Review


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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

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Safiullin RT, Safiullin RR and Kachanova EO.


DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.21](https://dx.doi.org/10.36380/jwpr.2019.21)

**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

[Full text- PDF ] [XML] [ Crossref Metadata ] [ Google Scholar ]
Infections with other pathogens such as Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV). This study aimed to investigate the incidence of Aspergillus fumigatus infection on antibody immune response to NDV-vaccinated broiler chickens of 10 days old were experimentally infected by feeding on infected birds compared with that of non-infected broilers. It is concluded, that Aspergillus fumigatus and leukocytes infiltration. The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in feedstuff contaminated with Aspergillus fumigatus. Clinical signs, histopathological changes, NDV antibody levels in infected birds were recorded. Research Paper investigated the incidence of Aspergillus fumigatus infection in broiler chickens. The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus. Aspergillus fumigatus and aflatoxin suppress immune responses that may facilitate the infection of broilers with other microbial infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.

**Table 1:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>NDV antibody titer</th>
<th>Red blood cells (×10^12/L)</th>
<th>White blood cells (×10^9/L)</th>
<th>Lymphocytes (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Treatment 4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:**


Lycopene is a powerful antioxidant present in tomatoes and other vegetables and the use of antibiotics as growth promoters in food animals has been banned due to environmental concerns.
Probiotics and Poultry Gut Microflora.

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


ABSTRACT:

Growth promoters have been used to manage these problems. Nowadays, because of the health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and reviews. The relationship between gut microbiota and the pathogenicity of poultry diseases is well known. Gut microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between 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. Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the microbiota. Probiotics and Poultry Gut Microflora can be one of the poultry ration ingredients. However, its utilization for poultry was still limited because of its potential characteristics.

Key words:

Poultry production is presently the most effective animal production industry and provides an excellent source of protein production worldwide. The poultry gastrointestinal microbiota is an important factor in host health. Gut microbiota may be a useful tool in poultry health management. This research was conducted to determine the effect of Bacillus subtilis inoculum doses and fermentation times on enzyme activity of fermented palm kernel cake (FPKC). The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake.

ABSTRACT:

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

The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC). Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses of 7% and fermentation times of 6 days. Parameters used were enzyme activity of mannanase, protease, and cellulase in FPKC. Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses of 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 FPKC. Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses 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. In order to increase PKC utilization in poultry ration, fermentation process was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis. This research conducted a study on the effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC). Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses of 7% and fermentation times of 6 days. Parameters used were enzyme activity of mannanase, protease, and cellulase in FPKC.

Probiotics and Poultry Gut Microflora. The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC). Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses 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 cellulose activity.
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
Reduced egg productivity
Low toxic
Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity
30 days