

An evaluation of feed additives in withdrawal feed for vaccinated broiler chickens

NEW RESEARCH: BROILERS

Trial Number: DKR20101201



Introduction

During the withdrawal phase, poultry producers must carefully analyze feed additive programs in vaccinated birds. Late-cycling cocci can affect bird health, performance—and ultimately profitability. The following research was conducted to give producers accurate information on which to base decisions for vaccinated birds.

Objective

To better understand the response of commercial broilers to various feed additives during the withdrawal period when vaccinated for coccidiosis in the hatchery.

Length: 42 days

Timeframe: December 2010-January 2011

Design notes:

- Cobb 500 commercial broilers, vaccinated for coccidiosis in the hatchery
- Randomized complete block
- 48 pens, each allotted a total of 40 chicks
- All treatments represented in each block of 4 contiguous pens
- Birds mass weighed by pen at placement and at 14, 28 and 42 days
- Basal diets (coarse crumble) formulated based on Cobb 500 nutrient recommendations using local ingredients
- Live phase divided into starter, grower and withdrawal phases

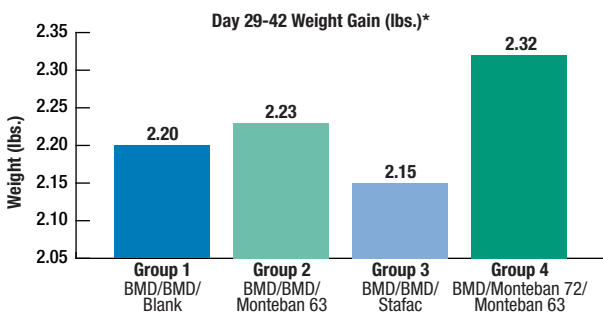
Treatment groups:

	Starter (0-14 days)	Grower (15-28 days)	Withdrawal (29-42 days)
Group 1	BMD® 50 g/ton	BMD 50 g/ton	Blank (no meds)
Group 2	BMD 50 g/ton	BMD 50 g/ton	Monteban® 63 g/ton
Group 3	BMD 50 g/ton	BMD 50 g/ton	Stafac® 20 g/ton
Group 4	BMD 50 g/ton	Monteban 72 g/ton	Monteban 63 g/ton

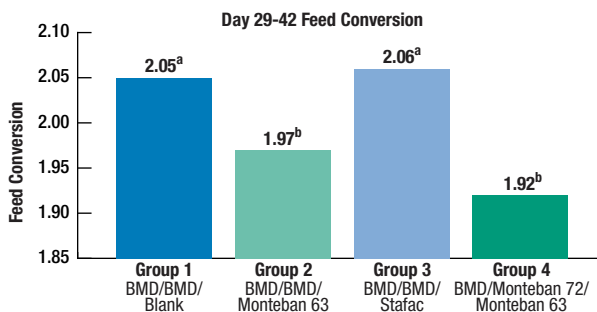
Prevention of late-cycling coccidiosis can help improve bird performance

Results:

Day 29-42

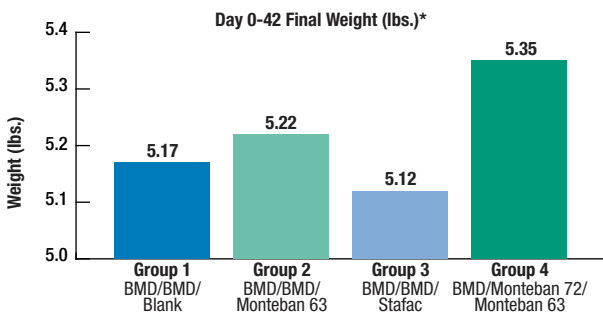


* Values are not statistically different.

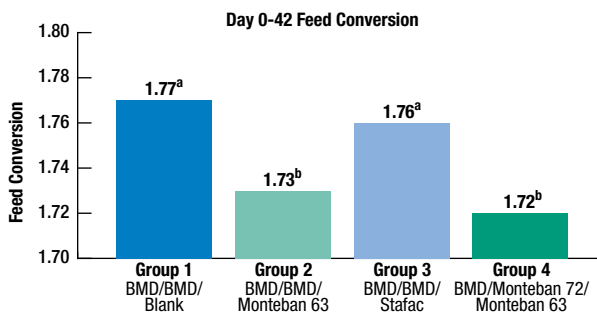


^{a,b} Values with different superscripts are statistically different. (P<0.05)

Day 0-42



* Values are not statistically different.



^{a,b} Values with different superscripts are statistically different. (P<0.05)

No significant treatment differences were observed at 14 and 28 days of age. At 42 days, a numerical difference emerged in both live weight and feed conversion. The difference for feed conversion was significant ($P \leq 0.02$), while the difference for live weight was not ($P \leq 0.13$).

Conclusions

By preventing late-cycling coccidiosis during the withdrawal phase (29-42 days) in broilers, Monteban demonstrated in this trial:

- Improved feed conversion of 5 points over life of flock ($p \leq 0.05$)
- Improved feed conversion of 8-13 points in the withdrawal period

Monteban directions for use:

- For the prevention of coccidiosis, feed Monteban at:
- 54-72 g/ton
 - Feed continuously as the sole ration
 - Requires a zero-day withdrawal (when fed according to the label)
- CAUTION: Ingestion of narasin by adult turkeys, horses or other equine species has been fatal. Do not feed to laying hens.**

The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions.

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Monteban® is a registered trademark for Elanco's brand of narasin.
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AI 11180 (05/11)

Elanco Animal Health

2500 Innovation Way
Greenfield, IN 46140



1-800-428-4441
www.elanco.com