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## Effects of Fusarium mycotoxins on the pathogenesis of necrotic enteritis in broilers

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Both Clostridium perfringens (as a cause of necrotic enteritis (NE)) and mycotoxins are responsible for important economic losses in the broiler industry. The Fusarium mycotoxins deoxynivalenol (DON) and fumonisins are common feed contaminants that affect the intestinal epithelial barrier function, consequently increasing the availability of free amino acids in the intestine, and possibly promoting massive proliferation of *C. perfringens*. The goal of this study was to evaluate the effect of Fusarium mycotoxins on the sensitivity of broilers for NE.

Two in vivo infection trials mimicking subclinical NE were conducted, comparing the intestinal necrotic lesions of broilers fed with DON contaminated feed (< 5000 μg/kg feed\*) , or fumonisin contaminated feed (< 20000  $\mu g/kg$  feed\*) respectively, with broilers receiving non-contaminated

Subsequently, nitrogen analyses were performed on the intestinal content of chickens receiving DON contaminated and blank diet, to investigate the protein concentration and origin. Additionally, an ex vivo Ussing chamber experiment was performed to assess the effect of DON on the barrier function of intestinal mucosa. Finally, the influence of different concentrations of DON and fumonisins on the growth of eight C. perfringens strains was tested in vitro by assessment of the growth curve of C. perfringens and by well diffusion growth inhibition tests.

Significantly more chickens showed NE lesions when their diet was contaminated with DON. The fractional nitrogen analyses showed a relative increase in protein amount of animal origin in the intestinal content, possibly indicating intestinal damage. In the Ussing chamber experiments, the chickens which received DON contaminated feed had a significantly lower tissue resistance (Rt or TEER) and shorter villus length on histology in the duodenal segment. This indicates an altered barrier function after exposure to DON. DON did not have an effect on the in vitro growth of C. perfringens strains. Results about the effect of fumonisins will be presented at the conference.

In conclusion, DON contaminated feed in concentrations below the maximum European guidance contamination level is a predisposing factor for the development of NE in broilers due to its effect on the intestinal barrier function.

<sup>\*</sup> European maximum guidance contamination level

## Key words:

Broiler – Mycotoxins – Necrotic enteritis

## Reference:

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