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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, Myctotoxicosis, 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
The Effect of Aspergillus fumigatus Infection on Antibody Immune Response to Newcastle Disease Virus in Broiler Chickens.

ABSTRACT:
NDV-vaccinated broiler chickens of 10 days old were experimentally infected by feeding on commercial feed contaminated with Aspergillus fumigatus. In treated group, a significant reduction (P<0.05) in antibody immune response compared to control group was observed. Histopathologically, disseminated granulomatous foci in the kidneys were observed. This study indicates that Aspergillus fumigatuscontaminated feed could have a detrimental effect on the immune system of the chickens. The immunosuppressive effect of aspergillosis on NDV vaccinated birds.

Keywords: Aspergillus fumigatus, Newcastle Disease Virus, Immune response, Broiler Chickens.
ABSTRACT: The effect of Bacillus subtilis inoculum dose and fermentation time on enzyme activity of fermented palm kernel cake (FPKC) was conducted to study the potential use of FPKC as a feed ingredient in poultry production. The study was conducted with 3 doses of inoculum (3%, 5%, and 7%) and 3 fermentation times (2 days, 4 days, and 6 days) using a CRD design. The enzyme activity of mannanase, protease, and cellulase was measured to evaluate the effectiveness of FPKC in poultry nutrition. The results indicated that 7% inoculum doses and 6 days fermentation time showed the best result with 24.27 U/ml of mannanase activity, 10.27 U/ml of protease activity, and 17.13 U/ml of cellulase activity. The study concluded that FPKC can be used as a feed ingredient in poultry production with proper fermentation conditions.
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
Change the biochemical processes in meat and increase its toxicity
30 days


History and Current Situation of Commercial Ostrich Farming in Mexico