

Glossary

1. **Poultry:** The word "poultry" comes from the French / Norman word *poule*, itself derived from the Latin word *pullus*, which means small animal. Poultry are domesticated birds reared by humans for the eggs they produce, their meat, their feathers, or sometimes as pets.
2. **Mycotoxicoes:** Poisoning due to the ingestion of preformed substances produced by the action of certain fungi on particular foodstuffs or ingestion of the fungi themselves.
3. **Carcass:** The dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food.
4. **Hepathotoxic:** Hepatotoxicity (from hepatic toxicity) implies chemical-driven liver damage. Drug-induced liver injury is a cause of acute and chronic liver disease.
5. **Plumage:** Plumage (Latin: *plūma* "feather") refers both to the layer of feathers that cover a bird and the pattern, colour, and arrangement of those feathers.
6. **Flocks:** These are the number of animals of one kind, especially sheep, goats, or birds, which keep or feed together or are herded together.
7. **Anorexia:** Anorexia nervosa, often referred to simply as anorexia, is an eating disorder characterized by a low weight, fear of gaining weight, a strong desire to be thin, and food restriction. Many people with anorexia see themselves as overweight even though they are in fact underweight.
8. **Polyurea:** Polyuria is a condition usually defined as excessive or abnormally large production or passage of urine (greater than 2.5 or 3 L over 24 hours in adults). Frequent urination is sometimes included by definition but is nonetheless usually an accompanying symptom.
9. **Biomarker:** A biomarker, or biological marker, generally refers to a measurable indicator of some biological state or condition. The term is also occasionally used to refer to a substance the presence of which indicates the existence of a living organism. Further, life forms are known to shed unique chemicals, including DNA, into the environment as evidence of their presence in a particular location.

- 10. Monoculture:** The cultivation or growth of a single crop or organism especially on agricultural or forest land : a crop or a population of a single kind of organism grown on land in monoculture.
- 11. Adsorbent:** A usually solid substance that adsorbs another substance.
- 12. Hyperplasia:** Hyperplasia or hypergenesis, is an increase in the amount of organic tissue that results from cell proliferation.
- 13. Appetite:** A desire for food or drink.
- 14. Nephrotoxicity:** It is one of the most common kidney problems and occurs when body is exposed to a drug or toxin that causes damage to your kidneys. When kidney damage occurs, you are unable to rid your body of excess urine, and wastes.
- 15. Fatty liver:** Fatty liver, also known as fatty liver disease (FLD) or hepatic steatosis, is a reversible condition wherein large vacuoles of triglyceride fat accumulate in liver cells via the process of steatosis (i.e., abnormal retention of lipids within a cell).