

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

**PERFORMANCE OF BROILERS EXPERIMENTALLY INOCULATED WITH
SALMONELLA Heidelberg AND SUPPLEMENTED WITH JABUTICABA ETHANOL
EXTRACT**

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The search for alternative additives to replace the antimicrobial growth promoters has become essential in poultry production, with the aim of promoting better zootechnical indexes and reducing the impact of enteric infections, such as those caused by *Salmonella*. Among these alternatives, the additives derived from plants have been highlighted, known as phytochemicals. The objective of this study was to evaluate the influence of the ethanolic extract of shells and seeds of *Myrciaria cauliflora* (jabuticaba) on the performance of broilers experimentally inoculated with *Salmonella* Heidelberg. One - hundred - day - old male chicks were used, distributed in four treatments with seven replicates each and bred in groups of 12 birds. The treatments adopted were: T1 - negative control group (CN); T2 - received only the ethanolic extract of jabuticaba in the feed (EJ); T3 - received the inoculum with *Salmonella* Heidelberg by crop (SH); T4 - received the inoculum with *Salmonella* Heidelberg via crop and ethanolic extract in the feed (SH + EJ). The feed used during the experiment were ground corn and soybean meal. The ethanolic extract of shells and seeds of jabuticaba was added to the feed at the dosage of 600mg / kg of feed. The birds were challenged at one day of age, and each bird received 0.3 mL of 0.85% buffered saline containing approximately 4.6 x 10⁷ CFU / mL. The weighing of the birds and of the feed, were weekly until the 28 days of age to calculate feed intake, weight gain, average weight and feed conversion. The data were submitted to analysis of variance and the means were compared with the Tukey test at 5%. There was no influence of *Salmonella* inoculation or supplementation with the plant extract (P> 0.05) on the performance variables in all periods analyzed. Finally, in this investigation, we were able to demonstrate that the use of the ethanolic extract of jabuticaba had no effect on the zootechnical indexes of broilers until 28 days of age

Keywords: phytochemicals, *Myrciaria cauliflora*, salmonellosis

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