

AFLATOXICOSIS IN POULTRY:

1- EFFICACY OF HYDRATED SODIUM CALCIUM ALUMINOSILICATE AND YEAST CELL WALL TO AMELIORATE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF AFLATOXIN ON BROILER PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

Hydrated Sodium Calcium Aluminosilicate (HSCAS) and Yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) cell wall (YCW) were evaluated for their ability to reduce the deleterious effects of aflatoxin (AFT) on broiler performance. They were incorporated singly or in combination into a diet containing total AFT 211.88 µg / kg feed. No significant changes were recorded in all tested parameters, body weight (BW), body weight gain (BWG), feed intake (FI) and feed conversion (FC) ratio during starter period. In growing period, treated groups showing significant elevation in some recorded parameter, that in contrast with each other or with control groups. In finisher periods, however no detectable pattern for changes was recorded, but the group which treated with HSCAS only showing significant depletion in both BWG and FI, while that treated with it in AFT- contaminated diet showing significant elevation. The same significant elevation was recorded in BW, BWG and FI for groups which treated with YCW, while liver weight of this groups was significantly decreased in relation to other groups. The highest mortality rate was recorded in group treated with AFT only, and that which treated with AFT and YCW. The highest level of aflatoxin residue in litter of broiler was recorded in litter of group which treated with HSCAS singly, while the lowest was in group treated with YCW only. The levels of micro-elements Al, As, Cd, Pd, Se, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn and macro-elements K, Na, Mg in broiler litter of different tested groups were also affected. The present study concluded that, no clear improvements in the tested parameters were recorded after the contaminated diets were incorporated with the tested dose of HSCAS and YCW, singly or in combination, during aflatoxicosis. Also, in part, focused the unwanted behavioral of adsorbents in animal production, and submitted that the using of this materials in animal feed must be restricted, because of its unknown undesired effects, as well as its indirect dangerous effect in livestock.

INTRODUCTION

Aflatoxins (AFT) constitute a group of heterocyclic metabolites synthesized mainly by *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus parasiticus* and *Aspergillus nomius*. At least 18 different AFT have been identified, including AFB₁, B₂, G₁, G₂, B_{2a}, G_{2a}, M₁, M₂, P₁, Q₁, aflatoxicol A and B, D₁, of which only the first 4 are found naturally; the others are metabolic products of animal or microbial systems or are produced spontaneously in response to environmental chemical products (Cole and Cox, 1981). Aflatoxins present in contaminated feed are rapidly absorbed in the small intestine, affecting mainly the liver, leading to metabolic disorders. Fat degeneration and proliferation of biliary ducts induce bloody changes generally seen as the increase in hepatic enzyme activity,

coagulopathies, and reduction in protein production (Fernandez *et al.*, 1995). Many production parameters can be affected by aflatoxin poisoning, such as BW gain, feed consumption, plasmatic proteins, cholesterol, and mortality rate (Lanza *et al.*, 1980; Giambrone *et al.* 1985; Quist *et al.*, 2000). Aflatoxin sensibility varies among species. A wide variation exists in species susceptibility to AFB1 hepatocarcinogenesis. Fish and poultry known to be extremely sensitive to AFB1, responded to doses as low as 15–30 µg/kg (Rawal *et al.* 2010). In birds, Turkey and Geese are the most sensitive to aflatoxins (Arafa *et al.*, 1981). Toxic effects of AFT commonly observed in animals include poor absorption of nutrients sometimes leading to death, reduced tissue integrity, lower growth rates and poor feed conversion, reduced immune response, reproductive problems in males and females, and increasing sensitivity to extreme temperatures (Leeson *et al.*, 1995; Davegowda and Murthy, 2005).

Aflatoxins result in economic losses to poultry industry from reductions in growth rate, hatchability, feed efficiency and immunity towards diseases (Richard *et al.*, 1986; Coulombe, 1993). According to a report by Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, USA, losses due to AFT to the United States poultry industry exceeded \$143 million annually (CAST, 1989). A recent study reported annual crop losses of \$932 million due to mycotoxin contamination and additional - 302 -losses of \$466 million in efforts to prevent or reduce contamination (CAST, 2003).

In the past 20 yr, prevalence of high range of aflatoxin (AFT), mainly B1, in some Egyptian food and feed stuffs are common (Badria, 1996; Selim *et al.*, 1996; El-Tahan *et al.*, 2000). In growing countries, control of aflatoxin often means balancing between a certain risk of starvation against an uncertain risk of cancer (Badria, 1996). When aflatoxin prevention fails, removal or destruction must be considered if the product is to be used for food or feed purposes (Park, 1995). At present, one of the more famous approaches to solve the problem of AFT incidence is the use of adsorbents. Many materials were used in this field, the most famous are Hydrated Sodium Calcium Aluminosilicate (HSCAS) and Yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) cell wall (YCW). Effect of both in poultry have been reported (Ledoux *et al.*, 1999; Stanley *et al.*, 2000; Zhang *et al.*, 2005). Major advantages of these adsorbents are that they are relatively inexpensive. It should be noted that most of these products haven't been approved for commercial use by FDA (Battacone *et al.*, 2009).

The objectives of this study were to evaluate the efficacy of using HSCAS and YCW singly or in combination to ameliorate aflatoxicosis in broiler performance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals:

Total number of 224 one-day old unsexed Ross chicks were obtained from a commercial hatchery and were randomly distributed among eight treated groups (each of 28 chicks), in a washed fumigated batteries.

Groups:

- Group 1 : control -v (fed on AFT free diet)
- Group 2 : control -v + HSCAS*
- Group 3 : control -v + YCW**
- Group 4 : control -v + HSCAS + YCW
- Group 5 : control +v (AFT*** contaminated diet)
- Group 6 : control +v + HSCAS
- Group 7 : control +v + YCW
- Group 8 : control +v + HSCAS + YCW

* **HSCAS** : Hydrated Sodium Calcium Aluminosilicate 100 % (origin - USA)
Registered in Ministry of Agriculture (No. : 1661 -26/8/2008) , and
given in a dose 2 kg/ ton feed.

** **YCW** : Yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) cell wall 98 % (origin - USA)
contains : Mannan - oligosaccharides 10 % Beta - Glucans 24 %
Registered in Ministry of Agriculture (No. : 9764 -18/9/2007) , under
commercial name ALPHAMUNE and given in a dose 0.5 kg/ ton feed.

*** **AFT** :(Aflatoxin) tested dose was($50B_1 + 18.85B_2 + 140.3 G_1 + 3G_2$) μg ,
give a total AFT 211.88 μg / kg feed.

Feed and water were provided *ad-libitum* . Feed was formulated in
Regional center for Food and Feed to be isonitrogenous , isocaloric and
aflatoxin-free . Light was provided 24 hrs daily through out the period(40
days). Temperature kept to the required during brooding period.

The chicks were weighed individually through the experiment and body
weight (BW) was recorded, and body weight gain (BWG) was calculated .
Feed intake (FI) was recorded throughout the periods on a group basis.
Feed intake and feed conversion (FC) ratio (unit feed / unit gain) were
calculated. Litter from each group was collected, weighed, and dried.

Aflatoxin production and assessment:

Aflatoxin production was carried out according to Davis *et al.*, (1966)
using liquid yeast medium and *Aspergillus Flavus* strain (NRRL 3145). The
media which contain detectable amount of aflatoxin was mixed well with the
basal diet to get the aflatoxin - contaminated diet.

Aflatoxin in liquid medium , diet , tissues and litter were determined
according to Roos *et al.*,(1997) and A.O.A.C (2005) using HPLC technique (
Agilent 1100 Series U.S.A. with column C18,Lichrospher 100 RP-18 ,5 μm x
25 cm).

Micro- and macro-elements assessment:

Assessment of micro-elements Al , As , Cd , Pd , Se , Cu , Fe ,Mn,
Zn and macro-elements k , Na ,Mg were determined in both breast and
thigh muscles, and liver tissues according to Agemian *et al.*, (1980) , using
ICP- OE Plasma , optima DV 2000.

Statistical analysis :

Statistical analysis was carried out according to Heath (1995) in one
way analysis of variance. Data represented as means \pm SD , for n = 3 .The
difference was considered significant only at P. < 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

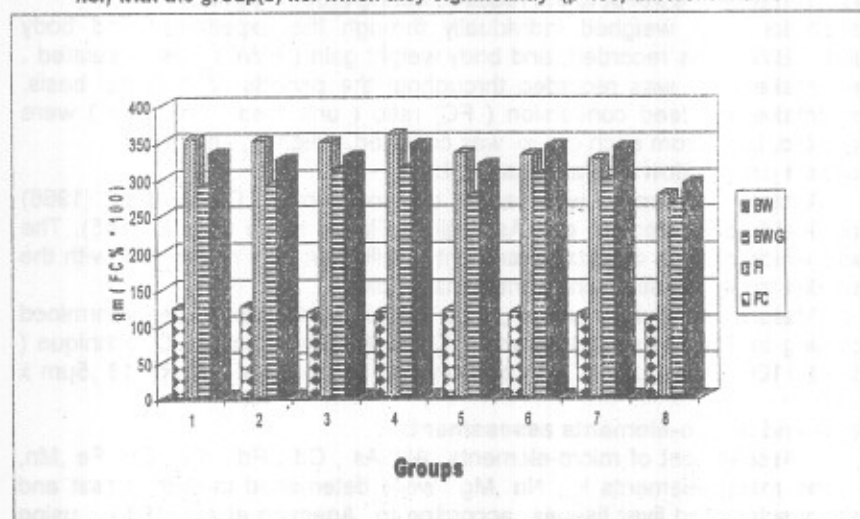
The effect of feeding aflatoxin contaminated diet singly or in combination with the detoxified tested materials, on broiler performance are illustrated in Tables (1- 4) and Figures(1- 4).

As it is evident from Table (1) and Figure (1), which represented the effect during starter period, no significant changes was recorded, except group 8 (control +v + HSCAS + YCW) which showing significant depression in all tested parameter in contrast with most of other groups.

Table(1) & Fig.(1) : Effect of Aflatoxin and tested materials on Broiler performance (starter period) of different groups

Groups	Performance parameter			
	BW	BWG	FI	FC
1	334.44 ± 15.03 ^a	287 ± 8.16	354 ± 12.77 ^{1,2}	1.223 ± .05 ^a
2	325.44 ± 21.77	289.67 ± 8.39	351.67 ± 7.64 ^a	1.247 ± .064 ^a
3	330 ± 26.45 ^a	310.33 ± 17.04 ^{3,3}	249.67 ± 8.96 ^a	1.17 ± .053
4	346.33 ± 14.84 ^a	313.33 ± 25.17 ^{3,3}	360 ± 10 ^{5,7,8}	1.173 ± .049
5	320 ± 20 ^a	274.33 ± 16.77 ^{3,4,6}	335 ± 15 ^a	1.183 ± 0.16
6	344.44 ± 13.88 ^{4,5,8}	304.33 ± 13.65 ^{5,5}	332 ± 19.16 ^{4,5}	1.173 ± .025
7	343.33 ± 25.17 ^a	296 ± 15.01 ^a	327.67 ± 25.52 ^{1,4,8}	1.143 ± .051
8	293 ± 11.26 ^{1,3,4,6,7}	263.33 ± 15.28 ^{3,4,5,7}	276.67 ± 15.28 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}	1.063 ± .031 ^{1,2}

Data expressed as mean±SD, means within the same column are labeled (superscript no.) with the group(s) no. which they significantly (p<.05) different with it

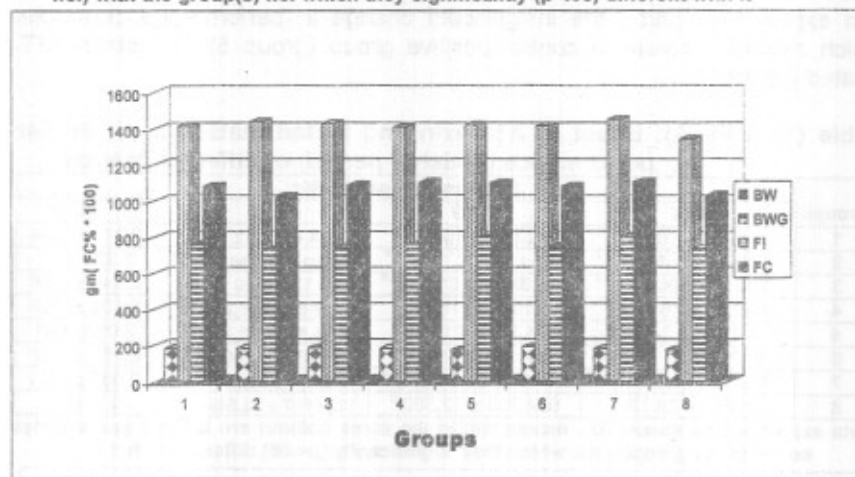


Growing period data were recorded in Table (2) and represented in Figure (2). Data recorded revealed no clear pattern of changes was recorded in this stage in all groups, however, treated groups (5,6,7,8) showing significant elevation in some recorded parameter, that in contrast with each other or with control groups. That elevation was very clear in group 7 in BWG and FI, that in contrast with major of the groups.

Table(2) & Fig.(2) : Effect of Aflatoxin and tested materials on Broiler performance (grower period) of different groups

Groups	Performance parameter			
	BW	BWG	FI	FC
1	1082.81 ± 30.24	757 ± 23.388 ^{5,7}	1413 ± 14.73 ^{7,8}	1.84 ± .095
2	1025.66 ± 57.9 ^{4,7}	730 ± 21.795 ^{5,7}	1436.667 ± 20.817 ^{4,8}	1.833 ± .049
3	1089 ± 34.83	744.66 ± 25.4 ^{5,7}	1423 ± 34.36 ^{4,8}	1.88 ± .026 ^{5,8}
4	1101.667 ± 44.82 ²	761.333 ± 11.02 ^{5,7}	1402.67 ± 15 ^{2,3,7,8}	1.833 ± .059
5	1099 ± 33.51	796.667 ± 33.511 ^{1,2,3,4,6,8}	1423.67 ± 15.2 ^{7,8}	1.75 ± .04 ^{7,8}
6	1081.444 ± 32.14	750.777 ± 32.14 ^{5,7}	1421.33 ± 13.55 ^{7,8}	1.91 .059 ^{5,7,8}
7	1107.11 ± 46.81 ^{2,8}	803.667 ± 20.13 ^{1,2,3,4,6,8}	1450.33 ± 13.33 ^{1,4,5,6,8}	1.81 ± .01 ⁶
8	1028.997 ± 24.44 ¹	735.373 ± 21.891 ^{5,7}	1335 ± 16.92 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}	1.76 ± .037 ^{4,8}

Data expressed as mean±SD , means within the same column are labeled (superscript no.) with the group(s) no. which they significantly (p<.05) different with it



In finisher period (Table 3 and Figure 3) , the unspecific changeable pattern was continued , but the most noticeable record was that, no significant change in FC was recorded among all groups . The group 2 which treated with HSCAS only showing significant depletion in both BWG and FI ratio , while that treated with it in AFT- contaminated diet showing significant elevation . The same significant elevation was recorded in groups 3,7 (which treated with YCW) in BW ,BWG and FI ratios .

Data calculated for entire period revealed the same pattern of changes as in finisher period. The groups 2 ,6 ,8 which treated with HSCAS singly or in-combination with YCW showing significant depletion in BW , BWG and FI ratios that in contrast with control groups. In group 7 , which treated with YCW , the previous ratios were significantly elevated .

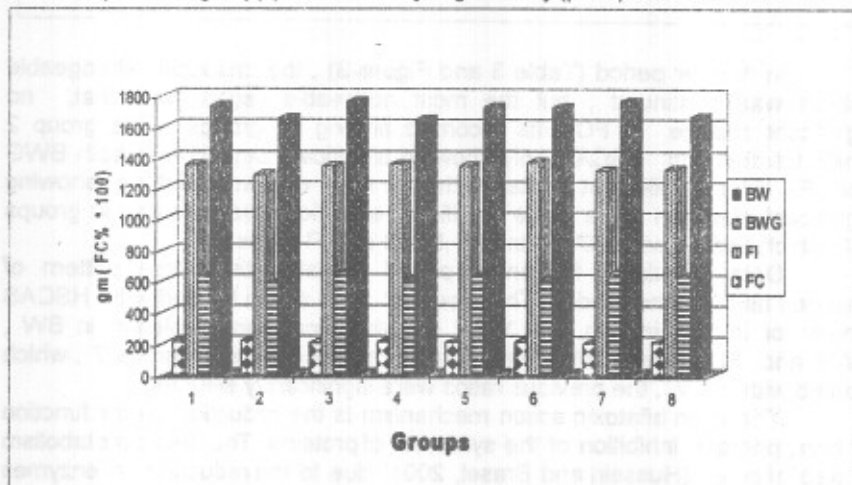
The main aflatoxin action mechanism is the reduction on the function of liver, primarily inhibition of the synthesis of proteins. The lipidic metabolism is also affected (Hussein and Brasel, 2001) due to the reduction on enzymes synthesis and activity, mainly in chronic exposures. In 1970 Joffe concluded that 6,650 ppb is the minimum aflatoxin dose that can significantly reduce the weight gain in poult during the first 21 days. Hamilton *et al.* (1972) found

that 250 ppb is the minimum concentration that can significantly affect BW gain in turkeys. AFB₁ in a dose 2500 ppb significantly decreased BW of 3 weeks old broiler chicks (Scheideler, 1993). Broiler chickens poisoned with 3,000 ppb of aflatoxins showed a reduction of 37% and 27% in BW when compared with the control group at 21 and 42 days old respectively (Giacomini *et al.*, 2006). In Growing Local Chickens received a basal diet contaminated with 1000 ppb AFB₁, high levels of AFB₁ - residues were detected in tissues and liver of it (Hassan, 2006). The same dose reduced BWG of Local Laying Hen (Ali *et al.*, 2006). In turkeys, Rauber *et al.* (2007) found that animals received 200 ppb of aflatoxins or more (500, and 1,000) had a significant lower weight gain. They added that turkey poults are 3 to 6 times more sensitive to aflatoxins than broilers. All the previous speculation can explain, in part, the insignificant change in performance parameter which recorded herein in control positive group (group 5) and other AFT-treated groups.

Table (3) & Fig(3): Effect of Aflatoxin and tested materials on Broiler performance (finisher period) of different groups

Groups	Performance parameter			
	BW	BWG	FI	FC
1	1741 ± 10.03	622.667 ± 19.66 ^{1,2}	1354.667 ± 12.77 ^{2,7,8}	2.117 ± .104
2	1656.333 ± 31.77 ^{3,7}	581 ± 10.15 ^{1,3,4,5,6,7,8}	1292.333 ± 10.785 ^{1,3,4,5,6,7,8}	2.23 ± .061
3	1766.667 ± 20.817 ^{4,5}	649.33 ± 11.015 ^{1,4,5,6}	1340 ± 10 ^{7,8}	2.046 ± .056
4	1652.33 ± 161.37 ^{3,7}	610 ± 8.718 ^{4,5,7}	1356.667 ± 15.257 ^{2,7,8}	2.136 ± .128
5	1733 ± 34.6	625.333 ± 21.939 ²	1345.667 ± 15.257 ^{2,8,7}	2.09 ± .081
6	1726.777 ± 15.42	611 ± 16.522 ^{2,3,7}	1371.667 ± 10.408 ^{2,3,5,7,8}	2.163 ± .148
7	1769.333 ± 43.143 ^{4,5}	647.513 ± 12.236 ^{2,4,5}	1319.333 ± 16.773 ^{1,2,4,5,6}	2.057 ± .151
8	1663 ± 28.58	624.333 ± 12.503 ²	1324.667 ± 12.585 ^{1,2,4,5}	2.1 ± .1

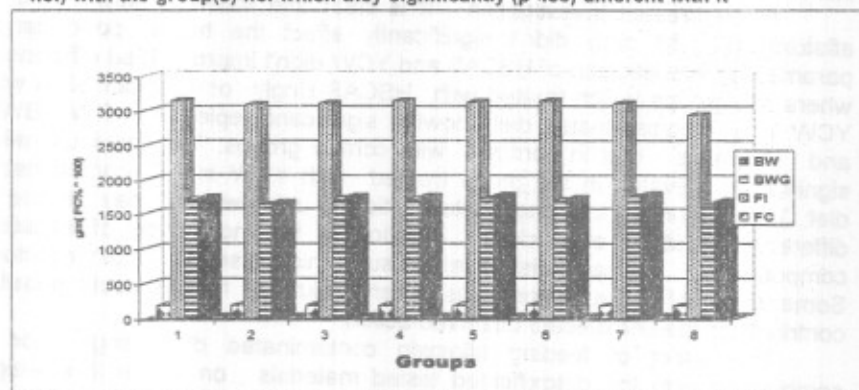
Data expressed as mean±SD, means within the same column are labeled (superscript no.) with the group(s) no. which they significantly (p<.05) different with it



Table(4) & Fig(4) : Effect of Aflatoxin and tested materials on Broiler performance (entire period) of different groups

Groups	Performance parameter			
	BW	BWG	FI	FC
1	1737.077 ± 15.49 ^{2,3,5,7,8}	1711.667 ± 16.07 ^{2,7,8}	3135.667 ± 30.92 ^{2,5}	1.84 ± .021 ⁷
2	1675 ± 25.9 ^{1,3,4,5,6,7}	1633.667 ± 14.041 ^{1,3,4,5,6,7}	3048.333 ± 25.044 ^{1,4,5,8}	1.86 ± .052 ⁷
3	1760 ± 14.83 ^{4,7,8}	1714.67 ± 13.05 ^{2,8,9}	3104.333 ± 19.36 ^{6,8}	1.826 ± .055
4	1752 ± 17.211 ^{4,5}	1708.333 ± 14.33 ^{2,3}	3142.667 ± 19.34 ^{2,9}	1.836 ± .032
5	1768 ± 15.56 ^{4,8}	1721.667 ± 13.522 ^{2,8,9}	3120.218 ± 18.301 ^{2,8}	1.84 ± .044
6	1726.883 ± 10.265 ^{2,3,7,8}	1688.041 ± 13.042 ^{2,3,7,8}	3143.443 ± 15.131 ^{3,8}	1.85 .056 ⁷
7	1784.667 ± 15.111 ^{1,2,3,8}	1745 ± 13.228 ^{2,4,6,8}	3100.11 ± 19.83 ⁸	1.77 ± .023 ^{1,2,8}
8	1628.997 ± 10.503 ⁷	1625.333 ± 21.961 ^{1,3,4,5,6,7}	2932 ± 27.7 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}	1.8 ± .05

Data expressed as mean±SD , means within the same column are labeled (superscript no.) with the group(s) no. which they significantly (p<.05) different with it



In the present study, the addition of both detoxifier materials to the contaminated diet induced some unexpected negative changes in broiler performance.

Hydrated Aluminosilicates of alkali and alkaline earth cations, having infinite, three-dimensional structure. they are further characterized by an ability to lose and gain water reversibly and to exchange constituent cations (Mumpton and Fishman, 1977). Bonding between AFT and Aluminosilicates appears to be in the furan rings. Other possible bonding is with the two oxygen in the coumarin ring of AFT and interlayer cations or their associated water molecules. Evidence of octahedral Fe in smectite and amorphous silica in the clays both indicate greater AFT adsorption potential. Other smectites with spectral absorption indicating predominantly Al in the octahedral positions adsorbed less AFB₁ (Tenorio Arvide *et al.*, 2008). The binding ability mainly appear to be pH-dependant (Ledoux *et al.*, 1999).

Saccharomyces cerevisiae, yeast cell wall (YCW), components have been used in animal feeding since the last decades (Hooge, 2004; Rosen, 2007). Their inclusion in broiler diets has resulted in improvements of animal productivity, which was attributed to physiological effects on intestinal digestive mucosa (Santin *et al.*, 2001; Zhang *et al.*, 2005; Baurhoo *et al.*, 2007). However, the mode of action of YCW products in broiler chicken diets is not well understood and the characteristics of YCW products have been poorly defined. Typically, commercial YCW are composed of 30 to 60%

polysaccharides (15 to 30% of β -1, 3/1, 6-glucan and 15 to 30% of mannan sugar polymers), 15 to 30% proteins, 5 to 20% lipids, and no more than 5% of chitin (Aguilar-Uscanga and François, 2003; Eurasyp, 2007). Most of the protein is linked to the mannanoligosaccharides (MOS) and is referred to as the mannoprotein complex. In the digestive tract of animals, MOS present in YCW could act as high-affinity legends, with the potential benefit of offering a competitive binding site for pathogenic bacteria mannose-specific type-1 fimbriae (Spring *et al.*, 2000). In lactating cows, Battacone *et al.*, (2009) cited that the addition of a yeast that was not specifically manufactured as a mycotoxin-sequestering agent did not reduce the transfer of AFM1 from feed into milk.

In the present investigation, it is clear that the low tested dose of aflatoxin (211.88 ppb) didn't significantly affect the tested performance parameters. The addition of HSCAS and YCW didn't improve feed efficiency, where the groups which treated with HSCAS singly or in-combination with YCW in AFT-contaminated diet showing significant depletion in BW, BWG and FI ratios that in contrast with control groups. The previous ratios significantly elevated in the group treated with YCW in AFT-contaminated diet. The reason for this unexpected action is unknown but may be due to difference in strain of chicken, duration of feeding, type of silicate, composition of the basal diet, levels of sub-clinical disease, or other factors. Some or all of these factors plus others unknown factors could possibly contribute to the unexpected observed action.

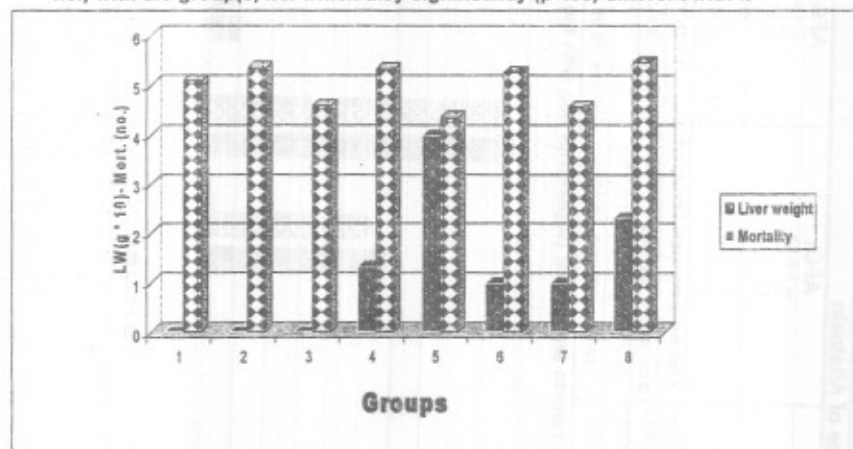
The effect of feeding aflatoxin contaminated diet, singly or in combination with the detoxified tested materials, on broiler liver weight and mortality rate of different groups are illustrated in Table (5) and Figure (5). Data recorded revealed that liver weights of groups 3(control -v + YCW), 5(control+ve), 7 (control +v + YCW) significantly decreased in relation to other remaining groups. Two of the previous groups (3,7) were treated with YCW (without and with AFT), while the remaining group is the group which treated with AFT only. The depletion rate was about 23%. Data recorded revealed also no mortality in the first three groups. On the other hand, the highest mortality rate was recorded in group 5 (control +ve) and group 8 which treated with AFT, HSCAS and YCW. The remaining recorded mortality rate were moderate.

A diet containing 400 mg/kg AFB1 severely affected body and relative liver weights in turkeys, while chickens showed no effect at this dietary concentration (Leeson *et al.*, 1995). Liver relative weight was significantly increased only in birds that received 1,000 ppb of aflatoxins (Rauber *et al.*, 2007). They also added that, mortality in their experiment was about 10.1%. However, treatments that showed higher mortality were those that received 200 (18.7%), 500 (8.3%), and 1,000 (37.5%) ppb of aflatoxins, and they concluded that, mortality index had a strong correlation with aflatoxin doses.

Table(5) & Fig.(5): Effect of Aflatoxin and tested materials on Broiler liver weight and mortality rate of different groups

Groups	Liver weight	Mortality
1	51.033 ± 3.139 ^{3,5,7}	0 ^{4,5,6,7,8}
2	53.667 ± 4.384 ^{3,5,7}	0 ^{4,5,6,7,8}
3	46 ± 4 ^{1,2,4,5,8}	0 ^{4,5,6,7,8}
4	53.4 ± 2.425 ^{3,5,7}	1.333 ± .57 ^{1,2,3,5,8}
5	43.633 ± 0.577 ^{1,2,4,6,8}	4 ± 1 ^{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}
6	52.667 ± 0.577 ^{3,5,7}	1 ± 0 ^{1,2,3,5,8}
7	45.667 ± 1.528 ^{1,2,4,6,8}	1 ± 0 ^{1,2,3,5,8}
8	54.633 ± 2.315 ^{3,5,7}	2.333 ± .58 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}

Data expressed as mean±SD , means within the same column are labeled (superscript no.) with the group(s) no. which they significantly (p<.05) different with it



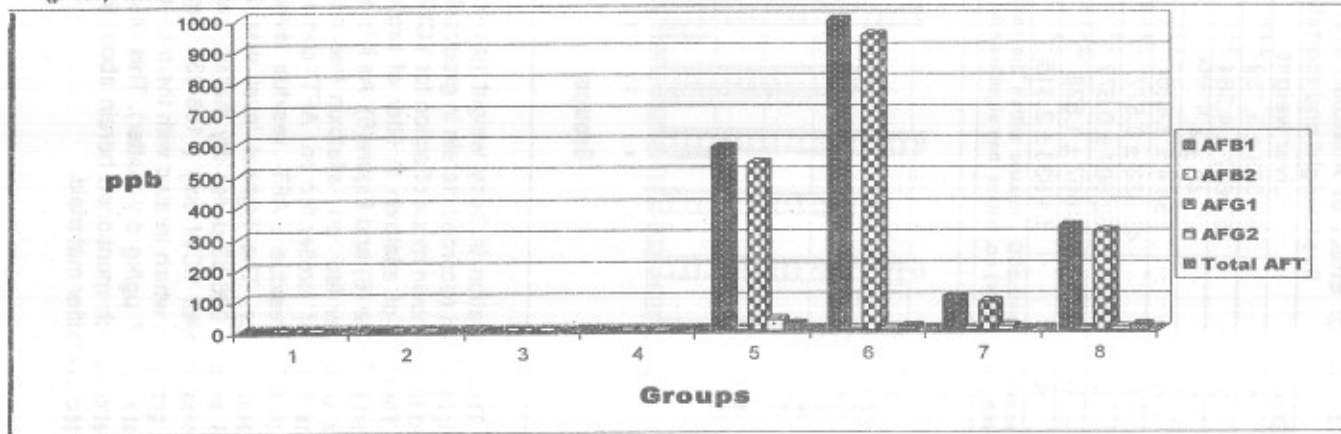
The elevation in body weight gain concomitant with decreased in liver weight which recorded herein in groups 3,7 which treated with YCW may regarded to unknown mode of action for YCW products in broiler chicken .

Residue of aflatoxin in litter of broiler of different tested groups is illustrated in Table (6) and Figure(6). As it is evident from data recorded that , the litter of broiler fed on aflatoxin free diet is free from aflatoxin residue, while the litter of broiler fed on AFT- contaminated diet containing variable levels of AFT- residue . AFT- residue levels in the previous groups were significantly differ. The highest level was in group 6 which treated with HSCAS singly (996.83 µg/kg dry matter) , while the lowest was in group 7 , which treated with YCW only (108.033 µg/kg dry matter). The residue in litter of group 7 , which treated with the mixture of both (HSCAS + YCW) was moderate (331.7 µg/kg dry matter). This result strongly confirm the previous speculation which mentioned herein about the nature and mode of action of the tested detoxifier materials.

Table (6) & Fig (6) : Residue of Aflatoxin in litter (µg/kg dry matter) of Broiler of different tested groups

Group	Type of Aflatoxin				Total AFT
	AFB ₁	AFB ₂	AFG ₁	AFG ₂	
1	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}
2	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}
3	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}
4	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,8}	0 ^{5,6,7,8}
5	24 ± 2 ^{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}	33.4 ± 2.946 ^{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}	536.85 ± 32.346 ^{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}	0 ^{5,8}	587.333 ± 32.578 ^{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}
6	13.033 ± 2.196 ^{1,2,3,4,5,7,8}	10.333 ± 2.517 ^{1,2,3,4,5}	948.853 ± 42.947 ^{1,2,3,4,5,7,8}	3.496 ± 906 ^{1,2,3,4,5,7,8}	996.833 ± 105.04 ^{1,2,3,4,5,7,8}
7	3.933 ± .493 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,8}	13.352 ± 2.426 ^{1,2,3,4,5}	89.267 ± 6.133 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,8}	0 ^{5,8}	108.033 ± 7.027 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,8}
8	18.733 ± 4.026 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}	10.167 ± 2.35 ^{1,2,3,4,5}	316.2 ± 22.193 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}	6.3 ± .608 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}	331.7 ± 28.446 ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}

Data expressed as mean±SD , means within the same column are labeled (superscript no.) with the group(s) no. which they significantly (p<.05) different with it



In an experiment, 25 Hy-Line W-36 hens, in their second production stage, 121 weeks old, were distributed in 3 groups placed in individual cages and 1 ration of 250 g of feed was given to each hen daily. Nine hens of the control group were fed with clean feed, without AFB₁; the other 2 experimental groups, with 8 hens each, were fed with 2 AFB₁ concentrations: 30 and 500 µg·kg⁻¹. In litter samples, there were significant differences for AFG₂ in the 500 µg·kg⁻¹ group. Poultry litter had traces of AFM₁, AFM₂, AFP₁, and AFL with no significant differences among treatments (Cortes *et al.*, 2010). They also added that, aflatoxin B₁ prevalence in litter samples can cause damages in livestock because this mycotoxin reduces the digestibility of ruminant feed up to 67%.

On the other hand, the residue of micro-elements Al, As, Cd, Pd, Se, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn and macro-elements K, Na, Mg in broiler litter of different tested groups were illustrated in Table (7) and Figure(7). As it is evident from data recorded that, Al levels increased significantly in litter of groups 6,7,8 which treated with AFT- treated, and both detoxifier materials, singly or in combination. Also, in litter of groups 6,8 which treated with HSCAS, significant high levels of Zn, K and Na were recorded. The addition of both detoxifier to feed, elevate level of Se in broiler litter.

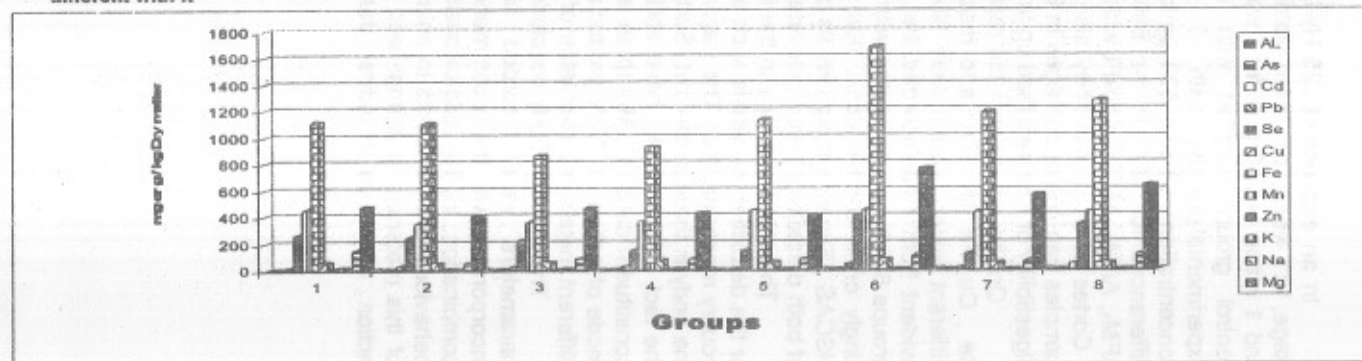
There is a lack of information available about the effect of AFT or the detoxifier materials such as HSCAS or YCW on the pattern of metal in poultry meat and litter. The major route of entry of most elements into and out of the body is through the diet (Surtipanti *et al.*, 2001). In the shadow of this, with the fact that HSCAS have ability to lose and gain water, and to exchange constituent cations (Mumpton and Fishman, 1977), beside the unknown mode of action of YCW products in broiler, the disturbance in the levels of different metals in broiler litter of different groups can be explained.

The present study concluded that, no clear improvements in the tested parameters were recorded after the contaminated diets were incorporated with the recommended dose of HSCAS and YCW, singly or in combination, during aflatoxicosis. It also, in part, focused the unwanted behavioral of adsorbents in animal production, and submitted that the using of this materials in animal feed must be restricted, because of its unknown action, as well as its indirect dangerous effect in livestock.

Table (7) & Fig (7) : Residue of some elements in Litter of Broiler of different tested groups

Groups	Type and unit of elements											
	Micro-elements (mg/kg Dry matter)									Macro-elements (g/kg Dry matter)		
	Al	As	Cd	Pb	Se	Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	K	Na	Mg
1	474.34 ^{1a} ±81.52	147.33 ^{2a} ±34.15	0.00 ±0	19.64 ^{3a} ±4.69	0.077 ^{4a} ±0.017	58.590 ±7.23	1111.45 ⁵ ±301.37	449.77 ^{6a} ±45.78	260.95 ^{7a} ±52.9	20.01 ^{8a} ±2.18	3.18 ^{9a} ±0.99	0.00 ±0
2	406.17 ^{1a} ±51.03	54.03 ^{2a} ±12.15	0.00 ±0	12.99 ^{3a} ±3.00	0.109 ^{4a} ±0.025	56.100 ±10.36	1103.67 ⁵ ±161.22	349.07 ^{6a} ±42.73	248.2 ^{7a} ±46.48	34.4 ^{8a} ±3.34	5.13 ^{9a} ±0.78	0.00 ±0
3	469.64 ^{1a} ±79.23	86.74 ¹ ±14.50	0.0 ±0	9.43 ^{3a} ±2.46	0.219 ^{4a} ±0.057	64.750 ±16.47	863.45 ⁵ ±158.03	359.37 ^{6a} ±47.61	225.59 ^{7a} ±50.45	26.67 ^{8a} ±5.52	3.27 ^{9a} ±0.43	0.00 ±0
4	431.91 ^{1a} ±62.56	81.66 ^{1a} ±11.06	0.0 ±0	10.06 ^{3a} ±1.9	0.341 ^{4a} ±0.052	73.620 ±12.58	928.33 ⁵ ±215.13	364.17 ^{6a} ±48.17	149.03 ^{7a} ±30.46	30.14 ^{8a} ±3.49	3.87 ^{9a} ±0.99	0.00 ±0
5	410.35 ^{1a} ±52.52	83.01 ^{1a} ±8.20	0.0 ±0	4.54 ^{3a} ±1.5	0.475 ^{4a} ±0.100	59.250 ±11.87	1127.67 ⁵ ±283.87	446.3 ^{6a} ±44.11	146.83 ^{7a} ±32.04	13.46 ^{8a} ±2.30	3.54 ^{9a} ±0.48	0.00 ±0
6	764.12 ^{1a} ±107.18	107.6 ^{2a} ±25.4	0.0 ±0	5.46 ^{3a} ±1.38	0.051 ^{4a} ±0.06	77.35 ^{5a} ±9.79	1683.33 ^{6a} ±348.19	450.87 ^{7a} ±39.89	405.36 ^{8a} ±49.29	44.96 ^{9a} ±5.86	5.35 ^{10a} ±0.31	0.00 ±0
7	570.00 ^{2a} ±108.17	67.16 ^{1a} ±11.76	0.0 ±0	3.27 ^{3a} ±0.78	0.073 ^{4a} ±0.026	54.57 ⁵ ±16.75	1186.75 ⁵ ±280.2	434.97 ² ±50.85	125.63 ^{7a} ±23.17	20.73 ^{8a} ±4.53	3.97 ⁹ ±0.57	0.00 ±0
8	643.33 ^{1a} ±136.14	121.73 ^{2a} ±36.17	0.0 ±0	3.1 ^{3a} ±0.72	0.11 ^{4a} ±0.021	53.00 ⁵ ±15.41	1274.440 ±355.57	437.63 ² ±46.61	345.27 ^{7a} ±41.27	44.59 ^{8a} ±5.06	4.190 ±0.67	0.00 ±0

Data expressed as mean±SD, means within the same column are labeled (superscript no.) with the group(s) no. which they significantly ($p < 0.05$) different with it



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التسمم الأفلاتوكسينى فى الدجاج:

١ - فعالية سليكات الألومنيوم وجدر خلايا الخميرة فى الحد من التأثيرات السمية للأفلاتوكسينات على الأداء الإنتاجى لدجاج التسمين
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سليكات الألومنيوم و جدر خلايا الخميرة قِيمَتَا لمعرفة مقدرتهما على الحد من التأثيرات الضارة للأفلاتوكسين فى علائق التسمين .أدخلنا منفردان أو مجتمعان إلى عليقة ملوثة بسـ ٢١١,٨٨ ميكروجرام أفلاتوكسين / كجم عليقة . أثناء مرحلة البادى لم يكن هناك أى تغير معنى فى جميع العناصر المختبرة للأداء الإنتاجى و هى وزن الجسم والوزن المكتسب و الغذاء المأكول ومعدل التحويل الغذائى . فى مرحلة النامى لوحظ ارتفاع معنى فى بعض العناصر المختبرة وذلك فى المجموعات التى عُولمت بالأفلاتوكسين . ذلك بالمقارنة بالمجموعات القياسية أو بمقارنتهم ببعضهم . فى مرحلة الناهى ، وبالرغم من عدم وجود شكل ثابت للتغير ، فبان المجموعة التى عولمت بسليكات الألومنيوم فقط لوحظ بها إنخفاض معنى فى وزن الجسم المكتسب و كذلك معدل الغذاء المأكول ، أما المجموعة التى عولمت به فى العليقة الملوثة بالأفلاتوكسين فقد أظهرت زيادة معنوية ، وقد لوحظت نفس الزيادة أيضا فى المجموعات التى عولمت بجدر خلايا الخميرة بينما إنخفض و زن الكبد و ذلك بالمقارنة بالمجموعات الأخرى . سجل أعلى معدل للوفيات فى المجموعة التى عُولمت بالأفلاتوكسين منفرداً ، تلاها المجموعة التى عُولمت بالأفلاتوكسين مع جدر خلايا الخميرة . أعلى معدل لمتبقيات الأفلاتوكسين بالزرق سجل فى المجموعة التى عُولمت بالأفلاتوكسين مع سليكات الألومنيوم ، وأقلهم بالمجموعة التى عُولمت بالأفلاتوكسين مع جدر خلايا الخميرة . أما بالنسبة لمستوى العناصر الصغرى كالألومنيوم و الخارصين و الكاديوم و الرصاص و السيلينيوم و النحاس و الحديد و المنجنيز و الزنك و العناصر الكبرى كالپوتاسيوم و الصوديوم و الماغنسيوم بالزرق فقد تأثر فى كل المجموعات . خلصت هذه الدراسة إلى أنه لم يسجل تحسن واضح فى العناصر المختبرة بعد معاملة العليقة الملوثة بالأفلاتوكسين بالجرعة الموصى بها من سليكات الألومنيوم و جدر خلايا الخميرة منفردين أو مجتمعين ، وأيضاً أُلقت الضوء على بعض التأثيرات الغير مرغوب فيها للمواد التى لها خاصية الإدمصاص ، وأوضحت أنه يجب الحد من استخدام هذه المواد فى علائق الحيوان وذلك لتأثيراتها الغير معروفة والغير مرغوب و أيضاً للتأثير الضار غير المباشر على حيوانات المزرعة .

قام بتحكيم البحث

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