PT Metro Breeder Farm 1A and 1C Data

Summary:

1. Slowed the rapid depletion rate due to necrotic enteritis (NE).
2. During the trial period, the cumulative depletion rate in the Essential groups was lower than the control group, which was not affected by NE.
3. Essential supplementation stabilized the previously declining percent of hatched eggs.
4. 11 days after supplementation, necropsies showed no signs of NE.

Objective:

To evaluate the effects of Essential supplementation on treating necrotic enteritis in broiler breeders.

Materials and Methods:

A batch of broiler breeders was divided into a control group and two Essential groups (1.5kg/MT) that each had symptoms of necrotic enteritis. There were no other differences in the diets. Essential was supplemented at production week 11 in Farm 1A and week 8 in Farm 1C, both have had Essential in the diet for 7 weeks.

Results:

Female Depletion.

Before the inclusion of Essential, the accumulation of female mortalities in both Farm 1A and 1C were increasing rapidly due to NE. After the supplementation of Essential, the rate of cumulative depletion in both NE affected farms was far less than before supplementation. The rate of depletion in both Essential groups were less than that of the control group, which did not experience NE.

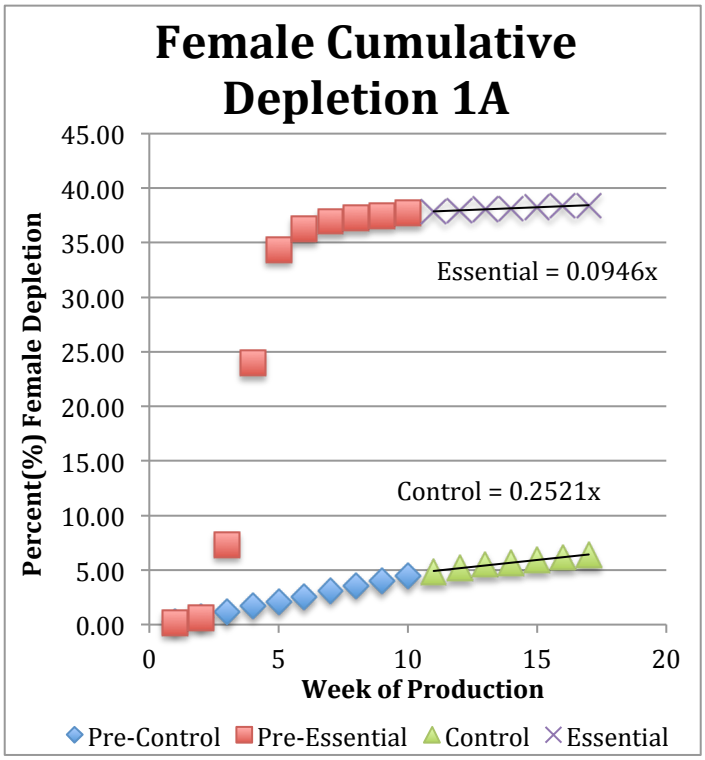

Figure 1. Female Cumulative Depletion in Farm 1A

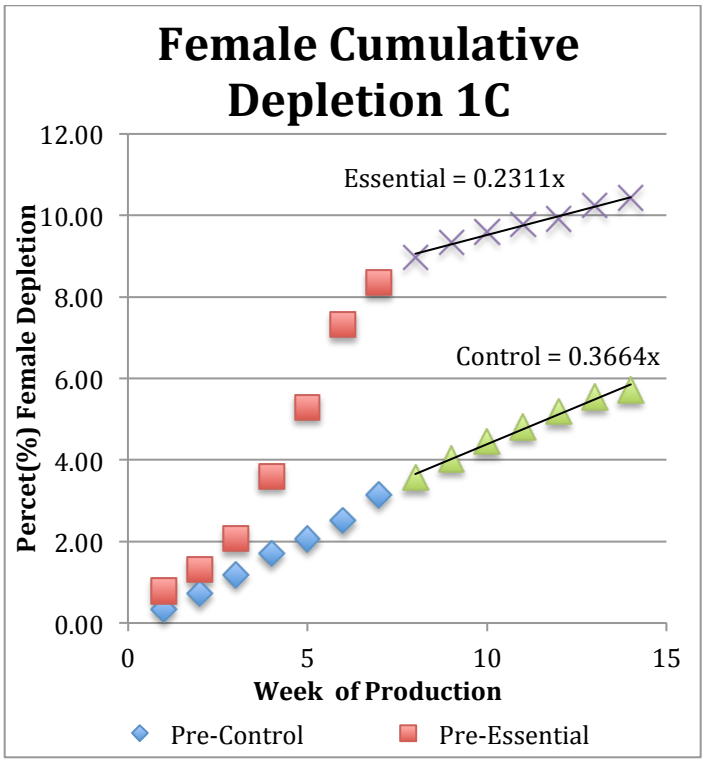

Figure 2. Female Cumulative Depletion in Farm 1C

Male Depletion.
Similar to the females, the rate of accumulated mortalities in the males in both Farms 1A and 1C were both increasing rapidly due to NE. After the supplementation of Essential, the rate of cumulative depletion in both of the Essential groups were far less than before supplementation. The rate of depletion in both Essential groups were less than that of the control group, which did not experience NE.

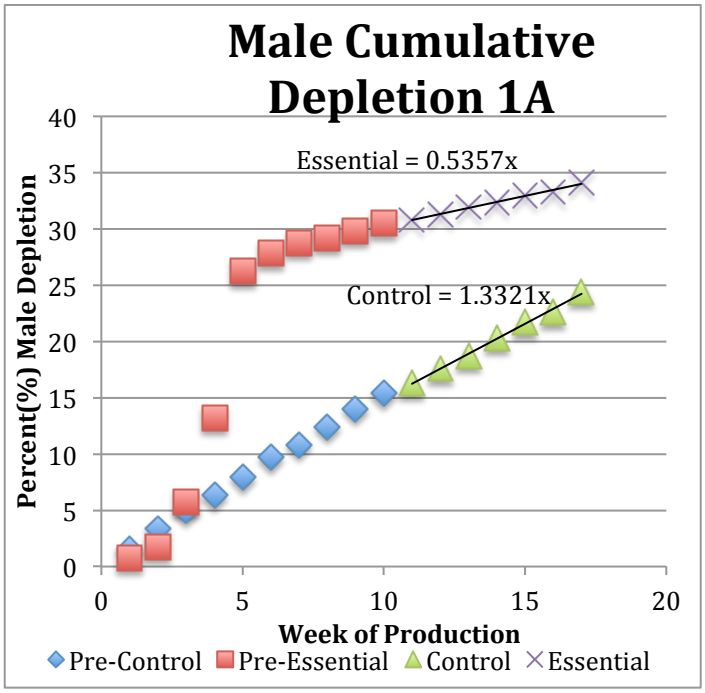

Figure 3. Male Cumulative Depletion in Farm 1A

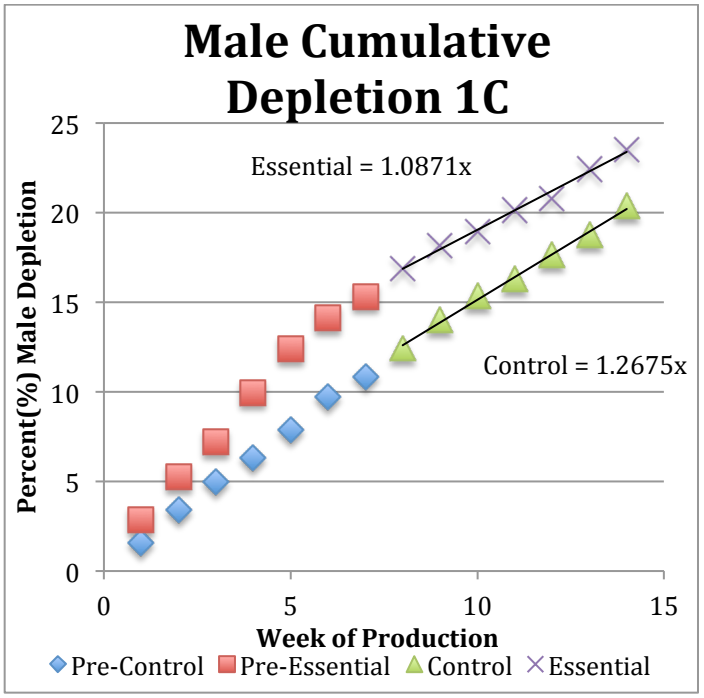

Figure 4. Male Cumulative Depletion in Farm 1C

Average Hatching Egg Percent.
Before the supplementation of Essential, the average percent of hatching eggs in both Farms 1A and 1C peaked and were falling at the time of the trial. Once Essential was included in the diet, the average percent of hatching eggs ceased to decline and instead stabilized.

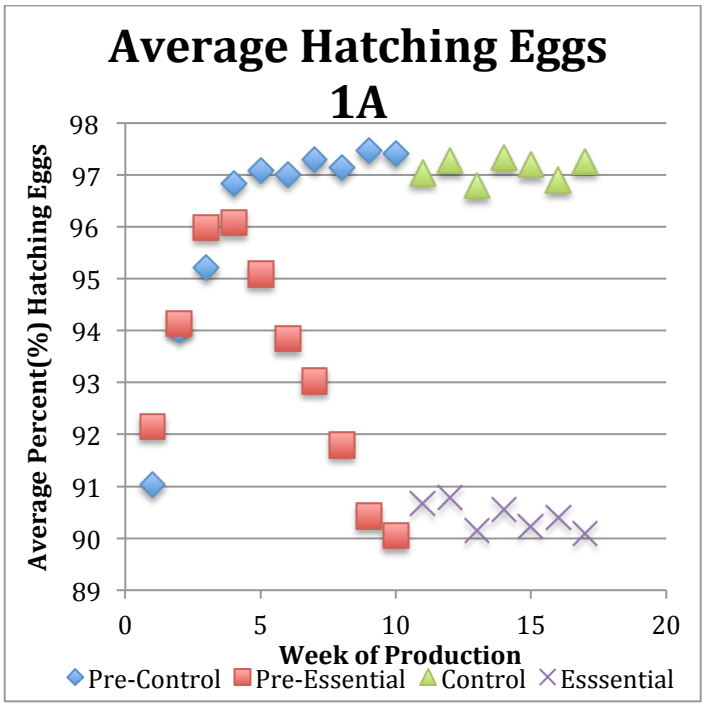

Figure 5. Average Hatching Eggs in Farm 1A

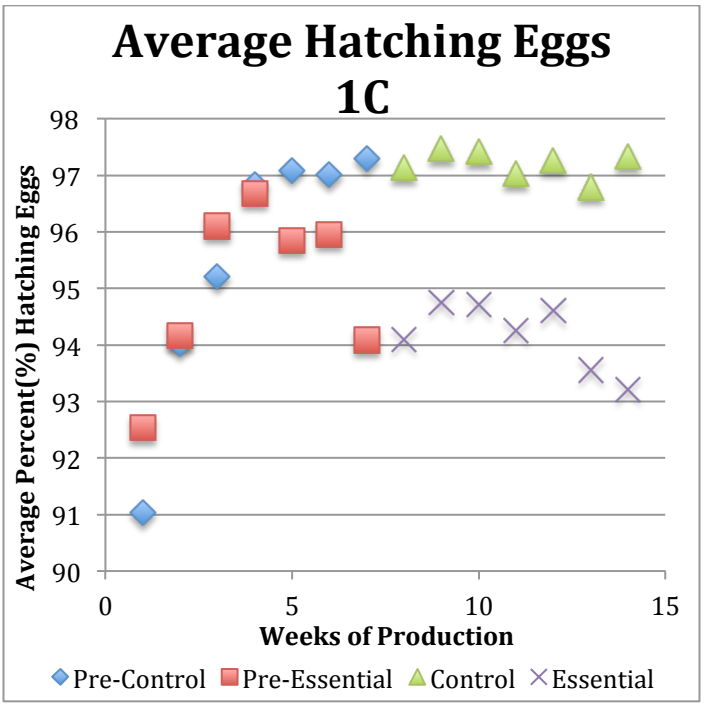

Figure 6. Average Hatching Eggs in Farm 1C

Necropsies.
An initial necropsy was done before the supplementation of Essential. In both Farms 1A and 1C, hemorrhages and signs of necrotic enteritis were evident in the intestine of the birds. After 6 days of Essential inclusion, a noticeable difference was seen in the behavior and litter quality. After 11 days of supplementation, another necropsy was done which showed no signs of necrotic enteritis.


Figure 7. Necropsy from Farm 1A before Essential


Figure 8. Necropsy from Farm 1C before Essential


Figure 9. Farm 1A after 11 days into trial


Figure 10. Farm 1C after 11 days into trial

Conclusion:
Farms 1A and 1C were both experiencing high mortalities due to NE, which was confirmed with necropsies. After 11 days of supplementation, necropsies showed no signs on NE and there was observed recovery of the birds on the farm. During the period of supplementation, the rate of cumulative depletion, at both farms and in males and females, showed to be better than the control, although the control farm did not experience NE.