

REPORT: 180993996

VOORBEELD ANALYSE
Bodemroute 47
0123 NN BODEMDAM

ANALYTICAL RESULTS FEED - FUNGI - BACTERIA - YEASTS TOXINS -

Sample name Feed	Sample nr. 93996	Code analysis 801.QRVA			
	sample	interpretation	remarks:	more info:	
ASPERGILLUS					
Aspergillus fumigatus var. fum.	1204				?
Aspergillus f. var. fum. Azol-resistant	< 1				?
Other aspergillus fumigatus sc.	2496				?
Aspergillus terreus	< 1				?
Aspergillus section nigri	< 1				?
Aspergillus parasiticus	< 1				?
Aspergillus spp.	< 1				?

Legend

	target value / good / acceptable
	increased / unfavorable
	too high / great chance of issues caused by toxins and digestion problems
	extremely high, often the direct or indirect cause of health issues

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INFORMATION ABOUT FEED ANALYSIS

The quality of the forage consists not only of minerals and nutritional value, but also from the presence or absence of harmful bacteria, yeasts and fungi, toxins and (natural) antimicrobials. Even though a good rumen digestion does break some harmful substances, it is possible that the forage already contains toxins or natural antibiotic substances that are absorbed by the animal. In practice we see that livestock fed with contaminated forage in about 65% of cases also contain harmful fungi in the intestines, which can lead to intestinal inflammation (Source: Koch - Eurolab, research in collaboration with Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Utrecht). The detection of these harmful influences in feed and the intestines makes it possible to resolve previously almost insoluble and unclear animal health problems by taking the appropriate measures. In practice, these measures appear to lead more often to a reduction of costs rather than additional costs, which makes these toxins analyzes suitable for routine purposes. In this way, any latent, subclinical problems can be addressed in time and worse can be prevented. It is beneficial to perform this checkup 3-4 times a year (up-to-date feed mix and faeces) in order to keep the cycle at your company clean in the future and to keep the ration optimal.

General advice: The following measures can be taken if there was a contamination detected in the animal feed:

- (1) Make sure there is a good feeding rate, i.e. for example an open pit roughage is broached very frequently. In case of structural problems baled silage can be a solution.
- (2) Ensure that by-products are sufficiently fresh and stored in a well-preserved manner.
- (3) Have the feed analyzed that might be contaminated.

Aspergillus fumigatus sc. and terreus (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Both fungi damage the immune system by secreting the supertoxin: gliotoxin, but also a cocktail of other mycotoxins. The resistance of the animal to diseases will decrease, this can lead to a number of health problems for the livestock. These two Aspergillus species are often found in roughage (grass and maize), by-products and grains, to a much lesser extent in concentrate feeds. The contamination within the feed often spreads to the digestion system. As a result, toxins are continuously produced in the animal, on top of the toxins which may be present in the feed. The internal contamination can develop into intestinal inflammation and will hinder the feed intake. As a result, the animal gets less nutrition from the feed and also will also give less milk than what can be expected based on the ration and the normal performance level. Over time, this will lead to a more serious intestinal inflammation, in which signs wear and tear can be shown. If there is a high result detected in the feed gutter mixture, it is useful to find out which feed material is responsible for this and to eliminate it. A faecal analysis is also necessary to determine whether the infection has spread to the digestive system. A targeted advice can then be used to combat this contamination before the condition of the animals starts to decrease (any further).

Aspergillus section nigri (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Less often occurred harmful fungal species.

Aspergillus parasiticus (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Less often occurred harmful fungal species. The Aspergillus parasiticus can produce the aflatoxin that can be transferred to milk.

Aspergillus spp. (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Other Aspergillus species that have not been mentioned above.

Koch - Eurolab

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