





General Anticoccidials

Association between Coccidiosis and Dysbacteriosis

Objective

Using Aviapp®, the Huvepharma® health monitoring platform, the association between different *Eimeria* species and the prevalence of dysbacteriosis was investigated.

Set-up

To answer the above objective, lesion scoring data which was logged in Aviapp® from 2018 until 2020 was taken into account. The number of flocks and birds are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 information of the data origins, flocks, and birds included.

| Region | # Flocks | # Birds |
|--------|----------|---------|
| Europe | 4554 | 33048 |

The graphs below are depicting the dysbacteriosis scores in function of bird age and the prevalence of different *Eimeria* species. Three interesting patterns are highlighted in this bulletin. The evolution of dysbacteriosis with age in absence of any coccidiosis lesion, in presence of *E. maxima* lesions and in presence of *E. maxima* and *E. acervulina* lesions. A locally estimated scatterplot smoother (loess) curve, which can be seen as a locally weighted average, was used to evaluate the trend in the data.

Results

In the absence of any *Eimeria* challenge the dysbacteriosis score evolves with the age of the birds, meaning that older birds will on average have a higher dysbacteriosis score (left graph, figure 1). In the presence of *Eimeria* lesions, this pattern is altered: presence of *E. maxima* increases the dysbacteriosis scores, especially at younger ages (middle graph, figure 1). In birds with coinciding lesions of *E. acervulina* and *E. maxima*, the impact on dysbacteriosis is even higher (right graph, figure 1). In general, the presence of *Eimeria* lesions have a negative impact on the severity of the dysbacteriosis scores. It is generally accepted that poor coccidiosis control is a triggering factor for intestinal problems and this association is clearly demonstrated.

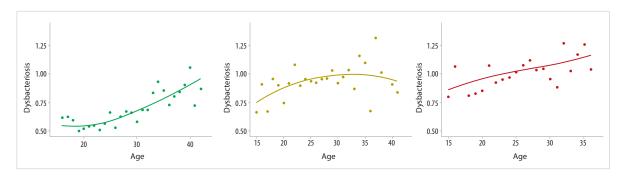


Figure 1: From left to right: dysbacteriosis in function of age in absence of Eimeria lesions (green), in presence of E. maxima lesions (yellow) and presence of E. maxima and E. acervulina lesions (red)

Conclusions

Data from the Aviapp® platform demonstrate a clear link between coccidiosis and dysbacteriosis. Especially the presence of both *E. maxima* and *E. acervulina* result in higher dysbacteriosis scores.





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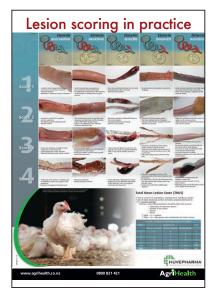
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