Evaluation of the efficacy of two coccidiostat combination products, in the control of coccidiosis in broilers in field conditions

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Objective

The objective of this study was to compare the efficacy of nicarbazin/monensin (Monimax®; Huvepharma®) and nicarbazin/narasin (Maxiban®; Elanco®), both used at the highest registered dose (50/50 ppm).

Set-Up

On one European farm (203,200 Ross 708 broilers), each house of eight was divided in half and in every house, half of the birds received nicarbazin/monensin (Monimax®) at 50/50 ppm from D0-D38 and the other half received nicarbazin/narasin at 50/50 ppm from D0-D38. From D39 to D41, all birds received blank feed.

Results

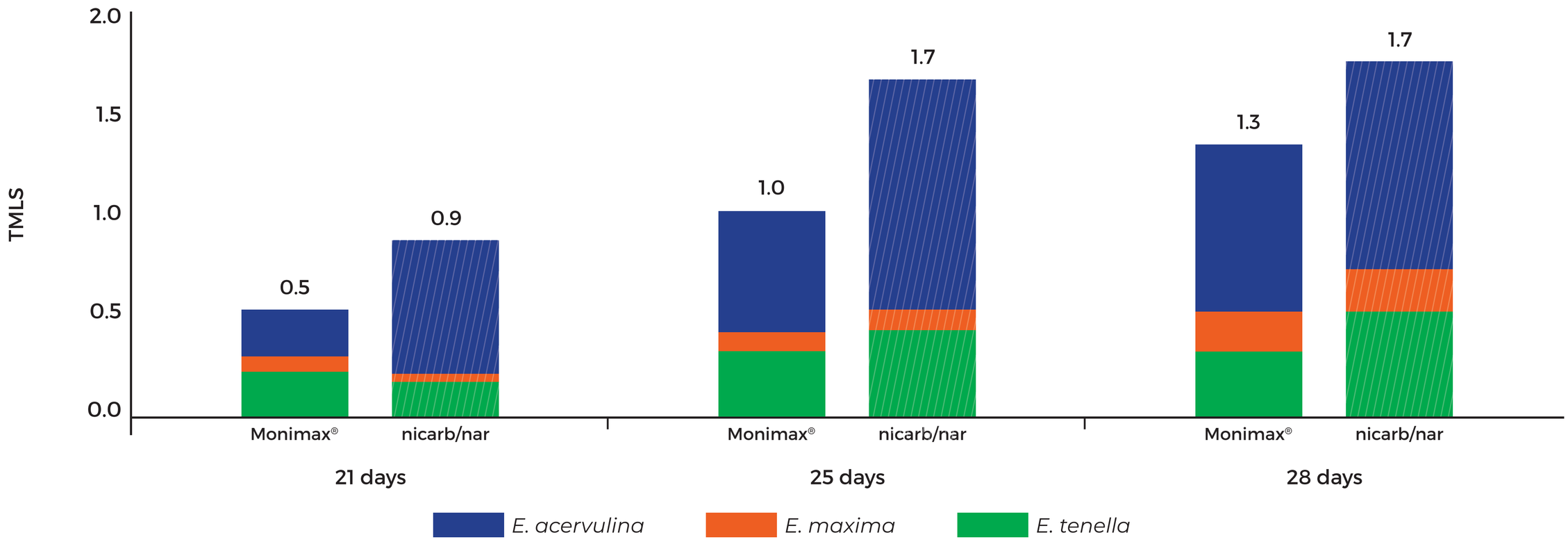

Figure 1. The lesion scoring results per species are shown for groups receiving Monimax® and nicarbazin/narasin

Table 1. Performance parameters

	Monimax®	nicarbazin/narasin
DWG (corrected 38 days)	64	62.40
FCR (corrected 2500 g)	1.54	1.59
EPEF (corrected)	403	382

Monimax® had higher DWG (64.0 vs 62.4g/day), lower FCR (1.54 vs 1.59) and higher EPEF (403 vs 382) in comparison to nicarbazin/narasin.

Table 2. Foot pad lesions

	Monimax®	nicarbazin/narasin
Feet with score A (*) at thinning (%)	72.40	68.90
Feet with score A (*) at slaughter (%)	62.80	47.40

At thinning and at slaughter, a higher percentage of birds with foot pad scores A were found in the Monimax® group (72.4% at thinning, 62.8% at slaughter) in comparison with nicarbazin/narasin (68.9% at thinning, 47.4% at slaughter).

Conclusion

In this study, the birds receiving Monimax® outperformed nicarbazin/narasin on the different parameters evaluated: lower coccidiosis lesion scores; better performance; lower foot pad lesions. Better coccidiosis control is known to result in better performance and potentially also in improved litter quality, which in turn is directly linked to foot pad lesions.