



How to boost pullet rearing phase with bioactives ?

PANCOSMA SA - BIOACTIVES DEPARTMENT discusses that standardized phyto-molecules can act as an immunomodulator to improve pullets response to vaccinations and growth performance.

The 18 week challenges of pullet rearing

Modern layers are able to achieve extremely high performances. For instance, they are capable of producing 366 eggs at 80 weeks and 437 eggs at 95 weeks with an average egg size of 63.1g. To reach this level of performance, one key to success is to achieve a successful 18-week pullet rearing period.

For their first 18 weeks of life, pullets are raised in a facility under environmentally and nutritionally controlled conditions. The objective

is to achieve the specific physiological development required to start laying. Amongst the objectives, attaining pullet body weight objectives at 3, 6, 12 and 18 weeks are critical. For instance, it is established that higher performing flocks of layers have higher 18 week body weight relative to lower performing ones.

The young layer's immune system is also maturing during this phase and vaccination plays an important role. In fact, certain diseases are too

widespread or difficult to eradicate and require a routine vaccination program. The role of the vaccine is to prevent a specific disease by triggering the immune system to produce antibodies that will then combat the pathogen. An example of a vaccination program is illustrated in Table 1.

From a growth point of view, these numerous and successive vaccinations are an additional challenge. In fact, when a pullet undergoes stress, its feed intake is often affected and in the case of vaccination, it can be depressed by up to 25%.

In addition, a frequently forgotten aspect is the metabolic cost of immunity. When a pullet is vaccinated, both the acquired (antibody production) and the innate immune systems (inflammatory response) are stimulated and nutrients (energy and amino acids) are required.

Inflammation being the costliest in nutritional resources, it is important to limit its over activation following vaccination to avoid drop of performance.

Table 1: Example of a commercial vaccination program for layer pullets.

Age (days)	Age (week)	Vaccine
1	1	Marek
14	2	ND ¹ , IB ² and IBD ³
21	3	ND, IB and IBD
35	5	ND and IB
56	8	ND and IB
70	10	ND, IB, encephalomyelitis, fowlpox, laryngotracheitis and MG ⁴
84	12	encephalomyelitis, fowlpox, laryngotracheitis, ND and IB
98	14	MG, ND and IB
112	16	ND and IB
126	18	ND and IB

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¹:ND: Newcastle disease; ²:IB: infectious bronchitis; ³:IBD: infectious bursal diseases; ⁴:MG: *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*

To ensure that a pullet reaches body weight objectives, different strategies are possible:

- 1) Increase nutrient density in the diet at an early stage
- 2) Improve feed particle size: particles within 1 - 3 mm with a minimum amount of fines

- 3) Improve pullet vaccination response

The two first strategies are focused on the nutritional and physical form of the feed. The third strategy is focused on the animal itself. It targets key metabolisms to limit growth impairment while improving the

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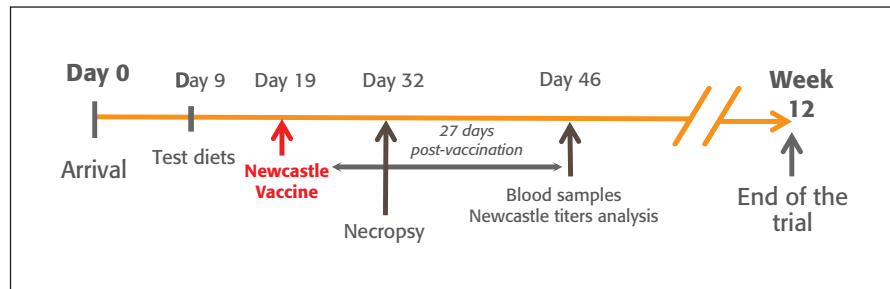
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Figure 1: Trail timeframe.

◀ production of antibodies.

Are phyto-molecules suitable tools?

Different published studies concerning various animal species have highlighted the interest of supplementing low dose phytonutrients to modulate animal immune systems. Amongst the identified micro-ingredients, two of them have confirmed their efficiency and a positive synergy has been demonstrated when they are used in combination.

The first, curcuminoids (contained in turmeric oleoresin) have been used for centuries in Indian and Chinese medicine. It improves and speeds up the antigens recognition by the host and therefore enhances production of antibodies.

The second, capsaicinoids (contained in chilli pepper oleoresin) are known to exert a strong anti-inflammatory activity. This ingredient has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to limit both local and global inflammatory response.

Being irritants and difficult to handle, these two ingredients have to be micro-encapsulated with an adequate matrix in order to create an

additive that can be used in animal feeds.

The interest of the addition of such additives made of both turmeric and chilli pepper oleoresins (Xtract Nature) in feed and as a supplement to a vaccination program, was first evaluated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Parasitic Diseases Laboratory in 2011 for broilers. Results have demonstrated a boosting effect of the cocci-vaccination and an increase in the pool of antibodies produced.

Can it be used in layer pullets to improve vaccine response?

In a recent trial performed in southeast Asia, the efficacy of Xtract Nature has been tested in Newcastle disease vaccinated pullets. This trial lasted 12 weeks and the objective was to confirm the efficiency of the additive.

Two houses were selected in a commercial farm with 5,000 Dekalb white pullets/house. From day 9 onward, they received the same commercial diet, Xtract Nature at 100 g/tonne being the only difference between the two groups.

According to the farm vaccination program, all pullets were vaccinated against Newcastle Disease (ND) at 19

days of age. At day 32, three pullets per treatment were necropsied and at day 46 (27 days post-vaccination), the blood of 20 pullets per treatment was sampled and analysed by ELISA for Newcastle antibody titers (Figure 1).

Necropsy results

Signs of inflammation were identified in the trachea of the pullets from the control group at day 32. This inflammation (red arrow) is most probably due to a response of the innate immune system to the vaccine. Pullet receiving Xtract Nature revealed lower inflammation status (Figure 2).

Antibodies titers response following vaccination

Serum ELISA analysis for Newcastle antibody titers revealed that pullets supplemented with Xtract Nature had numerically marked increase of Newcastle titers (11,712 vs. 7,282) together with a lower coefficient of variation (55% vs. 71%) compared to the control. In other words, pullets receiving Xtract Nature had higher protective levels and a more uniform flock protection against Newcastle disease (Figure 2 and Table 2).

Final growth performance

Pullet body weight was measured at the end of the trial (12 weeks of age). Pullets having taken Xtract Nature had numerically higher body weight (945.4 g/pullet) than pullets of the negative control (914.4 g/pullet). When fed with Xtract Nature, pullets achieved 98.8% of their growth potential, in comparison to the application of the control diet, with 95.5% of their potential. The growth potential was calculated according to breed standard.

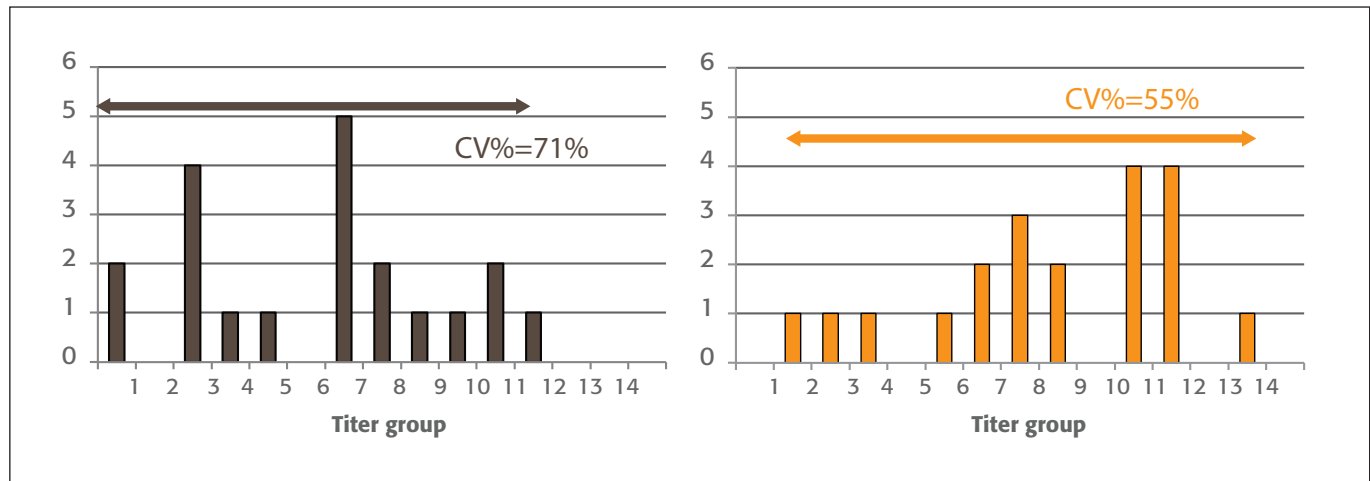
Conclusion

During pullet rearing, two main objectives have to be achieved: reaching the target body weight at 3, 6, 12 and 18 weeks, and preparing the future immune system

Stressful events may occur during this critical 18 week phase. The intense vaccination program is one example. In this context, a standardized phyto-molecule additive (Xtract Nature) has demonstrated an ability to modulate the animal's immune system. It enables the pullet to better cope with vaccination, such

Figure 2: Trachea of pullets fed control diet (left) and diet containing Xtract Nature (right).

Figure 2: ELISA tests of pullet serum feed negative control diet (left) and Xtract Nature (right).



as the reduction of inflammation and improvement of antibody response. Overall it leads to better pullet flock protection and better growth performance. *Ap*

*Jennifer Maurin (jennifer.maurin@pancosma.com) is Business Development Manager for Bioactives at Pancosma SA. References are available on demand.

Table 2: Newcastle antibody titers in the serum of pullets fed different diets.

	Negative control	Xtract Nature	Variation (%)
Mean titer	7,282	11,712	+ 60.8%
Coefficient of Variation (CV%)	71%	55%	- 16%
Titer range of reference ¹	7,000 - 13,000		

¹: Both groups were within the "titer range of reference" provided by the laboratory

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