

## EFFECT OF SHORT TERM EXPOSURE OF EGGS TO MAGNETIC FIELD IN HATCHABILITY AND PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF PROGENY

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to identify the effect of exposing broiler breeders eggs to magnetic field before hatching on hatchability and productive performance of progeny. In this research, 300 fertile eggs produced by breeders of Ross 308 were used. they were divided into four Treatments (Seventy-five eggs for each) The Eggs were treated as follows:  $\tau^1$  Control not exposed to magnetic field,  $\tau^2$  eggs exposed to magnetic field 1800 Gauss for 30 minutes,  $\tau^3$  eggs exposed to magnetic field 1800 Gauss for 60 minutes,  $\tau^4$  eggs exposed to magnetic field 1800 Gauss for 90 minutes. After hatching chicks reared under normal condition in semi opened house until 42 days of age. Statistical data analysis revealed that exposure of the eggs to the magnetic field for 30 minutes induces a substantial increase ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in the percentage of hatchability, live body weight, total weight gain, dressing percentage, output index, W.B.C., R.B.C., P.C.V., hemoglobin and blood glucose, also, a decline in mortality of fetuses and variation in feed conversion between treatments.

**Keywords:** magnetic field, Breeders eggs, Hatchability, Productive performance.

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### INTRODUCTION

The technique of exposing the hatching eggs to the magnetic field is considered one of the future techniques to produce healthy chicks. The employment of magnetic science in medical and health will take place in future because it is inspired from nature which called (friend of nature) and have no side effect as compared with chemical drugs or toxic industrial materials (Al-Mosely,2013). and have the ability to improve the physical properties of water of egg which equal (65-70)% . Exposing the egg to magnetic field increase the surface area of water which cause an increase the solubility and diffusion which help to increase nutrient transfer, toxic absorption and reduce water tension surface (young and Lee, 2005). Magnetism affects the adhesion angle between the hydrogen and oxygen atoms of the water, which lowers it from  $105^\circ$  or  $104^\circ$  to  $103^\circ$ , thus reducing the number of water molecules to form clusters to 6-7 instead of 10-12-216 molecules per cluster, and this allows the transport carrying and absorption of nutrients. It passes through cell walls and membranes easily so cells remain more tender (Remedy, 2006). and when this weak current circle in the blood, it increases the amount of ions (which are particles of substances that are charged with an electrical charge due

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to a decrease or an increase in electrons) and this ionized blood circulates in the body cause increase the movement of hemoglobin in the blood vessels, which leads to a decrease in the proportion of calcium, Cholesterol and even waste products suspended on the surfaces of blood vessels (Tischler, 2003; and Rokicki, 2006).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current study was performed in the animal production department, college of agriculture and forestry for a period from 6 February until 17 April 2020. Three hundred fertile eggs of broiler breeders hens Ross 308 were used in this study with average weight 58 gm. they were divided to four Treatments (Seventy five eggs for each) The Eggs were treated as follows:  $T^1$  control no exposing,  $T^2$  exposing the eggs to magnetic field 1800 Gauss for 30 minutes,  $T^3$  exposing the eggs to magnetic field 1800 Gauss for 60 minutes,  $T^4$  exposing the eggs to magnetic field 1800 Gauss for 90 minutes, before incubation then eggs incubated for 21 days, after hatching chicks reared under normal condition in semi opened house until 42 days of age. Two hundred forty of hatched chicks distributed to four treatments (sixty chicks for each treatments) divided to three replicate with twenty chicks for each reared in semi opened house. Birds fed two ration Starter for a period one day to 28 days and Finisher from 29 days till age of marketing 42 days. Feed and Water Were *ad libitum*. At the age of marketing (6 weeks) 2 birds from each replicate weighted and slaughter to calculate dressing percentage and blood collecting to determine red blood cells (R.B.C.), white blood cells (W.B.C.), packed cell volume (P.C.V.), blood glucose and hemoglobin. Data were subjected to one – way analysis of variance in completely randomized design (C.R.D.) as described by (Steel and Torrie ,1960) and SAS (2001) program were used in analysis data. Then by using Duncan's multiple range test at probability ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) means were checked for statistical significance in different groups.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table (1) showed the effect of magnetic field exposing in live body weight, total weight gain and feed consumption. Statistical analysis of data indicates significant increase in live body weight and total weight gain for the treatments of exposing 30 and 90 mint. as compared with control and exposing 60 min. No significant differences between treatments in feed consumption. This result was consist with (Mitre's , 2018 and Mahmoud *et al.*, 2017).The significant increase in live body weight and weight gain may be due to that magnetic field affect thyroid gland by increase iodine which necessary for secretion( Ebrahim and Azab, 2017 and Mustafa,2019). Our results were in agreement with the result of (Mutter *et al.*, 2019; Hassan *et al.* ,2018 and Mahmoud *et al.*, 2017). Table (2) indicate the effect of exposing breeders eggs to magnetic field in feed conversion ratio F.C.R., relative growth rate and production index. Statistical data analysis revealed no significance differences between feed conversion ratio treatments and relative growth rate. Important rise in therapy exposure to 30 min. Compared with manufacturing index monitoring.

Table (1): Effect of magnetic field exposing in live body weight (gm), Total Weight Gain (gm) and Feed Consumption(gm)

Treatments Traits	Live body weight at 42 days (gm)	Total Weight Gain (gm)	Feed Consumption (gm)
Control	3397.7±39.14 b	3352.4±38.94 b	5630.6±17.85 a
Exposing 30 min	3665.0±36.71 a	3618.1±36.71 a	5615.0±33.90 a
Exposing 60 min	3381.7±36.48 b	3411.0±33.70 b	5554.0±33.12 a
Exposing 90 min	3410.0±17.55 a	3659.7±31.66 a	5644.0±38.33 a

Values with different letters vertically indicate significant differences at ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).

The magnetic field 1800 Gauss.

This increasing may be due to the constant magnetic field exposure causing biochemical exchange that affect bio- metabolism (Santwan,2000), and agreed with the outcome of (Mustafa,2008)

Table (2): Effect of magnetic field exposing in Feed Conversion Ratio (gm feed / gm weight), Relative Growth Rate % and Production Index

Treatments Traits	FCR	Relative Growth Rate	Production Index
Control	1.68±0.03 a	22.5±2.76 a	316.7±31.70 b
Exposing 30 min	1.55±0.04 a	24.7±1.94 a	384.8±30.73 a
Exposing 60 min	1.66±0.04 a	25.2±1.48 a	341.9±48.28 ab
Exposing 90 min	1.68±0.01 a	23.3±1.32 a	349.8±19.81 ab

Values with different letters vertically indicate a significant difference at ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).

The magnetic field 1800 Gauss.

Table (3) revealed the impact of magnetic field on fetal mortality, hatchability, mortality of chicks. Statistical data analysis showed that 30 minutes' magnetic exposer improve hatchability, fetal mortality and chick mortality. The increase in hatchability may be due to the reaction of bio metabolic cells between the central nervous system and the external magnetic field (Ebrahim and Azab, 2017). This results were in agreement with the results of (Zainal and Ibrahim, 2015; and Lotfi and Narimani-Rad, 2012). Table (4) Impact of magnetic field exposure in Dressing, Blood Glucose and Blood Hemoglobin Statistical data analysis shows a significant increase in treatment exposure to 30 minutes of Dressing and Blood Hemoglobin percentage and a significant decrease in blood glucose compared to control. This may be due to the change in the water molecule caused by the exposure of the egg to the magnetic field increased size and solubility as well as the ions in the water are affected, leading to a reduction in the content of free radicals (Ebrahim and Azab, 2017; and MTC, 2006). This result was agreement with the results of Mustafa (2008) who report to increase in dressing percentage in magnetic exposing as compared with control.

Table (3): Effect of magnetic field exposing in Hatchability %, Fetal Mortality %, and Chicks Mortality %

Treatments Traits	Hatchability %	Fetal Mortality %	Chicks Mortality %
control	80.0± 1.45 b	19.6±1.45 a	9.3±0.33 a
Exposing 30 min	89.0± 1.52 a	11.0±1.52 b	2.6±0.33 b
Exposing 60 min	84.3±2.90 ab	15.6±2.90 ab	5.3±0.33 ab
Exposing 90 min	83.0± 2.30ab	17.0± 2.30 ab	6.6±0.33 ab

Values with different letters vertically indicate a significant difference at ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).  
The magnetic field 1800 Gauss.

Table (4): Effect of magnetic field exposing in Dressing percentage %, Blood glucose (mg /dl) and Blood Hemoglobin Hb (gm /100 ml blood)

Treatments Traits	Dressing percentage	Blood glucose (mg /dl)	Hb (gm /100 ml blood)
control	75.0± 1.95 b	176.0±2.30 a	7.4±0.15 b
Exposing 30 min	80.5± 0.41 a	186.3±2.33 a	8.1±0.17 a
Exposing 60 min	78.1±0.88 ab	176.0±4.72 a	7.6±0.21 ab
Exposing 90 min	78.2±0.86 ab	176.3±3.48 a	7.8±0.11 ab

Values with different letters vertically indicate a significant difference at ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).  
The magnetic field 1800 Gauss.

Table (5) Effect of magnetic field exposing in total red blood cell count R.B.C, total count of white blood cells W.B.C., packed cell volume (PCV). Statistical analysis of data showed a significant increase in R.B.C. P.C.V and W.B.C. in 30 mit. magnetic exposed group as compared with as compared with control and 90 Min magnetic exposed group. This result was in agreement with the results of (Mutter *et al.*, 2019; Zawlak *et al.*, 2018 and Al-Hilali,2018) whom reported that there was an improving in most blood traits in magnetic treatments as compared with control.

Table (5): Effect of magnetic field exposing in total red blood cell count R.B.C.(million cells/mm<sup>3</sup> blood), the total count of white blood cells W.B.C. (Thousands cells/mm<sup>3</sup> blood) and Packed Cell Volume (P.C.V)%

Treatments Traits	R.B.C. (million cells/mm <sup>3</sup> blood)	W.B.C. (Thousands cells/mm <sup>3</sup> blood)	P.C.V. %
Control	2.47±0.03 b	26.18±0.39 b	26.0±0.57 b
Exposing 30 min	2.70±0.09 a	27.84±0.25 a	28.3±0.33 a
Exposing 60 min	2.53±0.07 ab	26.91±0.10 ab	27.0±0.03 ab
Exposing 90 min	2.53±0.04 ab	26.98±0.42 ab	26.6±0.33 b

Values with different letters vertically indicate a significant difference at ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).  
The magnetic field 1800 Gauss.

تأثير تعريض بيض امهات اللحم للمجال المغناطيسي قصير المدى في الفقس والاداء  
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الخلاصة

هدفت هذه الدراسة لمعرفة تأثير تعريض بيض امهات دجاج اللحم للمجال المغناطيسي قبل الفقس على الفقس والاداء الانتاجي للنسل الناتج. استخدم في هذه الدراسة ثلاثمائة بيضة مخصبة منتجة من امهات روز 380 تم تقسيمها الى اربعة معاملات (خمس وسبعون بيضة لكل معاملة). وكانت المعاملات كالاتي: المعاملة الاولى  $T^1$ : السيطرة بدون تعريض والثانية  $T^2$ : تعريض البيض للمجال المغناطيسي لمدة 30 دقيقة والثالثة  $T^3$ : تعريض البيض للمجال المغناطيسي لمدة 60 دقيقة والرابعة  $T^4$ : تعريض البيض للمجال المغناطيسي لمدة 90 دقيقة. وكان التعريض قبل وضع البيض في المفقس وان شدة المجال المغناطيسي 1800 Gauss. وبعد الفقس ربيت الافراخ الفاقسة في قاعة من النوع نصف المفتوح ووفرت جميع الظروف البيئية اللازمة واستمرت التربية لغاية عمر 42 يوم. أظهرت نتائج التحليل الاحصائي ان تعريض بيض التفقيس للمجال المغناطيسي لمدة 30 دقيقة أدى الى زيادة معنوية ( $0.05 \geq$ ) في نسبة الفقس، وزن الجسم الحي، الزيادة الوزنية الكلية، نسبة التصافي، الدليل الانتاجي، العدد التفريقي لكل من W.B.C، R.B.C، P.C.V، وهيموكلوبين الدم وكوكوز الدم. وانخفاض معنوي في نسبة الهلاكات الجنينية وهلاكات الافراخ. وعدم وجود فروقات معنوية بين المعاملات في معامل التحويل الغذائي ومعدل النمو النسبي واستهلاك العلف.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المجال المغناطيسي، بيض الامهات، الفقس، الاداء الانتاجي.

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