

## **CORRELATION BETWEEN FPD (FOOD PAD DISEASE) AND FORAGE IN BROILER FEEDING**

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The first signs of FPD (food pad disease) in a flock that kept on a moistened, used litter, begin to appear in a few weeks old population. After the injuries on the soles we can see redness, discoloration, then necrosis. In severe cases deep ulcers can appear and the disease can spread to the tendons, ligaments and joints of the feet (Ribács 2018). In this case the weight gain of the animals decrease, which is caused by pain-induced loss of appetite. Excessive sodium intake can predispose to the symptoms, as it can increase the water intake of broilers and thus increase litter moisture. Poor quality powdered feed, protein overeating, poor quality fats can lead to similar effects (A.A. El-Wahab et al. 2013). Fibers in feed, especially water-soluble hemicelluloses can also cause sticky faecal syndrome by altering the viscosity of the intestinal contents. The use of NSP-degrading enzymes in poultry forage is justified by the fact that many feed materials, which are favorable for poultry, contain significant amounts of NSP substances that are indigestible or have an antinutritive effect, reduce the digestibility of certain vital nutrients and contribute to the emergence of sticky stool syndrome. In addition, NSPs increase the rate of bacterial metabolism of bile acids, resulting in less bile acid being reabsorbed from the posterior part of the small intestine, and also reducing the efficiency of fat digestion (Babinszky et al. 2019).