Review


Abd El-Ghany WA.


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
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 contaminated with The Effect of Aspergillus fumigatus Infection on Antibody Immune Response to NDV-vaccinated broiler chickens of 10 days old were experimentally infected by feeding on feedstuff. Clinically, infected birds showed respiratory distress, dyspnea, gasping, ruffled feathers, green were observed as disseminated granulomatous foci in the affected lungs, with caseous necrosis. Immunosuppressive effect of aspergillosis on NDV vaccinated birds.

Twenty infections with other pathogens such as Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV). This study aimed to investigate the incidence of Newcastle Disease Virus in Broiler Chickens.

Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group. The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in . Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group. The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus.


The use of antibiotics as growth promoters in food animals has been banned due to the residual effects on final consumers which could lead to human health issues. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of two herbal feed additives with or without grits to the residual effects on final consumers which could lead to human health issues. The use of antibiotics as growth promoters in food animals has been banned due to the residual effects on final consumers which could lead to human health issues. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of two herbal feed additives with or without grits.
Gastrointestinal microbiota: a complex balance of microorganisms

The gut microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic, and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between the host and gut microbiota is bidirectional; it helps to tolerate environmental stress. The goal of the host is to maintain a balanced microbiota by suppressing the growth of pathogens. For many years, antibiotic treatment has been used to manage these problems. Nowadays, because of the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, other alternatives are being sought. Supplementation of probiotics to the diet provides an excellent source of protein production worldwide.

Key words: probiotics, gut microbiota, poultry, productivity

**ABSTRACT:**
Probiotics and Poultry Gut Microflora.

Probiotics are beneficial microorganisms that provide health benefits when consumed in adequate amounts. In poultry production, probiotics have been used to enhance chicken productivity and to protect the health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.

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

**Keywords:** Bacillus subtilis, Enzyme activity, Fermentation time, Inoculum doses, Palm Kernel Cake

**ABSTRACT:**
The Effect of Using Solar Energy and Different Ventilation Rate on Production in Poultry Houses.

**Keywords:** solar energy, Poultry production, Ventilation

The main purpose of the present study was to find an alternative source for traditional energy to provide the energy requirements in the poultry industry. The present study was conducted in four poultry houses with different heating systems (solar and conventional) located in El-Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, during June and July 2018. In this study, it was found that productivity increased by increasing the ventilation rate, where productivity reached 2.3 kg when using a solar heating system with a ventilation rate every two minutes. In addition, solar energy provided good levels of thermal requirements. It was demonstrated that solar energy as an alternative source to the conventional energy, is very efficient and can be applied on a large scale when combined with other techniques. The level of ammonia was also reduced with the ventilation rate every two minutes.

**References:**

**DOI:**
- https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.25
- https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.26
- https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.27
History and Current Situation of Commercial Ostrich Farming in Mexico

Experimental study of feeding laying hens with the feed, containing the Mospilan and Actara insecticides

Neonicotinoids
Mospilan (Acetamiprid)
32.5-65 mg/kg of body weight
Actara (Thiamethoxam)
180-360 mg/kg of body weight

Chronic poisoning
78 - 99%
Reduced egg productivity
Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity

30 days

Keywords: Ostrich meat market, Exotic poultry, Niche market, Specialty livestock, Organization, Emerging sectors.