**Coccidiosis Prevention Strategy in Broiler Chickens Using a Multi-Strains Yeast Fractions Product**

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Coccidiosis represents a serious disease for the poultry industry resulting in annual global economic losses. Recently a need for alternative coccidiosis control strategies has emerged. The present investigation was dedicated to evaluate and compare a multi-strains yeast fractions product (MSYF) and Salinomycin on broiler performance and coccidiosis control under experimental settings. Five groups (each 4 replicate pens of 25 broilers), were studied from one day of age up to slaughter (42 days).Chickens were fed *ad libitum* a 3-phase mash broiler diet. Diets of groups 1 and 2 were supplemented with the MYSF (400 and 800 ppm respectively). Group3 (S) received Salinomycin (66 ppm). At day 14, animals of groups 1-4were challenged with *Eimeria spp*. (3 seeder birds/replicate). Group 4 and 5 served as challenged Control (CC) and non-challenged Control (NC) respectively. Production performance and oocyst shedding (OPG) were monitored along the trial. The *Eimeria* challenge significantly decreased growth of CC(P<0.05), whereas all supplemented groups performed equal to (MYSF 400) or better (MYSF 800 and S) than NC (P<0.05). FCR was significantly degraded by the challenge (P<0.05). All supplemented groups (1-3) had similar FCR compared to NC. OPG peaked 7 days post infection (P<0.05). NC showed lowest shedding, followed by MYSF 800 and S, the latter being not statistically significantly different from NC. Furthermore, MSYF enhanced resistance to  *Eimeria spp*. infection by lowering macroscopic and microscopic lesion scores. Results suggest that MSYF is a promising alternative for coccidiosis prevention having similar of better results than a traditional coccidiostat (Salinomycin).