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# Effect of chitosan supplementation on productive and physiological performance in rabbits

By

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#### ABSTRACT

This experiment was designed to study the effects of chitosan supplementation (as natural feed additives) on some productive characteristics of growing rabbits and reproductive and physiological performance of adult New Zealand White rabbits (NZW). Sixty-four NZW rabbits at 5-weeks old (24 males and 40 females) were used in this study. Animals were individually weighed and randomly divided into four equal experimental groups (16 rabbits each, 6 males and 10 females). The 1<sup>st</sup> group was served as a control group, which was fed only on a basal diet. The other three experimental groups were fed a basal diet supplemented with three levels of chitosan: 0.2, 0.4, or 0.6 g chitosan /kg diet, respectively. All animals used in the growth experiment, which extended up to 8 weeks. After finishing the growth experiment, three males and five females from each group were kept to complete the reproductive experiment, which continued up to 3 parities. Results of this study revealed that, there were significant differences among treatment groups in most studied traits. Growing rabbits fed chitosan at level 0.2 g /kg diet had significantly increased final body weight, weight gain and improved feed conversion ratio compared with other treatments. Also, animals received chitosan at level 0.4 g had significantly higher total protein than those recorded in control and at level 0.6 groups. Likewise, the highest levels of glucose and HDL (P≤0.05) were detected in animals received chitosan at level 0.2g /kg diet compared with control and other treated groups. Bucks fed chitosan at levels 0.2, and 0.4 g/kg diet had significantly earlier time of sexual libido and higher whole and net ejaculate volume, sperm concentration and total motile sperm /ejaculate than those recorded in other groups. Also, receptivity percent, conception rate and kindling interval were significantly improved in females fed chitosan at levels 0.2 and 0.4 g/kg diet compared with other groups. Moreover, economic efficiency was increased, and relative profit was improved in all chitosan groups especially at level 0.2g/kg diet compared with control group. It could be concluded that, using chitosan at level 0.2 g/kg diet increased significantly growth performance, reproductive efficiency, and economic efficiency of NZW rabbits.

Key words: Rabbit, chitosan, growth performance, semen quality, reproductive efficiency.

#### LIST OF CONTENTS

#### CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURES	3
2.1. Chitosan structure	3
2.2. Chemical structure of chitin and chitosan	3
2.3. Preparation of chitin and chitosan	5
2.4. Biological properties	6
2.5. Chitosan as an antimicrobial	8
2.6. Chitosan is a potential alternative to the antibiotics	9
2.7. Effect of chitosan on growth performance	11
2.8. Effect of chitosan on physiological parameters	13
2.9. Effect of chitosan on immune system	14
2.10. Effect of chitosan on reproductive performance	16
CHAPTER 3: MATERIALS AND METHODS	19
3.1. Animals and management	19
3.2. Experimental design	21
3.3. Management.	22
3.3.1. Growing experiment	22
3.3.1.1. Live body weight and body weight gain.	22
3.3.1.2. Feed consumption.	22
3.3.1.3. Feed conversion ratio.	22
3.3.2. Mortality rate.	22
3.3.3. Slaughter traits.	23
3.3.4. Blood sampling.	23
3.3.5. Histological parameters.	24
3.3.6. Economic efficiency.	24
<b>3.4. Reproductive experiment.</b>	24

3.4.1. Parameters on bucks.	24
3.4.2. Estimation of libido.	25
3.4.3. Semen examination.	25
3.4.3.1. Gross examination.	25
3.4.3.2. Microscopical examinations.	25
3.5. Parameters on does.	26
3.5.1. Sexual receptivity.	26
3.5.2. Receptivity time of doe at mating	26
3.5.3. Conception rate.	26
3.5.4. Gestation period.	27
3.5.5. Kindling intervals.	27
3.5.6. Weekly milk yield.	27
3.5.7. Behavioral activities traits.	27
<b>3.5.8.</b> Parameters on offspring	27
<b>3.5.8.1.</b> Litter size	27
3.5.8.2. Litter weight.	28
3.5.8.3. Average kid weight.	28
3.5.8.4. Total mortality rate.	28
3.6. Statistical analyses.	28
CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	29
4.1. Growth performance traits in growing rabbits.	29
4.1.2. Carcass traits.	36
4.1.3. Hematological parameters in growing rabbits.	38
4.1.4. Blood biochemical traits in growing rabbits.	39
4.1.5. Economic efficiency.	45
4.2. Reproductive performance traits.	47
4.2.1. Sexual libido and semen quality traits in bucks.	47
4.2.2. Reproductive performance in does	54
4.2.2.1. Receptivity, conception rate, gestation period, and kindling	E A
interval	54
4.2.2.2. Milk yield	60

4.2.2.3 Offspring parameters.	61
4.3. Behavioral activities traits.	62
4.4. Mortality rates.	70
4.5. Correlation coefficients among some productive, reproductive, and physiological traits in NZW rabbits.	71
CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	80
CHAPTER 6: REFERENCES	84
CHAPTER 7: ARABIC SUMMARY	

## LIST OF TABLES

ble No.	Description	Page No.
1	Ingredients and calculated chemical composition of the basal diet	20
2	Averages of ambient temperature (AT, °C), relative humidity (RH, %) and temperature-humidity index (THI) in the rabbitry	
2	during the experimental periods.	21
3	Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on the performance of growing rabbits (Means $\pm$ SE).	32
4	Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on carcass traits in growing rabbits (Means ± SE).	37
5	Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on	• •
6	hematological parameters in growing rabbits (Means ± SE) Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on	39
	blood biochemical parameters in growing rabbits (Means $\pm$ SE)	42
7	Input/output analysis and economic efficiency of experimental	
8	groups Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on sexual libido and semen quality traits in NZW rabbit bucks (Means	46
	± SE).	50
9	Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on	
10	reproductive performance in NZW rabbit does (Mean ± SE) Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on	56
10	average weekly milk yield (g /day/doe, Means ± SE).	61
11	Effects of dietary chitosan oligosaccharides supplementation on	<b>UI</b>
	productive performance of NZW rabbits (Mean ± S.E)	62
12	Basic and sexual behavioral activities (%) in NZW rabbits as	
	affected by chitosan treatments (Mean ± SE).	66
13	Mortality rate of kids and does of NZW rabbits as affected by treatments (Mean ± SE).	71
14	Correlation coefficients among some productive and physiological	
15	traits in NZW growing rabbits.	72
15	Correlation coefficients among some productive and reproductive traits in NZW rabbit does.	73
16	Correlation coefficients among semen quality and sexual behavior traits in NZW rabbits.	50
	traits in NZW rabbits.	73

## LIST OF FIGURES

Fig No.	Description	Page No.
1	Chemical structure of cellulose polymer.	4
2	Structural relationships between chitin and chitosan.	5
3	Preparation of chitosan from chitin.	6
4	Changes' percent in final body weight of growing rabbits between	
5	control and chitosan treatment groups Changes' percent in body weight gain of growing rabbits between	33
6	control and chitosan treatment groupsChanges' percent in feed conversion ratio of growing rabbits	33
	between control and chitosan treatment groups.	34
7	Changes' percent in abdominal fat weight (g) of growing rabbits	
0	between control and chitosan treatment groups.	38
8	Changes' percent in serum triglyceride level between control and	42
9	chitosan treatment groups Changes' percent in serum HDL level between control and	43
,	chitosan treatment groups.	43
10	Changes' percent in serum total protein level between control and	
	chitosan treatment groups.	44
11	Changes' percent in serum glucose level of growing rabbits between	
	control and chitosan treatment groups	44
12	Changes' percent of relative profit between control and chitosan	
10	treatment groups.	46
13	Changes' percent of sexual libido of bucks between control and	51
14	chitosan treatment groups	51
14	control and chitosan treatment groups.	51
15	Changes' percent of sperm motility between control and chitosan	
	treatment groups.	52
16	Changes' percent of sperm concentration between control and	
	chitosan treatment groups.	52
17	Changes' percent time of receptivity of does (sec) between control	
10	and chitosan treatment groups	57
18	Changes' percent of receptivity rate of does between control and chitosan treatment groups.	57
19	Changes' percent of conception rate of does between control and	51
	chitosan treatment groups.	58
20	Changes' percent of kindling interval between control and chitosan	30
-0	treatment groups.	58

21	Changes' percent in the time of standing of bucks between control and chitosan treatment groups.	67
<b></b> 22		07
22	Changes' percent in the time of walking of bucks between control	C
<b>1</b> 2	and chitosan treatment groups	67
23	Changes' percent in the time of sitting of bucks between control and	
24	chitosan treatment groups.	68
24	Changes' percent in the time of the first actual mating between	
<b>2 -</b>	control and chitosan treatment groups.	68
25	Changes' percent in the number of male mounting female between	
• -	control and chitosan treatment groups.	69
26	Changes' percent in the frequency of actual mating between control	
	and chitosan treatment groups.	69
27	Correlation coefficient between chitosan treatments and final body	
	weight of NZW growing rabbits.	74
28	Correlation coefficient between chitosan treatments and empty	
	carcass weight of NZW growing rabbits.	74
29	Correlation coefficient between chitosan treatments and feed	
	conversion ratio of NZW growing rabbits.	75
30	Correlation between final body weight and giblet weight of NZW	
	growing rabbits.	75
31	Correlation coefficient between chitosan treatments and receptivity	
	in NZW rabbit does.	76
32	Correlation coefficient between chitosan treatments and receptivity	
	time in NZW rabbit does.	76
33	Correlation coefficient between average kid weight at weaning and	
	average milk yield in NZW rabbit does.	73
34	Correlation coefficient between initial sperm motility and time of	1
34	the first mounting of male to female in NZW rabbits.	73
35	Correlation coefficient between initial sperm motility and time of	1
35		78
26	actual mating in NZW rabbits.	/ 6
36	Correlation coefficient between total motile sperm / ejaculate and	
25	time of actual mating in NZW rabbits.	78
37	Correlation coefficient between time of the first mounting of male	
	to female and time of actual mating in NZW rabbits	79
38	Correlation coefficient between time of actual mating and libido in	
	NZW rabbits	79

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate No.	Description	Page No.
1	Histological evolution of small intestine in growing rabbits as affected by different chitosan treatments.	35
2	Histological evolution of testes after 8 weeks from treatments as affected by different chitosan treatments.	53
3	Histological evolution of ovaries of growing rabbits as affected by different chitosan treatments.	59