

The Performance, Nutrient Digestibility, Aflatoxin B1 Residue, and Histopathological Changes of Broilers Exposed to Dietary Mycosorb

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ABSTRACT

Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) is the most dangerous type of aflatoxin that can impair poultry productivity even in low concentrations. The harmful effects of AFB1 should be minimized. The present study was conducted to evaluate the performance, nutrient digestibility, AFB1 residue, and histopathological changes of broilers fed AFB1 diets supplemented with mycosorb. Two hundred-forty 1-day old broiler chicks were allocated randomly to 24 pens (10 birds/pen). The experimental design was a 4 x 2 factorial arrangement, with AFB1 level and yeast glucomannan (mycosorb) supplementation as the main factors. The treatment diets were control diet; control diet + mycosorb; AFB1 diets (10.36 ppb); AFB1 diets (10.36 ppb) + mycosorb; AFB1 diets (26.97 ppb); AFB1 diets (26.97 ppb) + mycosorb; AFB1 diets (61.06 ppb); AFB1 diets (61.06 ppb) + mycosorb. The results showed that there was no interaction effect was found between the level of AFB1 and mycosorb on the performance and nutrient digestibility. The level of AFB1 did not affect dry matter digestibility coefficient but affected ($p < 0.05$) crude fat digestibility coefficient of broilers. Except for proventriculus, level of AFB1 did not affect bird's gut size. AFB1 residue was not detected in the broiler tissues fed all diets. Mycosorb alone ameliorated ($p < 0.05$) feed conversion ratio (FCR) of growing birds. The birds fed 61.06 ppb AFB1 diets had darker liver than those fed similar diets added with mycosorb. The addition of mycosorb in AFB1 diets did not heal the hemorrhagic intestines of the birds. In conclusion, feeding low level of AFB1 diets added with mycosorb did not improve the bird's performance, nutrient digestibility, or gut health. Mycosorb alone improved feed efficiency of the experimental birds.

Keywords: aflatoxin; broiler; mycotoxin binder; performance; toxicological effect

INTRODUCTION

Aflatoxins are the secondary substance formed by *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*. There are four major compounds of aflatoxins which are aflatoxin B1 (AFB1), B2 (AFB2), G1 (AFG1), and G2 (AFG2), with AFB1 being the most hazardous and plentiful aflatoxin (Fouad *et al.*, 2019; Carvajal-Moreno, 2015). The danger from AFB1 in poultry is associated with low productivity and a high susceptibility to diseases. The second dangerous type of aflatoxin is AFG1, followed by AFB2 and AFG2.

Aflatoxin B1 negatively influences several organs and tissues, with liver being the most targeted organ (Rotimi *et al.*, 2019, 2017). The changes in morphology and histology of the gastrointestinal tract and immune organs (spleen, thymus, and bursa of fabricius), disturbance of nutrient digestibility, low egg quality, low meat quality, low productivity, and low reproductivity are the toxicological impacts of aflatoxins in bird (Kurniasih & Prokoso, 2019; Sineque *et al.*, 2017; Galarsa-Seeber *et al.*, 2016; Peng *et al.*, 2015; Marchioro *et al.* 2013; Yang *et al.*, 2012; Kumar & Balachandran, 2009). In a study by Solis-Cruz *et al.* (2019), it was observed that feeding a high amount of AFB1 in the diet changed the color of the skin of thigh muscle and footpad of birds. Saki *et al.* (2018) state that mycotoxin can cause oxidative damage to the cell lining of gastrointestinal tract and decreased cellular protein synthesis. The injury and irritation in the gastrointestinal tract as a result of oxidative damage in the cell membrane will decrease nutrient digestibility and absorption. The level of detrimental impacts caused by aflatoxins depends on the level of aflatoxins, duration of administration, and species of bird. The concentration of aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) that causes aflatoxicosis and impairs bird's productivity depends on the fungal strain and the susceptibility of bird's species (Fouad *et al.*, 2019; Grenier & Applegate, 2013). Furthermore, the authors report that the most susceptible species to AFB1 is duck, followed by the broiler chick. A meta-analysis conducted by Suganthi *et al.* (2011) showed that the detrimental effect of aflatoxin on feed efficiency in birds

appeared to be insignificant to the medium during the first 14 days of age and significant from days 15 to 42. Grenier and Applegate (2013) reported that the apparent protein digestibility was decreased by 8 to 13% when the duck was subjected to very low concentrations of aflatoxin (20 and 40 ppb).

Continuous exposure to low doses of aflatoxin in humans and animals (rats, primate, and ducks) causes hepatocellular carcinoma, which is one of the most harmful type of cancer diseases (Benkerroum, 2020; Diaz & Murcia, 2011). In a review by Wu & Santella (2012), it is explained that in the body, AFB1 is metabolized by the cytochrome P-450 system at the 8,9 -vinyl bond to form AFB1-8,9- epoxide which is an unstable, reactive molecule. This molecule can bind covalently to DNA, producing AFB1-guanine adducts, and to protein, producing AFB1-albumin and other protein adducts. The configuration of AFB1-guanine adducts in hepatic DNA is critical for the carcinogenic effects of AFB1 in animals resulting in mutations in key genes.

The harmful effects of aflatoxin can be minimized by the addition of organic mycotoxin binders such as yeast, probiotics, antioxidant (Nalle *et al.*, 2019; Fouad *et al.*, 2019; Wade *et al.*, 2017; Wade & Sapkota, 2015; Girish & Devegowda, 2006; Afzal & Zahid, 2004), and inorganic mycotoxin binder, for example, sodium bentonite, clinoptilolite, and cyclopiazonic acid (Barati *et al.*, 2017; Magnoli *et al.*, 2011; Kumar & Balachandran, 2009; Ortatatli *et al.*, 2005). However, the efficacy of each type of mycotoxin binder depends on the aflatoxin level and species of birds. Fouad *et al.* (2019) reported that the addition of 0.5 kg/ton mycosorb did not improve the performance or immunity of birds fed aflatoxin diet (40 ppb AFB1/kg). Azeem *et al.* (2019) explain that Lactobacilli, a probiotic strain, have the capability to eliminate aflatoxin through binding the toxin to the cell wall rather than through metabolic degradation. Nazarizadeh & Pourreza (2019) claimed that the inclusion of formycin, anzymit, and mycosorb in the complete feed having low level of AFB1 (0, 2, and 4 µg/g) resulted in the enhanced growth performance, hematology value, and serum protein on broiler chickens. According to Saki *et al.* (2018), mycosorb, a glucomannan-containing yeast product from cell wall, has the ability to absorb different mycotoxins by forming a stable complex to reduce the deleterious effect of mycotoxin in animals. Girish & Devegowda (2006) explained that the mode of action of mycosorb in decreasing the relative organ weight was by binding the mycotoxin molecule in its glucomannan matrix, which hinder its absorption from gastrointestinal tract and the following toxin induction. According to Mogadam & Azizpour (2011), feed aflatoxin diets (250 ppb) supplemented with glucomannan yeast and sodium bentonite ameliorates the performance and immunity of broiler chickens.

Considering the toxic effects of AFB1 in broilers and healthy food products, the issues for aflatoxin prevention and reduction are very crucial to be raised. In addition, the climate condition in Indonesia is certainly suitable for the growth of *Aspergillus* spp and their metabolites. Therefore, the strategy to prevent the growth of *Aspergillus* spp and their metabolites in feed

ingredients or eliminate the harmful effects of aflatoxins in the diets should be extensively evaluated. Based on the aforementioned explanation, a study was designed to assess the response of birds subjected to a low level of aflatoxin B1 diets combined with an organic mycotoxin binder (mycosorb). Up to the present time, most studies use a pure AFB1 in the test diets to evaluate the efficacy of mycosorb to lower the toxic effect of AFB1 in birds. So, the results obtained from those studies may not be appropriate with the factual broiler farm condition. In the present study, the AFB1 used in the test diets was obtained from corn naturally contaminated with AFB1.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animal Ethic Approval

The Animal Ethic Committee of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nusa Cendana Kupang-Indonesia approved the animal handling procedures of the current study, with Ethical Clearance Number KEH/FKH/NPEH/015/2019 on July 8th 2019.

Birds and Housing

The experiment was conducted in State Polytechnic of Agriculture Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. A total of 240 one-day-old broilers (Cobbs strain) obtained from the local hatchery were used in the present trial. The birds, with the same initial body weights (45.7±0.2 g/bird), were randomly distributed into 24 pens (10 birds/pen). The initial body weights of chicks were measured using a precision scale (max. 4000 g; readability 0.01 g). From day 1 to day 21, the birds were kept on the floor pen with paddy husk litter. On day 22, the birds were moved to 48 metabolic cages (5 birds each cage) in order to measure nutrient digestibility. During the first week, a gasolec was placed in the middle of the room to heat the chicks. Each pen was also added with a bulb (75 watts) for additional heating. During the trial period (35 days), the housing temperature and relative humidity were monitored by a thermo-hygrometer. The birds were provided with 20 hours of lighting every day. The bulb for lighting was placed on the ceiling.

Ingredients

Yellow corn (fresh and moldy), sago (*putak* meal), and commercial mycotoxin binder (Mycosorb, Alltech Ltd, Indonesia) were the major ingredients included in the present study. Mycosorb, a feed supplement anticaking agent, contains brewer's dried yeast, calcium carbonate, brewers fermentation soluble, and hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicate. The crude protein and crude fiber contents of mycosorb are minimum 18% and maximum 4%, respectively. Mycosorb product was obtained from Alltech Ltd distributor in Indonesia. The manufacture recommended dosage of Mycosorb is 0.500 to 2.000 kg/ton feed. In the present study, the dose of yeast glucomannan (mycosorb) included in the experimental diets was 0.750 kg/ton feed. This myco-

sorb dose was taken based on the concentration level of AFB1 implemented in the experimental diet. Corn naturally contaminated with aflatoxin was prepared by the following protocol: the fresh yellow corn with the initial moisture content of 14.5% was put in some plastic sacks (50 kg capacity each). The fresh yellow corn was then wetted by the addition of clean water (10% of corn weight) in order to speed the growth of *Aspergillus flavus*. The clean water addition was applied every other day for two months (modified method of Mogadam & Azizpour, 2011). The moldy corn was sent to the laboratory (SEAMEO Biotrop Laboratory, Bogor, Indonesia) to analyze their aflatoxin level. The analysis of aflatoxin concentration of moldy corn was conducted three times during the two months of storage. The sampling procedure of moldy corn to evaluate the concentrations of AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, and AFG2 was conducted with the following protocol: the moldy corn was taken out from the plastic sack and then ground with a hammer mill (3 mm screen size; KAL-EC.2, Electric Motor 3000 Rpm), mixed and sub-sampled according to sampling method developed by Campos & Campos (1997). The reduced sample (1500 g) obtained from the previous method was then reduced by using a cone sample divider (RETSCH PT 100) to produce laboratory sample. The laboratory sample was reground using a sample mill (FOSS CT 193 Cyclotec™) to produce an appropriate particle size (0.5 mm screen size) for aflatoxin analysis. The moldy corn, together with fresh corn samples, were packed and then sent to the laboratory for aflatoxin analysis. The AFB1 contents of moldy and fresh corns were tested with a Thin-Layer Chromatography (TLC) (SEAMEO Biotrop Laboratory, Bogor, Indonesia). The aflatoxin concentration of moldy corn was 134 ppb.

Experimental Diets

Two control diets (with and without mycosorb) composed of fresh corn, sago, soybean meal, meat and bone meal, and vegetable oil were formulated to meet the nutrient requirements of broilers (Table 1). The proportion of fresh corn in the control diets was replaced by moldy corn in the test diets. The proportion of moldy corn in the aflatoxin diets was determined using a dilution formula ($\text{Volume}_1 \times \text{Concentration}_1 = \text{Volume}_2 \times \text{Concentration}_2$) (Aly & Anwer, 2009). The experimental diets were pelleted using a Pellet Mill with a capacity of 1.0 ton/hour and 4 mm pellet size, then crumbled using a crumbling machine (capacity: 100-200 kg/hour; roll tube diameter: 10 inch, screen size: 2 mm). Pelleting and crumbling processes were conducted in Mini Feed Mill of State Polytechnic of Agriculture Kupang. The samples of treatment diets were then analyzed for their aflatoxin (B1, B2, G1, and G2) concentrations using HPLC (SEAMEO Biotrop Laboratory, Bogor, Indonesia). Treatment diets fed to the birds were in crumble (0 to 21 d) and pellet (22 to 35 d) forms. No antibiotics were given to the birds via either drinking water or feed throughout the trial. The drinking water was freely accessible during the experiment.

Experimental Design

This 35-day trial composed of eight treatment combinations with three pen replications. The experiment was conducted in a completely randomized design with 4 x 2 factorial arrangement. The first factor was the level of aflatoxin B1 used consisted of 4 levels i.e., 0, 10.36, 26.97, and 61.06 ppb. The second factor was mycosorb with 2 levels i.e., without (0) and with mycosorb (0.750 kg/ton feed). The 8 combination of treatments were T1) the control diets (not detectable AFB1, nd) without mycosorb; T2) control diets (nd) + mycosorb; T3) AFB1 diets (10.36 ppb) without mycosorb; T4) AFB1 diets (10.36 ppb) + mycosorb; T5) AFB1 diets (26.97 ppb) without mycosorb; T6) AFB1 diets (26.97 ppb) + mycosorb; T7) AFB1 diets (61.06 ppb) without mycosorb; and T8) AFB1 diets (61.06 ppb) + mycosorb. The level of AFB1 applied in the treatment diets were based on the result of the previous studies (Fouad *et al.*, 2019; Yang *et al.*, 2012; Resamovic & Sinovec, 2006) regarding the negative effects of AFB1 in the low concentration. Variables measured were feed intake (g/bird), body weight (BW) gain (g/bird), feed per gain (g/g), apparent nutrient digestibility coefficient, aflatoxin residues (ppb) in breast and liver, the relative length (cm/kg BW) and weight (g/kg BW) of digestive organ, and histopathological changes of duodenum and jejunum of birds.

Table 1. The composition (g/100 g as fed) of the control diets

Feed ingredients	Inclusion level	
Maize	51.19	51.19
Putak, CP 3.6%	3.98	3.98
Soybean meal, CP 44%	33.00	33.00
Meat and Bone Meal	6.00	6.00
Vegetable oil	4.00	4.00
DL-Methionine 99%	0.25	0.25
L-Lysine	0.25	0.25
Limestone	0.05	0.05
Dicalcium phosphate	0.60	0.60
Salt	0.25	0.25
Sodium bicarbonate	0.12	0.12
Vitamin-Mineral Premix*	0.30	0.30
Mycosorb**	-	0.075
Total	100.00	100.00
Nutrient composition (calculated)		
Apparent Metabolizable energy (kcal/kg DM)	3,100	3,100
Crude Protein (g/kg)	210	210
Lysine (g/kg)	12.7	12.7
Met + Cys (g/kg)	9.7	9.7
AFB1 (ppb)	-	-

Note: * = Top Mix (Every 10 kg contain: 12,000,000 IU vitamin A, 2,000,000 IU vitamin D3, 8,000 IU vitamin E, vitamin K3 2,000 mg, vitamin B1 2000 mg, vitamin B2 5,000 mg, vitamin B12 12,000,000 µg, vitamin C 25,000 mg, Calcium-D-pantothenate 6000 mg, choline chloride 10,000 mg, niacin 40,000 mg, methionine 30,000 mg, lysine 30,000 mg, mangan 120,000 mg, Fe 20,000 mg, iodine 200 mg, zinc 100,000 mg, cobalt 200 mg, copper 4,000 mg, santonin (antioxidant) 10,000 mg); ** = Supplied by Alltech Ltd, Indonesia.

Chemical Analysis

The moisture content of fresh corn was determined using a convection oven (105°C) based on AOAC method (2005). The aflatoxin (B1, B2, G1, and G2) concentrations of moldy corn were determined using a Thin-Layer Chromatography (TLC) with the standard procedure of AOAC Official Method 993.17 (Latimer, 2012).

The procedure of aflatoxin analysis using TLC was conducted through four major steps: extraction, the elimination of polar and non-polar impurities, identification, and quantification. The ground sample was extracted using methanol and then filtered. The sample filtrate was put into a flask and then added n-hexane to remove the fat and purified with chloroform. The chloroform fraction was collected and then evaporated to form a residue. The sample solution was streaked on a chromatographic plate using a micro syringe. A single standard aflatoxin solution or a mixture was also spotted on the same plate, depending on the type of aflatoxin to be identified. The chromatographic plate was inserted into the vessel containing the eluent and then eluted from the bottom up until the solvent reaches the limit. After drying using a dryer, it was observed under a UV lamp with a wavelength of 366 nm. The qualitative test is carried out by comparing the mooring time of the sample and standard spots.

Meanwhile, the quantitative test was carried out by comparing the intensity of the sample and standard spots. Observation results were recorded on the Technical Form FT-PP-01-1. If aflatoxin B1 is detected (B2, G1, and G2 are not detected), the intensity of aflatoxin B1 and standard aflatoxin B1 emission will be observed. For this reason, a standard aflatoxin B1 series was prepared using a certain amount of standard (1; 2; 3; 4; 5; and 6 µL) whose concentrations were known. A similar procedure will also be conducted for aflatoxins B2, G1, and G2. If the sample spot luminescence intensity was higher than the most concentrated standard, dilution of the sample solution was then carried out for further recycling.

While the content of aflatoxin diets was analyzed using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC, limit of detection: 0.43 ppb) with the standard procedure of AOAC Official Method AOAC 49.2.18-993.21 (Latimer, 2012). The principle of analysis using HPLC is as follows: the sample is extracted with methanol: water (70:30), then filtered, diluted, and passed through an immuno-affinity column which takes the specific monoclonal antibody of AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, and AFG2. The pure and isolated aflatoxin will be concentrated in the column and will be released from the antibody and methanol. The calculation of aflatoxin concentration was conducted using liquid chromatography with a fluorescence detector and post column derivatization. Aflatoxin post-column derivatization could increase the detection and or respond selectively to the HPLC detector.

Determination of Nutrient Digestibility

The apparent digestibility of nutrients was determined using total excreta collection (Nalle *et al.*, 2010). The excreta from each cage were collected on days 32 to 35 and immediately stored in the freezer (-20°C) to avoid the fermentation process. Then, the excreta of each cage (as an experimental unit) were defrosted, pooled, mixed, sub sampled, oven dried (60°C), and ground using a 0.5 mm mesh screen on the CT 193 Cyclotec™ laboratory mill. The ground excreta and experimental diets were sent to the laboratory (Nutrition and Feed Laboratory, State Polytechnic of Agriculture Kupang, Indonesia) for further analysis of their dry matter contents (Memmert oven, 105°C) and crude fat (Fat Extractor-Ankom XT10, fat ranges from 0% to 100%).

Aflatoxin Residue Determination

On day 35, six birds from each treatment (2 birds/pen) were selected and physically euthanized by cervical dislocation. Then the birds were dissected, and the liver of birds was removed. Afterward, the liver samples were oven dried (60°C), and ground with a pestle and mortar, before being reground with a sample mill (0.5 mm screen size). The ground samples were packed and labeled and sent to the laboratory for aflatoxin analysis. The aflatoxin residues (AFB1, AFB2, AFG1, and AFG2) of liver samples were determined using LC-MS (Jettanajit and Nhujak, 2016; Garcia-Moraleja *et al.* 2015; PT Saraswanti Indo Genetech Laboratory, Bogor-Indonesia).

Histopathological Changes Observation

The histopathological changes observation was conducted in three stages which were: 1) sample preparation (Feed Technology Laboratory of State Polytechnic of Agriculture Kupang), 2) specimen preparation (Medical Faculty Laboratory of Nusa Cendana University), and 3) visual observation of duodenal and jejunal specimens (Animal Health Laboratory of State Polytechnic of Agriculture Kupang). The detailed procedure (Feng *et al.*, 2017) was as follow: Forty-eight birds from each treatment were designated and humanely killed by atlanto-occipital joint dislocation. Then, the middle parts of the duodenal and jejunal samples (about 5 cm in length) were removed immediately. The samples were put into 10% formalin for 24 hours, and then assigned into 70% ethyl alcohol. Afterward, each duodenal or jejunal sample was trimmed, dehydrated, embedded into wax, blocked, segmented in 7 µm thickness, improved with hematoxylin-eosin, then mounted and observed using a digital microscope (Hirox KH-8700, Japan). The visual observation of the epithelial cell layer was made at 140x magnifications (mid-range resolution).

Measurement

Growth performance. The birds and feed were weighed using a digital scale on days 21 and 35. The body weight gain was calculated by the difference between the final

weight and the initial weight. The feed intake was obtained by the initial amount of feed given to the birds minus the left over. The mortality of birds as well as the weight of dead birds was documented daily, and these data were used to accurately determine the feed conversion ratio (FCR). The FCR was calculated using formula (Nalle *et al.*, 2011):

$$\text{FCR} = \text{feed intake} / (\text{weight gain} + \text{dead bird's weight})$$

Digestive tract size. The measurement of digestive tract size was conducted according to Nalle *et al.* (2011). On day 35, six birds from each treatment, with individual body weight closest to the mean weight of the pen, were selected, individually weighed and sacrificed by cervical dislocation. Then, before measuring the length (cm), full, and empty weights (± 0.1 g) of each segment of gastrointestinal tract (from crop to colon) of birds, any adherent mesentery was removed. The body weight (BW) of each bird was used to calculate the relative length (cm/kg BW) and weight of digestive organ (g/kg BW).

Apparent nutrient digestibility coefficient was measured using the following formula (McDonald *et al.*, 2003):

$$\text{Digestible coefficient nutrient diet} = \frac{[(\text{feed intake} \times \text{nutrient diet}) - (\text{total excreta} \times \text{nutrient excreta})]}{(\text{feed intake} \times \text{nutrient diet})}$$

Statistical Analysis

The performance, selected internal organ size, and nutrient digestibility data acquired from the present study were subjected to statistical analysis according to the General Linear Model (GLM) procedure of SAS (University Edition, SAS Institute), using the two-way ANOVA. The treatments were considered to be significant at $p < 0.05$. Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test was used to calculate the significant differences between the means of treatment.

RESULTS

Growth Performance

The growth performance of broilers fed all treatment diets were represented in Table 2. AFB1 level x mycosorb interaction was not significant in growth performance of broilers during the 21 days and 35 days of experiments. However, it seems that broilers fed AFB1 diet supplemented with mycosorb tended to have higher feed efficiency than those given aflatoxin diet without mycosorb.

Regarding the main effect of AFB1 level, except for FCR at the 35th day of experiment, the level of AFB1 had no effect on all treatment parameters during the 35 days

Table 2. Feed intake (FI, g/bird), feed conversion ratio (FCR), and body weight gain (BWG, g/bird) of broilers fed diets containing low levels of aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) (ppb) and mycotoxin binder (Mycosorb)

Treatments		Variables					
AFB1 level, ppb	Mycosorb	FI (21d)	FI (35d)	FCR (21d)	FCR (35d)	BWG (21d)	BWG (35d)
nd	-	1067	2246	1.957	2.088	535	1084
nd	+	1078	2115	1.874	1.883	575	1098
10.36	-	1077	2169	2.052	2.194	522	1066
10.36	+	1031	2352	1.773	1.782	587	1289
26.97	-	1147	2387	1.885	1.916	587	1203
26.97	+	974	2087	1.689	1.693	578	1198
61.06	-	1135	2410	1.932	1.932	586	1254
61.06	+	1260	2428	2.305	1.945	549	1202
SEM		116	181	0.206	0.142	31.5	71.18
Main effect, AFB1 Level (ppb, AL)							
nd		1073	2181	1.915	1.986	555	1091
10.36		1053	2261	1.912	1.988	551	1142
26.97		1061	2237	1.787	1.805	583	1196
61.06		1198	2419	2.112	1.939	568	1228
SEM		82.0	128	0.146	0.101	22.2	50.30
Main effect, Mycosorb (M)							
-		1107	2303	1.956	2.033 ^a	558	1151
+		1086	2246	1.910	1.826 ^b	571	1196
SEM		58.0	91	0.103	0.071	15.7	35.4
Pr > F							
AFB1 Level (AL)		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Mycosorb (M)		NS	NS	NS	*	NS	NS
AL x M		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

Note: Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly ($p < 0.05$); * = Significant ($p < 0.05$); NS = Not Significant; nd = non detectable level (Limit of detection with HPLC: AFB1 = 0.43 ppb). Each value was the average of three replicates (10 birds/replicate).

trial period. The birds receiving mycosorb diets had better FCR ($p < 0.05$) than those fed control diets at the end of trial period (d35). The average FCR of growing birds fed diet with mycosorb was found to be significantly lower (1.826) ($p < 0.05$) than those given diets without mycosorb (2.033).

Nutrient Digestibility

Table 3 represents the apparent nutrient digestibility coefficient values. AFB1 level x mycosorb supplementation did not significantly affect the apparent digestibility coefficient of dry matter (ADCDM).

The level of AFB1 alone did not affect the ADCDM, but it significantly affected ($p < 0.05$) the apparent digestibility coefficient of crude fat (ADCCF). The ADCCF of birds given the highest AFB1 diet (61.06 ppb) decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$). However, the ADCCF of birds receiving 10.36 ppb and 26.97 ppb AFB1 in the diets were observed to be comparable ($p > 0.05$) to that of control.

Digestive Tract Size

The macroscopic change of the gastrointestinal tract of the birds was depicted in Table 4. AFB1 level x

Table 3. Apparent digestibility coefficients of dry matter and crude protein of broilers fed diets containing low level of aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) and mycotoxin binder (Mycosorb)

Treatments		Digestibility coefficient	
AFB1 Level, ppb	Mycosorb	Dry matter	Crude fat
nd	-	0.781	0.761
nd	+	0.809	0.775
10.36	-	0.794	0.729
10.36	+	0.782	0.723
26.97	-	0.774	0.745
26.97	+	0.818	0.696
61.06	-	0.815	0.571
61.06	+	0.769	0.706
SEM		0.018	0.037
Main effect, AFB1 Level (ppb, AL)			
nd		0.795	0.768 ^a
10.36		0.788	0.726 ^a
26.97		0.796	0.721 ^a
61.06		0.792	0.638 ^b
SEM		0.013	0.026
Main effect, Mycosorb (M)			
-		0.791	0.702
+		0.794	0.725
SEM		0.009	0.018
Pr > F			
AFB1 Level (AL)		NS	NS
Mycosorb (M)		NS	NS
AL x M		NS	*

Note: Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly ($p < 0.05$); * = Significant ($p < 0.05$); NS = Not Significant; nd = non-detectable level (Limit of detection with HPLC: AFB1 = 0.43 ppb). Each value was the average of three replicates (5 birds/replicate).

mycosorb interaction did not significantly affect the size of digestive organ of the birds. The main effect of AFB1 level and mycosorb supplementation did not influence the relative weight of almost all digestive organs. The weight of proventriculus relative to body weight of the birds fed the control diets (nd) was higher ($p < 0.05$) than those receiving AFB1 diets (10.36 to 61.06 ppb). No interaction was found between the AFB1 level and mycosorb on the digestive organ length and weight of growing broilers. The main effect of AFB1 was observed to be significant ($p < 0.01$) for the relative weight of liver. Birds fed the highest amount of AFB1 in the diets (61.06 ppb) had higher ($p < 0.05$) relative weight of liver than those fed a control diet and low amount of AFB1 (10.26 and 26.97 ppb AFB1).

Histopathological Changes and Aflatoxin Residues

The liver color was normal in the control diet, 10.36 ppb, and 26.97 ppb AFB1 diets (Figure 1). The abnormality of liver color (darker color) was only observed in the treatment diet containing 61.06 ppb AFB1 (without mycosorb). A pale white color of the liver was observed in the 61.06 ppb AFB1 diets added with mycosorb (0.75 g/kg).

The histological changes of duodenum and jejunum of birds fed treatment diets are depicted in Figure 2. Duodenum and jejunum sections of the birds fed control diets with and without mycosorb did not show a ruptured blood vessel. The ruptured blood vessel in duodenum and jejunum sections of the birds was observed in the majority of aflatoxin contaminated diets (10.36 to 61.06 ppb AFB1) with or without mycosorb.

The AFB1 residue in the liver and breast meat of birds are shown in Table 5. The present results proved that the AFB1 residue was undetected in the liver and breast meat of broilers fed all treatment diets.

DISCUSSION

Growth Performance

Published data have shown that the toxicity of aflatoxin negatively affect the productivity, reproductive performance, morphological and histopathological changes, as well as immune system of birds (Saleemi *et al.*, 2020; Mogadam & Azizpour, 2011; Magnoli *et al.*, 2011; Bryden, 2012; Yunus *et al.*, 2011; Peng *et al.*, 2015). According to Fouad *et al.* (2019), the concentration of aflatoxin in feed was the main factor associated with the occurrence of aflatoxicosis in poultry. The author also explained that deleterious impacts of aflatoxin in productivity and reproductive performance could occur even at the low concentration of aflatoxin. Therefore, it is crucial to do a comprehensive study, such as in the present experiment, to find out the best method to prevent and cure the aflatoxicosis in birds.

In the present study, the strategy that had been implemented to ameliorate the adverse effect of aflatoxin was by using the mycotoxin binder. A commercial mycotoxin binder product (yeast glucomannan or mycosorb) was applied to diets containing naturally

Table 4. The digestive tract development of broilers fed diets containing low levels of AFB1 and Mycosorb

Treatments	Relative organ weight (g/kg BW)				Relative empty weight (g/kg BW)						Relative length (cm/kg BW)				
	Myco-sorb	Liver	Spleen	Pan-creas	Crop	Proven-triculus	Gizzard	Duode-num	Jeju-num	Ileum	Proven-triculus	Gizzard	Duode-num	Jeju-num	Ileum
AFB1 Level (ppb)															
nd	-	28.4	1.35	2.24	3.72	8.01	22.9	11.1	14.2	8.79	4.82	5.91	39.6	88.4	62.8
nd	+	25.4	1.38	2.39	3.18	6.31	15.6	8.41	11.1	7.60	3.03	3.77	29.6	61.6	47.3
10.36	-	28.9	1.38	2.83	3.13	5.06	20.0	8.01	11.9	10.6	3.33	4.72	31.2	68.7	62.9
10.36	+	25.8	1.38	2.51	2.76	5.01	18.9	7.84	13.8	7.41	2.89	3.97	27.8	61.6	44.7
26.97	-	29.7	1.27	2.29	2.44	4.78	16.2	6.68	13.3	7.63	3.42	4.62	29.3	69.9	53.1
26.97	+	26.2	1.19	2.26	3.72	5.03	20.5	7.54	12.9	7.66	3.49	4.59	30.5	64.5	48.2
61.06	-	35.9	1.36	1.89	2.40	5.21	21.7	8.87	13.1	7.93	3.12	4.60	29.7	64.7	46.7
61.06	+	35.5	1.51	2.78	2.95	6.03	19.8	9.02	16.2	9.85	4.02	5.16	38.6	84.8	63.0
SEM		2.084	0.246	0.353	0.437	0.505	1.65	1.15	2.17	1.41	0.463	0.563	4.443	11.11	8.65
Main factor, AFB1 Level (ppb, AL)															
nd		26.9 ^b	1.37	2.32	3.45	7.16 ^a	19.2	9.77	12.7	8.19	3.93	4.84	34.6	74.9	55.1
10.36		27.4 ^b	1.38	2.67	2.94	5.03 ^b	19.5	7.93	12.9	8.85	3.11	4.35	29.5	65.1	53.8
26.97		27.9 ^b	1.16	2.28	3.10	4.90 ^b	18.4	7.11	13.1	7.65	3.46	4.60	29.9	67.2	50.7
61.06		35.7 ^a	1.44	2.32	2.68	5.62 ^b	20.7	8.95	14.6	8.89	3.57	4.88	34.1	74.7	54.9
SEM		2.084	0.174	0.249	0.309	0.357	1.17	0.811	1.54	0.995	0.327	0.398	3.141	8.78	6.12
Main factor, Mycosorb (M)															
-		30.7	1.31	2.31	2.93	5.76	20.2	8.67	13.1	8.74	3.67	4.97	32.4	72.9	56.4
+		28.3	1.36	2.48	3.15	5.59	18.7	8.20	13.5	8.05	3.36	4.34	31.6	68.1	50.8
SEM		1.042	0.123	0.176	0.219	0.257	0.825	0.573	1.09	0.703	0.231	0.281	2.22	5.56	4.32
Pr > F															
AFB1 Level (AL)		**	NS	NS	NS	**	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Mycotoxin binder (M)		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
AL x M		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

Note: Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly (p<0.05); **= Significant (p<0.01); NS= Not significant; nd= non-detectable level (Limit of detection with HPLC: AFB1 = 0.43 ppb. Each value was the average of two replicates (2 birds/replicate).

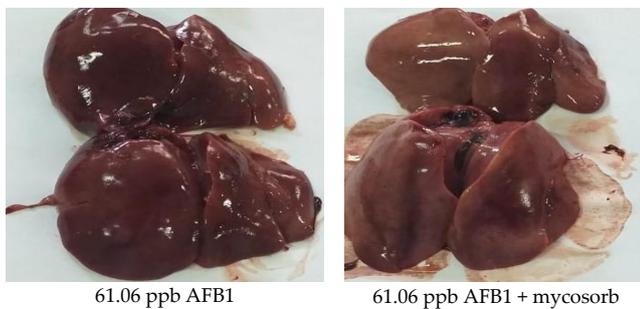


Figure 1. Representative liver color of broilers (35 d) fed diets containing 61.06 ppb aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) added with mycotoxin binder (Mycosorb)

contaminated AFB1 in four different levels, i.e., not detectable (nd), 10.36 ppb, 26.97 ppb, and 61.06 ppb. In general, the supplementation of mycosorb in AFB1 diets did not ameliorate the performance of birds during the 35 days experiment. This result indicated that the inefficacy of mycosorb on this parameter was probably due to the birds did not show any negative effects as a result of AFB1 addition to their diet. The result agreed with Fouad *et al.* (2019), who reported that the addition of mycosorb at the level of 0.5 kg/ton did not improve the performance or immunity in birds fed 40 ppb AFB1 diet. The efficacy of mycosorb in ameliorating the per-

formance of broilers was only observed in the diets containing a high concentration (0, 2, and 4 ppm) of AFB1 (Nazarzadeh & Pourreza, 2019).

As was shown in Table 2, the level of AFB1 (≤ 61.06 ppb) had no effect on the growth performance of birds during the experiment (21d and 35d). However, it seems that the average feed per body weight gain of starting broilers (21d), that received diets containing the highest level of AFB1 (61.06 ppb), was slightly higher than those fed lower levels of AFB1 diets (≤ 26.97 ppb). This result was partly corresponding to those published by Yang *et al.* (2012), who showed that the performance of young birds (1-21d) was not affected by feeding diets containing low level of AFB1 (16.3 ppb) but, when the level of AFB1 increased to 36.9 and 82.4 ppb, the performance of birds was reduced significantly. Furthermore, the authors also noticed that the group of birds given 34.3 and 69.3 ppb of AFB1 had comparable performance, but it was depressing when the level of AFB1 in the diets increased to 95.2 and 134 ppb. Previous studies (Liu *et al.* 2018; Resanovic & Sinovec, 2006) claimed that the productivity of birds fed aflatoxin-treated diets (40 to 44.5 ppb) was inferior than those fed control diets. This discrepancy was probably due to the difference in methodology. In the present study, the aflatoxin corn used was naturally contaminated by *Aspergillus* spp. while, in the study by Liu *et al.* (2018), the type of aflatoxin used was pure aflatoxin.

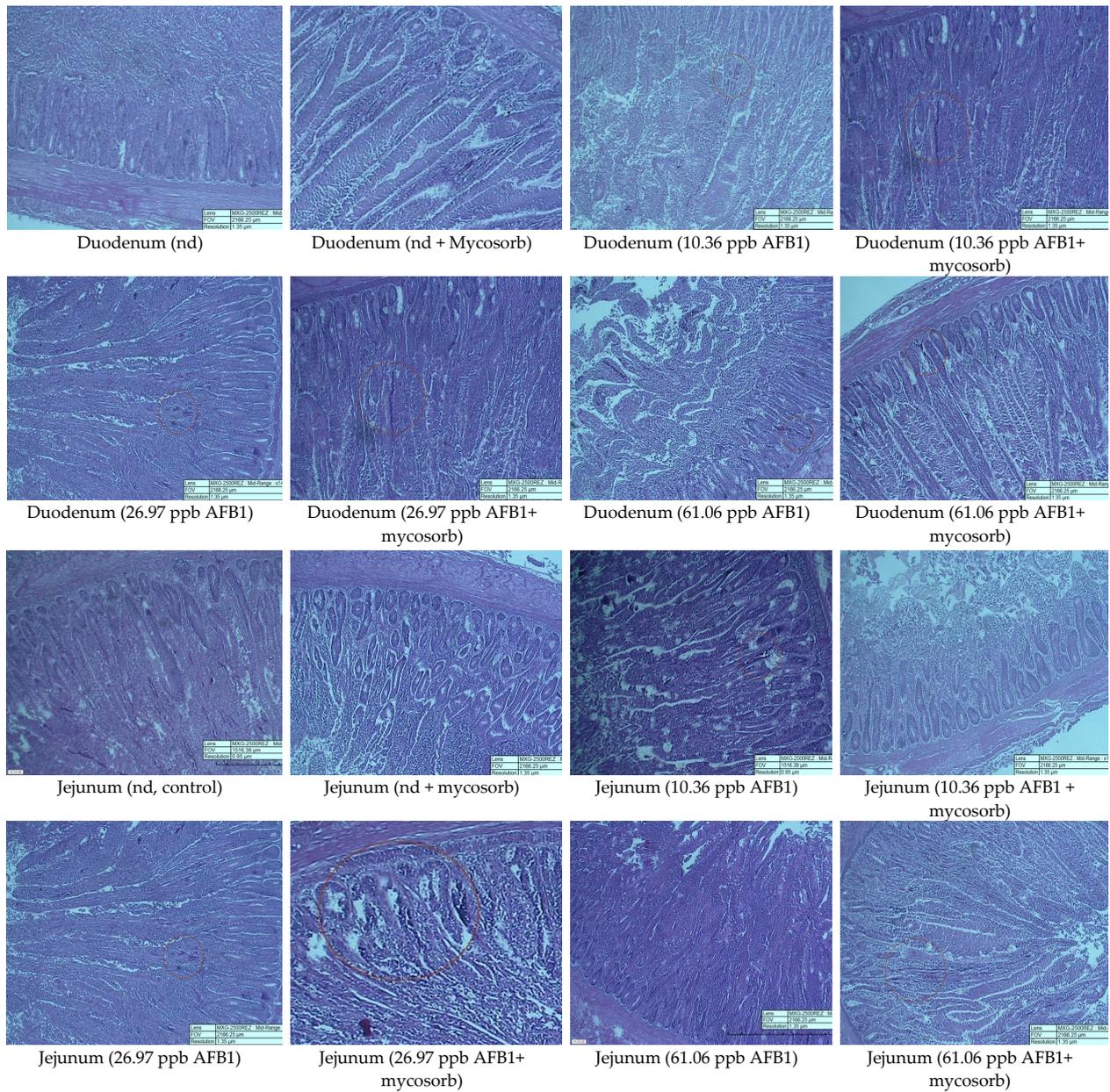


Figure 2. Photomicrographs of duodenum and jejunum sections of broilers (35 d) fed all treatment diets

Table 5. Aflatoxin B1 residues in liver and breast meat of broilers fed dietary Mycosorb*

Treatments		AFB1 Residue (ppb)	
AFB1 level (ppb)	Mycosorb	Liver	Breast Meat
nd	-	nd	nd
nd	+	nd	nd
10.36	-	nd	nd
10.36	+	nd	nd
26.97	-	nd	nd
26.97	+	nd	nd
61.06	-	nd	nd
61.06	+	nd	nd

Note: nd= non detectable level (Limit of detection with LC-MS: AFB1= 0.02 ppb). *= Each value was the average of two replicates (2 birds/ replicate).

During the 35 days of experiment, the inclusion of mycosorb (0.750 g/kg) in the diets ameliorated the feed conversion ratio (FCR) of birds, which agreed with Mogadam & Azizpour (2011). As were shown in Table 2, birds fed diets containing 0.750 g/kg mycosorb had better FCR (1.826) compared to those fed diets without mycosorb (2.033). The improvement of FCR on day 35 was probably due to the efficacy of yeast glucomannan to bind AFB1 in the intestine of birds during the starter period, so the nutrient digestibility and availability of diets might increase.

It is interesting to note that the FCR of birds fed control diets added with mycosorb was better than those fed control diets without mycosorb (Table 2). The improvement in FCR of birds fed control diets added with mycosorb was probably due to the ability of mycosorb to absorb other mycotoxins, which might be present in

the control diets which are not analyzed. The yellow corn used did not contain AFB1, but other feed ingredients may contain other mycotoxins which were not analyzed.

The inefficacy of mycosorb in supporting the growth performance of growing broilers observed in the present experiment was supported by previous study (Fouad *et al.*, 2019). On the other hand, Nazarizadeh & Pourezza (2019) claimed that the addition of mycosorb A+ into an aflatoxin contaminated diet increased the feed efficiency of birds. The differences were probably due to the concentrations of mycosorb and aflatoxin used in the diets.

Nutrient Digestibility

It is generally accepted that aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) plays an important role in gut damage, macronutrient malabsorption syndrome, and digestive enzyme activities (Han *et al.*, 2008; Yunus *et al.*, 2011; Grenier & Applegate, 2013; Feng *et al.*, 2017). The digestive enzymes are essential for starch, fat, and protein digestions. The disturbance of digestive enzyme production and activity will lead to changes in intestinal villi morphology and lower nutrient digestibility (Grenier & Applegate, 2013). In addition, the chronic exposure of AFB1 causes lesions in the gastrointestinal tract parts (i.e. gizzard and small intestine) which may lead to a decrease in nutrient digestion and absorption. The increase in undigested nutrients in the bird's gut will in turn increase the population of pathogenic microbial which used these undigested nutrients for reproduction. Therefore, the supplementation of mycosorb or other toxin binders is crucial to ameliorate the nutrient digestibility of birds chronically exposed to AFB1. The supplementation of mycosorb is expected to absorb aflatoxin and form a stable complex to decrease the toxic effect of aflatoxin (Saki *et al.*, 2018).

It is revealed from the present work that the inclusion of Mycosorb in the low level AFB1 diets (≤ 61.06 ppb) had no valuable influence on dry matter and crude fat digestibility (Table 3), which was in agreement with Saki *et al.* (2018).

In the current study, the apparent digestibility coefficient of dry matter (ADCDM) remains unaffected when the toxic levels of AFB1 are relatively low (≤ 61.06 ppb), at least for a 35 days experimental period, which was similar to the results reported by Yang *et al.* (2012). Saki *et al.* (2018) even proved that the apparent dry matter digestibility had not been influenced by including higher level of AFB1 in the dietary treatments (1 mg/kg AFB1). The ADCDM in all dietary treatments ranged from 0.788 to 0.796, which were slightly higher than those discovered by Yang *et al.* (2012) and Saki *et al.* (2018).

Even though the production and digestive enzyme activity were not measured in the present study, the finding of the present study indicated that the AFB1 might not negatively affect the production and activity of most digestive enzymes in the pancreas and small intestine of birds during this period of time (35d).

Consequently, the digestion and absorption processes might not be disturbed and still occur normally. The normal digestion process was supported by the histopathological observation (Fig 2), showing that the ruptured blood vessel of birds fed AFB1 diets was only observed in one to two spots along the villi of duodenum and jejunum of birds. The unchanged weight of pancreas of birds fed aflatoxin-treated diets also indicates the production and activity of most digestive enzymes in pancreas are not disturbed. In a review by Grenier & Applegate (2013), it was explained that aflatoxin could modulate the productivity and activity of enzymes and transporters which lead to the abnormality of gut morphology and lowered nutrient digestibility and absorption. The toxic effect of aflatoxin on the production and activity of digestive enzymes was depended on the aflatoxin concentration, the duration of exposure to aflatoxin, and bird's species (Grenier & Applegate, 2013).

The toxic effect of AFB1 on nutrient digestibility was only observed in apparent digestibility coefficient of crude fat (ADCCF), especially in the group of birds fed the highest concentration of AFB1 (61.06 ppb), but not in the diets with lower level of AFB1 (10.36 and 26.97 ppb). This result was probably due to the enlarged liver found in birds fed the highest AFB1 diets. The enlarged liver was associated with liver malfunctions (Fouad *et al.*, 2019). The ADCCF was significantly lower by 16.9% in 61.06 ppb AFB1-treated group compared to the control group. The ADCCF of 10.36 and 26.97 ppb AFB1-treated diets remained unchanged after 35 days of chronic exposure to toxin. The results in the present work partly agreed with the results reported by Han *et al.* (2008) in duck, particularly in feeding ≤ 40 ppb AFB1 diet. The perceived differences in ADCCF as a consequence of prolonged aflatoxicosis might be attributable to the disparities in methodology and AFB1 response of each individual of birds.

The reason for the decreased apparent crude fat digestibility recorded in the diets with the highest AFB1 level (61.06 ppb) was not clear since the relative weight of pancreas of birds fed diets with the highest AFB1 concentration did not change (Table 4). As it is well known that lipase is produced in pancreas, so the unchanged relative weight of pancreas might indicate that the production and activity of lipase were still stable and would not reduce the fat digestibility. However, a study conducted by Han *et al.* (2008) proved that the enlarged pancreas of birds fed afla-treated diets (up to 40 ppb) did not change the digestibility of fat. The authors also did not measure the lipase activity in the small intestine of ducks fed afla-treated diets, so it could not be explained why the fat digestibility was still unchanged. On the other hand, a study conducted by Matur *et al.* (2010) showed that feeding low level of AFB1 diets (0 and 100 ppb) did not increase the weight of pancreas but decreased the activity of lipase in pancreas and duodenum of breeder hen. Based on the finding of Matur *et al.* (2010), the decreased crude fat digestibility in group of birds fed the highest AFB1 level (61.06) was probably due to the decreased lipase activity in duodenum and jejunum of birds. In this study, however, the lipase ac-

tivity in the pancreas and the segment parts of intestine was not measured, so the indicator for low lipase activity cannot be showed.

The absorption of fat in the present study could be affected since it was found that there were a few ruptured blood vessels in the villi of duodenum and jejunum of birds fed AFB1-treated diets (Fig 2). According to Abbasi *et al.* (2018), AFB1 will be bio-transformed into AFBO (AFB1 epoxide) which will inhibit the digestion and nutrient absorption in the small intestine.

Regarding the second main factor, mycosorb, the inclusion of this factor had no effect on the apparent dry matter digestibility coefficient. The comparison is difficult to be made because the published data regarding the efficacy of mycosorb on the diets containing low level of AFB1 are scant. Saki *et al.* (2018) recorded from their study that the dry matter digestibility remained unchanged after feeding broilers with diets containing 1 ppm AFB1 added with 0.25% mycosorb.

The Size of Digestive Tract

In this study, the relative weight of proventriculus of birds fed all levels of AFB1-treated diets was lower than those birds fed control diets. The decreased relative weight of proventriculus was possibly related to the reduced activity in the proventriculus of birds fed AFB1 diets. The result of the present study did not agree with the previous studies (Fani Makki *et al.*, 2016; Feng *et al.*, 2017). These discrepancies were probably due to a number of factors such as exposure dosage, type of birds, and individual bird's response. According to Kumar & Balachandran (2014), the proventriculus of birds fed aflatoxin diets showed infiltration of mononuclear cells in the mucosa of proventriculus and crypt elongation during the starting period (0 to 21d). On day 42, the lamina propria showed edema and mononuclear cell infiltration.

The enlarged liver discovered in birds fed diets containing 61.06 ppb AFB1 was in accordance with the results reported by Han *et al.* (2008). According to Fouad *et al.* (2019), AFB1 causes liver malfunctions which could lead to the swollen liver. In addition, the authors explained that the enlarged liver might generate imbalanced lipid metabolism, trigger lipid deposition, inhibit antioxidant enzymes activity, augment lipid peroxidation and pro-inflammatory cytokines, and enhance hepatocyte apoptosis.

Feeding diets containing low level of aflatoxin (10.36 to 61.06 ppb) did not increase the relative weight of pancreases of the experimental birds. The published data regarding the effect of low level of AFB1 on pancreatic weight are scarce, so comparisons are difficult to make. Han *et al.* (2008) showed that the pancreas sizes of ducks given diets containing 20 and 40 ppb aflatoxin were bigger than those fed a control diet. Therefore, this result suggests that the aflatoxicosis is more severe in the ducks than in the broilers. The increased relative weight of pancreases of ducks was probably as a result of the increased mature crystalline granules in the cells of pancreas (Fouad *et al.*, 2019).

It is generally accepted that mycotoxin is processed and detoxified in the liver organ so the body is protected from the toxic effect of mycotoxin (Fouad *et al.*, 2019). Consequently, the morphological change of liver will lead to the change in the metabolism of lipid, protein, and amino acids in the liver. The present study revealed that the relative weight of liver in the experimental bird did not enlarge after chronic exposure to low AFB1 diets (≤ 61.06 ppb). The result was in agreement with the report of Ortatatli *et al.* (2005), who found that the liver weight of birds fed 50 and even 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ of dietary AFB1 were similar to those fed control diets. According to Magnoli *et al.* (2011), hepatic lesion reduced productivity, and lowered body immunity system are the common symptoms of aflatoxicosis.

Histopathological Changes and Aflatoxin Residues

The texture of liver from all of the experimental birds treated with aflatoxin diets remains unchanged (stay soft), and the change was only observed in color. As was shown in Figure 1, the beneficial effect of mycosorb in aflatoxin contaminated diets was the change in the liver color to pale white; while the liver color of birds fed aflatoxin contaminated diets without mycosorb was a slightly darker color. A previous study conducted by Magnoli *et al.* (2011) showed that the addition of a different toxin binder (sodium bentonite) changed the liver color to pale yellow.

Published data have shown that long term exposure to aflatoxin in the human body causes a number of chronic and acute diseases, including carcinogenic disease (i.e., liver cancer) and hepatitis B virus infection (Benkerroum, 2020; Rushing & Selim, 2018; Chu *et al.*, 2017; Carvajal-Moreno, 2015). A study conducted by Goodarzi *et al.* (2018) showed that 4.7% of all cancers in the world were associated to hepatocellular carcinoma (liver cancer), with Asian continent being the highest incident of this disease (72.5%). The highest mortality rate caused by liver cancer was also found in Asian continent 72.4% (Goodarzi *et al.*, 2018). According to The American Cancer Society (2019), the most general signs of hepatocellular carcinoma (liver cancer) are 1) weight loss, 2) loss of appetite, 3) feeling very full after a small meal, 4) nausea or vomiting, 5) enlarged liver and spleen, 6) pain in abdomen, 7) swelling or fluid build-up in the abdomen (belly), 8) itching, and 8) yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice). Owing to public health concern, it is important to analyze the AFB1 concentration in edible animal products such as liver, meat, eggs, and milk.

It was evident from the present study that the residue of AFB1 in the liver of birds fed all treatment diets was not detected, which was coherent with the result reported by Hussain *et al.* (2016). However, this result was in contrast with the result reported by Moran *et al.* (2013) who observed the aflatoxin residues 27 or 145 ng/kg in the liver of birds fed diets containing 10 or 50 ppb AFB1 without mycosorb, respectively. The authors also reported that aflatoxin residues in the liver of experimental bird were reduced by 50% by the addition of my-

cosorb®. Magnoli *et al.* (2011) claimed that the aflatoxin residues (0.15 to 1.2 ng/g) were still able to be detected in the liver sample of birds fed diets containing a low level (50 ppb) of aflatoxin B1 (with and without a toxin binder). Previous studies (Resanovic & Sinovec, 2006; Yang *et al.*, 2012) also reported liver residues of 0.63 ppb and 0.049 ppb AFB1 in broilers (42 d) offered 44.5 ppb and 69.3 ppb AFB1, respectively. The differences were probably due to the differences in the type of aflatoxins used (pure vs natural aflatoxin), the sensitivity of individual bird in the assay, the duration of administration, the aflatoxin B1 concentration, and the type of equipment used to measure the concentration of aflatoxins.

The present result shows undetectable AFB1 residue in broiler breast meat which were exposed to low level of AFB1 (≤ 61.06 ppb)-diets supplemented with mycosorb for 35 days. The result was in agreement with the report of Hussain *et al.* (2016) who recorded the absence of AFB1 residue in broiler muscle after 28days- feeding of a low level of AFB1 diet (50 ppb and 100 ppb). Conversely, the authors discovered the AFB1 residue above the permitted level (> 2 ng/g) in the muscle of birds fed 400 ppb and 800 ppb of AFB1. One contrary study reported breast muscle residues of 0.015 ppb AFB1 in broilers offered 36.9 ppb and 69.3 ppb during 42 days experimental period (Yang *et al.*, 2012).

The overall findings of the present work suggest that mycosorb, to a certain level, can be used as a toxin binder in practical broiler diets due to its beneficial effect on feed efficiency, especially in diets contaminated with AFB1 <61.06 ppb. The significant effect of mycosorb in feed efficiency of birds fed the highest AFB1 contaminated diet (61.06 ppb) might be achieved by increasing the inclusion level of mycosorb (>0.075 kg/ton diets).

It was also demonstrated that the lack of improvement in growth performance of birds fed AFB1 diets with mycosorb was closely related to the unchanged nutrient digestibility (Table 3), and the consistencies in the relative weight of selected internal organs (Table 4) of birds fed AFB1 diets added with mycosorb. The histopathological examination has shown that mycosorb did not change the villi condition in duodenum and jejunum of birds fed AFB1 diets with mycosorb. The villi condition of birds given AFB1 contaminated diets without mycosorb is still normal enough to support the nutrient digestion and absorption in the small intestine of birds. The addition of mycosorb still did not change the villi's condition and nutrient digestibility. Therefore, further study needs to be conducted to evaluate the higher inclusion level of mycosorb in afla-treated diets.

The undetected residue of AFB1 in liver of breast meat in the present study was probably due to the equipment used (LC-MS). The AFB1 residue might be detected by using a more sophisticated tool such as High-Performance Liquid Chromatography. The limit detection of AFB1 residue analysis in each type of equipment is different.

Even though the present study proves that no residue detected in liver and breast of birds fed low level of AFB1 diet without mycosorb, the addition of mycosorb or other toxin binders in commercial diets are still needed to reduce or eliminate the undetected residue

of mycotoxin which might be present in the commercial diets. In addition, this study has proven that the addition of mycosorb in uncontaminated diets improves the feed per gain. Further study is needed to evaluate the response of birds fed AFB1 diets (low and high) added with mycosorb in different graded inclusion levels.

CONCLUSION

The AFB1 inclusion in broiler diets reduced crude fat digestibility and enlarged live size, but it did not affect growth performance, almost all internal organ size, intestinal histopathology, and meat quality. The detrimental effect of AFB1 in feed efficiency could be ameliorated by mycosorb. The AFB1 residue was not detectable in the liver, and breast meat of birds fed all treatment diets.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no any contradictory interests regarding financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or organization related to the present work discussed in the manuscript.

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