Effect of Chemical Treatments on Microflora Species on Eggshell and Hatchability of Broiler Eggs

*L.T. Egbeyale¹, S.S. Abiola¹, A.O. Fanimo¹, O.O. Oduguwa², O. M. Sogunle¹ and O.S. Sowande

¹Department of Animal Production and Health, University of Agriculture, P.M.B. 2240, Abeokuta, Nigeria.

² Department of Animal Nutrition, University of Agriculture, P.M.B. 2240, Abeokuta, Nigeria.

* lawtoks23@yahoo.co.uk

*Corresponding author

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effect of three disinfectants on the microbes and hatchability of broiler eggs. One hundred and ninety-two medium-sized hatchable broiler eggs were divided into four groups with three replications of sixteen eggs each. Each group of the eggs was assigned to each of the following treatments; untreated, NaOCl, H,O, and KMnO,:HCHO combination (1:2). The eggs were incubated for 21 days. Data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance in a completely randomized design. The bacteria isolated were Escherichia coli (225-390cfu/ml). Pseudomonas aeruginosa (78-139cfu/ml), Staphylococcus aureus and Proteus mirabilis (210-368cfu/ ml), Salmonella spp (258-313cfu/ml) and fungi (63-101cfu/ml). Significant (P<0.05) variation was observed in the population of microflora species on egg shell. Escherichia coli were the pre-dominant bacteria recovered from all the samples before treatment. Effect of disinfectants on the microorganisms varied significantly (P<0.05) with KMnO₂+ formaldehyde combination having the highest (57.36%) effect on Salmonella spp. Similar effect of NaOCI and H₂O₂ was observed on S. aureus and Proteus mirabilis, E. coli, P. aeruginosa and fungi. Eggs treated with KMnO, + formaldehyde combination had the least significant (P<0.05) incubation weight losses value (14.63%), while eggs treated with H.O. had the highest value (17.00%). The results further showed that hatchability, chick hatching weight and early embryonic mortality were not significantly (P>0.05) affected by the treatments unlike the late embryonic mortality which was significant (P<0.05). Although, KMnO, + formaldehyde combination is commonly used in the hatchery, in this experiment NaOCl and H,O, compared favourably with formaldehyde as hatching disinfectants without adversely affecting hatching

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