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Coccidiosis in broiler chickens raised in the Araguaína region, State of Tocantins, Brazil

Coccidiose em frangos de corte criados na região de Araguaína, Estado do Tocantins, Brasil

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Resumo

A eimeriose é responsável por causar graves problemas avícolas caracterizados, principalmente, por redução do ganho de peso e alteração na conversão alimentar, gerando grandes perdas econômicas. O objetivo deste trabalho foi avaliar a epidemiologia da eimeriose em frangos de corte na região de Araguaína, Estado do Tocantins, Brasil. Amostras de cinco propriedades foram colhidas e encaminhadas ao Laboratório de Higiene e Saúde Pública da Escola de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia da Universidade Federal do Tocantins. Após análise parasitológica, comprovou-se que todas as propriedades avaliadas apresentaram positividade para espécies do gênero *Eimeria*, tendo 63,1% dos galpões positivos, sendo encontrados oocistos de *E. maxima*, *E. acervulina*, *E. mitis* e *E. tenella*. Conclui-se que todas as propriedades avaliadas, apresentaram positividade para quatro espécies do gênero *Eimeria* comprovando que as estratégias sanitárias adotadas nas criações apresentam falhas que possibilitam a disseminação do patógeno nos lotes avícolas.

Palavras-chave: Eimeriose, frangos de corte, epidemiologia.

Abstract

Eimeriosis is responsible for causing serious problems in poultry, mainly characterized by reduced weight gain and abnormalities of food conversion efficiency, thereby causing great economic losses. The aim of this study was to evaluate the epidemiology of eimeriosis in broiler chickens in the Araguaína region, State of Tocantins, Brazil. Samples from five farm properties were collected and sent to the Hygiene and Public Health Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics, Federal University of Tocantins. From the parasitological analysis, it was shown that all the properties examined were positive for *Eimeria* species. 63.1% of the sheds were positive, with findings of oocysts of *E. maxima*, *E. acervulina*, *E. mitis* and *E. tenella*. It was concluded that all properties evaluated were positive for four species of the genus *Eimeria*, thus demonstrating that the sanitary strategies followed in poultry rearing had flaws that allowed pathogens to spread in poultry pens.

Keywords: Eimeriosis, broilers, epidemiology.

Introduction

The protozoan *Eimeria* spp. belongs to the phylum Apicomplexa, order Coccidia and family Eimeriidae, and is characterized by having an oocyst that, as a form of resistance, contains four sporozoites (REY, 2005). This parasite causes eimeriosis or coccidiosis, an illness that is a serious animal health problem, given the many organ abnormalities that it provokes in several domestic and wild species.

The growing demand for meat on the Brazilian and foreign markets has caused increased purchases of medications and vaccines by poultry-raising farms, with the aim of reducing the mortality rate

among the birds. However, misuse of anticoccidian drugs together with failures of health management have contributed towards the emergence of resistant strains, which means that *Eimeria* spp. continues to be present in poultry farms. Kessler et al. (1979) stated that this disease is an impediment to poultry development because of its easy transmission and the difficulties in controlling it. Birds become infected through ingesting sporulated oocysts of *Eimeria* spp. (NORTON; CHARD, 1983), which are introduced into poultry sheds through transportation on footwear, clothes, people's skin, equipment, rodents, insects, etc (KAWAZOE, 2000).

A variety of factors relating to the parasite, host and environment may interfere with the biology of the parasite, such as: pathogenicity of the oocyst, parasite specificity for a given parasitism location, number of generations of merogony, biotic potential of the parasite, prepatent and patent period for oocyst elimination,

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host age and immunity, diet, length of gestation, erroneous and indiscriminate use of antiparasitic medications and, especially, associated infections (FAYER, 1980). Currently, seven species of *Eimeria* spp. that parasitize broiler chickens are recognized: *E. tenella* in the ceca, *E. maxima* in the entire small intestine, *E. mitis* in the duodenum and jejunum, *E. acervulina* in the anterior region of the small intestine, *E. necatrix* in the small intestine and ceca and *E. praecox* and *E. brunetti* in the ileum and colon.

Coccidiosis affects the host in several ways, depending on the tissue preference of the parasite involved and the number of oocysts ingested in the initial infection (CONWAY et al., 1993). In Brazil, the first case eimeriosis in poultry was reported by Reis and Nóbrega (1936) in the State of São Paulo, and *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima* and *E. tenella* were among the species described. These species are currently monitored in poultry farms by means of an intestinal lesion score. In a general manner, the intestinal species of the genus *Eimeria* are responsible for severe enteritis that has a negative repercussion on the host's nutrient absorption and zootechnical performance. They may cause death, depending on the animal's state of health and the infecting dose (FREITAS et al., 2008b). The lesions caused by intestinal eimeriosis give rise to disorders of nutrient absorption, thereby triggering changes to carbohydrate, protein, lipid and macro and micronutrient metabolism (TURK et al., 1982; FREITAS et al., 2008a). However, the mechanisms involved in these changes are not totally clear with regard to the post-infection period within which they occur and the repercussion of this infection on the host's weight gain.

The bloody enteritis caused by the intestinal species of *Eimeria* in chickens also impairs the absorption of electrolytes (TURK, 1973), calcium and iron (TURK, 1981) and magnesium (TURK et al., 1982). This reduction in plasma electrolytes, in association with blood losses, affects the compensatory hematopoiesis (NATT; HERRICK, 1955), such that low hematocrit and low hemoglobin concentrations are observed (TURK, 1986).

The diagnostic method routinely used in poultry farms is centered on the scores and characteristics of the intestinal lesions caused by three species (*E. acervulina*, *E. maxima* and *E. tenella*) that are considered important in poultry rearing. These species have been shown to cause intestinal lesions and organic changes. However, scoring for the lesions needs to be done in conjunction with parasitological examination of the feces from the chickens' litter, so that no diagnostic errors are made. Studies developed in poultry enterprises should cover all species of *Eimeria*, given that the non-diagnosed species are also responsible for poultry farming losses. In addition, epidemiological studies need to be conducted in order to ascertain the regional factors that predispose towards eimeriosis, with the aim of undertaking rational control, thereby minimizing the producers' costs. The aim of the present study was to diagnose species of the genus *Eimeria* and assess risk factors in the Araguaína region, in order to contribute towards gauging the magnitude of the illness better.

Material and Methods

This study was conducted in the municipality of Araguaína between August 2009 and June 2010. The poultry pens were evaluated according to their constructed areas: small size (area

less than 300 m²), medium size (area between 300 and 1000 m²) and large size (area greater than 1000 m²). All the sheds visited contained broiler chickens over the age of 15 days.

Feces were collected directly from the floors of the poultry pens by walking three times the greatest length of the shed to obtain three samples per shed that were composed of recently eliminated feces. The first sample was collected by zigzagging to the other extremity of the installation, starting from the right side of the shed. For the second sample, the path followed was the inverse of that of the first sample, i.e. starting from the left side of the shed. The third sample was collected from between the eating and drinking troughs of the shed. The material collected was packed into 500 mL flasks containing 175 mL of 2.5% potassium dichromate, making up the volume in the flask to reach 350 mL, in accordance with the technique used by Franco (1993). The samples collected were sent to the Hygiene and Public Health Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics, Federal University of Tocantins, and were subjected to a process of purification and concentration of the oocysts in saturated saline solution. The oocysts were isolated from the positive samples and 30 oocysts underwent micrometric evaluation using a micrometric eyepiece coupled to a Bioval optical microscope.

During the visits to the farm properties, epidemiological questionnaires were applied with the aim of ascertaining the characteristics of the poultry rearing and consequently the health management used. Data relating to the chicken breed, composition of the chicken litter, interval between changes of litter and the use of vaccines and medications were obtained.

To calculate the frequency of infection, the number of positive sheds was divided by the number of sheds sampled. Descriptive statistical analysis was used, consisting of the absolute and relative distribution per shed and farm property.

Results and Discussion

The absence of current data relating to the economic losses caused by eimeriosis hinders assessment of the magnitude of its impact on production costs. All the farm properties evaluated in the present study were contaminated with species of the genus *Eimeria*, and 63.1% of the sheds were positive. Rice straw was the main component of the chicken litter used in these farms, and the mean interval between litter changes was 150 days in 60% of the properties. This study showed that the chicken raisers were concerned about controlling diseases of infectious origin, such as infectious bursal disease (Birnavirus), Marek's disease (Herpesvirus) and Newcastle disease (Paramyxovirus). All of these are known diseases that are controlled by means of vaccines; only one raiser showed lack of knowledge about the vaccines used in the farm properties (Table 1). Regarding the possible use of drugs in feed or water, it was observed that none of the individuals responsible for chicken rearing in these farms had any knowledge of this. Another risk factor observed in the farm properties was an evident lack of use of protective clothing among the individuals involved in managing the poultry, thus contributing to parasite spread between the different sheds within the property.

Oocysts of *E. maxima*, *E. acervulina*, *E. mitis* and *E. tenella* were found in 100% of the farm properties, and the morphometric data

Table 1. General characteristics of health management used in the broiler chicken farm properties visited in the municipality of Araguaína, State of Tocantins, Brazil, 2010.

Management characteristics	Farm 1	Farm 2	Farm 3	Farm 4	Farm 5
Numbers of positive sheds/sheds evaluated	2/2	4/4	7/10	1/1	2/2
Chicken breed	Ross	Ross	Cobb	Cobb	Ross
Shed area	1500 m ²	1650 m ²	1320 m ²	2200 m ²	1200 m ²
Chicken litter composition	Rice straw	Rice straw and wood shavings	Rice straw	Rice straw	Rice straw
Interval between litter changes	45 days	45 days	135 days	135 days	180 days
Vaccines used	Marek and Gumboro	Marek, Gumboro and Newcastle	Gumboro	Unable to say	Marek and Gumboro

Table 2. Biometric characteristics of the oocysts and sporocysts of different species of the genus *Eimeria* that were isolated in the municipality of Araguaína, State of Tocantins, Brazil.

Species	Oocyst (µm)		Morphometric index	Sporocyst (µm)		Morphometric index
	Length	Width		Length	Width	
<i>E. maxima</i>	35.4 (29.1-44.9)	22.4 (14.3-24.3)	1.66 (1.2-2.8)	14.0 (9.7-19.4)	8.3 (7.2-9.7)	1.70 (1.3-2.3)
<i>E. tenella</i>	23.1 (20.6-26.7)	17.5 (17.0-19.4)	1.32 (1.1-1.8)	14.8 (17.2-18.0)	7.2 (3.6-7.2)	2.00 (1.1-2.5)
<i>E. acervulina</i>	19.1 (18.2-20.6)	13.0 (9.7-14.6)	1.59 (1.0-2.3)	9.1 (7.2-12.1)	5.7 (4.8-7.2)	1.62 (1.0-2.0)
<i>E. mitis</i>	16.7 (14.5-17.0)	13.4 (12.1-14.6)	1.23 (1.1-1.4)	11.5 (7.2-14.6)	6.5 (4.8-7.3)	1.69 (1.0-2.0)

on these species are described in Table 2. *E. brunetti*, *E. praecox* and *E. necatrix* were not diagnosed on the farm properties in Araguaína. In the present study, the possibility that the oocysts encountered might have come from vaccine strains was rejected because the company that supplied chicks to the poultry farms in the region did not use vaccines against eimeriosis in its calendar for stock vaccination, and the same management was used by the farms that were investigated. In the municipality of Pará de Minas, State of Minas Gerais, ten field isolates of *Eimeria* were obtained, consisting of one of *E. acervulina*, three of *E. mitis* and six of *E. praecox*, thus showing occurrences of species other than those monitored by the poultry enterprises (COSTA, 2000). In a survey carried out in the region of Monte Alegre do Sul, State of São Paulo, in which parasitological examination of scrapings from the intestinal mucosa was used, taking into consideration the morphometric characteristics of the oocysts, six species were diagnosed: *E. maxima*, *E. brunetti*, *E. tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. mitis* and *E. necatrix* (TERRA et al., 2001). The high rate of positive findings in the present study was related to failures of health management. The high levels of contamination in the sheds were related to spreading of the protozoan within the farm property, given that the chicken litter was reused. This practice was justified in terms of the difficulty in acquiring materials to make up the chicken litter, with high prices charged for the raw materials, which made it a necessary practice in the region of Araguaína, in the State of Tocantins. It is important to emphasize that the great obstacle preventing control over eimeriosis relates to the mechanisms of resistance to drugs that are administered indiscriminately in feed. Thus, together with failure to disinfect

the installations, contributes towards continuing presence of the parasite in the poultry and consequently in the environment.

Conclusion

All the farm properties evaluated were positive for four species of the genus *Eimeria*, with a high frequency of positive sheds, thus demonstrating that the health strategies used in chicken rearing presented failures that made it possible for the pathogen to spread between the poultry pens.

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