
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 infection suppresses the immune responses and predisposes the broilers to other microbial infections with other pathogens such as Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV). This study aimed to investigate the effects of Aspergillus fumigatus infections with or without NDV vaccination on antibody immune response against NDV in vaccinated broilers.

**ABSTRACT:**
Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group. Aspergillus fumigatus was isolated from feedstuff and broilers in farms with respiratory manifestation. Twenty infected birds compared with that of non-infected broilers. It is concluded, that infection might predispose birds to other respiratory infections with other microbial infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.

**Keywords:** Aspergillus fumigatus, Immunosuppression, NDV vaccine

**Clinical signs, histopathological changes, NDV antibody levels in infected birds were recorded.** Watery diarrhea, anorexia, lethargy, and unilateral drooping of wing. Histopathological changes were observed as disseminated granulomatous foci in the affected lungs, with caseous necrosis. 

**Results:**
- Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group.
- Aspergillus fumigatus was isolated from feedstuff and broilers in farms with respiratory manifestation.
- Twenty infected birds compared with that of non-infected broilers.

**Conclusions:**
- Infection suppresses the immune responses and predisposes the broilers to other microbial infections.
- This study aimed to investigate the effects of Aspergillus fumigatus infections with or without NDV vaccination on antibody immune response against NDV in vaccinated broilers.

**ABSTRACT:**
The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus. Apoprotein B and albumin suppress immune responses that may facilitate the infection of broilers with other microbial infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.

**Keywords:** Aspergillus fumigatus, Immunosuppression, NDV vaccine

**Results:**
- Antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus.
- Apoprotein B and albumin suppress immune responses that may facilitate the infection of broilers with other microbial infections.

**Conclusions:**
- Infection suppresses the immune responses and predisposes the broilers to other microbial infections.
- This study aimed to investigate the effects of Aspergillus fumigatus infections with or without NDV vaccination on antibody immune response against NDV in vaccinated broilers.
**ABSTRACT:**

The relationship between gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken. Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the 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 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 microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken. Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the 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 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 microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes.

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

**References:**


Palm kernel cake (PKC) was by-product of palm oil industry and it had potential to be one of the poultry ration ingredient. However, its utilization for poultry was still limited because conventional electricity as a light source and within specified limits.

**Keywords:** conventional energy, energy balance, Poultry production, solar heating system, ventilation.

**References:**


The main purpose of the present study was to find an alternative source for conventional 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). Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses of Bacillus subtilis and fermentation time to increase the enzyme activity of FPKC by using CRD factorial. 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 24.27 U/ml of mannanase activity, 10.27 U/ml of protease activity, 17.13 U/ml of cellulase activity of the β-mannan in PKC. In order to increase PKC utilization in poultry ration, fermentation process was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis. This research was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis. This research was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis. This research was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis. This research was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis. This research was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis.

**References:**


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
78-89%
Reduced egg productivity
30 days
Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity

In the present study, the effects of feeding Mospilan and Actara insecticides in the feed on egg production and meat quality of laying hens were investigated.

Keywords: Neonicotinoids, Mospilan, Actara, Egg productivity, Meat quality, Laying hens.