Review


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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
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:
NDV-vaccinated broiler chickens of 10 days old were experimentally infected by feeding on feedstuff contaminated with Aspergillus fumigatus. Clinical signs, histopathological changes, NDV antibody levels in infected birds were recorded. The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus infection might predispose birds to other respiratory infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry.

The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus infection.
The Emergence of Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: An Ongoing Challenge


Gastrointestinal microbiota, Poultry, Probiotics

Probiotics are live microorganisms that can be a source of beneficial health effects for the host. They are used for their potential characteristics in the gut to provide an environment hostile to pathogens. Probiotics are used to manage gut health issues such as antibiotic resistance and the overgrowth of undesirable bacteria.

ABSTRACT:

The poultry gastrointestinal microbiota is a complex ecosystem that plays a critical role in maintaining host health. Probiotics can be used as feed additives to promote the growth of beneficial bacteria and improve poultry health and productivity. This review focuses on the role of probiotics in the poultry gut and their potential to address issues related to antibiotic resistance.

Keywords:

- Gut microbiota
- Probiotics
- Poultry production
- Antibiotic resistance

Probiotics are microorganisms that can provide health benefits to the host. They are used to manage issues related to antibiotic resistance and promote gut health in poultry. This review discusses the role of probiotics in the poultry gut and their potential applications.

References:


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


ABSTRACT:

The effect of Bacillus subtilis inoculum doses and fermentation time on enzyme activity of fermented palm kernel cake was studied. Significant interaction was seen between inoculum doses and fermentation time on all enzyme activities. This study concluded FPKC with 7% inoculum 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, and 17.13 U/ml of cellulase activity.

Keywords:

- Bacillus subtilis
- Enzyme activity
- Fermented Palm Kernel Cake

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References:


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


ABSTRACT:

This study 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. The productivity of chickens increased by increasing the ventilation rate, whereas productivity decreased in houses with a conventional heating system. Concentrations of ammonia ranged from 22 ppm at ventilation rate every two minutes to 28 ppm at ventilation rate every four minutes. Solar energy provided good levels of productivity reached 2.3 kg when using a solar heating system with ventilation rate every two minutes.

Keywords:

- Solar energy
- Ventilation rate
- Poultry production

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References:

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
Reduced egg productivity
Low toxic
Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity

30 days