

COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF SALINOMYCIN SODIUM WITH HERBAL PRODUCT (ACOX) AS A FEED ADDITIVE ANTI-COCCIDIAL IN BROILERS

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Poultry meat consumption has increased all over the world of all meat consumption according to FAO. Coccidian among major parasites of poultry causes heavy economic losses. Synthetic feed additive anti-coccidials are being mix in feed for prevention and control but they have comparatively little shelf life and elevated price as well as prolong utilization is developing resistance in poultry for these chemical feed additives. It is very important that substitute inexpensive way to be searched out for safe as well as low cost coccidiostats. The present research trial was conducted to highlight the prophylactic efficacy of herb Acox. The research was conducted to compare the anticoccidial efficacy of ionophores- Salinomycin and an herbal product-Acox. Broiler chicks were reared. The chicks were then at random subjected into eight groups viz; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Group C was (salinomycin 12%) Kokcisan treated group. Group D, E, F, G and H were treated with five levels of Acox viz Acox1, Acox2, Acox3, Acox4 and Acox5 respectively. These levels were formulated according to the active ingredient level. Group-A was non-infected non-medicated. Group-B was given infection dose but non-medicated. All the groups except that of group-A were given challenge dose of infection of coccidiosis on 22nd day of experiment. The oocyte count was done on 5th, 6th and 7th day post infection. The feed consumption rate and average weight gain were recorded weekly. Record of mortality was maintained and postmortem of dead birds were also performed. After collection whole data was statistically analyzed using one way analysis of variance and least significant difference (LSD) test to detect the difference between treatments means. It was concluded that Acox3 ingredient level 150g/ton of feed had outstanding activity in with respect to weight gain, oocyst count, reduction in mortality with respect to all other levels of Acox and also especially to Kokcisan (salinomycin sodium 12%), while Kokcisan (salinomycin 12%) showed mortality and high oocyte count. Acox1 and Acox2 were also not as significant as anticoccidial. The results of this study will help to feed millers in choosing best and economical feed additive anticoccidial.

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