



XIVth European POULTRY CONFERENCE

Stavanger, Norway 23. – 27. June 2014

Conference Information and Proceedings

Editor: Birger Svihus

Hosted by the Norwegian Branch of the World's Poultry Science Association,
and organized under the auspices of the World's Poultry Science Association
and the European Federation of WPSA



P243 Influences of welfare legislation on system development in processing plants

H.T. Hupkes, J. Bergsma, W. Heemskerk, W.
Veerkamp
Meyn FPT bv, Oostzaan, Netherlands
Corresponding author: hhupkes@meyn.com

Regulation (CE) 1099/2009 prescribes the protection of animals at slaughter. Outphasing of electrical water bath stunning, is foreseen, but not prescribed yet although the required new settings of the stunners discourage the use of water bath stunners. Additionally, several EU member states already take further steps. Regulation (CE) 1099/2009 allows a.o. the use of a 2-phase CO₂ stunning, having distinct stunning- and killing steps. Such a 2-phase CO₂ stunning system has been developed, scientifically verified and is now marketed. Challenges were the optimization of the gas recipes, and the "need for speed" up to 15.000 bph. In this batch-type system, birds are stunned in their transport container; the birds are unloaded after stunning, improving animal welfare. Directive 2007/43/CE prescribes that welfare indicators are set, monitored and the results have to be reported back into the production chain. Foot Pad Dermatitis is suggested to be an indicator for animal welfare in the broiler house, that can be measured and monitored post mortem at the slaughterhouse. Several scoring systems have been suggested and developed for different purposes. However, with line speeds at present up to 15.000 bph it becomes practically impossible to do this scoring with humans on line. It will be explained how a measuring system was designed, tested and scientifically evaluated. This paper will concentrate on the typical aspects of line speed on the evaluation aspects of both systems.

P244 Antibiotic weaning

C. Morrow
Bioproperties.
Corresponding author:
chris.morrow@bioproperties.com.au

Worldwide many poultry operations have been able to control all infections except *M. synoviae*. Contributing factors; MS reservoirs as control has not been attempted as for MG (the MS status of flocks is often not understood). Infected flocks are often not culled. MS seems to be more transmissible between farms than MG. MS free replacement stock has not been available although this is changing. Finally infected multiage farms rapidly challenge replacement flocks. The live MS vaccine (MSH) has solved these problems. MSH appears to not be horizontally transmitted between sheds. Surveys of vaccinated flocks at the end of their production cycle demonstrate mainly vaccine strain (over 90%) in areas where breeder flock infection rate was formerly 70%. The prevention of vertical transmission from breeders allows decreases in antibiotics. In mycoplasma free broilers horizontal transmission does not appear to be a problem with their short life span. MSH has been used to control MS diseases like infectious synovitis, CRD (especially in broiler progeny) and Egg Apical Abnormality, and decrease antibiotic dependence and subclinical effects on egg production and egg FCR. Vaccination is the solution for infections that cannot be excluded from poultry flocks. Vaccine technology has tried to protect against these infections and MS control is the final piece needed to wean poultry and egg production off routine antibiotic administration.