



# CalPid D+

Prevention & treatment of lameness in poultry

## Background

- UK broiler farm with vit D supplementation at various amounts.
- Veterinary practice several years experience with pidolate.
- CalPid D+ as combination welcomed by farm managers.

## Trial setup

- Side by side on 2 broiler sites in (2023).
  - Broiler grower with 2 sites of 264.000 birds each.
  - Well brooded and managed.
  - Variable difficulties with bacterial lameness and 'unknown metabolic lameness'.
- **Groups**
    - Control (46.970 birds)
    - Protocol A (46.970 birds)
      - **Day 17, 18, 19, 20, 21**      40 g / 1.000 kg LW.
    - Protocol B (46.970 birds)
      - **Day 17, 18**      40 g / 1.000 kg LW.
      - **Day 19, 20, 21**      20 g / 1.000 kg LW.

	Total mortality	Live weight	Breed standard at slaughter day	Leg culls	Other culls	Farm rejects
Control	2,37%	2,48	100,77%	1,04%	0,51%	1,27%
Group A (40)	1,59%	2,45	103,64%	0,41%	0,39%	0,72%
Group B (40/20)	2,05%	2,62	102,46%	0,75%	0,48%	1,25%
A (40)	-0,78%	-0,03	+2,87%	-0,63%	-0,12%	-0,55%
B (40/20)	-0,32%	+0,14	+1,69%	-0,29%	-0,03%	-0,02%

**Increased growth proportionate to 2% of standard for age.  
16% increase in gross margin per house.**



# CalPid D+

Prevention & treatment of lameness in poultry

## Trial setup

- Longitudinal on 1 broiler site (2022-2023).
- 10 crops with 190.000 birds per crop.
- Analysis 5 crops preceding and 5 crops from the introduction of CalPid D+.
- Struggling with increased mortality and legg culls; Enterococcal lameness, colisepticemia, metabolic deaths.
- High incidence of tibial dyschondroplasia.
- High rejection rate at slaughter. Variable difficulties with bacterial lameness and 'unknown metabolic lameness'.
- History of sewage fungus-like bacterial growth in the drinker lines.
- Resulting drinker hygiene needs were adding challenges to any water based treatments.
- Groups (25 g / 1.000 kg LW).
  - Day 3, 4, 5.
  - Day 11, 12.

	Control	CalPid D +	Difference	
Legg culls	2,16%	0,79%	<b>-1,36%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in leg culls seen consistently.</li> <li>• Slightly higher proportionate reduction in overall mortality rate.</li> <li>• Reduction in rejection rate (primarily cellulitis but other septicaemic lesions too).</li> <li>• Reduced antibiotic usage.</li> <li>• Improved margin between 5-13%.</li> </ul>
Other culls	1,67%	1,85%	+0,17%	
Mortality	8,51%	5,81%	<b>-2,70%</b>	
Rejects	3,63%	2,58%	<b>-1,05%</b>	
Adjusted FCR EPEF	418,8	425,7	6,9	
FCR	1,54	1,49	-0,05	
Age	37,1 days	34,8 days	-2,3	
p/m2/wk	122,6	138,6	16	
Antimicrobials	32,0 mg/kg	15,5 mg/kg	<b>-16,5</b>	
Tibia dyschondroplasia	25,8%	13,3%	<b>-12,5%</b>	