EFFECT OF NANOSILVER ON BROILER PERFORMANCE

By

ABDELRAHEEM ABDOU ABDEL-BASET REHAN

B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (General Agriculture Production), Fac. Agric., South Valley Univ., 2004

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the effect of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) on broiler growth performance, carcass traits, blood constitutes, histological studies and ceca counts of E coli and lactobacillus. Silver nanoparticles were prepared by the reduction of silver nitrate (AgNO3) with dilute aqueous solutions containing Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) which was used as a dispersing agent, and Hydrazine which acts as a reducing as well as adsorbing agent in the preparation of roughly spherical and non-agglomerated silver nanoparticles. Characterization is performed using a variety of different techniques such as transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and UV-Vis spectroscopy and atomic absorption spectroscopy. A total of 180 seven days old un-sexed broiler chicks (Hubbard) were divided into six groups of three replicates (10 birds in each replicate). Basal control diet was supplemented with different levels of AgNPs (2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 ppm/kg feed) throughout growth trial period (7-35 days). The results showed that the heaviest final body weight and the highest body weight gain was recorded by adding 4 ppm AgNPs/kg feed. The best feed conversion ratio (1.5) was obtained by using 4 ppm AgNPs/kg feed compared to all studied treatments. Serum total lipids were significantly decreased in all treatments compared to the control. Cholesterol was significantly decreased at 2, 4 and 6 ppm AgNPs/kg diet compared to the control. Total serum antioxidant capacity significantly increased in all supplemented levels of dietary AgNPs compared to the control, while 4ppmAgNPs/kg feed recorded the highest value. Histopathological examination of different tissues from each experimental treatment revealed normal histological structures without any detectable pathological alterations compared to the control group. In addition, silver nanoparticles increased the European production efficiency index (EPEE) in all treatments compared to the control and 4 ppm AgNPs/kg feed recorded the best EPEE compared to all treatments. AgNPs decreased the number of E. Coli compared to the control and had no effect on lactobacillus. It could be concluded that the best productive performance of broiler occurred by supplementing 4 ppm AgNPs/kg in broiler diets.

Key words: Silver Nanoparticles, performance, blood constituents, bacteria count, broiler.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AF aflatoxin

AFM atomic force microscopy

Ag+ silver ions

AgBF4 silver tetrafluoroborate

AgClO₄ silver chlorate AgNO₃ Silver nitrate

AgNPs silver nanoparticles
ALT alanine transferase
AP alkaline phosphatase
AST asparagine transferase
ATA antibody titers against
BWG Average body weight gain

Ca⁺⁺ Calcium
CF crude fiber

Cfu Colony forming units

CP crude protein

CTAB Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide

E.Coli Escherichia Coli
EE ether extract

EEF economic efficiency

EPEI European Production Efficiency Index

FCR Feed conversion ratio
FGF Fibroblast Growth Factor

FI Feed intake FN fecal nitrogen

G Globulin

GIT gastrointestinal tract

Hb hemoglobin

HC hemoglobin concentration

HSP heat shock protein

Ht hematocrit

LA Livability

LBW Average live body weight

MCH Mean corpuscular hemoglobin

MCHC Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration

MCV Mean corpuscular volume

ME Metabolizable energy
NDV Newcastle disease virus

NFE nitrogen free extract

Nm Nanometers

NR nitrogen retention

NZ zeolite_hydrocolloidal silver nanoparticles

OM organic matter

PCNA Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen

PP Production period

PUE protein utilization efficiency

PVP poly vinyl pyrrolidone

RBCs red blood cells

RGR Relative Growth rate
SDS sodium dodecyl sulfate

SEM scanning electron microscopy
TCA Trichloroacetic acid solution

TEM transmission electron microscopy

TG triacyl-glyceride
TP Total protein

UN Urinary nitrogen

VEGF Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor

WBCs white blood cells

XRD X-ray diffractometry

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