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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
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


ABSTRACT: Maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management host and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between 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 from pathogen colonization and help to tolerate environmental stress. The goal of the present article was to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and probiotics role in the health and growth of poultry. In addition, this article focused on probiotic microorganisms and their potential characteristics.

Keywords: Gastrointestinal microbiota, Poultry, Probiotics

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

Minawati, Ciptaan G and Ferawati (2018). The Effect of Bacillus subtilis Inoculum Doses and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity of Fermented Palm Kernel Cake (FPKC)

FPKC with Bacillus subtilis 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 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. This research was conducted in four poultry houses with different heating systems (solar and conventional) and ventilation rates 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. The level of ammonia was also reduced with the ventilation rate every two minutes. Productivity decreased in poultry houses with a conventional heating system and was 2 kg in ventilation rate every 2 minutes, and 1.8 kg in the ventilation rate every four minutes.

Keywords: Energy balance, Poultry production, Solar heating system, Ventilation

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The experiments were performed on five groups each consisting of seven chickens. The age of pyriformis infusoria. This study demonstrated that the presence of Mospilan and Aktara in feed decreased the egg production rate, caused chronic poisoning, changed biochemical processes in the blood, caused pathological changes, inhibition of movements and death of 13-16% of Tetrahymena. The chicken meat and increased its toxicity.

**ABSTRACT:**

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.

Changes in meat quality, egg productivity, and meat quality of laying hens when treated with insecticides Mospilan and Actara.

**Keywords:** Insecticides Mospilan and Actara, Laying hens, Chicken meat quality, Egg productivity, Insecticides Mospilan and Actara.