



DACS

Lubing

Aviagen Arbor Acres

ATK

CID Lines

LGC

Biomin

Plumatech

Lallemand

Orka

Ayurved

Aviagen Turkeys

Perstorp

Rotem • Intracare
Marshalls • Chr Hansen
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Zucami • ISA • Micro-Plus

Trichothecenes

The trichothecenes are one of the more important fusarium mycotoxins and include T-2 toxin, diacetoxyscirpenol, monoacetoxyscirpenol, HT-2 toxin and deoxynivalenol.

T-2 toxin

T-2 toxin is a naturally occurring mycotoxin and is associated with circumscribed, proliferative yellow caseous plaque mouth lesions in poultry that occur at the beak edge, on the hard palate and at the junction of the mouth and tongue.

T-2 toxins have been associated with gizzard erosions and necrosis of the lining of the proventriculus. They have also been implicated in the aetiology of tibial dyschondroplasia in broilers. Changes also encountered with T-2 toxins include depressed growth, poor shell quality, depressed egg production, ovarian regression and increased liver weight in table egg layers.

T-2 toxicosis is associated with depressed hatchability and high poult or gosling mortality in geese and turkeys.

Immunosuppression

Decreased white blood cell counts and Bursa of Fabricius regression are seen in T-2 toxicosis. The combined immunosuppressive effect of aflatoxin and T-2 toxin is the most immunosuppressive mycotoxins combination known to poultry.

Diacetoxyscirpenol/monoacetoxyscirpenol

These two mycotoxins have been associated with depressed egg production as well as depressed hatchability and fertility.

Deoxynivalenol

Deoxynivalenol is associated with depressed feed intake but, compared to pigs, poultry are relatively resistant to this mycotoxin. This mycotoxin probably also exerts immunosuppressive effects in poultry.