

Control trials of LEPTADEN (VET) Therapy in

- Growth
- Laying performance
- Recovery

after convalescence in Poultry

By G.N Samal, G.B.V.C (Patna)

Vet. Officer I/c, Vet. Hospital, Baripada, Dist : Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

Probable mode of action of Leptaden in Poultry — a suggestion: From this study on Leptaden it is clear that this herbal drug has got definite action on the egg forming organs i.e. from ovary to vent. Leptaden therapy has given satisfactory results in nonlayers and increased egg production average.

Muscle contracting properties: It is evident that Leptaden contains some smooth muscle contracting properties and this is in agreement with the previous report of Sharma (1968).

Tonic properties: It is recorded that birds under Leptaden therapy consumed more feed and thus increased in body weight. This tends to show that Leptaden has tonic properties also, which will bring more of vitality to the whole system.

Oxytocic properties: It may be added here that the oxytocic properties which Leptaden contains (Sharma 1968) and which is presumed to be the main factor for more milk secretion, might be the factor that increases the egg production in the poultry also.

Action on the nervous system & hypothalamus: Leptaden therapy confirms the report of Murthy (1969) that the drug has some action on the nervous system, particularly the hypothalamus, inhibiting the release of prolactin inhibiting factor.

1. The effect of Leptaden on egg laying, growth and weight-gain of chicken : 40 white Leg - Horn pullets and 10 cockerels were reared and were divided into two groups of 25 each. Leptaden treated pullets and cockerels gained an average weight of 200 gm & 150 gm respectively as compared to the control group.

Leptaden treated birds, on an average, consumed 10 gm more feed. Out of 20 Leptaden treated pullets, 15 started laying eggs at the age of 24 weeks and 5 at the age of 25 weeks, giving a rate of 100% success. Where as in control, only 25% began laying at the age of 26 weeks.

Leptaden therapy is found very valuable in increasing the growth rate and also getting maturity or age for the first egg laying in chicken.

2. The effect of Leptaden in laying performance of poultry:

For this study, birds were divided into three groups.

(i) Non-layers (ii) Irregular or less layers (iii) Moderate layers.

(i) Non - Layers: In this group 35 healthy pullets were sub - grouped according to their age, dosage and duration of treatment.

The overall percentage (77.14%) of success of 27 birds laying eggs out of 35 is impressive, because non-layers alone were selected for this study. All the eggs were found to be normal.

On postmortem of the 5 non - laying pullets it was noticed two had rudimentary egg forming organs from ovary to vent.

(ii) Irregular or less Layers: For this study 30 birds were selected. In 25 (83%) birds there was 87.5% to 100% increase in laying performance within 10 to 17 days treatment. Overall improvement of egg laying performance of all the 30 birds taken for study was 69.16%, which is encouraging.

(iii) Moderate Layers: 50 Hy-Line layers were selected. 25 birds were given Leptaden for 15 days and 25 were kept as control. Average laying performance in Leptaden treated group increased from 60.0% to 78.88%, ranging from 60 to 90%, whereas control group did not show any appreciable rise in laying performance.

3. The effect of Leptaden therapy in recovery after convalescence: Encouraging and excellent results were achieved in convalescence stage particularly of * Ranikhet , Fowl pox, Coccidiosis. The birds regained their normal health very soon. It was of great value in the treatment of • Vent gleet * Nutritional roup and Favus.

Dose & Duration of treatment: to each bird 1/2 to 1 tablet Leptaden per day was given during this study. The duration of treatment ranged from 1 week to 3 weeks depending on the condition and response to treatment.

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