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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

Systematic Program for Destroying of Flies’ Population in Poultry Farm under Battery Cage Management in Russia.
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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, Intensivefficacy, Larvicide, Zoophilous Flies
The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus. Aspergillus fumigatus was isolated from feedstuff and broilers in farms with respiratory manifestation. Twenty vaccinated broilers but not fed the contaminated diet were used as the control group. Clinical signs, histopathological changes, NDV antibody levels in infected birds were recorded. The Effect of Aspergillus fumigatus Infection on Antibody Immune Response to Newcastle Disease Virus in Broiler Chickens.

Aspergillus fumigatus infection suppresses the immune responses and predisposes the broilers to other microbial infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry. The immunosuppressive effect of aspergillosis on NDV vaccinated birds.


Lycopene is a powerful antioxidant present in tomatoes and other vegetables and widely used as an ingredient in many food products. However, insufficient knowledge about the effect of dietary fiber on the retention of lycopene in broiler chickens is available. In the present study, the effect of dietary addition of palm and coconut oils in steaming tomato waste powder on lycopene retention in broiler chickens was investigated. The addition of coconut oil in steaming tomato waste powder increased lycopene and nitrogen retention, and crude fiber digestibility higher than the addition of palm oil to steaming tomato waste powder in broiler chickens. The lycopene in the diets was estimated by the lycopene retention index (LRI) which was a measure of the lycopene content of the dietary ingredient and its availability in the body. The lycopene retention index of steaming tomato waste powder was 0.5, whereas the LRI of steaming tomato waste powder combined with oil was increased significantly. The co-existence of dietary fiber and antioxidants in the diet is necessary to increase the retention of lycopene in broiler chickens.

Serum biochemical and hematological parameters were measured to evaluate the effect of dietary addition of palm and coconut oils in steaming tomato waste powder in broiler chickens. The results showed that dietary addition of coconut oil increased the levels of HDL, and reduced the levels of triglyceride, and urea significantly. The results of the present study revealed that dietary addition of coconut oil in steaming tomato waste powder is recommended for broiler chickens as it increased the retention of lycopene, nitrogen, and crude fiber digestibility and reduced the levels of triglyceride and urea.

Moringa oleifera is a multipurpose tree species that has been used as a traditional herb for medicinal purposes due to its high nutritional value and abundance of bioactive compounds. In the present study, the effect of dietary addition of two herbal feed additives (Moringa oleifera leaf meal, MOLM, and Garcinia Kola seed meal, GKSM) with or without grits at 1000 ppm on haematological and serum biochemical parameters of broiler chickens was investigated. One hundred and forty-four, one-day-old, Cobb 500 broiler chicks were randomly assigned into six treatments (24 birds per treatment) with three replicates (eight birds per replicate). Six dietary treatments were replicated three times. The results indicated there was an interaction between the type of oil and the type of feed additive and grits. The addition of MOLM at 1000 ppm significantly reduced the glucose and triglyceride levels in serum of broiler chickens. The addition of GKSM at 1000 ppm, increased the level of high-density lipoprotein and reduced the level of low-density lipoprotein in serum of broiler chickens. The addition of grits increased the level of high-density lipoprotein and reduced the level of low-density lipoprotein in serum of broiler chickens. The combination of MOLM and GKSM with or without grits also increased the level of high-density lipoprotein and reduced the level of low-density lipoprotein in serum of broiler chickens.

The present study was to investigate the effects of two herbal feed additives (Moringa oleifera leaf meal, MOLM, and Garcinia Kola seed meal, GKSM) with or without grits at 1000 ppm on haematological 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 per treatment) with three replicates (eight birds per replicate). Six dietary treatments were replicated three times. The results indicated there was an interaction between the type of oil and the type of feed additive and grits. The addition of MOLM at 1000 ppm significantly reduced the glucose and triglyceride levels in serum of broiler chickens. The addition of GKSM at 1000 ppm, increased the level of high-density lipoprotein and reduced the level of low-density lipoprotein in serum of broiler chickens. The addition of grits increased the level of high-density lipoprotein and reduced the level of low-density lipoprotein in serum of broiler chickens. The combination of MOLM and GKSM with or without grits also increased the level of high-density lipoprotein and reduced the level of low-density lipoprotein in serum of broiler chickens.
The present study was conducted to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and the role of probiotics in maintaining the gut microbiota and protecting poultry. The relationship between health and growth of poultry is affected by the gut microbiota, which includes commensal, mutualistic, and pathogenic microbes. The host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. Imanbalanced gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, and management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

The main purpose of the present study was to find an alternative source for conventional energy. The use of solar energy as an alternative source to the traditional energy to provide the energy requirements in the poultry industry is very efficient and can be applied on a large scale when combined with other alternatives. Supplementation of probiotics as feed additives is considered to enhance chicken productivity and to protect the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Other alternatives are being sought. Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the gut 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.

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 the mannana, protease, and cellulase in FPKC was conducted in four poultry houses with different heating systems (solar and conventional) located in El-Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, during June and July 2018. In this study, it was found that productivity increased by increasing the ventilation rate, where productivity reached 2.3 kg when using a solar heating system with a ventilation rate every two minutes. Productivity decreased in poultry houses with a conventional heating system and was 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes. The level of ammonia was also reduced with the ventilation rate every two minutes. The ventilation rate was done at the ventilation rate every four minutes. In addition, solar energy provided good levels of productivity. The productivity reached 2.3 kg when using solar heating systems and 1.8 kg when using a conventional heating system with a ventilation rate of 3 kg in ventilation rate every 2 minutes, and 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes.
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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

Abnormal white spots on skin
Pale skin
Enlarged heart
Spot hemorrhages
Color heterogeneity in mucous membranes of the glandular stomach and intestine
Color heterogeneity in the liver


Keywords: Neonicotinoids, Mospilan, Actara, insecticides, laying hens, egg productivity, meat quality.