Current situation in Slovak poultry industry

WVPA Hungary Branch

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General information

- Population SK – 5 millions
- Poutry production
- Poultry meat – 51 000 tons - 2014
- 90 000 tons - 2004
- 127 000 tons - 2000
- Decrease in poultry meat production

Egg production

- No of hens – 3 millions – commercial farms
- - 3 millions – backyard
- Total production – 1 115 millions eggs- 2014
- Eggs production seems more stable than meat
- Egg production per hen – more than 300

Meat, egg consumption 2014

- Poultry meat - 16,9 kg
- Beef meat - 4,4 kg
- Pork meat - 31,0 kg
- Eggs - 200 pcs per capita

Technical results

- Company A, farms from 60 000 to 570 000
- 6 rounds per year
- Fettening period 35 days
- Final weight 2,1 – 2,2 kg
- Mortality 3,5%
- Feed conversion 1,7 kg
- Vaccination IBD

Technical results

- Company B, farms from 50000 to 300000
- 6 rounds per year
- Fettening period 41 days
- Final weight 2,40-2,50kg
- Mortality 3,8%
- Feed conversion 1,78
- Vaccination IB , IBD

Technical resuls

- Company C, farms from 50000 to 120000
- 6 rounds per year
- Fettening period 42-43 days
- Final weight 2,50-2,90 kg
- Mortality 3-6%
- Feed conversion 1,6-1,8
- Vaccination in hatchery IBD, ND+IB

Disease problems broilers

- Femoral head necrosis
- Osteomyelitis and related diseases
- Gizzard erosions and ulcerosis
- Necrotic enteritis
- Inclusion body hepatitis
- Deep pectoral myopathy

Deep pectoral myopathy

- Degenerative muscle disease of poultry
- Causes necrosis and atrophy of the deep pectoral muscle
- Hidden problem- found in deboning
- Broilers selected for high breast meat yield
- Condemnation up to 1% but most valuable meat
- Multiple genetic, physiological and management factors play role in DPM

Deep pectoral myopathy Incidence

- Higher market weight – more in males
- Nervousness, struggle, wing flapping
- Feed and water outages
- Lighting programs
- Excessive noise in chicken house or around
- Human activity in house

Deep pectoral myopathy

- Muscullus pectoralis major and minor are responsible for flying
- Anatomy limits causes the problem
- Sternum on one side and inelastic fascia covering the muscle on the other side
- Increased activity needs increased blood supply

Deep pectoral myopathy

- Commercial chicken are relatively inactive and pectoralis minor muscle is not excercised and this determines reduction of elasticity of the muscle
- Increasing muscle mass during activity (flapping) causes pressure within muscle and restricts or stops blood supply to the muscle.
- Later the result of ischaemia is degeneration and necrosis of tissue

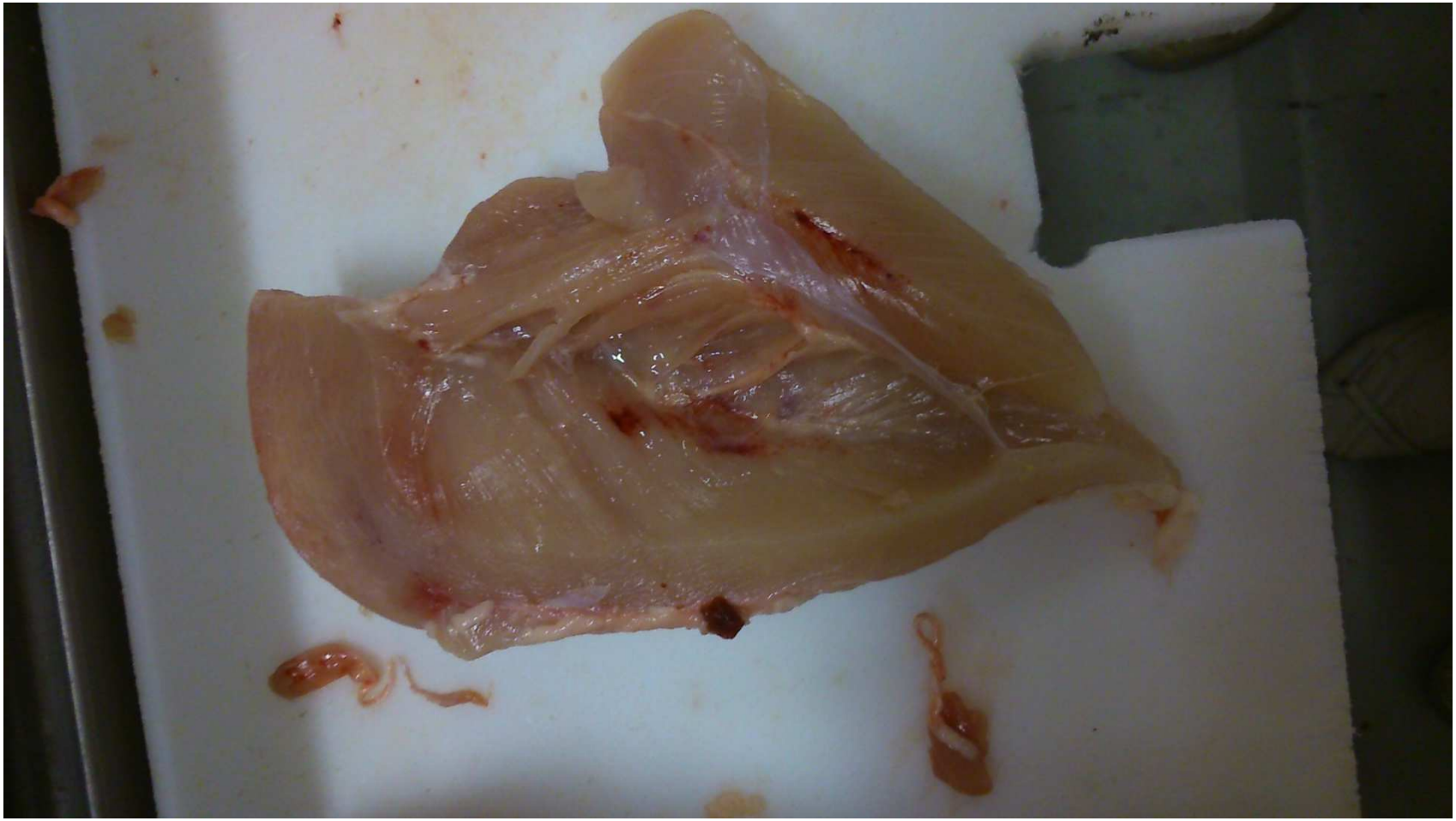
Deep pectoral myopathy

- There are more stages of these condition
- red muscle, hemorrhages – blood from ruptured vessels
- after few days degeneration and necrosis
- The last stage – characteristic green color-

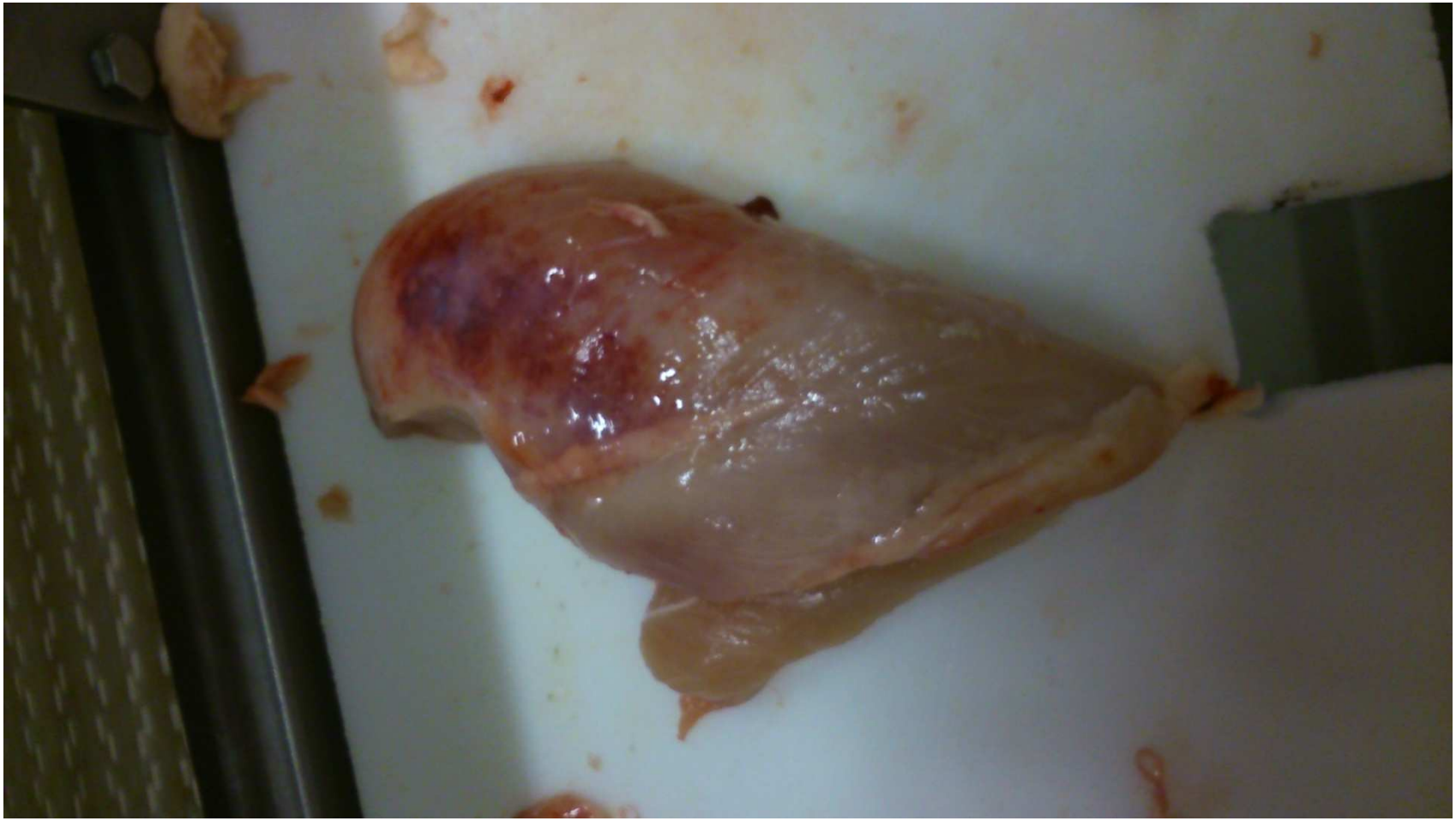
  result of breakdown of hemoglobin and myoglobin into the damaged muscle tissue

Deep pectoral myopathy

Deep pectoral myopathy



Deep pectoral myopathy



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- The lesions does not impair general health of birds
- No public health significance is associated to DPM
- It is esthetically undesirable and consumers unacceptable
- Impairs general consumers view on poultry production

Deep pectoral myopathy conclusion

- Minimize stress and activity (wing flapping)
- Eliminate noise in and out of house
- Limit weighing of birds
- Avoid extended periods 3-4 hours of feed or water withdrawal
- Intermittent lighting program can be problem due to frequent stimulation
- Check light intensity and use dimmer for gradual increasing/decreasing

Thank you for your attention