

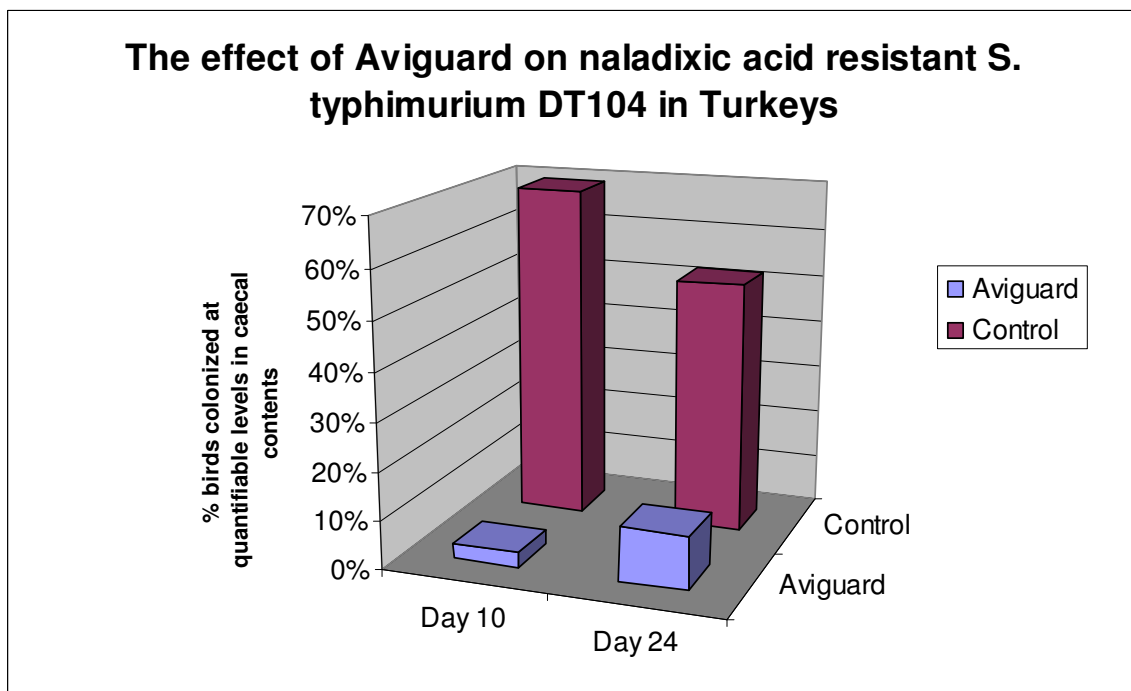
Aviguard for Turkeys – The Clinical Evidence

Salmonella

Floor pen efficacy study with Aviguard against naladixic acid resistant *Salmonella typhimurium* DT 104 colonization in turkeys

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- On day zero newly hatched turkey poults treated with Aviguard by coarse spray
- On day 3 three groups of birds prepared as seeder birds by oral gavage with *Salmonella typhimurium* DT 104 at a dose of 10^4 cfu and introduced to study groups
- On days 10 & 24 contact birds and seeder birds from each group removed and culled, and caecal contents removed aseptically for microbiological examination
- At day 10 70% of controls were infected with *S. typhimurium* DT104 but only 2.7% of aviguard treated birds
- Results at day 24 showed that 53% of control birds were infected with *S. typhimurium* DT104 but only 11% of aviguard treated birds
- **It can be concluded that a day old treatment with Aviguard significantly reduces caecal colonisation with *Salmonella typhimurium* DT104**



Clostridium Perfringens

- Studies by Hofacre et. al. showed that Aviguard compares favourably against growth promoters virginiamycin and zinc bacitracin and is effective in reducing gross lesions, mortality and performance losses caused by clostridium perfringens associated necrotic enteritis
- Further studies showed that Aviguard outperformed other CE products and probiotics for necrotic enteritis control
- In UK field studies enteritis caused by clostridium perfringens has been eliminated from broiler farms with a history of continuous infection after 3 consecutive crop cycles using Aviguard
- Continuous use of Aviguard each crop cycle has eliminated the use of water soluble antibiotics for treatment of enteritis
- Aviguard can be considered a serious alternative to antibiotic growth promoters for control of enteritis.
- Field experience has shown that turkeys treated with Aviguard have drier litter

Pathogenic E. coli

Effects of Aviguard on the Caecal Colonisation of Day Old Chicks by Multi-resistant Pathogenic E. coli 078:K80

- A set of naive birds was given direct challenge of 4 log₁₀ cfu multi-resistant E.coli 078:K80 by oral gavage. These were immediately put amongst experimental groups of chicks to mimic natural spread of disease.
- The E. coli challenge was carried out 24 hours after Aviguard administration to day old chicks.
- Half of each group of chicks was killed at 7 days and half at 14 days.
- E. coli counts were carried out on caecal contents isolated from each bird.
- **Aviguard treatment significantly reduced colonisation by multi-resistant pathogenic E. coli compared to controls.**

