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DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.20](https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.20)
ABSTRACT: The poultry industry is considered an important sector that meets the great demand for protein sources all over the world. Now, quails are recognized as promising and important alternative species with many advantages over other poultry species. In many countries around the world, quail meat has achieved great popularity as a good source of protein and other important nutrients. However, there are some limitations and challenges to quails production. One of them is the susceptibility to some viral, bacterial, mycotic and parasitic diseases that can adversely affect quails. Many of the diseases that affect quails cause severe economic losses in quail industry due to a decrease in growth performance, poor feed conversion, reduction in hatchability, increased mortality and treatment costs. There are limited research and literature dealing with different disease and conditions affecting quails. Therefore, the aim of this work was to present a comprehensive review of the most important emerging diseases affecting quails worldwide.

Keywords: Bacteria, Virus, Mycosis, Myctoxicosis, Parasites, Quail
Safiullin RT, Safiullin RR and Kachanova EO.


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**ABSTRACT:** Favorable conditions for development, reproduction, and accumulation of large amounts of zoophilous flies in commercial poultry farms are caused by incomplete compliance with veterinary and sanitary rules for growing in cage facilities. The purpose of the study was to test a systematic insecticidal program for destroying flies’ populations using adulticide and larvicide drugs in poultry farms under battery cage management. The number of imago flies in hen houses was dynamically evaluated using flypapers, six flypapers in each hen house, situated in different levels above the floor. Flypapers were removed and the number of stuck insects was counted. The number of larvae was evaluated in dynamics by specimen testing from the floor area 10x10 cm, with weight of 3-5 g. The Quick Bayt WG 10% was applied to destroy the imago of flies. Baycidal® WP 25% was used against larvae of flies. Complex insecticide program Quick Bayt WG 10% + Baycidal® WP 25% provided the opportunity to destroy flies, with a significant difference in intensefficacy, (98.3 % for adult flies and 99.8 % for larvae). Furthermore, this program had a positive impact on economic indicators of meat production of broilers. The present study demonstrated high preventive efficacy and economical efficacy of complex program against flies under battery cage broiler management. **Keywords:** Adulticide, Economical Efficacy, Fly Larvae, Intensefficacy, Larvicide, Zoophilous Flies
Aspergillus fumigatus infected birds compared with that of non-infected broilers. It is concluded, that Al-Azawy AKh and Al-Ajeeli KS. Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group. commercial farms and its histopathological effects on respiratory organs and to evaluate the DOI: Clinically, infected birds showed respiratory distress, dyspnea, gasping, ruffled feathers, green inclusions, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry. Infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.

Keywords: NDV-vaccinated broiler chickens of 10 days old were experimentally infected by feeding on Tomatoes waste in this experiment were local fresh tomato rejected from tomato field around Indonesia. The experimental factors were included the type of oil and dosage of oil on lycopene retention, and CF digestibility, while the type of oil and dosage was replicated three times. The results indicated there was an interaction between the type of oil and dosage of oil on lycopene retention, and CF digestibility significantly. The addition of coconut oil in steaming tomatoes waste powder increased lycopene and nitrogen retention, and CF digestibility higher than the addition of palm oil to steaming tomato waste powder in broiler chickens. The lycopene and nitrogen retention, and CF digestibility of steaming tomato waste powder which was combined with oil.

ABSTRACT:

The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus. Apoptosis and inflammation suppress immune responses that may facilitate the infection of birds with other microbial infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.

Keywords: Aspergillus fumigatus, Antibody immune response to Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV), immunosuppression, NDV-vaccinated broiler chickens.
Gastrointestinal microbiota by suppressing the growth of pathogens. For many years, antibiotic practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken. Key words: of probiotics as feed additives is considered to enhance chicken productivitity and to protect the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, other alternatives are being sought. Supplementation Review.

Tsega KT, Maina JK and Tesema NB. J. World Pou.

ABSTRACT: present article was to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and probiotics role in the gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced provides an excellent source of protein production worldwide. The poultry gastrointestinal

Bacillus subtilis growth promoters have been used to manage these problems. Nowadays, because of the bacterial microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between

Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake. FPKC. Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses of Bacillus subtilis with 3 × 3 factorial and 3 replications. Factor A was 3 doses of inoculum dose and fermentation time to increase the enzyme activity of FPKC by using CRD: 3%, 5%, and 7%. Factor B was fermentation times which contained: (1) 2 days, (2) 4 days, and (3) 6 days. Parameters used were enzyme activity of mannanase, protease, and cellulase in inoculum dose and fermentation time. There was also a significant interaction on each of the inoculums dose of 7% inoculums doses and 6 days fermentation time indicate the best result as seen from Bacillus subtilis activity of fermented PKC.

Bacillus subtilis with 3 × 3 factorial and 3 replications. Factor A was 3 doses of inoculum dose and fermentation time to increase the enzyme activity of FPKC by using CRD: 3%, 5%, and 7%. Factor B was fermentation times which contained: (1) 2 days, (2) 4 days, and (3) 6 days. Parameters used were enzyme activity of mannanase, protease, and cellulase in inoculum dose and fermentation time. There was also a significant interaction on each of the inoculums dose of 7% inoculums doses and 6 days fermentation time indicate the best result as seen from Bacillus subtilis activity of fermented PKC. In order to increase PKC utilization in poultry ration, fermentation process was done to remodeled β mannan by using

Melnants, Captian Sand Ferns et al. (2019). The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC)

Energy balance, Poultry production, Solar heating system, Ventilation

The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC)

The main purpose of the present study was to find an alternative source for be one of the poultry ration ingredient However, its utilization for poultry was still limited because

The level of ammonia was also reduced with the ventilation rate every two minutes. This study, it was found that productivity increased by increasing the ventilation rate, where

Concentrations of ammonia ranged from 22 ppm at ventilation rate every two minutes to 28 ppm minutes. Productivity decreased in poultry houses with a conventional heating system and was

Houses. was conducted in four poultry houses with different heating systems (solar and conventional) and ventilation rates located in El-Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, during June and July 2018. In

This research

Review Paper

The experiments were performed on five groups each consisting of seven chickens. The age of chickens at the beginning of the experiment was 150 days. The birds were fed the granulated compound feed. In M1 and M2 groups, Mospilan at doses of 65 mg/kg and 32.5 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively. In A1 and A2 groups, Actara at doses of 360 mg/kg and 180 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively. Chickens of the control group were fed without the addition of insecticides to the feed. The feeding period lasted 30 days and finally, egg production performance, meat quality, and gross pathological changes were evaluated. Egg production rate in M1 and M2 groups in comparison to the control group decreased by 78.4 and 29.7%, respectively. Egg production rate in A1 and A2 groups reduced by 89.2% and 48.7% compared to the control group, respectively. Chickens in groups of receiving insecticides had pale skin and enlarged heart, also showed spot hemorrhages in mucous membranes of the glandular stomach and intestine, color heterogeneity of the lungs, and the liver was dark cherry in color with hemorrhage. In addition, the relative weights of internal organs decreased by 23-36% in experimental groups. In the experimental groups was low toxic. Extracts from chicken meat of the experimental groups caused pathological changes, inhibition of movements and death of 13-16% of Tetrahymena. Extracts from chicken meat and increased its toxicity.

Keywords: Neonicotinoids, Mospilan, Actara, Laying hens.

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