



**Cairo University**  
**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**  
**Dept. of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition**

**(Effect of two energy sources on diet digestibility and growth of puppies)**

**Thesis**

**Submitted by**

**Noha Abd-El-Rahman Hasanen**  
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(Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition)

**Under supervision of**

**Prof. Dr. Ramadan Abdel-Montaleb El-Banna**  
Professor and head of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition department  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Cairo University

**Dr. Tarek Mostafa Melegy**  
Lecturer of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Cairo University

**Prof. Dr. Samia A. El Zeini**  
Dept. of Chemistry, Animal Health  
Research Institute, Dokki , Giza,Egypt

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**Cairo University**  
**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**  
**Department of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition**

### **Approval sheet**

This is to approve that the thesis titled

**(Effect of two energy sources on diet digestibility  
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And presented by

**Noha Abd-El-Rahman Hasanen**

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Cairo University

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(Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition)

**Has been approved by the examining committee:**

**Prof. Dr El-Sayed Mohamed Ibraheem Hegazy**  
Professor of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition and Vice president of  
Kafr-El-Sheekh University for post graduate studies and researches

*S. Hegazy*

**Prof. Dr. Hesham Mohamed Mohamed Teleb**  
Emeritus Professor of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Cairo University

*H. M. Teleb*

**Prof. Dr. Ramadan Abd El- Montaleb El – Banna**  
Professor and head of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition Department  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Cairo University.

*EL-Banna R.*

**Prof. Dr. Samia Abdel-Azez El Zeini**  
Professor of Food Hygiene Department of Chemistry  
Animal Health Research Institute, Dokki , Giza , Egypt

*Samia El Zeini*

Date: 26/5/2015



## **Supervision Sheet**

### **Supervisors**

**Prof. Dr. Ramadan Abdel-Montaleb El-Banna**

Professor and Head of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition Department  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Cairo University

**Dr. Tarek Mostafa Melegy**

Lecture of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Cairo University

**Prof. Dr. Samia Abdelaziz El Zeini**

Professor of Food Hygiene Department of Chemistry  
Animal Health Research Institute  
Dokki , Giza , Egypt



**Name:** Noha Abd-El-Rahman Hassanien.

**Nationality:** Egyptian.

**Date of birth:** 2/12/1989.

**Place of birth:** Cairo.

**Specialty:** Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition.

**Degree:** M.V.SC.

**Subject:** Effect of Two Energy Sources on Diet Digestibility and Growth of Puppies.

**Supervisors:**

**Prof. Dr. Ramadan A. El-Banna** Professor and Head of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition- Fac. of Vet.

**Dr. Tarek M. Melegy** Lecturer of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition Med. Cairo-Univ.

department – Fac. of Vet. Med. Cairo-Univ.

**Prof. Dr. Samia Abdel aziz El Zeini** Prof. of food hygiene, Animal Health Research Institute, Dokki Giza, Egypt.

**Abstract:**

This study was carried out in two steps: **In Part one**, a surveillance study was conducted to evaluate the nutritional value and safety of dry dog foods (puppy stage) currently available in Egyptian market. Consequently a total of (100) extruded dry dog food samples for puppy stage (18 imported and 2 locally produced) were collected from different batches during the period from December 2013 to April 2014 and subjected to proximate chemical analysis for determinations of Moisture, Crude protein, Ether extract, Crude fibre and total ash%. Moreover, all samples were examined for their water activity values as well as Mycotoxins levels (Aflatoxins, Afl and Ochratoxins, Ochr). Results of proximate chemical analysis percentage in comparison with values stated on the label revealed that, the moisture contents ranged from  $4.95 \pm 0.4$  to  $11.36 \pm 0.5$ , CP contents ranged from  $23.37 \pm 0.7$  to  $40.96 \pm 0.75$ , EE ranged from  $5.35 \pm 0.85$  to  $19.21 \pm 1$ , values of CF ranged from  $1.30 \pm 0.23$  to  $4.19 \pm 0.31$  and total ash contents ranged from  $3.48 \pm 0.85$  to  $12.49 \pm 0.8$ . Water activity values ( $a_w$ ) in the examined samples ranged from  $0.43 \pm 0.03$  to  $0.71 \pm 0.03$  in comparison to the standard acceptable level of 0.6 for dry food, a condition that may be explained on the basis that the examined puppies foods might be subjected to excessive dryness during the manufacture as a tool for protection against microbial growth. Results of Afl levels detected in the examined food samples revealed that all samples were proved to be positive for the presence of Afl as 30% of them were over the permissible limits, which ranged from  $1.2 \pm 0.18$  to  $17.6 \pm 0.3$  ppb. Furthermore, all examined samples were proved to be positive for Ochr with minimum and maximum levels of  $3.9 \pm 0.2$  and  $42.3 \pm 1.9$  ppb, respectively. Results of this survey highlight the importance of not only the inspection of the nutritional quality but also the safety of the dry dog foods (puppy stage) currently available in the Egyptian market. It is worth to say that much research activities are required to ameliorate the effect of the excess heat dryness on the protein quality and nutrients availability, nonetheless, the hazard threat of undefined limits of mycotoxins in dog foods currently available in Egyptian market.

**In Part two**, an experimental feeding study was conducted to visualize the response of young growing puppies to two levels of fats oils using iso-nitrogenous equi-caloric diets. Eight (8) Labrador retriever breed puppies (6 females and 2 males from the same mother) with 60 days age and with an average live body weight of  $6.750 \pm 1.100$  kg (LBW) were assigned to two groups each of 4 puppies (3 females and only one male) and housed in individual kennels; ( $1 \times 1.2$  m) and had access to an outside kennel ( $10 \times 20$  m) for exercise. On the basis of data obtained in part one, two iso-nitrogenous iso-caloric diets of the same fiber content were prepared by mixing suitable amounts of two commercial dry food

brands on the basis of their actual chemical composition. The first diet was mixed and prepared to contain 18.5% fat and 41.5% CHO (Higher fat group). Meanwhile, the second diet was mixed and prepared to contain 12% fat and 48.5% CHO (Lower fat group). Each dog in both groups was fed separately on the appropriate amount of food. The feeding trial lasted for 14 weeks.

Results revealed that feeding of young growing Labrador retriever puppies higher levels of fats and oils has a positive significant ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) impact on their growth performance parameters including interval and final body weight, body weight gain, actual food amounts and also significantly reduced total amounts of refusal food. Higher levels of fats and oils diet resulted in a significant elevation of total Cholesterol and LDL levels. Meanwhile HDL, VLDL and total triglycerides levels and fasting serum glucose were not affected. In addition, the puppies received higher fats and oils level exhibited a marked significant increase in serum concentrations of IGF-1 level but not affected the serum insulin concentration. Finally, the higher fat and oils diets resulted in a significant ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) increase in both digestible nitrogen absorption percent and fat absorption percent. **Keywords: dry dog food; proximate analysis; water activity; Mycotoxins; safety; fats and oil; growth.**



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