



# WORLD'S POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION SRI LANKA BRANCH Newsletter July 2017

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## Indiscriminate Use of Antibiotic, a serious concern for both Human and Animal Health

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Antibiotics are powerful medicines that, fights bacterial infections and since its discovery antibiotics have been miraculously saving lives of humans and animals over hundreds of years. However, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has warned that indiscriminate use of antibiotics is alarmingly leading to anti-microbial resistance (AMR) and treatment failure. "Immediate action is needed to stop the world from heading towards a pre-antibiotic era in which all achievements made in prevention and control of communicable diseases will be reversed," due to extremely challenging regulatory systems and huge investments necessary to produce new drugs for comparatively little financial rewards, no new classes of antibiotics have been produced for decades. Therefore it is of paramount importance that we preserve the effectiveness of the available antibiotics where we all can play a part. Antibiotics must be used prudently in humans and animals since both practices contribute to the emergence, persistence, and spread of resistant bacteria. There is no doubt that indiscriminate use of antibiotics in humans is by far the biggest contributor but drugs used in food producing animals too add to the problem as food animals serve as a reservoir of resistant pathogens and resistance mechanisms that can directly or indirectly result in antibiotic resistant infections in humans. Sadly, forecast for the potential human loss due to AMR is estimated to be 10 million deaths per year globally. If it is continued at the phase it is happening now disastrous consequence is inevitable. Let's join hands together to curb this menace

### Major impact of AMR on Poultry Industry

1. Untreatable infections: Irrational use leads to resistance and no drug will be effective against those bacteria and even simple infections can be untreatable
2. Increased morbidity and mortality due to the bugs which are difficult to control

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3. Increased treatment cost: Treatment cost would be huge as more drugs are necessary to kill resistant bacteria. It is proven that minimum concentration to kill pathogenic bacteria will go up with resistance.
4. Increase use of drugs will reduce the quality of meat and eggs and will be less consumer preference and in future will not be allowed to sell those contaminated food products due to public health concerns. Eg. CTC will appear in the egg within three days of initial treatment making eggs unsuitable for human consumption.

### **How can we support this moral and social responsibility?**

There is a clear link between AMR and amount of drug use and therefore it is extremely important to use drugs only when it is absolutely necessary.

1. Never use antibiotics unnecessarily and antibiotics should be the last line of defense NOT the first. Biosecurity cannot be compromised by using excessive amounts of antibiotics.
2. No antibiotic is effective against all the pathogens and appropriate drug needs to be used with appropriate professional advice and never do blind treatment with drugs which will also jeopardise the sustenance of this important industry in longer-term
3. Therapeutic antibiotic used in feed should be clearly restricted or completely stopped. This has been a bad practice in Sri Lanka that needs serious attention for many reasons. However, this excludes the four generics of growth promotive non-therapeutic antibiotics (Zinc bacitracin, Virginiamycin, Avilamycin & Flavophospholipol) that are still permitted to use in feed in Sri Lanka.

### **Why we consider feed as a bad route of drug administration**

1. Co-administration of antibiotics with products which are rich sources of divalent ions, such as calcium and magnesium that complex with many antibiotics and prevents their absorption. Even extremely small amounts of calcium severely impair the absorption of the drug. Feed is rich source of Ca and many other ions and drugs given with feed is poorly absorbed and in some cases may have to use five times the required dose if administered through feed. Lot will be excreted to the litter creating serious environment issue. In future even the drug contaminated litter will be a serious concern as some scientific evidence emerging that this too leads to serious implications.
2. Feed mixing is unacceptable especially under local conditions leading to uneven distribution of drugs. Pellet or crumbles would make mixing even more difficult wasting drugs
3. Feed intakes drop in sick birds and degree may vary. You may always under dose

Opinion: Feed should not be considered as a route to administer drugs unless no other route is possible.

There is a global action plan to combat AMR where WHO has taken initiatives, in Sri Lanka Department of Animal Production & Health joins hands with Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture and fisheries sectors to support this important endeavour. It is high time that poultry industry introduce some self-regulatory mechanisms to control use of antibiotics. We all need to act together today and if we don't somebody else will take over.

As responsible citizens engaged in Poultry, we have a moral duty to produce food which are safe and don't let irresponsible act or negligence of few damages this important industry which provides protein to the nation.

Our responsible act today will preserve the efficacy of drugs which saves lives of people and animals.

Act responsibly and prevent kids and elderly die of simple infections.

Please join hands together to reduce AMR

## **අවධිමත් ප්‍රතිජීවක භාවිතය හා එමගින් මිනිසුන්ට හා සතුන්ට ඇති බරපතල බලපෑම**

ප්‍රතිජීවක යනු ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත (බැක්ටීරියා) ආසාදන වලට ඇති විශේෂිතවූ ප්‍රතිකාරය වන අතර එවා මගින් මිනිසුන් හා සතුන් ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත අයුරින් රෝගවලින් ආරක්ෂාව ඇත්තේ වසර සියගනනක සිටය. ලෝක සෞඛ්‍ය සංවිධානයේ මතය නම් දැනට පවත්නා ආකාරයට ප්‍රතිජීවක භාවිතය මිනිසා වසින් සිදුකලහොත් කිසිම බෝවන රෝගයක් පාලනයට හෝ ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා ප්‍රතිජීවක තවදුරටත් ක්‍රියාකාරීව ඉතිරි නොවන බවයි. අවුරුදු ගනනාවකින් කිසිම නව ප්‍රතිජීවකයක් සොයාගත නොමැති බැවින් දැනට පාවිච්චියේ පවත්නා ප්‍රතිජීවකවල ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය ආරක්ෂාකර ගැනීමට අතිවිශේෂ උනන්දුවක් ගත යුතුය. මිනිසුන් හා සතුන් සඳහා දැනට ප්‍රතිජීවක පාවිච්චි කරන ආකාරය නිසා ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත එවා කෙරෙහි ප්‍රතිරෝධීතාවයක් ඇතිකර ගැනීම කිසිම සැකයකින් තොර බැවින් ප්‍රතිජීවක භාවිතය ඉතා ඥානාන්විතව සිදුකල යුතු බව අවධාරණය කල යුතුය. මනුෂ්‍යයා මේ ආකාරයෙන් අවධිමත් ලෙස ප්‍රතිජීවක භාවිතය ප්‍රධානතම ප්‍රශ්නය වන අතර ආහාර සඳහා ඇතිකරන සතුන් සඳහා මෙම ඖෂධ පාවිච්චිය, ප්‍රශ්නය තවදුරටත් තීව්‍ර කරනු ලබයි. කුමන ආකාරයෙන් සිදුවුවත් අවසානයේ ප්‍රතිජීවක ව්‍යුහයේ ප්‍රතිජීවක වලට ප්‍රතිරෝධී ආසාදනයන් මනුෂ්‍යයා තුල ඇතිවීමයි. මෙහි කනගාටුදායක ප්‍රතිජීවක ලෙස වසරකට ලෝකය පුරා මිලියන 10 ක් මනුෂ්‍යයන් මියයන බව ගනන් බලා ඇත .

### **ප්‍රතිජීවක ප්‍රතිරෝධීතාවය කුකුල් කර්මාන්තය කෙරෙහි බලපාන ආකාරය**

අවචාරශීලී ලෙස ප්‍රතිජීවක පාවිච්චිය නිසා ඉතා සරල ආසාදනයක් සඳහා වුවද ප්‍රතිකාර වලින් ප්‍රතිජීවක නොදෙන තත්වයක් ඇතිකරයි. එබැවින් අනිවාර්යයෙන්ම ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා යන වයදමද වැඩිවේ.

වැඩිවශයෙන් ප්‍රතිජීවක පාවිච්චිය නිසා මස් හා බත්තරවල ගුණාත්මක භාවයද අඩුවන අතර ඇතිවන සෞඛ්‍ය ප්‍රශ්න හේතුවෙන් එම මස් හා බත්තර වකිණීම පිණිස අනාගතයේදී අවකාශ නොලැබී යනු ඇත .

මෙම සදාචාරමය හා සමාජයීය වගකීම වෙනුවෙන් අපට කල හැකි ක්‍රියා රැසකි. මූ ලිකවම ප්‍රතිජීවක පාවිච්චිය අවසාන උපක්‍රමය වියයුතු වන අතර අනවශ්‍ය ආකාරයෙන් මුලින්ම ප්‍රතිජීවක පාවිච්චි නොකල යුතුය. සෑම විෂබීජයකටම එකම ප්‍රතිජීවකය ක්‍රියා නොකරන බැවින් එවා පාවිච්චිය සඳහා වෘත්තීයමය උපදෙස් පැතිය යුතුය. ප්‍රතිකාර සඳහා පාවිච්චි කරනු ලබන ප්‍රතිජීවක, ආහාර සඳහා නොයෙදිය යුතු අතර ආහාර වලට යෙදීම සඳහා අනුමත කරන ලද වශේෂ වූ ප්‍රතිජීවක වර්ග ඇති බවද සඳහන්කල යුතුවේ.

බෙහෙත් ලෙස ආහාරය සමග ප්‍රතිජීවක ලබාදීම ඉතා අසාර්ථක හා අකාර්යක්ෂම ක්‍රමයකි. වශේෂයෙන් සමහර බණිප වර්ග (කැලේසියම් හා මැග්නීසියම්) අඩංගු ආහාර සමග ප්‍රතිජීවක සතුන්ට ලබාදීමේදී බහිෂ්‍ය එළුමගින් ප්‍රතිජීවකය ශරීරය තුල අවශෝෂණය අඩු කරන අතර ප්‍රතිජීවක නියම ප්‍රමාණය ශරීරයට ලබාදීමට නම් එය සාමාන්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය මෙන් පස් ගුණයක්වත් ආහාර සමග එකතුකල යුතුය. එහෙත් මෙසේ කිරීමේදී ප්‍රතිජීවක විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් පරිසරයට මුදාහැරෙන නිසා එය පරිසරයට සිදුකරන හානියකි.

කුකුළු ගොවිපල තුල ආහාර මිශ්‍ර කිරීම සාර්ථක ක්‍රමයක් නොවේ. එමෙන්ම රෝගී සතුන් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ආහාර අඩුවෙන් ගන්නා බැවින් ආහාර සමග ඖෂධ ලබා දීමේදී එවා නියම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් ශරීරයට නොලැබියයි. වෙනත් විකල්ප මාර්ගයක් නොමැතිනම් පමණක් ආහාර සමග ඖෂධ පාවිච්චි සලකා බැලිය යුතුය.

ඉහතින් සඳහන් කල ප්‍රතිජීවක ප්‍රතිරෝධීතාවය ඇතිවීම වැළැක්වීම සඳහා සත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මූලිකව ක්‍රියා කරන අතර එයට සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හා ලෝක සෞඛ්‍ය සංවිධානයද ක්‍රියාකාරීව සහාය දෙන අතර එය තවදුරටත් ශක්තිමත් කිරීම සඳහා කුකුළු කර්මාන්තයේ යෙදෙන්නන්ද ස්වයං පාලනයක් ඇතිව ප්‍රතිජීවක පාවිච්චි කිරීම වැදගත්වේ. එම කර්මාන්තයේ යෙදෙන්නන් වශයෙන් සෞඛ්‍යාරක්ෂිත නිෂ්පාදනයන් මහජනයා වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අපගේ සදාචාරමය වගකීමකි. මෙමගින් අනාගතයේ ඇතිවිය හැකි කුඩා දරුවන් හා වැඩිහිටියන් සුළු ආසාදන වලින් මියයාම වැළැක්වීමේ මහගු යුතුකමට අපටද දායකවිය හැක. එ සඳහා අපි සැවොම එක්වෙමු.

## Handling and storing of poultry vaccines

(From World Poultry)

For the proper vaccination of birds, the application process is a complex job. Yet it all starts with properly handled and stored vaccines. Mistakes made pre-vaccination can cost dearly so handle with care and monitor every step is the message.

With current day expertise in vaccine manufacturing and packing, one could safely assume that any vaccine when it is delivered to the poultry operation, is in topnotch condition; and so it should be. The



challenge at the hatchery or poultry operation is to maintain this condition. The on-site storing and handling of products that the poultry operation depends on requires maximum attention. It keeps the business running with continual, optimum immunity levels among the poultry stock.

## **Good procedures key**

When a vaccine is to be taken from the holding fridge for use in the hatchery or taken to another production facility, such as a chicken growing or rearing house or a house with layer breeders or commercial egg layers, the following procedure should apply. The vaccine is usually transported in an insulated cooler box or bag. Always ensure that the vaccine is never exposed to direct sunlight or ultraviolet light. A common error is the incorrect packing of vaccine in cooler boxes. This needs to be done correctly, as follows.

- Good procedures are the key to transporting vaccines successfully. The insulated cooler box or bag should first be pre-chilled before the vaccine is introduced, as the ice packs come out of the freezer at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the vaccine is vulnerable to freezing. Keep the ice packs at room temperature for 30 to 60 minutes, depending on the internal temperature and humidity of the room.
- A good rule of thumb is to wait until beads of water cover its surface. The pack is now “Conditioned” and can be dried off with a cloth and put into the cooler box. It is now almost ready for successful transport, though it is advisable to add a temperature monitoring device.
- A digital minimum- maximum thermometer with a sensor, which should be placed in the centre of the vaccine package, is the way to go. For long trips lasting several hours, it would be advisable to take a reading to ensure that the correct temperature is being maintained.
- Good practice is to loosely wrap the vaccine ‘package’ before placing it in the cooler box. This can be done using some bubble wrap or if not available, shredded paper, thus allowing cool air circulation around the vaccine vials. It will also minimize the risk of any hot or cold spots.

## **Arrival at destination**

When arriving on site, first check the temperature. This should be in the range between  $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This will ensure that the potency has been retained. Depending on the length of the journey, it may be necessary to have replacement ice packs on hand that have already been “conditioned” (in a separate cooler). Each facility at which a vaccine is to be administered should have a small fridge with freezer where ice packs can be stored for use when required. It is imperative that this is organized beforehand by the staff. One person should be responsible for this task know exactly the dates for each vaccination.

The vaccine should never be in refrigerator doors, as the temperature tends to be higher there. It is good practice to place bottles of water in the doors, as this will lead to a more even temperature throughout. The lower shelf can be used for this if there is no storage in the doors as in some fridges.

The bottles of cold water will help keep the fridge cooler for longer should a power cut occur. Keep vaccines of the same type together to avoid the chance of them being mixed. Vaccines should be placed on the middle shelves to allow air to circulate. Data loggers can be used to record fridge temperatures and are very useful, since it provides a historical account of what happens. The information is usually downloaded on to a computer and stored there.

## Contingency

Plan in advance, for the worst. To reduce risks due to power cuts use a stand-by generator (petrol). Electricity disruptions for 3-4 hours should not pose a problem for a good quality fridge, but after that the vaccine quality can be impaired.

## Pre-check list

During the application of the vaccine, it is important to protect the vaccine. You should ensure that the correct amount of vaccines required is packed (including any necessary diluents). Only pack the amount that you expect to use and maintain the correct temperature ( $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Record temperature readings in the cooler and minimize the number of times the cooler is opened while in the house. The temperature readings inside the cooler should be taken before transport to the vaccination site, on arrival at the vaccination site and when the vaccination has been completed. With strict bio-security in mind it is inadvisable to bring any unused vaccines back to the original building or even to attempt or think of putting it back into the fridge. If accurately worked out, there should be zero excess and, if deemed necessary, one extra vial can be included for cases of 'mishap' and if not used, can be disposed of in a designated 'disposal area' before returning to base.

Ken Marshall /World Poultry

## කුකුළු එන්නත් පරිහරණය හා ගබඩා කිරීම

කුකුළන් සඳහා එන්නත් ලබාදීම සංකීර්ණ ක්‍රියාවලියකි. නමුත් හොඳින් පරිහරණය හා ගබඩා කරන ලද එන්නත් ප්‍රවේශයෙන් කුකුළන්ට ලබාදීමෙන් මනා ප්‍රතිඵල ලබාගත හැක. වර්තමානයේ පවත්නා ඉහල තාක්ෂණය අනුව ඉතා හොඳ තත්වයේ එන්නත් කුකුළු නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තයට ලබාගත හැකි වුවද ඒවා එම තත්වයෙන්ම පවත්වා ගැනීම අභියෝගයකි. ඒ සඳහා උපරිම අවධානයක් යොමුකළ යුතුය.

ගබඩා කර ඇති එන්නත් පාවච්ච කිරීම සඳහා ඉවතට ගැනීමේදී පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට ක්‍රියාකිරීම ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් මේවා ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීමේදී පරිවාරක ද්‍රව්‍යයකින් නිමවූ පෙට්ටියක් (rigifoam ) හෝ බැගයක් වැදගත්වේ . එන්නත්කාරයට කෙලින්ම හිරුළුය හෝ පාරජම්බුල කිරණ පතිත වීම වැළකිය යුතුය. භීත කරන ලද පෙට්ටියේ එන්නත් ඇඳුරුම කිරීමේදී වැරදි සිදුවිය හැකි බැවින් පහත සඳහන් කරුණු අනුගමනය කළ යුතුය.

එන්නත් ඇඳුරුම කිරීමට ප්‍රථම පරිවාරක ද්‍රව්‍යයකින් නිමවූ පෙට්ටිය හෝ බැගය භීතකර ගත යුතුය. අධිභීතකරන කොටසින් එලියට ගන්නා ලද පැක් වල උෂ්ණත්වය  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  පමණ වන නිසා ඒවා සමග එන්නත් ඇසිරීමේදී

එන්නත් වනාය වේ. මෙය වැලැක්වීම සඳහා අධිශීත පැක් වනාඩි 30 සිට 60 ක කාලයක් කාමර උෂ්ණත්වයේ තැබිය යුතුය. ඒවායේ පිට බිත්තිවල පල බිංදු ඇතිවුවට ඒවා ඇඟිලිමට හුදු උෂ්ණත්වයට පැමිණ ඇත එවිට ඒවා පිරිසිදු රෙදි කැබැල්ලකින් පිසදා පෙට්ටියේ හෝ බැගයේ තබා එන්නත් අසුරන්න. දැන් මෙම ඇසුරුම් ප්‍රවාහනයට හුදුසුවේ. මෙහිදී ඇසුරුම් එන්නත් අතර උෂ්ණත්වමානයක් තිබීම වැදගත්වේ.

ප්‍රවාහනය අවසන්වූ විට උෂ්ණත්වය පරීක්ෂාකිරීම වැදගත්වේ. එය  $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$  විය යුතුය. ප්‍රවාහනය ඉතා දීර්ඝ නම් අධිශීත පැක්ස් නියම ආකාරයට උෂ්ණත්වය අඩුකර මාරු කළ යුතුවේ.

එන්නත් ශීතකරනයේ දොරෙහි ගබඩා නොකළ යුතුය හොඳම ස්ථානය මැද තට්ටුවය. චතුර අඩංගු බෝතල් ශීතකරනයේ දොරෙහි ගබඩා කිරීම වැදගත් වන අතර එමගින් ශීතකරනය ඇතුළත පුරාම සමාන උෂ්ණත්වයක් ඇතිවේ. ශීතකරනයේ පහළම කොටසද නිසව ඇත්නම් මේ සඳහා පාවිච්චි කළ හැක.

ශීතකරනයේ ගබඩා කිරීමේදී එක වරගයේ එන්නත් එකට ගබඩාකිරීමෙන් මිශ්‍රවීම වැලැක්විය හැකිය. වදුලිය බිඳවැටීම වලින් සිදුවන හානි වලක්වා ගැනීමට වදුලි පනක යන්ත්‍රයක් තබාගැනීම වැදගත්වේ.

පැය 3-4 ක කාලයක් වදුලිය සැපයීම නොමැති වුවද ඉහළ ගුණාත්මක තත්වයේ ශීතකරනයක උෂ්ණත්වය එන්නත් වලට හානිකර අයුරින් වැඩිනොවේ. නමුත් ඉන් පසුව එන්නත් වලට හානි සිදුවේ.

### පූර්ව සූදානම

එන්නත් කිරීමේදී ක්‍රියාවලියේදී එන්නත් ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීම වැදගත් වේ. මෙහිදී එන්නත් අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය පමණක් ඇසුරුම් කර ගැනීම මෙන්ම එන්නත නියම උෂ්ණත්වයේ පවත්වා ගැනීමද වැදගත්වේ. ඇසුරුම් කරන ලද පෙට්ටියේ උෂ්ණත්වය පරීක්ෂා කළ යුතුවන අතර එය කිහිප වාරයක් ඇරීම හා වැසීම නොකළ යුතුය. ප්‍රවාහනයට ප්‍රථමද එන්නත්කරන ස්ථානයට පැමිණී වටද එන්නත් කිරීම අවසන් වුවටද උෂ්ණත්වය පරීක්ෂා කළ යුතුවේ.

දැඩි ජෛවාරක්ෂක ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සලකා බැලීමේදී එන්නත් කරන ස්ථානයට රැගෙන ගිය එන්නත් නැවත රැගෙන එම අනුමත කළ නොහැක.

## News from World Poultry

### New research uncovers poultry resistant to Avian Influenza

Some chicken are almost completely resistant to a serious strain of Avian Influenza, new research has shown.

The study carried out at the Purbright Institute, found birds that carried the strain of Avian Influenza but were genetically resistant to the disease only shed the virus through their respiratory tract and for a limited period of time.

The researchers discovered that this was the only relevant means of spreading the virus and that resistant birds were therefore completely unable to initiate or sustain a chain of infection

(Full article, July 20<sup>th</sup> 2016, World poultry, [info@worldpoultry.net](mailto:info@worldpoultry.net))

## කුරුළු උණට ප්‍රතිශක්තියක් දක්වන කුකුළන්

සමහර කුකුළන් කුරුළු උණට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වාගේ ප්‍රතිශක්තියක් දක්වන බව පර්යේෂණ වලින් හෙළිව ඇත. මෙම පර්යේෂණ බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයේ පර්බ්‍රයිට් ආයතනයේ සිදුකර ඇති අතර කුරුළු උණ වයිරස් වර්ගය මෙම කුකුළන් තුළ පැවති වුවද ඔවුන් ජානමය වශයෙන් රෝගයට ප්‍රතිරෝධී බවක් දක්වන අතර ස්වසන මාර්ගය හරහා පමණක් සීමිත කාලයකට වයිරසය මුදාහරින බව සොයා ගෙන ඇත.

එ අතරම වයිරසය පැතිරීම ඉහත කී මාර්ගයෙන් පමණක් සිදුවන අතර රෝගයට ප්‍රතිරෝධී කුකුළන්ට ආසාදනයක් ඇතිකිරීමට හෝ ආසාදනයක් පවත්වා ගෙන යාමට එයට නොහැකි බවද පර්යේෂණ වලින් අනාවරනය වී ඇත

(සම්පූර්ණ පත්‍රිකාව 2016 ජූලි 20 දින World Poultry web site, info@worldpoultry.net)

## Activities in 2015

- A special meeting was held with All Island Poultry Association and the Poultry Forum to discuss the current issues that affect the poultry industry at present and some important decisions were taken at the meeting.

## Activities in 2016

- A joint discussion with the representatives of the Director General, AP&H was held at the Director General's office on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016 on poultry breeder farm monitoring. The discussion was mainly to evaluate the present condition of the monitoring program. The following decisions were taken.
  1. To prepare an updated check list for monitoring work of breeder farms
  2. To activate the reporting system in an appropriate manner
  3. To have a continuous dialogue with the breeder farmers
  4. To make avenues available for training of technical staff in every aspect of breeder farm monitoring.
- An awareness program for Agriculture Diploma students on "Poultry Industry in Sri Lanka and the Employment Opportunities" was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016 at the school of Agriculture, Karandagolla, Kundasale. The presenters were Dr.A.L.Godwin and Dr.Pushpa Wijewantha. The presentations were followed by a lively discussion that was full of questions with regard to employment opportunities which were answered by presenters and the members of WPSA.

**(Photograph)**

- The Second awareness program on the same topic was for Animal Husbandry Diploma students that was held on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2016 at the School of Animal Husbandry, Karandagolla, Kundasale. Presenters were Dr. A.L.Godwin and Mr.Ajith Gunasekara. Presentations were followed by a questions and answers session which was very productive from the students point of view.



- Third awareness programme on Poultry Industry in Sri Lanka and Employment Opportunities” was held on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016 at the Division of Farm Animal Production Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Peradeniya. Third and Final year students participated at the event.





- Five Members of the executive committee have participated at a workshop held on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2016 at the invitation of the Director planning and Implementation to revise the Poultry Master Plan 2006. After briefing on the subject the participants were grouped into five main categories according to the original Master Plan and discussions commenced. WPSA members were actively involved in contributing valuable ideas to make the exercise a success. Finally the presentations were made by the group leaders on the decisions taken by the group. Discussions will be continued in the future.
- Two Technical seminars were held on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> June 2016 on “Soy Amino Acids” at Hotel Taj Samudra, Colombo and Oak Ray, Kandy. The presenters were from University of Minnesota, Minnesota and South Dakota and North Soy Bean Councils.

**( Photographs)**

**The Annual General meeting of the World’s Poultry Science Association Sri Lanka branch was held on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2016 at 1.00 p.m. at the Hotel Taj Samudra Lower Crystal Ball Room, Colombo.**

#### **Executive Committee-**

Mr. Ajith Gunasekera – President

Dr. Prabath Samaratunge – President Elect

Dr. P.Wijewantha – Vice President

Dr. M.Somaratne – Hony. Secretary  
Dr. Kaundika Wanigasundara - Assistant Secretary  
Dr. A. Mahagama – Hony. Secretary  
Mr. S.Rajmohan – Committee member  
Dr. A.H.S.K.Priyantha – Committee member  
Mr. H.M.Susil Kumara – Committee member  
Dr. Ushan Pallegama – Committee member  
Dr. A.M.J.S.Amarakoon – Committee member  
Mr. Shanthilal Mendis – Committee member  
Dr. Wijitha Pitiyegedara – Committee member  
Mr. Zaffar Jeevunjee – Committee member  
Dr. Chandimal de Silva – Committee member

General Secretary – Dr.A.L.Godwin

### **Annual Technical Sessions**

Chief Guest – Mr. Wouter Verhey, Agricultural Counsellor, Embassy of the Netherlands India.

**Key note address** was delivered by Dr. John C.G. Lee, Adjunct Professor with Beihua University and Jilin agricultural Science and Technology University, China.

### **Other presentations**

**Environment Management in layer and broiler farming** – Professor Nadeem Fairrose, Faculty of Animal Science, Karnataka Veterinary Animal and Fisheries Science University, Bangalore.

**Antibiotic free Poultry Production, European perspective** by Dr.Roel Mulder, Secretary General, World’s Poultry Science Association, Netherlands.

**Proper Management and Utilization of Feed Raw Materials** – Dr.S.S.P.Silava, Director, Veterinary Research, Veterinary Research Institute, Peradeniya.

Technical session was followed by a fellowship Dinner.



## **First Announcement and Call for Abstracts- Annual Technical Sessions 2017 World's Poultry Science Association, Sri Lanka Branch (WPSA- SL)**

The Annual Technical Sessions of the WPSA<sup>SL</sup> will be held on Friday 15th September 2016 at Hotel Taj Samudra, Colombo.

The objective of the annual technical sessions of the WPSA<sup>SL</sup> is to bring together information and technology required in the development of sustainable poultry production, from primary research and experience to the industry.

Members, as well as non members are encouraged to submit extended abstracts based on original research, case studies, critical reviews, surveys and, to share their experience with stakeholders in the industry. Papers can be submitted in English and Sinhala. Poster presentations are also welcome.

### **Guidelines for preparation of extended Abstracts**

The extended abstract should be prepared using MSWord, page size of A4 with 1 inch margins, font Times New Roman 12. Abstract must be single spaced, include a double space between each paragraph. The extended abstract should be 203 pages. Figures and tables, if any could be included. The extended abstract should be organized as; Title and author affiliations, Introduction, Methodology, Results, Discussion, Conclusion. References should be restricted to very important ones.

*Final date for submission of extended abstracts: **31 July 2017***

Abstracts will be reviewed by the Technical committee and authors whose abstracts are accepted will be requested to submit final version of the extended abstract. The extended abstract will be published in the abstract book, which will be distributed to participants of annual technical sessions 2016, WPSA<sup>SL</sup>.

The best paper presented will be rewarded with a trophy and a cash prize of Rs 25,000.

Abstracts should be emailed to pwije07@yahoo.com . For any further details please contact Dr Pushpa Wijewantha, (E mail: pwije07@yahoo.com, Tel: 0772001090/0776394392)

Hony. Secretary, WPSA/SL branch

Research/Survey presentations at the Annual Technical Sessions by local scientists were evaluated and the following Scientific Paper titled “ Antimicrobial Resistance of *Escherichia coli* isolated from broiler, layer and backyard poultry cases reported to Central Veterinary Investigation Centre of Veterinary Research Institute from 2011 to 2015” , by M.D.N Jayaweera, W.M.P.Bandara and J.K.H.Ubeyratne was adjudged the best presentation.

### World Egg Day

World Egg Day programme was Held in Hatton on October 14<sup>th</sup> 2016, Participation 200 (students and their teachers. Senior Lecturer of the Faculty of Agriculture Dr.Janak Vidanarachchi made a presentation on eggs ,its composition and uses.

A questionnaire distributed amongst students and the feedback was evaluated by Dr, Chandimal de Silva.



WPSA President Mr. Ajith Gunasekera participated at the 10<sup>th</sup> International Poultry Show and Seminar held in Bangladesh on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017.



### **Animal welfare issue**

WPSA held a meeting on 25/04/2017 to discuss issues related to animal welfare in collaboration with Poultry Forum and AIPA. As a result the WPSA submitted a letter to Secretary, Ministry of Rural Economy, requesting more time to study the drafted welfare bill and submit proposals by WPSA. President has actively involved in settling the disputes that have resulted in due to misunderstandings and come into a compromise with the Ministry in preparing the welfare bill to be submitted to Legal Draftsman. WPSA has received a copy of the drafted bill that had already been submitted to Legal Draftsman by the Secretary to Ministry of Rural Economy which had included all the suggestions submitted by WPSA.

Our Association took the leadership to bring all three main associations involved in the poultry industry under one umbrella which has delivered results favorable to the industry as a whole. The members can remember the phenomenon that in the past WPSA had to go behind other organizations even for the sake of the development of the poultry sector which has now turned the other way.

### **Poultry database project**

A seminar was held to update the departmental officers and the stakeholders on the progress of the poultry database on 26/06/2017 at the VRI.



### **Egg donation for flood victims**

Egg donation was organized on 31/06/2017 by the WPSA jointly with The AIPA and Poultry Forum and the Hon. Minister of Rural Economic Affairs was in attendance to receive the donation. On the same day the President of WPSA participated at the discussions with the Hon. Minister of Sports, Dayasiri Jayasekara on the issue of the cage bird system of poultry.

### **Battery cage system of management.**

A promiscuous request to ban the battery caged bird system of management made to the political authorities by a sector of the poultry industry was apparently taken for granted and a Cabinet Paper being prepared to put the ban to effect by the Minister. As the views of the World's Poultry Association is that both the deep litter system and the caged bird system should survive together for the benefit of the industry the WPSA had to represent technical matters to the authorities concerned to safe guard the sector to be badly affected

The WPSA intervened wherever possible to come to bring about a consensus which will be favorable to both parties involved and we are hopeful that a decision which will benefit all will come to effect.

The President and the General Secretary, WPSA have participated at the discussion held at the Embassy of the Netherland on their proposal of Poultry Institute for industry people in Sri Lanka.,



# 11<sup>th</sup> ASIA PACIFIC POULTRY CONFERENCE

March 25 - 27, 2018 Plaza Athénée Bangkok, A Royal Méridien Hotel, Thailand

**IMPORTANT DATES**

- Abstract Submission Deadline  
October 31, 2017
- Early Bird Registration Deadline  
December 31, 2017
- Regular Registration Deadline  
February 28, 2018



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## **WORLD'S POULTRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION – SRI LANKA BRANCH**

**XVI<sup>th</sup> Annual Technical Sessions and Industrial Evening**  
**at Upper Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Taj Samudra, Colombo**  
**on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2017 at 5.30 pm**

### ***“Influence of Consumer Perception on sustainable Poultry Production”***

**3.00pm -5.00pm      Annual Scientific Sessions**

#### ***Technical Sessions & Industrial Evening***

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>5.30 pm</b> | <b>Registration</b>   |
| <b>6.00 pm</b> | <b>Arrival of chief guest and invited guests</b>  |
| <b>6.15 pm</b> | <b>Welcome address – President/WPSA-SL, Mr. Ajith H. Gunasekara</b>   |
| <b>6.20 pm</b> | <b>Keynote address – Mr. R. Theagaraja, Joint Deputy Chairperson, Cargills Bank</b>   |
| <b>6.40 pm</b> | <b>“Food Safety in Relation to Poultry Production” - Prof. Nimal Pathiraja,<br/>International School, Jinan University, Guangzhou, Guandong, China.</b>                                 |
| <b>7.15 pm</b> | <b>“Optimized Use of Feed Ingredients Beyond 2017”- Prof. K. Samarasinghe,<br/>Senior Lecturer, Department of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture,<br/>University of Peradeniya.</b> |
| <b>7.45 pm</b> | <b>Panel Discussion</b>   |
| <b>8.00 pm</b> | <b>Felicitation</b>   |
| <b>8.15 pm</b> | <b>WPSA-SL, Web site launching</b>  |
| <b>8.20 pm</b> | <b>Address by the chief guest, Mr. Alan Gibbins, President-Asia Pacific Federation of<br/>WPSA Branches, WPSA-New Zealand.</b>  |
| <b>8.40 pm</b> | <b>Address by the new president, WPSA-SL, Dr. Prabath Samarathunga</b>  |
| <b>8.45 pm</b> | <b>Award Presentation</b>   |
| <b>9.00 pm</b> | <b>Vote of thanks – Secretary, WPSA-SL, Dr. M. Somarathne.</b>  |
| <b>9.10 pm</b> | <b>Fellowship Dinner</b>  |