Research Notes

Arm & Hammer Animal and Food Production



CERTILLUS reduced avian pathogenic *E. coli* and *Clostridium* perfringens in a commercial turkey operation

CERTILLUS $^{\text{TM}}$ Targeted Microbial Solutions $^{\text{TM}}$ use proprietary strains of *Bacillus* selected to combat specific pathogenic challenges.

STUDY OVERVIEW

A recent study¹ conducted at a commercial U.S. turkey production facility evaluated the effect of CERTILLUS on avian pathogenic *E. coli* (APEC) and *Clostridium perfringens* (CP) in turkey gastrointestinal tracts (GITs). Historical data was used to compare pathogen levels after CERTILLUS was added to the diet.

Baseline Sampling

- A total of 30 turkey GITs were sampled in birds ages 2 – 12 weeks.
- APEC levels: 7.5E+04 CFU/g
- CP levels: 3.1E+03 CFU/g

On-Product Sampling

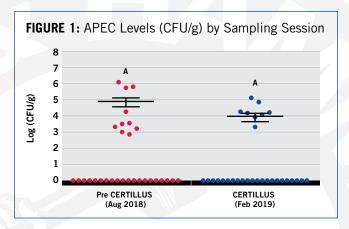
- A follow-up sampling was completed to analyze the effect of CERTILLUS.
- A total of 30 turkey GITs were sampled in birds ages 2 12 weeks.
- APEC levels: 5.7E+03 CFU/g
- CP levels: 1.1E+01 CFU/g

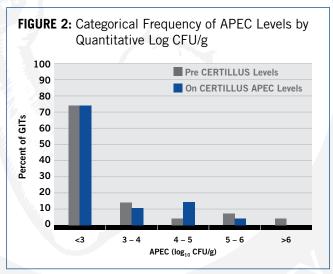
SUMMARY

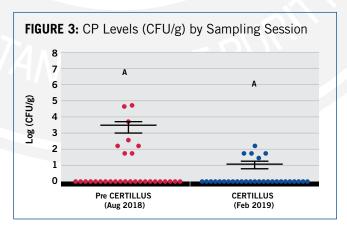
- APEC: Among turkeys fed CERTILLUS, APEC levels decreased (Figure 1) and fewer birds demonstrated high APEC levels (>100,000 CFU/g), compared to birds not fed CERTILLUS (Figure 2).
- **CP:** CP levels decreased when CERTILLUS was fed (Figure 3) compared to the baseline sample.

CONCLUSION

Feeding CERTILLUS in commercial turkey diets helped to reduce APEC and CP levels in turkey GITs.









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Anderson S, Delago J, Vang E, Wujek R. ARM & HAMMER Internal Review. 2019. Data on file.



