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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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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

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Aspergillus fumigatus and aflatoxin suppress immune responses that may facilitate the infection of birds with other microbial infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry. Clinical signs, histopathological changes, NDV antibody levels in infected birds were recorded. Twenty-four, one-day-old, Cobb 500 broiler chicks were randomly assigned into six treatments (24 birds/treatment). The birds were divided into six groups (four treatments each) and each treatment was replicated with six replicates/treatment. The treatments were 1) a control diet with 3% tomato waste powder, 2) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 0.25% palm oil, 3) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 0.5% coconut oil, 4) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 0.75% coconut oil, 5) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 1% palm oil, 6) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 1.25% coconut oil. After 42 days of age, blood samples were collected from each bird and analyzed for antibody levels to Newcastle Disease Virus in infected birds compared with that of non-infected broilers. It is concluded, that 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 evaluate the effect of dietary addition of palm and coconut oils in steaming tomato waste powder on the antibody immune response to Newcastle Disease Virus in broiler chickens.


Lycopene is a powerful antioxidant present in tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits. The use of antibiotics as growth promoters in food animals has been banned due to the residual effects on final consumers which could lead to human health issues. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of two herbal feed additives with or without grits on hematological and serum biochemical parameters of broiler chickens. One hundred and forty-four, one-day-old, Cobb 500 broiler chicks were randomly assigned into six treatments (24 birds/treatment). The treatments were 1) a control diet with 3% tomato waste powder, 2) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 0.25% palm oil, 3) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 0.5% coconut oil, 4) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 0.75% coconut oil, 5) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 1% palm oil, 6) a diet with 3% tomato waste powder + 1.25% coconut oil. After 42 days of age, blood samples were collected from each bird and analyzed for antibody levels to Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV).


Apoptosis and anti-apoptosis suppression immune responses that may facilitate the infection of birds 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 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 gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

Probiotics and Poultry Gut Microflora. DOI: J. World Po

Microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced microbiota provides an excellent source of protein production worldwide. The poultry gastrointestinal microbiota includes a variety of microorganisms which showed that the relationship between the gut microbiota and the energy source affects the nutrient digestion and immune responses in poultry.

The poultry gastrointestinal microbiota includes various types of probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics. The gut microbiota plays a crucial role in the health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.

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 of the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

The main purpose of the present study was to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and probiotics role in the gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

DOI: J. World Po

FFPKC with Bacillus subtilis of 7% inoculums doses and 6-day fermentation time indicate the best result as seen box 24.27 U/ml of mannanase activity, 10.27 U/ml of protease activity, 17.13 U/ml of cellulase activity. This research provides an excellent source of protein production worldwide. The poultry gastrointestinal microbiota includes various types of probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics. The gut microbiota plays a crucial role in the health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.
The current study was aimed to investigate the effects of feeding Mospilan and Actara insecticides in the feed on egg production and meat quality of laying hens. Neonicotinoids Mospilan (Acetamiprid) 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. In M1 and M2 groups, Mospilan at doses of 360 mg/kg and 180 mg/kg of body weight were added to the feed, respectively.


Emerging sectors, Exotic poultry, Niche market, Specialty livestock, Organization, Marketing, Development.