

Original Research Article

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## Multienzymic Effect with Prebiotics and Probiotics on Carcass Characteristics of Broilers

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Broilers, Carcass characteristics, Enzymes, Prebiotics, Probiotics

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Different types of feed additives are being supplemented in diet of broilers to achieve faster growth. Of those growth promoters, combinations of multienzymes, prebiotics and probiotics were investigated in broiler birds. All the broiler chicks were fed with starter ration up to 21 days and finisher ration from 22 to 42 days of age. The chicks in treatment groups fed basal diet with varying dose of Multi-enzyme @ 0, 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 per cent, respectively with Prebiotics (Fructooligosaccharides @ 0.05%) and Probiotics (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* @ 0.01 %) is given to all the treatments. All the birds were given isocaloric and isonitrogenous diets throughout the experimental period. About 120 broiler chicks (one day old) of Vencob strain were procured. On arrival, chicks were weighed and distributed randomly into 4 treatment groups viz, T<sub>0</sub>, T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, and T<sub>3</sub> with 30 chicks in each treatment, on equal weight basis. Supplementation of multi-enzymes @ 0.3 per cent with 0.5 per cent Prebiotics, 0.1 per cent Probiotics in the feed of broiler birds showed better results for the carcass characteristic having significant difference as compare to other treatments groups.

### Introduction

Poultry industry is one of the fastest growing segments of Indian economy. The Indian poultry market, consisting of broilers and eggs was worth INR 1,750 Billions in 2018 (Source: Internet). India today is the one of the world's largest producer of eggs and broiler meat. The poultry industry in India has undergone a major shift in structure and operation during the last some decades

transforming from a mere backyard activity of rural farmers into a major industry with the presence of a large number of integrated players.

Different types of feed additives like antibiotics, steroids, vitamins, minerals and other growth promoters are being used to improve the performance of broiler growth. The excessive dependency on medications threatens the mankind in antibiotic resistance.

Probiotics are feed additives that contain live microorganisms and promote beneficial effects on the host of favouring the balance of the intestinal microbes (Fuller, 1989).

Broiler meat in the past had been considered to be a delicacy. Now a day it is vital food stuff according to health benefits. It also develops immunity in the human being to fight against COVID-19 virus situation; also it is increasingly seen as less of a luxury product and more as a daily staple diet.

The share of poultry in domestic meat production has grown swiftly. By 2006, India was producing 2.0 million metric tons of poultry-meat (Hellin and Erenstein, 2009) and presently producing approximately 3.6 million metric tons (DAHD, 2016-17). The per-capita consumption of meat is expected to increase in India, from its current level of 3.1 kg to 18 kg by 2050, of which 12.5 kg would be chicken (Alexandratos and Bruinsma, 2012). Increasing demand for Poultry meat is justified by its wide acceptability and rich taste, high protein content, low fat content and comparatively economical than other meat products without disparity among regions and religions (Manning and Baines, 2004). Currently, consumers around the world are increasingly more conscious of the nutritional value and safety of their food and its ingredients. In India, the main human nutritional problem is the food shortage that cannot meet the increasing population.

## **Materials and Methods**

The present research was conducted at Division of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science, College of Agriculture, Dhule, Maharashtra, India located at 20.90020 N and 74.79880 E at an altitude of 258 meter. Minimum and maximum ambient temperature range from 10<sup>0</sup> C to 15<sup>0</sup> C in winter and 35<sup>0</sup> C to 40<sup>0</sup>C in summer with annual rainfall of 612

mm. The experiment was conducted in March – April during the year 2019-20. All the experimental chicks were reared in deep litter system with use of paddy husk as a litter material in a well-ventilated house with identical management and environmental conditions. Proper brooding of chicks was done by providing sufficient heat and light by using electric bulbs in each group for first three weeks of age.

Enzymes having trade name BR Enzypro (Cocktail Enzyme) was procured from Brisk Bioscience, Surat (Gujarat) Commercial seller and mixed in commercial broiler feed manufactured by Godrej industries as per different treatment levels and mixed with constant dose of Prebiotics (0.5%) and Probiotics (0.1%).

## **Selection of experimental chicks**

For the present study 120 chicks of day old age, commercial straight run broiler chicks of Vencob strain were procured from Government approved hatchery near to Dhule, Maharashtra. On arrival, chicks were weighed and distributed randomly into 4 treatment groups *viz*, T<sub>0</sub>, T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, and T<sub>3</sub> with 30 chicks in each treatment, on equal weight basis.

## **Treatment details**

The dietary treatments are as follows,

T<sub>0</sub> - Control [Basal Diet + Prebiotics (0.5g per 1kg mash) and Probiotics (0.1g per 1kg mash)]

T<sub>1</sub> - Basal Diet + Prebiotics (0.5g per 1kg mash) and Probiotics (0.1g per 1kg mash) + Multi-enzyme (0.1 % of mash)

T<sub>2</sub> - Basal Diet + Prebiotics (0.5g per 1kg mash) and Probiotics (0.1g per 1kg mash) +

Multi-enzyme (0.2 % of mash)

T<sub>3</sub> - Basal Diet + Prebiotics (0.5g per 1kg mash) and Probiotics (0.1g per 1kg mash) + Multi-enzyme (0.3 % of mash)

### **Proximate composition of experimental broiler ration**

It was observed that experimental broiler rations contained adequate nutrients for growth as per BIS (1992). The proximate composition of experimental starter ration and finisher ration is given in Table 1. The crude protein and calculated metabolizable energy (ME) of the starter diet was 22.9 per cent and 2863.83 Kcal/kg, respectively. Whereas crude protein and calculated metabolizable energy (ME) of finisher diet was 20.0 per cent and 2939.78 Kcal/kg, respectively.

### **Observations recorded**

#### **Body weight**

The weight (g) of the all experimental birds was recorded individually on electronic weighing balance at weekly intervals. The weights were recorded on 7<sup>th</sup> day morning before offering fresh water and feed and subsequently at 7 days interval. Live weight gains were calculated by subtracting live weight of previous week from that of current week.

#### **Carcass traits**

Carcass traits were evaluated after slaughtering, dressing and evisceration of birds. Three birds from each treatment were used for carcass traits evaluation. Live weight was recorded prior to slaughter of birds. The birds were slaughtered by standard protocol and allowed to bleed for 180 seconds, in bleeding cones. The birds were then reweighed to record the bleed weight.

Scalding was done at 62<sup>0</sup>C for 120 seconds and feathers were removed manually. The birds were then reweighed to record the defeathered weight. The birds were then processed by removing the skin, head, shank, feet and preen glands were eviscerated by cutting around vent and removing the viscera. The giblets consisting of heart (without pericardium), liver (without gall bladder) and gizzard were cut open and rinsed of its contents. All of the above components and eviscerated carcass were weighed individually.

The neck was removed from carcass and wings were removed by a cut through the shoulder joint at the proximal end of humerus. The thigh–drumstick portion was obtained by cutting through the joint between femur and the ilium bone of pelvic girdle. The drumstick was then separated from the thigh by a cut through the joint formed by the femur and fibula and tibia.

The breast and the back portions were obtained by cutting on each side of the vertebral column beginning at the midpoint of the sternal ribs until the breast portion completely removed from the back. The cutting procedure resulted in two wings, two drumsticks, two thighs, one breast and one back part. Individual weight of various vital organs like heart, liver, and gizzard were recorded after removal of contents present in gizzard and detachment of gall bladder from liver.

#### **Statistical analysis**

The data were analysed using General Linear Model procedure of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) and comparison of means tested using Duncan's multiple range test (1997) and significance was considered at (P<0.05).

## Results and Discussion

Present study was conducted to investigate the combined effects of multi-enzymes, probiotic and prebiotic on broilers performance and carcass characteristics. Table 2 represents the data on carcass traits (%) due to different dietary treatments of Multi-enzymes with constant level of Prebiotics and Probiotics supplementation during experimental period. The data also presented graphically in Fig. 1.

The carcass characteristics data indicated significant difference in the carcass traits (%) among treatment groups. The breast yield was highest in the treatment T<sub>3</sub> (34.78 g) group whereas T<sub>2</sub> (33.84 g), T<sub>1</sub> (32.56 g) and T<sub>0</sub> (31.56 g). It was clear that there was a difference in T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>1</sub> over control T<sub>0</sub>. Although a slight variation was observed in drumstick and thigh per cent of the carcass weight of different treatment groups, it was statistically significant. Giblet per cent of the carcass weight was slightly higher in T<sub>1</sub> as compared to T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> and had more when compared to control group. These results are consistent with Selle *et al.*, (2003) who found that supplementation of wheat based diets with xylanase plus phytase increased breast weight by 5.8 per cent. Similar results were also observed by Kabir *et al.*, (2004) who reported supplementation of probiotics to broiler chickens increased thigh and breast yield as compared to control treatment. This result was in agreements with findings of Wang *et al.*, (2015), who reported that the addition of the prebiotic @ 0.13 per cent resulted in lowest eviscerated carcass ratio of broilers and also lower live weight than other group of broilers. Anjum *et al.*, (2005) showed differences in feed intake, meat composition, dressing percentage and empty organ weights among all the diets supplemented with multi-strain probiotic (protexin) were non-significant. However,

abdominal fat content was reduced significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) in supplemented groups. Mehr *et al.*, (2007) observed higher body and carcass weights and breast percentage with higher level of probiotic supplementation compared with a lower level and the control treatment. Boostani *et al.*, (2013) showed that the highest ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) carcass and thigh values were recorded for broilers fed the diet supplemented with thepax and yogurt, respectively.

Our results were contradictory with Ceslovas *et al.*, (2005), who observed that probiotic supplementation significantly ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) increased the meat tenderness and meat quality. Most of the carcass characteristics are directly proportional to the increased body weight at the time of slaughter. Rabiee *et al.*, (2010) concluded that no significant effect on carcass traits of broiler chicks when supplemented with either probiotic (Avian plus: at 150 g/ton diet), an enzyme preparation (Sicozyme: at 500 g/ton diet), or their combination. Pourakbari *et al.*, (2016) demonstrated there were no effects on carcass traits, but the relative weights of drumsticks and wings showed increasing and decreasing linear responses, respectively, to probiotic supplementation level. Sarangi *et al.*, (2016) showed that there was no significant ( $p > 0.05$ ) difference in the carcass traits with respect to dressing percentage, carcass percentage, heart weight, liver weight and gizzard weight, wing percentage, breast percentage, back percentage, thigh percentage, and drumstick percentage in Cobb broilers by the dietary inclusion of prebiotic, probiotic, and synbiotic compared with unsupplemented control in a commercial broiler chicken. Balamurugan (2004) observed no significant difference in dressing percentage of broilers fed with corn soya based diet supplemented Enzymes. No significant difference in the weight of giblets due to supplementation of NSP degrading Enzymes alone or in combination with

phytase to corn soya based broiler diet. Zakaria *et al.*, (2010) studied that Carcass characteristics showed no significant effects on whole carcass weight and/or dressing percent and weight and percent of breast, thighs and wings. Enzyme supplemented diets significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) increased liver percent in contrast to Con diet, while no significant differences were reported for heart, gizzard and abdominal fat pad. The addition of enzyme did not significantly impact meat quality traits (pH, cooking loss, water holding capacity, shear force and colour attributes). However, comparison is difficult because of different management conditions, different combinations used in the various studies and different geoclimatic conditions.

There is likelihood that enhanced metabolism has valuable impact on weight gain in multi-enzyme, prebiotic and probiotics treated groups as compared to control group. The enhanced in weight gain of broiler chickens in T<sub>3</sub> group as observed in the present study may be attributed to the fact that the digestibility of crude protein and energy present in the form of non-starch polysaccharides (NSPs) might have increased thus increasing availability to the birds for utilization and overall enhancement of body weight and this could also be due to control of pathogenic bacteria and modulation of intestinal morphology and expression of mucin and brush border enzyme.

**Table.1** Proximate chemical composition of experimental broiler ration (% DM basis)

Nutrients	Broiler ration	
	Starter	Finisher
Crude protein	23.10	20.13
Crude fiber	4.63	3.79
Ether extract	4.80	4.30
Total ash	7.20	6.85
Nitrogen free extract	60.40	65.15
Acid insoluble ash	1.25	1.44
ME (Kcal/kg)	2863.83	2939.78

**Table.2** Effect of supplementation of Multienzymes constant levels of Prebiotics and Probiotics on carcass traits of broilers

Carcass traits (%)	Treatments				Mean SE (±)	CD @ 5%
	T0	T1	T2	T3		
Live body weight	1,954.33 <sup>d</sup>	1966.17 <sup>c</sup>	1976.33 <sup>b</sup>	2000.67 <sup>a</sup>	0.98	2.91
Breast (%)	31.56 <sup>b</sup>	32.56 <sup>b</sup>	33.84 <sup>a</sup>	34.78 <sup>a</sup>	0.36	1.07
Giblet (%)	4.62 <sup>c</sup>	5.64 <sup>a</sup>	4.99 <sup>bc</sup>	5.32 <sup>ab</sup>	0.20	0.58
Drumstick (%)	11.33 <sup>b</sup>	11.54 <sup>ab</sup>	11.16 <sup>b</sup>	11.96 <sup>a</sup>	0.17	0.50
Thigh (%)	10.71 <sup>b</sup>	11.80 <sup>a</sup>	10.84 <sup>b</sup>	11.84 <sup>a</sup>	0.26	0.77
Edible (%)	63.30 <sup>b</sup>	64.89 <sup>a</sup>	64.94 <sup>a</sup>	65.56 <sup>a</sup>	0.26	0.79
Non-Edible (%)	36.00 <sup>a</sup>	35.60 <sup>a</sup>	35.39 <sup>ab</sup>	34.87 <sup>b</sup>	0.24	0.73
Dressed Weight	1261.69 <sup>c</sup>	1292.55 <sup>b</sup>	1297.13 <sup>b</sup>	1334.48 <sup>a</sup>	3.92	11.65
Dressing (%)	64.57 <sup>c</sup>	65.74 <sup>b</sup>	65.63 <sup>b</sup>	66.70 <sup>a</sup>	0.22	0.66



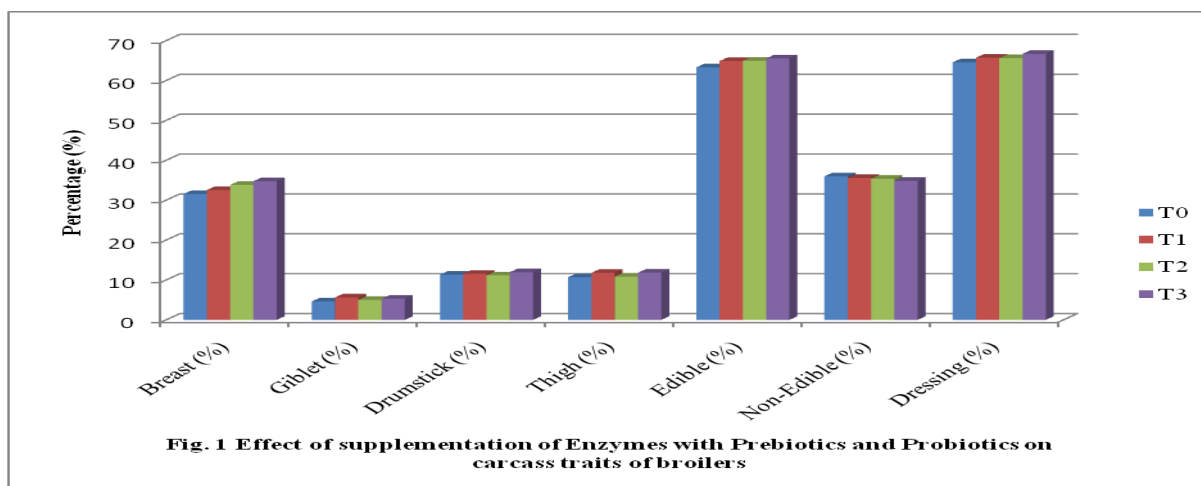


Fig. 1 Effect of supplementation of Enzymes with Prebiotics and Probiotics on carcass traits of broilers

The enhanced body weight in the T<sub>3</sub> group as compared to control and other treatment may be due to additive effect of Multienzymes with Prebiotics and Probiotics. Multienzyme supplementation enhances broiler performance by mechanism of converting non-starch polysaccharides to meat mass or improving nutrient digestibility and bioavailability of the nutrients.

In conclusion the supplementation of multi-enzymes @ 0.3 per cent with 0.5 per cent Prebiotics, 0.1 per cent Probiotics in the feed of broiler birds showed better results for the carcass characteristic having significant difference as compare to other treatments i.e. Multienzyme @ 0, 0.1 and 0.2 per cent with constant levels of Prebiotics (Fructooligosaccharides @ 0.05%) and Probiotics (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* @ 0.01 %). The results of the present study showed that Probiotic plus Prebiotic and multi-enzyme supplementation significantly increased carcass weights in 42 days.

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