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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 was isolated from feedstuff and broilers in farms with respiratory manifestation. Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group. Infections with other pathogens such as Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) might predispose birds to other respiratory infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.

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 their residual effects on final consumers which could lead to human health issues.

The antibody immune response against NDV can be affected by dietary addition of Palm and Coconut Oils in Steaming Tomato Waste Powder. This study aimed to investigate the incidence of Aspergillus fumigatus infection on antibody immune response to Newcastle Disease Virus in broiler chickens.
The gastrointestinal microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between the host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics. For many years, antibiotic practices, and environmental stress are being sought. Supplementation of the β-mannan in PKC. In order to increase PKC utilization in poultry ration, fermentation by suppressing the growth of pathogens. For many years, antibiotic practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

The level of ammonia was also reduced with the 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 electricity as a light source and within specified limits.

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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
Low toxic
Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity

30 days