**INTESTINAL LESIONS IN BROILERS FED ZN AND MN AMINO ACID COMPLEXES CHALLENGED WITH *Eimeria acervulina, E. maxima and E. tenella*.**

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Coccidiosis is prevalent worldwide, and one of the costliest intestinal diseases in poultry production, causing retarded growth, and increased: feed conversion, mortality, vaccination, and medication costs. Eradication is not an option, as regulatory restrictions and resistance to anticoccidial drugs are increasing. Reinforcement of intestinal integrity and innate immune response with in-feed supplementation of Zn and Mn amino acid complexes (Zn/Mn-AA) could be an opportunity to consider for prevention. A study was performed inoculating a pathogenic mix of *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. maxima* and *E. tenella* by gavage to 14-day-old broilers. Broilers were fed 1 of 5 dietary treatments: 1) unchallenged and 2) challenged 40 ppm Zn and 40 ppm Mn from sulfates; 3) 40 ppm Zn from Zn-AA; 4) 60 ppm Zn from Zn-AA; and 5) 40 ppm Zn and 40 ppm Mn from Zn/Mn-AA (Zinpro Corp.). No lesions were found in the unchallenged control. Average intestinal lesion severity scores were significantly lower for the three mineral-AA treatments, compared to birds consuming sulfates. Compared to all other challenged treatments, duodenal lesions were lower (P < 0.01) for Zn/Mn-AA treatment, jejunal lesions were lower (P < 0.01) for 40 ppm Zn-AA treatment, and cecal lesions were lower for 40 and 60 ppm Zn-AA treatments. No differences were found in BWG, and FCR was lower (P < 0.02) in Zn/Mn-AA treatment compared to all other challenged treatments at d 28. In-feed supplementation combining Zn and Mn-AA could improve the immune response and protect the intestine against coccidiosis in broilers.