



Flavomycin®

Focus: Broilers fed a diet containing Flavomycin had fewer intestinal lesions and reduced Necrotic Enteritis mortality when challenged with *Clostridia perfringens* compared to broilers fed a control diet

Objective: Evaluate Flavomycin as a preventative treatment for Necrotic Enteritis in broilers

Treatments: Broilers were fed from day 1 the treatment diet, 3.3 ppm Flavomycin, or the control diet with no Flavomycin. No anticoccidials were added to either diet

Treatment Number	Clostridia Challenge	Flavomycin Treatment	Lesion Scores	No. of Birds/ Pen	No. of Pens Male	No. of Pens Female	Number of Birds/ Treatment
1	Yes	3.3 ppm	*No	18	6	6	216
2	Yes	0.0 ppm	*No	18	6	6	216
3	Yes	3.3 ppm	**Yes	18	5	5	180
4	Yes	0.0 ppm	**Yes	18	5	5	180

* No lesion scores were conducted but NE related mortality documented in mortality records

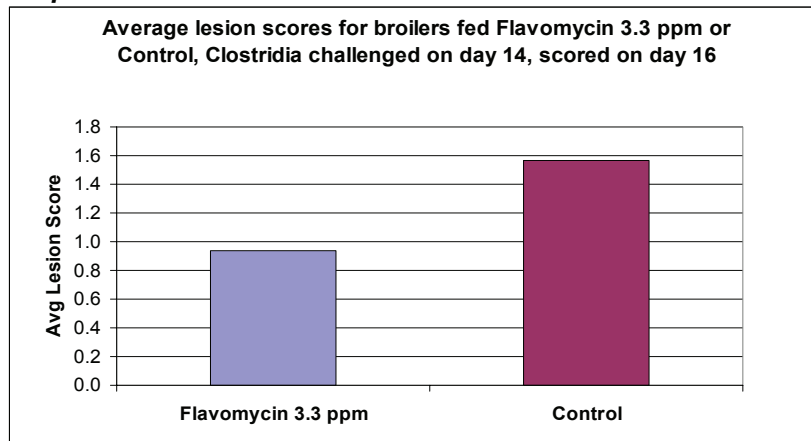
**All birds weighed and then lesion scored on day 16

Research performed by Steve Davis DVM, Colorado Quality Research, CO. USA, in 2007

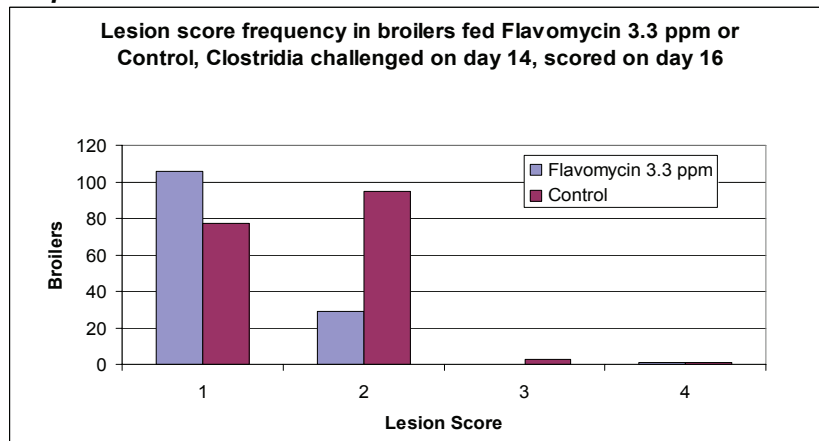
- Ross 708 broiler chicks were used in the study
- The broiler feed consisted of an industry standard corn/soy diet
- *Clostridium perfringens* challenge was delivered via the feed at 14 days of age
- Necrotic enteritis and total mortality was determined through 42 days for treatments 1 and 2
- Necrotic enteritis lesions were scored at 16 days for treatment 3 and 4
- There was no difference if feed conversion and weight gain between treatments.

Trial Results:

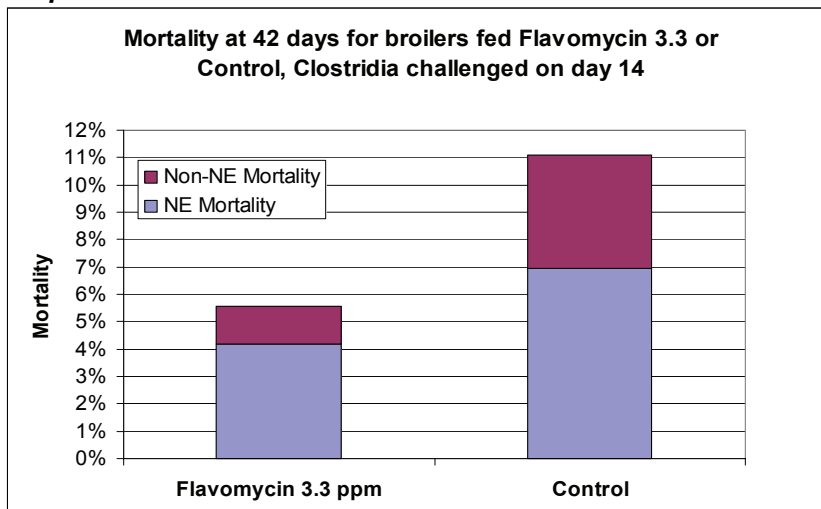
Graph 1



Graph 2



Graph 3



Conclusions:

The use of **Flavomycin** from day 1 resulted in a 40% reduction in the intestinal lesion.

Flavomycin reduced the frequency of lesion scores caused by *Clostridium perfringens*

Flavomycin significantly reduces the mortality