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## **Role of Mycotoxins in Disease Development in Poultry**

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#### **Feed Safety across the Value Chain**





Feed Safety GAP analysis  $\rightarrow$  Llab Services  $\rightarrow$  Technical Solutions  $\rightarrow$  Dosing Equipment





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#### Mycotoxins' Human and Economic Toll **Regulations** aim Drought conditions stress Naturally occurring to limit mycotoxin plants, leaving them molds leave poisons concentrations in food. susceptible to aflatoxin called mycotoxins on contamination. corn and other crops. Consuming doses of aflatoxin above 1 part per million is life-threatening. Gro data, such as Mycotoxins can cause disease and death in humans and animals Mycotoxin-related damage costs US farmers and livestock producers up to \$1 billion a year. NDVI anomalies and soil properties, can help monitor and have been linked to publicrisk of mycotoxin health crises around the world. damage to crops. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-1)=3 NoDerivatives 4.0 International License Sources: World Health Organization, Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, Gro Intelligence.

#### **Economic impact of mycotoxins**











#### 2022 Mycotoxin Contamination in India

| Mycotoxin | Total | Total<br>Contaminated | % conta-<br>mination | Average | Median | Minimum | Maximum |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|           |       |                       | 91                   |         |        |         |         |
| AFLA      | 1433  | 1301                  |                      | 43      | 44     | 22      | 3       |
| ZEA       | 47    | 43                    | 91                   | 102     | 64     | 79      | 28      |
| OCHRA     | 322   | 279                   | 87                   | 16      | 19     | 11      | 2       |
| FUM       | 198   | 137                   | 69                   | 1611    | 1264   | 1100    | 250     |
| T2HT2     | 135   | 10                    | 7.4                  | 37      | 51     | 15      | 10      |



#### Mycotoxin distribution in Indian raw materials and feeds







#### Types of mycotoxin toxicity





rouw nutrition

- Acute toxicity describes the adverse effects of a mycotoxin that result either from a single exposure or from multiple exposures in a short period of time. To be described as acute toxicity, the adverse effects should occur within 14 days of the administration of the substance.
- **Subacute toxicity** (repeat dose toxicity) focuses on adverse effects occurring after administration of a single dose or multiple doses of a mycotoxin per day for a period of 14–28days.
- Chronic toxicity describes the development of adverse effects as a result of long-term exposure of poultry to a mycotoxin or groups of mycotoxins.

#### Adverse effects of mycotoxins in Poultry





AF: Enlarged and pale liver



OTA: Enlarged kidneys



T-2 toxin: Oral lesions



AF/OTA/*Fusarium*: diarrhea/wet litter



DON/T-2: Intestinal lesions



T-2/FBs: Increased intestinal bacteria colonisation



#### Why chronic toxicity is hard to diagnose?

- No clear animal symptoms
- Low levels of Multiple mycotoxins in the feed
- Limited number of mycotoxins analysed in the feed
- Masked mycotoxins in the feed
- Mycotoxin Interactions (additive/synergy)









#### The intestinal tract is the 1<sup>st</sup> site of contact (even at low mycotoxin concentrations) Intestinal epithelial cells are the 1<sup>st</sup> target cells affected by all mycotoxins Intestinal epithelial cells create the essential barrier between gut lumen and body tissue

Source: Prof. Fink-Gremmels





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#### Structure of intestinal villi





#### Mycotoxin impact on gut health



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| Mycotoxins      | Adverse effects   |
|-----------------|---|
| Aflatoxins      | <ul> <li>the disruption of intestinal barrier function; poor intestinal cell<br/>proliferation and cell death; compromised intestinal immunity</li> </ul>   |
| Ochratoxins     | <ul> <li>altered intestinal nutrient absorption; increased intestinal<br/>permeability; intestinal cell death; decreased villi height</li> </ul>  |
| T-2 toxin / DON | <ul> <li>poor intestinal water and glucose absorption (diarrhea); necrotic<br/>lesions in GIT; shortening of intestinal villi (poor nutrient absorption);<br/>increased intestinal permeability (lowered tight junction proteins);<br/>decreased IL-8* cytokine (responsible for pathogen removal);<br/>decreased mucin production</li> </ul> |
| Fumonisins      | <ul> <li>decreased cell viability and proliferation; altered intestinal barrier<br/>integrity by suppressing tight junction protein; increased intestinal<br/>permeability; increased mucin secretion/depletion of goblet cells;<br/>altered gut immunity</li> </ul>  |



#### **Epithelial cells and tight junction (TJ): the life-saving intestinal barrier**







DON affects the TJ complex resulting in increased permeability (loss of epithelial integrity)

Akbari, Fink-Gremmels et a., 2015

#### Clinical effect: Trans-epithelial Transfer of Salmonella typhimurium





# Impact of mycotoxins on immune responses



#### Immune system



| Innate immunity   | Adaptive immunity  |
|---|--|
| <b>First line defense</b><br>Ready to be mobilized upon infection   | <b>Second line defense</b><br>Requires time (up to days) to react to infection |
| <b>Non-specific</b><br>Reacts to broad range of infections / organisms  | Antigen specific   |
| No immunological memory   | Immunological memory   |
| <ul> <li>Physical barriers</li> <li>Skin</li> <li>Mucosal membranes</li> <li>Chemical barriers</li> <li>pH</li> <li>Enzymes</li> <li></li> <li>Cellular barriers</li> <li>Phagocytes incl. macrophages</li> <li>Natural killer cells</li> <li>Granulocytes</li> <li></li> </ul> | <complex-block><complex-block></complex-block></complex-block>                 |

#### **Immune system of poultry**



Source: canadianpoultrymag.con



Junior et al., 2018





#### Immune system development in poultry



#### Impact of mycotoxins on immune responses



| Mycotoxins  | Adverse effects   |
|-------------|---|
| Aflatoxins  | increased gene expression of IL-6, reduced complement and interferon,<br>suppressed macrophagic phagocytosis, suppressed DTH, reduced weight of<br>thymus and bursa, poor antibody titers, vaccination failures |
| Ochratoxins | regression of lymphoid organs, lymphocyte depletion, poor DTH, antibody response is affected to a lesser extent   |
| T-2 toxin   | regression of bursa of Farbricius, leucopenia, proteinemia,<br>immunosuppression, increased disease incidences  |
| DON         | interferes with DNA, RNA and protein synthesis, immunosuppression, poor antibody titers, increased disease incidences   |
| Fumonisins  | Thymus atrophy, decreased spleen weight, increased susceptibility to E. coli<br>and other bacteria  |







#### Multiple mycotoxins lowered antibody titre against NCD & IBD

|                         | NCD titr      | es, log <sub>10</sub> | IBDV titres, log <sub>10</sub> |                  |  |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Treatment               | day 21        | day 42                | day 21                         | day 42           |  |
| Control                 | 1.36 a        | <b>1.07</b> a         | 1103 a                         | 1625 ª           |  |
| Multiple<br>mycotoxins* | <b>0.96</b> b | 0.51 <sup>b</sup>     | <b>700</b> b                   | 981 <sup>b</sup> |  |
| <i>p</i> -value         | 0.006         | <0.0001               | < 0.0001                       | 0.0001           |  |

\*250ppb each of AF, OTA and T-2 toxin Malathi et al., 2019



### T-2 toxin Reduces the Efficacy of Anticoccidial Drug in Chicken

#### Protocol

Results

| <u>Day 7 of age:</u>                  |
|---------------------------------------|
| Oral inoculation with Eimeria tenella |
| Day 15 of age:                        |
| Necropsy                              |
| Day 6 to 15 of age:                   |
| Ingestion of food with Lasalocid      |
| (75 ppm) ± T-2 toxin                  |
|                                       |

| Treatment       | Mortality | Lesion |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| None            | 90 %      | 100 %  |
| Lasalocid       | 0 %       | 0 %    |
| + T-2 (6 ppm)   | 35 %      | 100 %  |
| + T-2 (1 ppm)   | 5 %       | 45 %   |
| + T-2 (0.5 ppm) | 0 %       | 10 %   |

Source: Varga and Vanyi, 1992







#### What is the best way to diagnose mycotoxin issues?



Take into account all the following factors;

- History of raw material sourcing
- Mycotoxin analysis report
- Poultry symptoms
- Post-mortem findings









Swamy, 2020





- It is hard to differentiate the negative effects of mycotoxins on gut health and immune responses in poultry.
- Leaky gut caused by mycotoxins can initiate cascade of events leading to increased susceptibility of birds against pathogens.
- Some mycotoxins can affect immune cells directly leading to lowered Cell- and antibody-mediated immune responses.
- Mycotoxin Risk Management strategy combining mycotoxin binding concept along with means of improving gut health and immunity are of paramount importance in not only enhancing animal health and performance but also improving the bottom line of business operations.



# **Thank You**

# Happy to Answer Any Questions

