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TANTA UNIVERSITY
Kafr El-Sheikh Faculty of Agriculture
Poultry Production Department

NUTRITIONAL STUDIES ON POULTRY

EFFECTIVENESS OF SOME FEED ADDITIVES FOR DETOXIFICATION OF MYCOTOXIN CONTAMINATED LOCAL CHICKEN DIETS

By

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B.Sc. Agric. (Poultry Production), Tanta University, 1983
M.Sc. Agric. (Poultry Production), Mansoura University, 1994

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Approval Sheet

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The frequent aflatoxin contamination of agricultural commodities and the chronic exposure of poultry to these toxins can mean the difference between profit and loss to the poultry industry (**Jones *et al.*, 1982; Nichols, 1983 and Hamilton, 1984**). Aflatoxins has elicited the greatest public health concern of all mycotoxins because of its widespread occurrence in several feed grains, especially corn which comprises between 50 to 60% of many poultry diets (**Phillips *et al.*, 1988**), in addition to the role of aflatoxins in the etiology of primary hepatocellular carcinoma has been proved (**Wild *et al.*, 1990**).

The prevention of mycotoxins is the best method of controlling contamination. Yet, if the contamination should occur therefore the removal or avoidance of its hazards must be carried out. This could be done, experimentally, via decontamination procedures including.

a- Physical, chemical, or biological removal or

b- Physical or chemical inactivation (**Park, 1990**).

While the belief that sorbtive materials can be used to manage mycotoxin problems associated with poultry production is therefore a valuable working hypothesis, to be truly effective these materials must have the ability to sorb a large number of chemically distinct mycotoxins (**Huff *et al.*, 1992**).

The present study was undertaken to investigate the efficacy of some feed additives to diminish the adverse effects of aflatoxin contaminated diets on productive and reproductive performance of local Mandarah and Gimmizah chicken strains.