

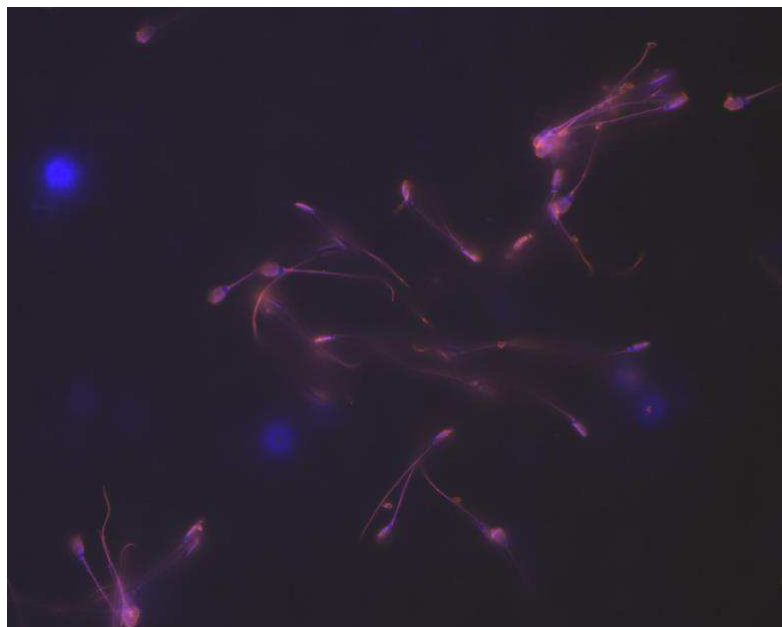
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One Health

L'Animal et l'Homme, une même santé



Posters

23. Utilization of peanut cultivation by-products as a valuable source of animal feed

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The use of unconventional feed such as agricultural by-products seems to be a solution to diversify ruminant's diet and reduce human-ruminant competition. Peanut cultivation produces, in addition to seeds, large quantities of by-products that could be used as alternative feed resources. To be incorporated in ruminants' diet, this by-product should be evaluated. Thus, the aim of this work is to determine the chemical composition, the digestibility and metabolizable energy of this by-products. Six samples of peanut cultivation by-product were collected after harvest in Larache in Northern Morocco. The studied parameters were dry matter, ash, ether extract, proteins, fibers (NDF, ADF and Lignin), condensed tannins, dry and organic matter digestibility and metabolizable energy. Results showed that peanut by-product contains high dry matter (89%), and fibers (52, 31 and 9% for NDF, ADF, and Lignin, respectively). Ash was estimated at 8%, and proteins was about 8%, which satisfy the ruminant maintenance requirement threshold. The condensed tannins were low with 0.6%. This by-product is characterized by a high digestibility of 77% for dry matter and 81% for organic matter, which is reflected in the high value of metabolizable energy with 11 MJ/Kg DM. In conclusion, peanut by-product presents a high nutritional value that should be valorized as alternative feed resources.

24. Understanding of antibiotic resistance and use of the antibiotics by veterinary students at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Liege.

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Antibiotic resistance renders one or more antibiotics ineffective against a bacterial infection. This can make it difficult or impossible to treat certain infections. One of the main reasons for the increase in antibiotic resistance is the excessive and inappropriate use of antibiotics by physicians and veterinarians. Proper training of veterinary students on the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry can reduce antibiotic resistance. For this purpose, a survey was conducted among the 2nd cycle veterinary students of the University of Liege. In a survey, a total of 94 structured questionnaires were completed by 4th (11), 5th (56) and 6th (27) year students.

The majority of students surveyed were female (71.3%). Career interests in the context of future work as a veterinarian was very diverse, with 35.1% of respondents considering mixed practice in veterinary medicine (large animals and companion animals). For the impact of the veterinary curriculum on the knowledge of antibiotic resistance, 54.3% of the students reported a real and positive impact. Students responses to the questions on practical knowledge of antibiotics demonstrated good basic knowledge. Students responded that antibiotics are not effective against viruses (89.4%) and that they should be used against bacteria (92.6%). The main factors favoring the emergence of antibiotic resistance cited by the students were the overuse of antibiotics by health professionals (88.3%) and the misuse of antibiotics in veterinary medicine (63.8%).

In conclusion, this preliminary study suggests the need to increase the level of knowledge of antibiotics among veterinary students, especially regarding their practical use in their future work as practitioners.