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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

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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
The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus.

Aspergillosis 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 host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced gastrointestinal microbiota by suppressing the growth of pathogens. For many years, antibiotic growth promoters have been used to manage these problems. Nowadays, because of the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, other alternatives are being sought. Supplementation of probiotics as feed additives is considered to enhance chicken productivitity and to protect the poultry gastrointestinal health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

Gastrointestinal microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between probiotics and poultry gut microflora.

**Keywords:** Bacillus subtilis, Probiotics, Poultry Gut Microflora.

**REFERENCES:**


**Gut from pathogen colonization and help to tolerate environmental stress.**
ABSTRACT: The Effects of Mospilan and Aktara Insecticides in the Feed on Egg Production and Meat Quality

The experiments were performed on five groups each consisting of seven chickens. The age of chickens at the beginning of the experiment was 150 days. The birds were fed the granulated compound feed. In M1 and M2 groups, Mospilan at doses of 65 mg/kg and 32.5 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively. In A1 and A2 groups, Actara at doses of 360 mg/kg and 180 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively. The feeding period lasted 30 days and finally, egg production performance, meat quality, and gross pathological changes were evaluated. Egg production rate in M1 and M2 groups in comparison to the control group decreased by 78.4 and 29.7%, respectively. Chickens of the control group were fed without the addition of insecticides to the feed. The chickens in the A1 and A2 groups reduced by 89.2% and 48.7% compared to the control group, respectively. Egg production rate in A1 and A2 groups were low toxic. Extracts from chicken meat of the experimental groups caused pathological changes, inhibition of movements and death of 13-16% of Tetrahymena pyriformis infusoria. This study demonstrated that the presence of Mospilan and Aktara in feed reduces the egg production rate, caused chronic poisoning, changed biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity.

Keywords:

- Chicken meat quality
- Egg productivity
- Insecticides Mospilan and Actara
- Laying hens
- Neonicotinoids
- Ostriches
- Emerging sectors
- Exotic poultry
- Niche market
- Specialty livestock
- Organization, development and promotion

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History and Current Situation of Commercial Ostrich Farming in Mexico

ABSTRACT: As in many other countries, in Mexico, the ostrich aroused the interest of public for its broad productive qualities and quality of its products. The objective of the present study was to describe the history of ostrich introduction in Mexico as a kind of emerging sector, referring to many other species of nascent interest.

In 1982, the first farms appeared, all of them focused on the sale of breeding stock, a business that was profitable during the heyday of the specie in the country (1998-2008). The main client was the government that acquired Ostrich meat and increased its toxicity. Demand response was overestimated and the farmers ventured into the activity without adequate knowledge bases, infrastructure, and institutional support. These findings could be applied to other countries.