LIÈGE université
Médecine Vétérinaire

LIÈGE université

FARAH

Proceedings of the 12th FARAH-Day

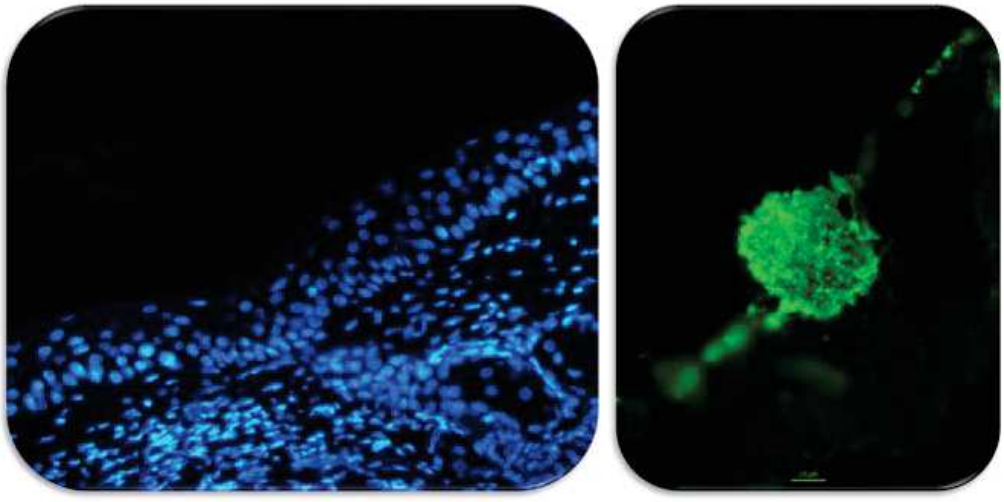
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

(University of Liège - Belgium)

December 18, 2025

One Health

L'Animal et l'Homme, une même santé



21. Innovative Use of Phytogenic Additives to Optimize Ruminant Growth and Milk Production: A Review

Sahraoui Bouleghman H.[1], Chebli Y.[2], Chentouf M.[2], Cabaraux J.F[3], Barakat A.[1], El Otmani S.[2]

[1.] Faculty of Science and Technology of Tangier, Ancienne Route de l'Aéroport, Km 10, Ziaten. BP: 416. Tangier - Morocco
[2.] Regional Center of Agricultural Research - Tangier, National Institute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, BP 415 Rabat Principale, 10090 Rabat, Morocco
[3.] Department of Veterinary Management of Animal Resources, FARAH, IVT, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, ULiège

Corresponding author: *hala.sahraouibouleghman@etu.uae.ac.ma*

Enhancing ruminant productivity while maintaining environmental sustainability is a major challenge in animal nutrition. In many developing regions, feed resources are often low in protein and energy, leading to reduced growth and product quality. Phytogenic additives, derived from plants such as garlic, rosemary, and nigella, have gained increasing attention as natural alternatives to synthetic growth promoters. Supplementation of rams' diets with garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) powder at 40 g per head per day significantly improves meat production, increasing average daily gain to 184 g and highlighting its potential as a natural growth enhancer. In dairy animals, rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) supplementation at 10 g per head per day enhanced milk quality, notably by increasing monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), and conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) by 15%, 11%, and 15%, respectively. Likewise, the inclusion of nigella (*Nigella sativa* L.) seed at 10 g per day improved both milk yield and composition, resulting in a 37% increase in milk production. Overall, phytogenic feed additives could enhance ruminant performance by improving meat growth and milk quality, offering an efficient and sustainable approach to livestock production.

---

22. Intestinal parasites of dogs in urban Algiers

Saidi Amina[1], Adel Djallal[1], Kelanameur Rabah[1], Aouicha Nour El Houda[1], Kalem Ammar[1], Boudib Fatima Zohra[1] ,Boufertella Abdessamed[1] ,Moula Nassim[2]

1.Institute of Veterinary Sciences, University Saad Dahleb Blida 1, Blida, Algeria
2. Department of animal production.Faculty of veterinary Medecine, University of liege, B 43 SarlTilmen., 4000 Liege, Belgium

Corresponding author: saidimina@gmail.com

Canine intestinal parasitoses are a veterinary and public-health concern. Objective: to estimate the prevalence of digestive parasites in dogs seen in clinics and a shelter in two urban municipalities of Algiers (Chéraga, Staouéli) and to explore associated factors. Methods: cross-sectional study of 62 fresh fecal samples (≥5 g) stored at 4 °C; coprological flotation (saturated NaCl, density 1.20; sucrose, density 1.27) and microscopic examination. Results: overall prevalence 58% (36/62). Detected parasites: Strongyloides stercoralis (53% of infestations), Toxocara canis (11%), Toxascaris spp (8%), Ancylostoma spp (8%), Taenia spp (6%), Isospora spp (1%). Polyparasitism (35.4%) exceeded monoparasitism (22.5%). Risk Factors: higher prevalence in males (71% vs 54% in females) and in dogs >6 years (73% vs 59.5% at 1–6 years and 54.5% <1 year). Conclusion: The parasitic burden remains significant and potentially zoonotic; strengthened preventive measures (deworming, vector control, and waste hygiene) are recommended.