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Sterigmatocystin

Produced by various strains of *Aspergillus* and thought to be a precursor of aflatoxin, sterigmatocystin affects the liver and is concurrently found in feedstuffs heavily contaminated with aflatoxin.

Cyclopiazonic acid

Normally produced by *Aspergillus flavus* and often found in combination with aflatoxin. This mycotoxin targets the liver, kidneys and digestive tract and in chickens it has been shown to produce mucosal necrosis and inflammation in the crop, proventriculus and gizzard. Kidneys often appear swollen. Also associated with haemorrhages in thigh muscles and thought to be neurotoxic.

Citrinin

Citrinin is mainly produced by *Penicillium citrinum* and some *Aspergillus* Spp. Citrinin is nephrotoxic and often seen in combination with ochratoxin. Main clinical signs are increased water consumption and scouring.

Post mortem findings include enlarged kidneys and enlarged mottled livers. No link to immunosuppression has yet been made.

Deoxynivalenol

This mycotoxin is produced by several *Fusarium* Spp and is often present as a co-contamination. Poultry are relatively resistant to the effects of deoxynivalenol but there are field observations linking this mycotoxin to depressed feed intake in layers and breeders and this mycotoxin may depress Newcastle disease vaccinal titers.

Moniliformin

This mycotoxin is produced by several *Fusarium* Spp and is highly toxic to young chicks causing up to 100% mortality.

Zearalenone

Zearalenone is mainly produced by *Fusarium roseum* and *F. graminearum* and at high concentrations cause reproductive problems such as vent enlargement and enhanced secondary sex features in chickens and turkeys because of its oestrogenic properties.

Poultry are relatively resistant to zearalenone