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
Safiullin RT, Safiullin RR and Kachanova EO.


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**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 infections with other pathogens such as Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV). This study aimed to evaluate the effect of Aspergillus fumigatus infection on antibody immune response to Newcastle Disease Virus in broiler chickens. Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group. Infected birds showed respiratory distress, dyspnea, gasping, ruffled feathers, green feces. Clinical signs, histopathological changes, NDV antibody levels in infected birds were recorded. It is concluded, that Aspergillus fumigatus infection suppresses the immune responses and predisposes the broilers to other microbial infections. Immunosuppression by Aspergillus fumigatus infection on NDV vaccinated chickens is significant.

Tsega KT, Maina JK and Tesema NB.

The imbalanced health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.

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 gastrointestinal microbiota by suppressing the growth of pathogens. For many years, antibiotic provided an excellent source of protein production worldwide. The poultry gastrointestinal growth promoters have been used to manage these problems. Nowadays, because of the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, other alternatives are being sought.

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

Gad S, El-Shazly MA, Wasfy KA and Awny A.

Concentrations of ammonia ranged from 22 ppm at ventilation rate every two minutes to 28 ppm conventional electricity as a light source and within specified limits.

It was demonstrated that solar energy as an alternative source to the traditional energy to provide the energy requirements in the poultry industry. The present study conducted a study on the effect of

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

Mirnawati, Ciptaan G and Ferawati.

The main purpose of the present study was to find an alternative source for

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

A 3 × 3 factorial and 3 replications. Factor A was 3 doses of inoculum dose and fermentation time to increase the enzyme activity of FPKC by using CRD

The key characteristics of Bacillus subtilis were checked in the fermentation process was done to remodeled β mannan by using Bacillus subtilis

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

Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake.

Bacillus subtilis

K. 2 kg in ventilation rate every 2 minutes, and 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes.

Productivity decreased in poultry houses with a conventional heating system and was increased by increasing the ventilation rate, where the ventilation rate every two minutes. In addition, solar energy provided good levels of productivity reached 2.3 kg when using a solar heating system with a ventilation rate every two

Thermal requirement is very efficient and can be applied on a large scale when combined with

Energy balance, Poultry production, Solar heating system, Ventilation.

Gastrointestinal microbiota, Poultry, Probiotics.
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

Keywords: Experimental research was conducted in the laboratory of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine in 2015. Chickens of the control group were fed without the addition of insecticides to the feed. The experiments were performed on five groups each consisting of seven chickens. The age of hens, Neonicotinoids. The effects of Mospilan and Actara insecticides on egg production performance and meat quality of laying hens. J. World Poult. Res., 9 (4): 224-232.

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