
Abd El-Ghany WA.


DOI: 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

Research Paper

Systematic Program for Destroying of Flies’ Population in Poultry Farm under Battery Cage Management in Russia.
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 was isolated from feedstuff and broilers in farms with respiratory manifestation. Twenty commercial farms and its histopathological effects on respiratory organs and to evaluate the J. World Po

ABSTRACT: Aspergillus fumigatus infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry. watery diarrhea, anorexia, lethargy, and unilateral drooping of wing. Histopathological changes infections with other pathogens such as Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV). This study aimed to Research Paper feedstuff Aspergillus fumigatus [Full text Clinical signs, histopathological changes, NDV antibody levels in infected birds were recorded. Al-Azawy AKh and Al-Ajeeli KS. immunosuppressive effect of aspergillosis on NDV vaccinated birds. doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.24 New chick broiler chicken effects of effects using Lycopene and nitrogen retention, and CF digestibility of steaming tomato waste powder as dietary additive to broiler chickens. Handayani UF, Wizna, Suliansyah I, Rizal Y and Mahata ME. coconut oil was the best level for lycopene and nitrogen retention, and CF digestibility in broiler chickens. doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.22

Effects of effects using Moringa oleifera leaves meal (MOLM) and grits which served as treatment 1 (control), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm (treatment 2), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 3), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 4), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 5) and diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 6). Blood samples were collected on 28 and 56 days of age for Serum Biochemical Parameters of Broiler Chickens. Adejola YA, Sobayo RA, Muhammad SB, Ayoola AA and Jinadu KB. doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.24

ABSTRACT: The effects of Moringa oleifera leaves meal (MOLM) and grits which served as treatment 1 (control), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm (treatment 2), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 3), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 4), diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 5) and diet with MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 6). Blood samples were collected on 28 and 56 days of age for Serum Biochemical Parameters of Broiler Chickens. Adejola YA, Sobayo RA, Muhammad SB, Ayoola AA and Jinadu KB. doi:10.36380/jwpr.2019.24

The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with A. fumigatus. Apoergillosis and aflatoxins suppress immune responses that may facilitate the infection of broilers with other microbial infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.
ABSTRACT: Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, other alternatives are being sought. Supplementation of probiotics as feed additives is considered to enhance chicken productivity and to protect the host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced gut from pathogen colonization and help to tolerate environmental stress. The goal of the present article was to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and probiotics role in the health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.

Key words: Gastrointestinal microbiota, Poultry, Probiotics

DOI: [Full text of probiotics as feed additives is considered to enhance chicken productivitity and to protect the host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced gut from pathogen colonization and help to tolerate environmental stress. The goal of the present article was to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and probiotics role in the health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.](https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.27)

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

**ABSTRACT:** Bacillus subtilis is one of the poultry ration ingredient However, its utilization for poultry was still limited because the process was done to remodeled β mannan by using CRD with 3 × 3 factorial and 3 replications. Factor A was 3 doses of inoculum (1) 3%, (2) 5%, and (3) 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 FPKC. Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses of 7% inoculums doses and 6 days fermentation time indicate the best result as seen box 24.27 U/ml of mannanase activity, 10.27 U/ml of protease activity, 17.13 U/ml of cellulase activity

**Keywords:** Bacillus subtilis

DOI: [The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC)](https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.26)

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

**ABSTRACT:** 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) and ventilation rates 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. Productivity decreased in poultry houses with a conventional heating system and was 2 kg in ventilation rate every 2 minutes, and 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes. The level of ammonia was also reduced with the ventilation rate every two minutes. Solar energy provided good levels of thermal requirements. It was demonstrated that solar energy as an alternative source to the traditional energy, is very efficient and can be applied on a large scale when combined with conventional electricity as a light source and within specified limits.

**Keywords:** Energy balance, Poultry production, Solar heating system, Ventilation

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

Neonicotinoids

- Mospilan (Acetamiprid) 32.5-45 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

http://wpr.science-direct.com