

Acknowledgement Letter # 185/19

From: Ind Vet Journal (ivj83@yahoo.com)

To: rma_fispro@yahoo.com

Date: Friday, May 24, 2019 at 12:25 PM GMT+7

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Reg. No: 185/19

Dated : 24/05/2019

Dear Dr. Erma Safitri,

We acknowledge the receipt of the following articles entitled "The Potential of meniran (Phyllanthus niruri Linn) extract to improve of infundibulum and egg production of laying chickens infected by Escherichia coli (E.coli)." (Erma Safitri, et al.).

For any further correspondence, please always quote the Registration Number of the Article.

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Article # 185/19 for revision and referee comments attached

From: Ind Vet Journal (ivj83@yahoo.com)

To: rma_fispro@yahoo.com

Date: Thursday, August 8, 2019 at 09:31 PM GMT+7

Sir / Madam,

Revise the paper according to the referee's comments and corrections marked on the manuscript. Resubmit the revised article as per IVJ format for further action.

Sincerely

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THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

(The Official Organ of the Indian Veterinary Association)

Dr. S. SUKUMAR
MANAGING EDITOR

No.11, Chamiers Road, Nandanam
Chennai – 600 035, India.

ARTICLE NO: 185/19

Date: 8.8.19

Author is requested to note :

- Revise the paper according to the referee's comments and corrections marked on the manuscript.
- Return the original manuscript and the referee's comments sent herewith.
- Resubmit the revised article as per IVJ format – one hard copy and one soft (CD) for each article separately.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

- 1) Title of the article may be revised as shown in the MS.
- 2) The article may be revised in 12 points Times Roman format with 1 1/2 space with 100 words of abstract and 5 lines of introduction.
- 3) Results and Discussion to be presented in an abridged form.
- 4) Summary may be limited to 3-4 lines.
- 5) Abstract should strictly follow IVJ format. Missing references may be furnished.
- 6) The referee has rejected the article. However if all the suggestions of the referee and the comments of editor are convincingly carried out with dedication, it may be considered for further review. Submit the revised article as full research article of 6 pages, inclusion of both 2 Figs. for action at this end.

To Dr. Erma Sabiti


Managing Editor

RETURN THIS PAPER WITH YOUR REPLY WITHIN 90 DAYS

Sub: Review on manuscript reg

185/19

Ref: 185/19 The potential of meniran extract to improve of infundibulum and egg production of laying chicken by *E.coli* Emy K Sabdoningrumet al.

The aim of the research work was to study the potential of meniran extract in improvement of infundibulum and egg production.

However, the methodology adopted was not clearly explained- the source of *E.coli*, isolation and identification, route of infection and for meniran extract –preparation of the extract, whether *in vitro* studies were carried out at different concentrations to assess the antibacterial effect, route of administration etc.

The method of necropsy, sample collection and processing, record of egg production, quality of eggs, whether the eggs were screened for infection were not mentioned.

Results were not relevant and stated based on egg production drop which was not quantitatively assessed, the quality also not evaluated.

Histological assessment of inflammation and congestion quantitatively was not described in methodology. The type of inflammation is generally graded qualitatively as mild, moderate or severe, based on type of inflammatory cells and duration. Congestion cannot be used as evaluation criteria for infection.

Hence, the paper is not acceptable for publication in the present form and Editor's decision may be final.

RR 185/19
23-7-19

185/19
II

A study on the effect of
The Potential of meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) extract to improve of infundibulum and egg production of laying chickens infected by *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*)

with
Emy K. Sabdoningrum, Sri Hidanah, Sri Chusniati, Adinda Rizky, Erma Safitri*
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, 60115

Abstract The aim of the research work was to determine the
The research aims were determined of meniran extract potential to improve of infundibulum and egg production of layer chickens with *E.coli* infected. 25 layer chickens were divided 5 groups: C+ was infected with *E.coli*, without meniran extract, C- was not infected with *E.coli*, and without meniran extract, T1, T2 and T3 were infected with *E.coli* and given different concentration of meniran extract, respectively 10%, 20% and 30%. The results indicated that meniran extract with 10%, 20% and 30% concentrations were effective for eliminating of *E.coli*. Furthermore, the infundibulum was improved and the egg production of laying chickens were showed for increasing.

expand
E.coli
Twenty five

Keywords : *Phyllanthus niruri* Linn, *E.coli*, infundibulum, egg production, laying chickens

Colibacillosis is an infectious disease in poultry caused by avian pathogenic *E.coli*. Improper diagnosis and control of *E.coli* often causes resistance to antibiotics was used (Hidanah *et al.*, 2018). Meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) has an antibacterial effect on *E.coli* ((Hidanah *et al.*, 2019) and can inhibit or kill the growth of *E.coli* because the substances contained in these plants function as antibacterials such as alkaloids, tannins, saponins, and flavonoids (Gunawan *et al.*, 2008).

meaning
not clear

Materials and Methode

Twenty five laying chickens, age 26 weeks were divided 5 groups: C+ was infected with *E.coli*, without meniran extract, C- wasn't infected with *E.coli*, and without meniran extract. T1, T2 and T3 were infected with *E.coli* and given different concentration of meniran extract, respectively 10%, 20% and 30% during 2 weeks. The procedure of this study was initiated by multiplying the 10^8 cell/mL *E.coli* which was diluted with the standard Mc Farland I (suspension containing 3×10^8 CFU/ mL). Laying hens were adapted for 5 days in cages, then laying hens was infected with 1 mL/ kg BW of *E.coli* with a concentration of 10^8 cells/mL and was waited for clinical changes that occur after infection for 3-5 days. Clinical changes were visible such as the laying hens rarely lay eggs, the quality of the eggs does not fit the standard or the eggshell looks pale or even white and the thickness of egg shells are thin.

what's
isolates
? dosage
route
is it control
? dose
route

Results and Discussion

The results of the study were based on scores of cell damages were occurred in infundibulum due to inflammation (Figure 1) and congestion (Figure 2). The results of the

Methodology
for sample
collection
procedure

extent of
The tissue damage was assessed in the
how the
bearing for inflammation
not given in
method
Statistical
anal. and congenital
done quantitatively

inflammation and congestion score and Egg Weight (gram/hen layer/week) was presented in Table I. Median as the mean value of the inflammatory histopathology score.

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 (gram/hen 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)

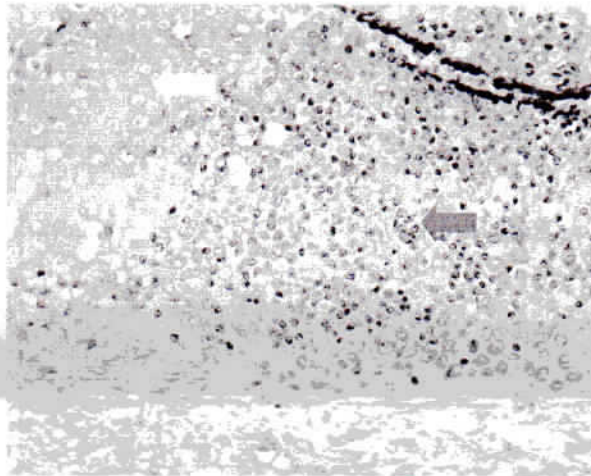


Figure 1. ~~Inflammatory histopathological features of the infundibulum of laying hens can be seen in the red arrow as cell inflammation; yellow arrow tubular gland cell nucleus~~ (H.E staining; 400x magnification; Olympus® CX-41 microscope). *only one arrow is seen in picture*

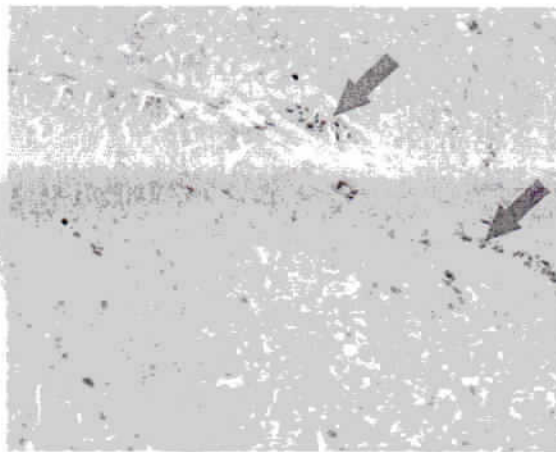


Figure 2. ~~Histopathology on the infundibulum of laying hens, can be seen in the blue arrow~~ indicating congestion in the blood vessels. (H.E coloring; 400x magnification; Olympus® CX-41 microscope) *showing* (autos)

29
The control ^{lymphocytes} negative (C-) is ~~without infection of E.coli and without meniran extract (Phyllanthus niruri Linn)~~, the infundibulum ^{appeared normal} condition is normal because infundibulum cells were not inflamed and congested. The control positive (C+) which was not given meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) but infected with *E.coli* ^{marked microbial} ~~was~~ showed pathological abnormalities in the form of infiltration ^{changes} such as ~~infiltration or entry of inflammatory cells~~ with a score of 4 compared to the other groups. In the histopathology picture of infundibulum in control positive (C+), it was seen the presence of purplish colored inflammatory cell infiltration (Sugihartini and Fajri, 2016). Inflammation due to adhesion form was produced by *E.coli* in the form of type I fimbriae for colonization as a result of ciliatosis. Fimbriae is specific receptors through interactions with ligands can stimulate immune responses with the presence of macrophages, mastocytes, lymphocytes b and neutrophils.

The treatment 10% meniran extract (T1) also showed an inflammatory cell infiltration, ⁸ ~~but not as much as C+ which was infected by E.coli 10⁸ CFU/ml/kg body weight~~ ^{BTW 1} but not given meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn). The treatment 20% meniran extract (T2) was showed an inflammation score = 1. The inflammation was seen to be reduced compared to the previous treatment T1. The treatment 30% meniran extract (T3) has scored = 0 (indicates that there is no inflammation). The role of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) at this concentration ^{what type of cells involved in inflammation} ~~has been able to reduce the inflammatory reaction, because the condition had almost reached normal.~~

T control positive C+ ~~was~~ experienced the most severe congestion with a score - 3. it appears that the microcirculation is dilated with full of erythrocytes. ~~The post mortem congestion sometimes will empty the vein.~~ In groups C-, T1 and T2 there still were congestion, but in small numbers, so the score obtained was 1. In treatment T3 there was not found of congestion, this was due to the role of meniran plant extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) with a concentration of 30% that was able to reduce the congestion. Congestion occurs due to inflammation 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 tears 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 can be prevented or can repaired. 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 *E.coli*, at

the concentration of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) 20% there is an increase in antibacterial activity against *E.coli*. At the concentration of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) 30% (T3) was showed high potential antibacterial so that it can reduce the occurrence of inflammation and congestion due to infection with *E.coli*.

The presence of *E.coli* can attacks the reproductive tract in laying hens, especially in the infundibulum. Based on Tabbu (2000), saying that the *Escherichia coli* can infect the reproductive organs in laying hens before it's laying period. This infundibulum functions to catch the mature ovum cells, with the *Escherichia coli* infecting the infundibulum so that it cannot produce eggs optimally, therefore the egg formation process was inhibited and egg production will decrease. The concentraion of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) was increased from 10%, 20%, and 30% indicates that the egg production also increased. Increased egg production was also influenced by the presence of terpenoids in meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) as antibacterial. The terpenoid content in meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) is antibacterial so that it can inhibit the *Escherichia coli* bacteria that has been infected in the laying hens. The amount of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) also affects the amount of terpenoid content in the meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) and influences the activeness of the bacteria (Gunawan *et al.*, 2007).

Summary:

The concentration of meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) in laying hens was infected with *Escherichia coli* can reduce inflammation and congestion in the histopathology anatomy (HPA) of the infundibulum. Meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) with a concentration of 10% can already be reduce the occurrence of inflammation and congestion. Giving meniran extract (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) with concentration of 10%, 20% and 30% can increase egg production in laying hens infected with *Escherichia coli* bacteria.

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10. All correspondence regarding the status of the articles must be made with The Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal at the Official Address of the Journal.

Demand Letter # 185/19

From: Ind Vet Journal (ivj83@yahoo.com)

To: rma_fispro@yahoo.com

Date: Wednesday, August 14, 2019 at 01:10 PM GMT+7

Dear **Dr. Erma Safitri**,

We wish to inform that the under mentioned article has been accepted for publication **(185/19)**

“A Study on the effect of meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) extract to improve infundibulum and egg production of laying chicken infected with *Escherichia coli*.”

Please remit a sum of **USD 220** towards the following charges drawn in favour of the “Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal” and payable at Chennai.

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DEMAND LETTER Dated 14/08/2019

Dear **Dr. Erma Safitri**,
We wish to inform that the under mentioned article has been accepted for publication (185/19)
“A Study on the effect of meniran (*Phyllanthus niruri* Linn) extract to improve infundibulum and egg production of laying chicken infected with *Escherichia coli*.”

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Acceptance Letter # 185-19

1 message

Ind Vet Journal <ivj83@yahoo.com>

Fri, Aug 16, 2019 at 3:23 PM

Reply-To: Ind Vet Journal <ivj83@yahoo.com>

To: "erma-s@fkh.unair.ac.id" <erma-s@fkh.unair.ac.id>

Cc: "rma_fispro@yahoo.com" <rma_fispro@yahoo.com>

Sir / Madam,

The following article has been accepted and will be published in **DECEMBER, 2019** issue of Indian Veterinary Journal.

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THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

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Dr. S. SUKUMAR
MANAGING EDITOR

No.11, Chamiers Road, Nandanam
Chennai – 600 035, India.

Dated : AUGUST 16, 2019

ACCEPTANCE LETTER

The following article has been accepted and will be published in **DECEMBER, 2019** issue of Indian Veterinary Journal.

Article No.	Title	Author (s)
185/19	A Study On The Effect Of Meniran (<i>Phyllanthus Niruri</i> Linn) Extract To Improve Infundibulum And Egg Production Of Laying Chicken Infected With <i>Escherichia Coli</i>	Emy K. Sabdoningrum, Sri Hidanah, Sri Chusniati, Adinda Rizky, Erma Safitri

Sd/-

**Managing Editor,
Indian Veterinary Journal**

To,

Dr. Erma Safitri.,
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
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