fataou Zacharie Toure, Aliyassou Mama Yacoubou, Gabriel Assouan Bonou, Ignace Ogoudanan Dotche, Victoire Akpaki and Issaka Youssou Abdou Karim  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 693-699

Research (Published online: 26-05-2018)

19. Detection of species and molecular typing of Leishmania in suspected patients by targeting cytochrome b gene in Zahedan, southeast of Iran

Hadi Mirahmadi, Nasrin Rezaee, Ahmad Mehravaran, Peyman Heydarian and Saber Raeghi  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 700-705

Research (Published online: 27-05-2018)

20. The study of effect of didecyl dimethyl ammonium bromide on bacterial and viral decontamination for biosecurity in the animal farm

Tippawan Jantafong, Sakchai Ruenphet, Darsaniya Punyadarsaniya and Kazuaki Takehara  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 706-711

Research (Published online: 28-05-2018)

21. Effect of increasing levels of wasted date palm in concentrate diet on reproductive performance of Ouled Djellal breeding rams during flushing period

A. Aliaoui, B. Safsaf, M. Tlidjane, I. Djaalab and H. Djaalab Mansour  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 712-719

Research (Published online: 29-05-2018)

22. The improvement of eggs quality of Mojosari duck (*Anas javanica*) with soybean husk fermentation using cellulolytic bacteria of *Spodoptera litura*

Sri Hidanah, Dady Soegianto Nazar and Erma Safitri  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 720-725

Research (Published online: 30-05-2018)

23. Probiotic white cheese production using coculture with *Lactobacillus* species isolated from traditional cheeses

A. Ehsani, M. Hashemi, A. Afshari and M. Aminzare  
Veterinary World, 11(5): 726-730

\*\*\*\*\*

## The improvement of eggs quality of Mojosari duck (*Anas javanica*) with soybean husk fermentation using cellulolytic bacteria of *Spodoptera litura*

Sri Hidanah<sup>1</sup>, Dady Soegianto Nazar<sup>1</sup> and Erma Safitri<sup>2,3</sup>

1. Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia;
2. Department of Veterinary Reproduction, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia;
3. Stem Cells Research Division of Institute Tropical Disease (ITD), Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

**Corresponding author:** Erma Safitri, e-mail: [rma\\_fispro@yahoo.com](mailto:rma_fispro@yahoo.com)

**Co-authors:** SH: [s\\_hidanah@yahoo.com](mailto:s_hidanah@yahoo.com), DSN: [dady\\_sn\\_drh@yahoo.com](mailto:dady_sn_drh@yahoo.com)

**Received:** 06-03-2018, **Accepted:** 25-04-2018, **Published online:** 29-05-2018

**doi:** 10.14202/vetworld.2018.720-725 **How to cite this article:** Hidanah S, Nazar DS, Safitri E (2018) The improvement of eggs quality of Mojosari duck (*Anas javanica*) with soybean husk fermentation using cellulolytic bacteria of *Spodoptera litura*, *Veterinary World*, 11(5): 720-725.

### Abstract

**Aim:** This study was aimed to improve the quality of the eggs of Mojosari duck (*Anas javanica*) through complete feeding containing soybean husk was fermented using cellulolytic bacteria of *Spodoptera litura*.

**Materials and Methods:** This study consisted of three stages: The first stages, isolation and identification of cellulolytic bacteria from *S. litura*; the second stage, the fermentation of soybean husk through the application of bacterial cellulolytic isolate from the first stage; and the third stage, the application of the best complete feed formulation from the second stage to Mojosari duck.

**Results:** There are four dominant bacteria: *Bacillus* sp., *Cellulomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., and *Cytophaga* sp. Furthermore, the best reduction of the crude fiber of soybean husks is the use of *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria. The final of the study, the quality of the eggs of *Anas javanica*, was improved, as indicated by cholesterol decrease from the yolk without the decrease of egg weight and eggshell thickness, although the decrease in egg yolk color was inevitable.

**Conclusion:** Soy husk fermentation using cellulolytic bacteria of *S. litura* was added to complete feeding can be performed to improve the quality of the eggs of Mojosari duck.

**Keywords:** cellulolytic bacteria, eggs quality of duck, soybean husk fermentation, *Spodoptera litura*.

### Introduction

Soybean is an agricultural product that has been utilized to meet the needs of industry and food, such as Tempe, tofu, soy sauce, and soy milk. In general, the use and utilization of soybean are limited to seeds only, while the waste, such as soybean husk, is still discarded and has not been widely utilized. Analysis of dry matter (DM)=91.11, crude protein (CP)=5.04, ether extract=1.65, nitrogen-free extract, calcium=21, phosphorus=0.06, and gross energy=(kcal/g. DM) 3.98 according to the methods described in AOAC. The analysis of neutral detergent fiber=60.15 and acid detergent fiber=42.08 was carried out according to detergent method [1]. In other research, the chemical composition of soybean husk comprises 47.01% crude fiber, 14.45% CP, 3.04% crude fat, 3.15% ash, and 3.060, 48 kcal kg of energy metabolism. Soybean husk contains 42-49% dry weight of cellulose, 29-34% hemicellulose, and

1-3% lignin and has anti-nutritional antitrypsin substances [2].

On the other hand, *Spodoptera litura* is a pest of soybean crop that has a very high ability in damaging the plant. The leaves and pods attacked by *S. litura* become holes even then torn [3]. Based on its ability to damage the leaves and pods, allegedly the digestive tract of *S. litura* contains cellulolytic bacteria capable of digesting crude fibers well [4].

In general, cellulolytic bacteria have three cellulose enzymes called endoglucanase or carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-ase), exoglucanase or cellobiohydrolase, and beta-glucosidase. The enzymes can degrade cellulose into glucose [5]. CMC-ase breaks the hydrogen bonds present in the cellulose crystalline structure, forming single cellulose chains. Exoglucanase cuts off the ends of single chains cellulose, producing disaccharides and tetrasaccharides, cellobiose, beta-glucosidase hydrolyzes disaccharides, and tetrasaccharides into glucose [6]. Therefore, the utilization of cellulolytic microbes in the fermentation process of the feed material from the waste can allegedly improve the quality of complete feed formulation with the indication of the decrease of crude fiber and the increase of CP.

Based on another study, the soybean husk waste fermented with *Aspergillus niger* and *Lactobacillus* was only able to decrease crude fiber from 44% to 40%.

Copyright: Hidanah, et al. Open Access. This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.



The decrease in crude fiber content is still relatively small. In addition to the decrease in crude fiber, the fermentation process is also expected to increase CP from processed waste material [7]. Therefore, we need an alternative bacterium that has the higher capability in breaking down crude fiber along with an increase in CP content of the soybean husk.

This study aims to determine the potential of cellulolytic bacteria was contained in *S. litura* as a source of probiotics that can reduce the soybean crude fiber derived from the Tempe (Tempe is a traditional soy product originating from Indonesia. It is made by a natural culturing and controlled fermentation process that binds soybeans into a cake form) industry through the fermentation process, but followed by increased CP. If this is realized, then the quality of complete feed formulation on feed given to *Anas javanica* will be improved. Furthermore, improving the quality of complete feed formulation on feed was given to *Anas javanica* is expected to affect the quality of the eggs produced, such as low cholesterol levels with maintaining eggs' weight, yolk color, and thickness of the shell.

## Materials and Methods

### Ethical approval

The present study was approved by ethical committee vide Ethical Clearance KE (Komisi Etik Penelitian), Animal Care and Use Committee (ACUC). Veterinary Medicine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

### Stage of study

This study consisted of three stages.

#### First stage

The first stage, isolation and identification of cellulolytic bacteria from *S. litura* digestive tract [4,8]; in total, 4 bacteria, i.e., *Bacillus* sp., *Cellulomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., and *Cytophaga* sp. were characterized based on their colony color, morphological, biochemical, and molecular characteristics of bacteria.

We explored the culturable bacterial community in the digestive tract of *S. litura* using a culture-dependent technique based on 16S rRNA gene sequencing and screening of these four isolates. Bacterial isolation was performed on living larvae separately. The larva was homogenized in nutrient extract using a glass pounder, and the homogenate is filtered 2 times to remove larvae debris than input into sterile tubes. The larvae extract a number of 50  $\mu$ L were placed on nutrient agar and incubated at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere containing at 5% CO<sub>2</sub> moisture and allowed to increase the number of bacteria for 3 days. Isolates were distinguished based on colony color and morphology. After that, the pure cultures of bacterial colonies were added into 20% glycerol and prepared at the Laboratory of Microbiology of the Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Airlangga University.

Identification of bacterial isolates was identified by various tests, such as the utilization of organic compounds, spore formation, Gram staining, NaCl tolerance, optimum temperature, optimum pH, and catalase [4].

The isolate identification of four bacteria was confirmed using 16S rRNA gene sequencing. The standard protocol was used for confirm of total genomic DNA extraction. The isolated DNAs of each bacteria, i.e., *Bacillus* sp., *Cellulomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., and *Cytophaga* sp. were stored at -20°C until use. Furthermore, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of the 16S rRNA genes was performed using the universal primers UNI16S-L (5'-ATTCTAGAGTTTGATCATGGCTCA-3') as the forward primer and UNI16S-R (5'-ATGGTACCGTGTGA CGGGCGGTGTGTA-3') as the reverse primer and then Amplification process in a thermocycler (Eppendorf, Mastercycler Gradient, Hamburg, Germany) for 36 reaction cycles. Reactions were routinely performed in 50  $\mu$ L including 1.5  $\mu$ L of 10 mM dNTP mix, 1.5  $\mu$ L of 10 pmol each of the opposing amplification primers, 1  $\mu$ L of 5 U/ $\mu$ L Taq DNA polymerase (Fermentas), 3  $\mu$ L of MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 5  $\mu$ L of Taq DNA polymerase reaction buffer, 1  $\mu$ L of genomic DNA, and 35.5  $\mu$ L of dH<sub>2</sub>O. PCR conditions were 5 min at 95°C for the initial denaturation of template DNA, 36 amplification cycles (1 min at 94°C, 1 min at 56°C, and 2 min at 72°C), and 10 min at 72°C for the final extension. PCR products were separated on 1.0% agarose gels, stained with ethidium bromide, and viewed under ultraviolet light. After checking the PCR products, they were sent to Macrogen (the Netherlands) for sequencing. The obtained sequences were used to perform BLAST searches using the NCBI GenBank database. In addition, sequences were used for phylogenetic analysis for further characterization [9].

#### Second stage

The second stage, the process of soybean fermentation from Tempe industry waste (Usaha Tempe Rakyat, Surabaya, Indonesia), with the addition of Epidopt (Sugar Factory Candi, Sidoarjo, Indonesia), urea (Petrokimia Gresik, Gresik, Indonesia), and various bacterial isolates obtained from Stage 1 studies compared with control (without addition of bacterial isolate). Fermentation is one of the major processes used in the production of food from soybeans. This fermentation changes the physicochemical and organoleptic properties of soy products such as color, flavor, and active components [10].

The second stage used complete randomized design with 5 treatments and 4 replicates [11]. The treatment was: T0: Soybean husk + 1% molasses + 1% urea + without bacterial isolate; T1: Soybean husk + 1% molasses + 1% urea + 5% bacillus sp. bacterial isolate; T2: Soybean husk + 1% molasses + 1% urea + 5% bacteria *Cellulomonas* sp. isolate; T3: Soybean

husk + 1% molasses + 1% urea + 5% pseudomonas sp. bacterial isolate; and T4: Soybean husk+ 1% molasses + 1% urea + 5% *Cytophaga* sp. bacterial isolate.

A total of 20 samples of soybean husk, each weighing 200 g, were randomly divided into 5 treatments with 4 replicates, 1% urea + epidopt and 5% of cellulolytic bacteria (108/cc) dissolved in a diluent solution of sterile water as much as 30% of the sample weight. Subsequently, the solution was sprayed on the husk of the soybeans and inserted into a plastic bag (clear, hollow in some places, and tied at the top), and fermented for 7 days. After the fermentation process ended, the organoleptic examination was done, including color, odor, texture, and pH measurement. Then, the fermented husk was aerated. Furthermore, to determine the content of DM, crude fiber, and CP, the proximate analysis was performed according to the method recommended by Sruamsiri and Silman [1]. The best results of this second stage were T2: Soybean husk + *Cellulomonas* sp. suspension (1% Molasses + 1% urea + 5% isolate *Cellulomonas* sp. as fermenter).

### Third stage

The third stage of this study was the application of a complete feed formulation by adding fermentation of the best result of the second stage: Various percentage of soybean husk + *Cellulomonas* sp. suspension, compared with control (without *Cellulomonas* sp. suspension). Furthermore, prepared complete feed formulation was given as feed on the *Anas javanica*. The complete feed formulation is shown in Table-1.

The third stage of this study was giving complete feed formulation to *Anas javanica* in improving the quality of *Anas javanica* egg. This study used 100 laying *Anas javanica*, aged about 20 weeks, divided into 5 treatments in the form of 5 types of formula feed which were T0: Complete feed without soybean husk and *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria suspension; T1: Complete feed + 15% soybean husk without

*Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria suspension; T2: Complete feed + 15% soybean husk + 0.05% *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria suspension; T3: Complete feed + 30% soybean husk without *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria suspension; and T4: Complete feed + 30% soybean husk + 0.05% *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria suspension (Table-1). The experimental design was complete randomized design (5×5 replicates). Parameters to improve the quality of *Anas javanica* eggs included egg cholesterol levels, egg weight, egg yolk, and eggshell thickness. Egg cholesterol (mg/100 g) levels were measured on day 7 before the end of the study. Cholesterol levels were tested using the Liebermann–Burchard’s method [12,13]. Egg weight is measured by weighing using digital scales. Evaluation of egg yolk color estimated by the usual method applying La Roche scale (DSM Yolk Color Fan) with spectrophotometric determination of  $\beta$ -carotene by AOAC method, and by new rapid analyzer iCheck™ Egg photometer (BioAnalyt). The yolk color varied between the values of 4 and 13 of La Roche scale. The carotenoid content expressed as  $\beta$ -carotene measured by AOAC method varied between 11 and 87 mg/kg. The carotenoid content expressed as  $\beta$ -carotene measured with the analyzer Check™ Egg photometer was lower and varied between 7.5 and 68.5 mg/kg [14].

The measurements of eggshell thickness were done using ultrasonography technology. The measurements beginning from the large end to small end of the egg and repeated at each on 3 meridians in parallel. The measurements were taken with an electronic micrometer measurement predominantly at the wider end of eggs [15].

### Statistical analysis

Cholesterol, egg weight, and eggshell thickness were statistically analyzed using SPSS 13 for Windows XP with the confidence level of 99% ( $\alpha=0.01$ ) and the level of significance 0.05 ( $p=0.05$ ). Hypothesis tests were as follows: Normality test of the data with

**Table-1:** Complete feed formulation was given to *Anas javanica* using soybean husk waste fermented with *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria suspension.

Materials (%)	T0 (Control) complete feed without soybean husk and <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteriasuspension	T1 (Treatment 1) complete feed+15% soybean husk without <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension	T2 (Treatment 2) complete feed+15% soybean husk+0.05% <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension	T3 (Treatment 3) complete feed+30% soybean husk without <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension	T4 (Treatment 4) complete feed+30% soybean husk+0.05% <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension
Yellow corn	61.00	46.00	46.00	31.00	31.00
Fish meal	13.80	13.75	13.80	13.80	13.75
Soy meal	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
Rice bran	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70
Soybean	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Coconut oil	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Premix	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Soybean husk	-	15	15	30	30
<i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, homogeneity of variance test, analysis of variance, and *post hoc* test using Tukey test with very significant difference 5% [16].

## Results

### Isolation and identification of cellulolytic bacteria of *S. litura*

The results of isolation and identification of the digestive tract of *S. litura*, which was the first stage of this study, it is found of 4 isolates of cellulolytic bacteria, they are *Bacillus* sp., *Cellulomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., and *Cytophaga* sp. Furthermore, the four isolates were, respectively, used as fermenters on the soybean husk from Tempe industry wastes derived from Usaha Tempe Rakyat Surabaya, Indonesia, at the next stage of the study.

### Improving the quality of soybean husk waste

Improving the quality of soybean husk waste, which is the second stage of this research, is done through fermentation process with the addition of epidopt (Sugar Factory of Candi, Sidoarjo, Indonesia), urea (Petrokimia Gresik, Gresik, Indonesia), and various bacterial isolates which was obtained from first stage of the study (*Bacillus* sp., *Cellulomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., and *Cytophaga* sp.) and compared with control (without addition of bacterial isolates). The results of this second stage study can be seen in Table-2.

### The eggs quality of *Anas javanica*

The egg's quality of *Anas javanica* after feeding with a wide variety of complete feeds (both with the addition of soybean husk and the suspension of cellulolytic bacteria) compared with no addition was

observed through cholesterol levels from egg yolks, egg weight, eggshell thickness, and egg yolk color.

### The cholesterol eggs level of duck

The cholesterol eggs level (mg/100 g) based on Liebermann–Burchard's method [12,13] was measured on day 7 before the end of the study. The mean and standard deviation of cholesterol eggs levels of duck which is given with various feeding complete either by addition of soybean husk fermented using suspension of *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria from *S. litura* was compared with not addition. The cholesterol eggs level can be seen in Table-3.

### Egg weight, eggshell thickness, and egg yolk color

Mean, and standard deviation of duck egg quality, including egg weight, eggshell thickness, and egg yolk color which is given with various feeding complete either by addition of soybean husk waste fermentation using suspension of *Cellulomonas* sp. cellulose from *S. litura* was compared with not addition. Egg weight, eggshell thickness, and egg yolk color can be seen in Table-4.

## Discussion

Based on the results of variance analysis, it was found that the content of crude fiber and CP of soybean husk fermentation using 4 bacterium: *Bacillus* sp., *Cellulomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., and *Cytophaga* sp. have shown significantly different results ( $p < 0.05$ ), while the content of dry material was not showed a significant difference ( $p > 0.05$ ). Based on Duncan's distance test for crude fiber content, the best result, the highest decrease of the crude fiber, was in T2 treatment, which was treated with a suspension of *Cellulomonas* sp.

**Table-2:** The content of dry material (%), crude fiber (%), and CP (%) of fermented soybean husk using various cellulolytic bacteria isolates from *S. litura*.

Treatment	Dry material (%)±SE	Crude fiber (%)±SE	CP (%)±SE
T0 (soybean husk+1% molasses+1% urea+without bacteria isolate)	78.15 <sup>a</sup> ±0.05	48.60 <sup>a</sup> ±0.14	15.63 <sup>a</sup> ±0.26
T1 (soybean husk+1% molasses+1% urea+5% <i>Bacillus</i> sp. bacteria isolate)	78.79 <sup>a</sup> ±0.82	48.73 <sup>a</sup> ±0.53	15.85 <sup>a</sup> ±0.73
T2 (Soybean husk+1% molasses+1% urea+5% <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria isolate)	78.18 <sup>a</sup> ±0.20	43.81 <sup>b</sup> ±0.78	15.90 <sup>a</sup> ±0.55
T3 (soybean husk+1% molasses+1% urea+5% <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. bacteria isolate)	78.67 <sup>a</sup> ±0.16	48.07 <sup>a</sup> ±0.50	17.10 <sup>b</sup> ±0.90
T4 (soybean husk+1% molasses+1% urea+5% <i>Cytophaga</i> sp. bacteria isolate)	78.40 <sup>a</sup> ±0.19	48.58 <sup>a</sup> ±1.38	17.57 <sup>b</sup> ±0.68

<sup>a,b,c</sup>Values in the same column with different superscripts indicate significant difference  $p < 0.05$  (n=4), CP=Crude protein, *S. litura*=*Spodoptera litura*, SE=Standard error

**Table-3:** Mean and standard deviation of egg yolk cholesterol levels of *Anas javanica*.

Treatments	Mean±SE
T0 (complete feed without soybean husk and <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	18.74 <sup>a</sup> ±2.19
T1 (complete feed+soybean husk 15% without <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	15.61 <sup>b</sup> ±2.12
T2 (complete feed+soybean husk 15% + 0.05% <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	16.53 <sup>b</sup> ±2.52
T3 (complete feed+soybean husk 30% without <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	13.35 <sup>c</sup> ±1.92
T4 (complete feed+soybean husk 30% + 0.05% <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension.)	12.69 <sup>c</sup> ±2.23

<sup>a,b,c</sup>Values in the same column with different superscripts indicate significant difference  $p < 0.05$  (n=5), SE=Standard error



**Table-4:** Mean and standard deviation of egg weight, egg yolk color, and egg shell thickness of duck.

Variable	Treatment				
	T0 (complete feed without soybean husk and <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	T1 (complete feed+15% soybean husk without <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	T2 (complete feed+15% soybean husk+0.05% <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	T3 (complete feed+30% soybean husk without <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)	T4 (complete feed+soybean husk 30% + 0.05% <i>Cellulomonas</i> sp. bacteria suspension)
Egg weight (g)±SE	47.60 <sup>a</sup> ±4.07	50.96 <sup>a</sup> ±3.38	52.26 <sup>a</sup> ±2.48	42.17 <sup>a</sup> ±20.12	47.94 <sup>a</sup> ±9.37
Egg yolk color±SE	10.20 <sup>b</sup> ±1.79	8.20 <sup>a</sup> ±1.92	9.40 <sup>b</sup> ±2.30	8.00 <sup>ab</sup> ±1.41	6.40 <sup>a</sup> ±2.30
Eggshell thickness (mm)±SE	0.55 <sup>a</sup> ±0.08	0.52 <sup>a</sup> ±0.08	0.53 <sup>a</sup> ±0.03	0.53 <sup>a</sup> ±0.07	0.53 <sup>a</sup> ±0.08

<sup>a,b,c</sup>Values in the same line with different superscripts indicate significant difference  $p < 0.05$  ( $n=5$ ), SE=Standard error

According to Holt [17], the bacteria *Cellulomonas* sp. is Gram-positive, rod-shaped, and non-motile. The characteristic of this bacterium is as follows: Respiratory metabolism using oxygen as electron acceptor, catalase positive, lives at optimum temperature 300°C, and neutral pH, with growth rate 0.15-0.23/h. These bacteria have been known to digest cellulose, xylene, and starch. According to Gupta *et al.* [18], *Cellulomonas* sp. possesses extracellular enzymes that play a greater role in the breakdown of amorphous cellulose.

Observations on cholesterol levels were showed that feeding complete in T0, which produces the highest cholesterol levels and significantly different ( $p < 0.05\%$ ) than T1, T2, and T3. The feeding complete in T4 has yielded the lowest cholesterol level compared with T3 treatment but significantly different ( $p < 0.05\%$ ) with T1 and T2 treatment, whereas between T1 and T2 treatment did not significantly different ( $p > 0.05\%$ ). This result provides an opportunity to the utilization of complete feed with the addition of fermented soybean husk using *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria suspension from which gives the best result as the lowest cholesterol level.

Several other studies, such as the provision of katuk leaf flour which also contains high crude fiber as well as soybeans husk, showed that katuk leaf flour at level  $\geq 5\%$  was also able to decrease cholesterol levels of eggs Mojosari duck without decreasing percentage of egg yolk weight [19]. However, since the use of katuk leaf flour must compete with food consumed by humans, the utilization of the soybean husk waste can be an alternative to consider. Furthermore, in many other studies on the use of various foliage powders with a high content of crude fiber, egg cholesterol levels of duck cannot be reduced. A study conducted by Palupi *et al.* [20], eggs cholesterol level of duck with an additional meal of beluntas leaves up to 2%; the level had no effect on egg cholesterol level of duck, where cholesterol levels at the treatment were still at 27.79 mg/g egg yolks.

Table-4 shows that egg yolk color parameters on T0, T1, T2, and T3 treatments result in a significantly different color of egg yolk ( $p < 0.05$ ), whereas T4 yields a lower yolk color than the other four treatments. This

shows that the provision of soybean husk fermentation from Tempe industry waste as much as 30% as a substitute for corn can affect the color of egg yolks. Subhan [21] reported that the score of egg yolk color of the *Anas javanicus* from Tegal region, Indonesia was  $< 7.5$ , while Beardsworth and Hernandez [22] stated that the good egg yolk color was in the range of 8-12. The good egg yolk color in the range of 8-12 was obtained with the addition of corn to the feed. Corn is one of the agricultural commodities very important for livestock. Corn is a high-energy feed ingredient, with a protein content of about 8.6-9.0%, but corn protein cannot ferment or degraded by rumen microorganisms [23].

The parameter observation of egg weight and eggshell thickness was not showed a significant difference between treatments ( $p > 0.05$ ). This shows that the utilization of soybean husk waste fermented with *Cellulomonas* sp. bacteria up to 30% dose does not affect egg weight or eggshell thickness. Silversides and Villeneuve [24] reported that with increasing age, the egg size would increase as a result of increased yolk weight.

In poultry, including ducks, the process of egg formation known as folliculogenesis, in addition to affecting the development of the oocyte (egg cell), also affects the weight of the egg yolk. The number of follicles during one cycle is influenced by factors such as animal species, reproductive phase, circumstances, age, mother, genetic [25], and feed [26-28].

## Conclusion

The fermentation of soybean husk from Tempe industry waste through the utilization of cellulytic bacteria of *S. litura* added to complete feed can be done as an effort to improve the quality of *Anas javanica* eggs in the form decrease of egg yolks cholesterol level without decreasing egg weight and eggshell thickness, although the decrease in yolk color is unavoidable statistically does not show significant differences ( $p > 0.05$ ).

## Authors' Contributions

All the authors conceptualized the manuscript. SH and ES drafted the manuscript. SH: Research

project leader and coordinating research, collected and processed samples. Carried out the data collection and gathering assay samples. DSN has done the statistical analysis part and critically reviewed the manuscript. ES: Assisted in manuscript preparation and corresponding author. All the authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

### Acknowledgments

The study was supported by funding from the Directorate General of Higher Education (DIKTI) 2015 with number 519/UN3/2015, Date March, 26, 2015. The National Education Ministry, Republic of Indonesia.

### Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

### References

- Sruamsiri, S., and Silman, P. (2008). Nutritive composition of soybean by-products and nutrient digestibility of soybean pod husk. *Mj. Int. J. Sci. Tech.* 2: 568-576.
- Li, S., Zhu, D., Li, K., Yang, Y., Lei, Z. and Zhang, Z. (2013) Soybean curd residue: Composition, utilization, and related limiting factors. *Int. Eng. Chem. Res.* 13: 1-9.
- Komatsu, K., Okuda, S., Takahashi, M. and Matsunaga, R. (2004) Antibiotic effect of insect-resistant soybean on common cutworm (*Spodoptera litura*) and its inheritance. *Breeding Sci.* 54: 27-32.
- Thakur, A., Dhammi, P., Saini, H.S. and Kaur, S. (2015) Pathogenicity of bacteria isolated from gut of *Spodoptera litura* (*Epidoptera: Noctuidae*) and fitness costs of insect associated with consumption of bacteria. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.* 127: 38-46.
- Eida, M.H., Nagaoka, T., Wasaki, J. and Kouno, K. (2012) Isolation and characterization of cellulose-decomposing bacteria inhabiting sawdust and coffee residue composts. *Microb. Environ.* 27: 226-233.
- Liang, Y.L., Zhang, Z., Wu, M., Wu, Y. and Feng, J.X. (2014) Isolation, screening, and identification of cellulolytic bacteria from natural reserves in the subtropical region of China and optimization of cellulose production by *paeni-bacillus terrae* ME27-1. *Biomed. Res. Int.* 19: 1-13.
- Hong, T.T.T. and Ca, L. T. (2013) The protein content of cassava residue, soybean waste and rice bran is increased through fermentation with *Aspergillus oryzae*. *Livestock Res. Rural Dev.* 25: 1-7.
- Jeyasankar, A., Raja, N. and Ignacimuthu, S. (2011) Insecticidal compound isolated from *Syzygium lineare* wall (*Myrtaceae*) against *Spodoptera litura* (*Epidoptera: Noctuidae*). *Saudi J. Biol. Sci.* 18: 329-332.
- Çakici, F.O., Sevim, A., Demirbağ, Z. and Demir, I. (2014) Investigating internal bacteria of *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd.) (*Lepidoptera: Noctuidae*) larvae and some *Bacillus* strains as biocontrol agents. *Turk. J. Agric. For.* 38: 99-110.
- Yang, H.J., Park, S., Pak, V., Chung, K.R. and Kwon, D.Y. (2011) In: El-Shemy, H., editor. Fermented Soybean Products and Their Bioactive Compounds, Soybean and Health. In Tech, Republic of Korea. p535-538.
- Dean, A.M. and Voss, D. (1999) Design and Analysis of Experiments. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Springer, New York, NY, USA. p121-135.
- Abell, L.L., Levy, B.B., Brodie, B.B. and Kendall, F.E. (1952) A simple method for the estimation of total cholesterol in serum and demonstration of its specificity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 195: 357-366.
- Huang, T.C., Chen, C.P., Wefle, V. and Raftery, A. (1961) A stable reagent for the Liebermann-Burchard reaction. Application to rapid serum cholesterol determination. *Anal. Chem.*, 33: 1405-1407.
- Míková, K. and Panovská, Z. (2014) Evaluation of egg yolk colour helena bovšková. *Czech J. Food Sci.* 32: 213-217.
- Kibala, L., Rucinska, R., Kasperek, K., Zieba, G. and Lukaszewics, M. (2015) Ultrasonic eggshell thickness measurement for selection of layers. *Poult. Sci.* 94: 2360-2363.
- Safitri, E., Utama, S., Widiyatno, T.V., Sandhika, W. and Prasetyo, R.H. (2016) Auto-regeneration of mice testicle seminiferous tubules due to malnutrition based on stem cells mobilization using honey. *Asian Pac. J. Reprod.* 5: 31-34.
- Holt, J.G. (1964) Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology. 9<sup>th</sup> ed. Williams and Wilkins, New York, NY, USA. p57-79.
- Gupta, P., Samant, K. and Sahu, A. (2012) Isolation of cellulose-degrading bacteria and determination of their cellulolytic potential. *Int. J. Microbiol.* 55: 1-5.
- Kasmirah, K., Fenita, Y. and Santoso, U. (2013) Effect of katuk (*Sauropusandro gynus*) Meal supplementation on egg cholesterol level of Mojosari duck (*Anas javanica*). *Indones. Anim. Sci. J.* 8: 77-86.
- Palupi, R., Abdullah, L., Astuti, D. A. and Sumiati. (2014) High antioxidant egg production through substitution of soybean meal by *Indigofera* sp., Top leaf meal in laying hen diets. *Int. J. Poult. Sci.* 13: 198-203.
- Subhan, A. (2014) Use of apple snails (*Pomacea canaliculata*) as a source of fatty acids in feed towards the performance, blood cholesterol and cholesterol levels in alabio duck (*Anas platyrhynchos borneo*) Meat and Eggs. *Int. J. Poult. Sci.* 13: 537-544.
- Beardsworth, P.M. and Hernandez, J.M. (2004) Yolk color-an important egg quality attribute. *Int. Poult. Prod.* 12: 17-18.
- Samik, A. and Safitri, E. (2017) Potency of mycotoxin binders on MDA level, expressions of caspase 9 and caspase 3 in the uterus of mice exposed to zearalenone. *Iraqi. J. Vet. Sci.* 31: 29-33.
- Silversides, F.G. and Villeneuve, P. (1994) Is the haugh unit correction for egg seight valid for eggs stored at room temperature. *J. Poult. Sci.* 73: 50-55.
- Samik, A. and Safitri, E. (2017) Mycotoxin binders potential on histological of ovary mice exposed by zearalenone. *Vet. World*, 10: 353-357.
- Prasetyo, R.H. and Safitri, E. (2016). Effects of honey to mobilize endogenous stem cells in efforts of intestinal and ovarian tissue regeneration in rats with protein-energy malnutrition. *Asian Pac. J. Reprod.*, 5: 198-203.
- Safitri, E., Widiyatno, T.V. and Prasetyo, R.H. (2016) Honeybee product therapeutic as stem cells homing for ovary failure. *Vet. World*, 9: 1324-1330.
- Prasetyo, R.H. and Hestianah, E.P. (2017) Honey can repair damage of liver tissue due to protein-energy malnutrition through induction of endogenous stem cells. *Vet. World*, 10: 711-715.

\*\*\*\*\*

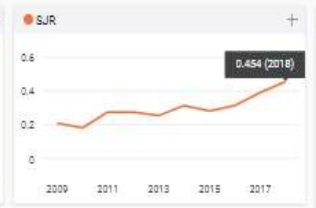


# Veterinary World

# 21

H Index

- Country: [India](#) - [SJR Ranking of India](#)
- Subject Area and Category: [Veterinary](#)  
[Veterinary \(miscellaneous\)](#)
- Publisher: [Veterinary World](#)
- Publication type: [Journals](#)
- ISSN: [22210916, 09728988](#)
- Coverage: [2008-ongoing](#)
- Scope: [Veterinary World publishes high quality papers focusing on Veterinary and Animal Science. The fields of study are bacteriology, parasitology, pathology, virology, immunology, mycology, public health, biotechnology, meat science, fish diseases, nutrition, gynecology, genetics, wildlife, laboratory animals, animal models of human infections, prion diseases and epidemiology. Studies on zoonotic and emerging infections are highly appreciated. Review articles are highly appreciated. All articles published by Veterinary World are made freely and permanently accessible online. All articles to Veterinary World are posted online immediately as they are ready for publication.](#)
- [Homepage](#)
- [How to publish in this journal](#)
- [Contact](#)
- [Join the conversation about this journal](#)



**Citations per document**

This indicator counts the number of citations received by documents from a journal and divides them by the total number of documents published in that journal. The chart shows the evolution of the average number of times documents published in a journal in the past two, three and four years have been cited in the current year. The two years line is equivalent to journal impact factor™ (Thomson Reuters) metric.