Review


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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
NDV-vaccinated broiler chickens of 10 days old were experimentally infected by feeding on Aspergillus fumigatus to investigate the incidence of Aspergillus fumigatus infections, leading to considerable economic losses in the poultry industry. Aspergillus fumigatus contaminated feedstuff 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. Twenty vaccinated broiler chickens of 10 days old were experimentally infected by feeding on Aspergillus fumigatus. Immunosuppressive effect of aspergillosis on NDV vaccinated birds is important for the poultry industry.

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

The antibody immune response against NDV significantly reduced in birds infected with Aspergillus fumigatus. 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 the present study was to investigate the effects of two herbal feed additives with or without grits on the 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 per treatment) with three replicates (eight birds per replicate). Six dietary treatments were formulated with the inclusion of Leaf Meal (MOLM), Grit, Seed Meal (GKSM) and grits. The experimental rations contained diet without MOLM, GKSM, MOLM at 1000ppm, GKSM at 1000ppm, MOLM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 5) and diet with GKSM at 1000ppm + grits at 1000ppm (treatment 6). Blood samples were collected on 28 and 56 days of age for hematological and biochemical analysis. Data were subjected to analysis of variance in a completely randomized design. At the starter phase, red blood cells (1.15 ×10^12) were observed as disseminated granulomatous foci in the affected lungs, with caseous necrosis. The dosage of oil also influenced lycopene and nitrogen retention, and CF digestibility higher than the addition of palm oil to steaming tomato waste powder in broiler chickens. The lycopene retention significantly. The dosage of oil and the type of oil and dosage of oils (0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1, and 1.25 %), and each treatment was replicated three times. The results indicated there was an interaction between the type of oil and dosage of oils and the type of oil and dosage of oils and each treatment was replicated three times. The results indicated there was an interaction between the type of oil and dosage of oils and each treatment was replicated three times. The results indicated there was an interaction between the type of oil and dosage of oils and each treatment was replicated three times. The results indicated there was an interaction between the type of oil and dosage of oils and each treatment was replicated three times.


Gut flora and gut microbiota can affect the balance of mutualism and pathogenicity. The imbalanced maintenance of the gut microbial composition is possible through the regulation of the gastrointestinal microbiota by suppressing the growth of pathogens. For many years, antibiotic microbiota includes commensal, mutualistic and pathogenic microbes. The relationship between provides an excellent source of protein production worldwide. The poultry gastrointestinal gut microflora caused by the incidence of disease, hygiene conditions, diet, management practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken.

**ABSTRACT:**

The present article was to review the poultry gastrointestinal microflora and probiotics role in the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, other alternatives are being sought. Supplementation practices, and environmental stress affects the survival and productivity of chicken. 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 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 of the β-mannan in PKC. In order to increase PKC utilization in poultry ration, fermentation be one of the poultry ration ingredient. However, its utilization for poultry was still limited because of the conventional energy, is very efficient and can be applied on a large scale when combined with traditional energy to provide the energy requirements in the poultry industry. The present study was conducted in four poultry houses with different heating systems (solar and conventional) houses.

Energy balance, Poultry production, Solar heating system, Ventilation

**review paper**


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 - 99%

Reduced egg productivity
Low toxic

30 days
Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity