

EFFECT OF OXYTETRACYCLIN AND FLORFENICOL ON GROWTH, FEED UTILIZATION AND RESIDUAL MEASUREMENTS IN NILE TILAPIA, *OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS*

M. A. Soltan; *A. I. M. El-Sayed*; M. S. Hassan; M. Ibrahim* ; Rokaya, M. Hussein***; Mona G. Mohamed*****

* Faculty of Agriculture Moshtohor, Benha University

** National Institute of Ocenography and fishries Cairo

*** National organization for Drug control and Research (NODCAR)

ABSTRACT

The present work aimed to study the effect of different doses of oxytetracyclin (0, 40, 80, 120 mg/kg basal diet) and florfenicol, (0, 7.5 , 15 , 22.5 mg/kg basal diet) on growth performance, feed utilization and residual measurements in *Oreochromis niloticus*. The results revealed that the dose 40 mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet caused the highest final Body weight, weight gain, specific growth rate, condition factor, moreover it improved feed conversion ratio compared with other doses of oxytetracycline, florfenicol and control group. Also the best protein efficiency was recorded by fish fed the diet 40 mg oxytetracycline/Kg basal diet. The results of determination of oxytetracycline and florfenicol in fish muscle after 10, 21 days were negative results but after 3 months the results were positive and the lowest concentration of antibiotic by fish fed the diet 40 mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet.

Key words: Feed utilization, florfenicol, *Oreochromis niloticus*, oxytetracycline residue.

INTRODUCTION

The antibiotics oxytetracycline and florfenicol hve been used in fish culture to control or treat bacterial infections (**Nusbaum and shotts, 1981**). Oxytetracycline resulted significantly changes in weight, length and condition factor but no significantly different in feed intak , feed conversion ratio in catfish as reported by **Sanchez Martinez et al. (2008)**. **Gaikowski et al. (2003)** indicated that the using florfenicol in feed caused no mortalities and different in growth but decreased feed consumption. **Roberts (1978)** mentioned that 4 weeks at least necessary for the clearance of the antibiotic from the treated fish tissues. Also, **Feng et al. (2008)** found that the concentration of florfenicol in tissues of fresh water were higher than in sea water tilapia.

Therefore, the aim of the present study is to investigate the effect of different levels of oxytetracycline and florfenicol on the growth, feed utilization and residual measurements in Nile tilapia

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experimental work of the present study was carried out at the laboratory of fish nutrition, faculty of Agriculture, Moshtohor, Benha University. The experimental fish were obtained from El-Manzala hatchery, Al-Dakahlya Governorate. The experimental fish were transported in 50 liter plastic bags filled with water and oxygen to the laboratory, and after arrival to the laboratory fish were adapted and distributed randomly into 7 groups and each groups was replicated in three aquarium and each aquaria was stoked with 30 fish with intial weight of $7\pm 0.66g$.

The experiment started on May 2011 and lasted in August of the same year (90 days). The oxytetracycline and florfenicol were added to the basal diet (as medicated feed during the whole experimental period) as follow:

Group 1 : control group (Kept without treatment).

Group 2: administrated subtherapeutic 40mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet.

Group 3 : administrated therapeutic 80 mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet.

Group 4: administrated supertherapeutic 120mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet.

Group 5 : administrated subtherapeutic 7.5 mg florfenicol / kg basal diet.

Group 6 : administrated therapeutic 15 mg florfenicol / kg basal diet.

Group 7 : administrated supertherapeutic 22.5 mg florfenicol / kg basal diet.

Composition and chemical analysis of the basal diet used in the experiment are presented in Table 1.

Fish were given the experimental diets at a daily rate of 3 % of total biomass till the end of experimental period. Fish were fed on the experimental diets at the rates mentioned above 6 day/week (twice daily at 9.00 am and 3.00 pm).

The fish were weighted every two weeks. The total weight of 30 fish were recorded and immediately returned to the aquaria and the feed amount for the next two weeks for each aquarium was adjusted according to the new weight (**Windell 1971**).

Body weight gain and specific growth rate were accounted according to (**Jauncey and**

Ross, 1982) as follow:

Weight gain= final fish weight (g) – initial fish weight (g).

$$\text{Specific Growth Rate (SGR)} = \frac{\text{Ln}W_2 - \text{Ln}W_1}{t} \times 100$$

Where Ln=the natural log; W1=first fish weight; W2=the following fish weight in “grams” and t = period in days.

Also data from 10 fish were obtained to calculate the condition Factor by using the following formula (**Weatherley and Gill, 1987**).

Condition factor (k) = (W/ L₃)×100

Where W is body weight of fish in grams., L = total length of fish in Cm.

Feed conversion ratio FCR = feed intake (g) / weight gain (g).

(**Desiliva and Anderson, 1995**).

Protein efficiency ratio PER = weight gain (g) / protein ingested (g)

Survival rate (SR) calculated according to **Harrel et al. (1990)**.

SR= (nt/n0)×100 where, nt = total number of fish survived in a aquarium at the end of the experiment. no = total number of fish in a aquarium at the start of the experiment.

Determination of oxytetracycline and florfenicol residues in tissues of tilapia fish After 10, 21 days using HPLC according to **McNeil et al. (1996)**. The results were negative for all doses and at the end of experiment after 3 months using microbiological assay according to **Heitzman (1994)**. The results were positive for all doses of oxytetracycline and florfenicol.

Statistical analysis of the obtained data was analyzed according to **SAS (1996)** by adopting the following model.

$$Y_{ij} = \alpha + \alpha_i + e_{ij}$$

Where:

Y_{ij} = The observation on the ij fish eaten the ith diet.

U = overall mean.

α_i = the effect of Jth treatment.

E_{ij} =random error assumed to be independently and randomly distributed $(0, \delta^2 e)$.

Differences between means were tested for significance according to Duncan's multiple range test as described by **Duncan (1955)**.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Body weight (BW) and Body length (BL)

Results in Table 2 indicated that the dose 40 mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet resulted the highest body weight, condition factors compared with control group and other doses of oxytetracycline while the dose 22.5 mg florfenicol/kg basal diet caused the highest body weight, body length compared with control group and doses of florfenicol.

Weight gain (WG) and specific growth rate (SGR):

Results in Table 3 show that the highest weight gain value and the highest specific growth rate value was recorded by fish fed on the diet contained subtherapeutic dose 40 mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet compared with control group and other doses of oxytetracycline and florfenicol.

Feed utilization:

With regard to the effect of oxytetracycline and florfenicol doses on feed intake, feed conversion ratio and protein efficiency ratio of Nile tilapia, the results in Table 4 show that the highest feed intake (29.02) was recorded for fish fed diet 22.5 mg florfenicol/kg basal diet compared with control group and other doses of oxytetracycline and florfenicol. The best value of feed conversion ratio (1.95) and protein (1.72) were observed with the dose 40 mg oxytetracycline / kg basal diet compared with control group and other doses of oxytetracycline and florfenicol. These results are in agreement with those of **Brocklebank et al., (1993)** and **Eid et al., (2005)** who found that the addition of the antibiotics oxytetracycline to the diet enhanced growth (Weight and length).

Soltan et al. (2006) found that the addition of flumequine at doses 10 mg/kg B.W/day in diets increased weight gain and specific growth rate.

Sanchez Martinez et al. (2008) reported that condition factor was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) in the oxytetracycline treated fish. On the other hand **Conaver and Sheehan (1999)** found no significant difference in length, weight, condition factor after 31 weeks in the oxytetracycline treated fish.

Detection of oxytetracycline and florfenicol residues:

The results of determination of oxytetracycline and florfenicol residues in tissues showed that after 10, 21 days all samples revealed negative results (Table 5). While after 90 days (at the end of experiment) all samples were positive (Table 5). The dose 40 mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet and 7.5 mg florfenicol/kg basal diet caused lowest value in residue in the muscle of fish compared with control group and other doses.

These results are in agreement with **Jose Malvisi et al. (1996)** who found that the fish treated by 7.5 mg oxytetracycline/kg feed the residual of oxytetracycline in muscle was lower than of skin and liver. Also **Gaikowski et al. (2010)** found that the fish fed the diet 15 mg florfenicol /kg of body weight for 12, 21 days the florfenicol rapidly eliminated from tilapia fillet after withdrawal.

On the other hand **Soltan et al. (2006)** found that no residual of flumequine after 3 months. **Azab et al. (2003)** detected flumequine residues in fish tissues until 10, 20 days.

CONCLUSION

This study recommends the addition of oxytetracycline to Nile tilapia diets at a dose of 40mg oxytetracycline/kg basal diet as prophylactic and improved growth, protein efficiency, feed utilization and lowest values for antibiotic residues also the dose 7.5mg florfenicol/kg basal diet whereas caused lowest values for antibiotic residues compared with other doses of florfenicol.

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Table 1: Composition and chemical analysis of basal diet.

Ingredient	%
Fish meal	20
Sobean meal	31
Yellow corn	32
Wheat bran	10.5
Corn oil	3
Vit & Min. Mix	3.5
Sum	100
Proximate analysis	
Dry matter	95.23
Protein	30.12
Lipid	5.32
Ash	8.45
ME(Kcal/kg diet) ²	3019
P/E ratio	99.78

1 Vitamin & mineral mixture/kg premix: Vitamin D₃, 0.8 million IU; A, 4.8 million IU; E, 4g; K, 0.8g, BI. 0.4g; Riboflavin, 1.6g; B6, 0.6g, B₁₂, 4mg; Pantothenic acid, 4g; Nicotinic acid, 8g; Folic acid, 0.4g; Biotin, 20mg, Mn, 22g; Zn, 22g; Fc, 12g; Cu, 4g; I, 0.4g. Selenium, 0.4g and Co, 4.8 mg.

2 Based on Kilocaloric values of 4.50g⁻¹ protein, 8.51g⁻¹ lipid and 3.49g⁻¹ NFE (Jauncey, 1982).

Table 2: Effect of different doses of oxytetracycline (OTC) and florfenicol (FF) on body weight (BW), body length (BL) and condition factor (K) for Nile tilapia fish.

Treatments	No.	BW/g		Bl/cm		K	
		Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final
T1 (control)	90	7.66	20.42abc	7.66a	10.16bc	1.72bc	1.97abc
T2 (40mg OTC/kgbasal diet)	90	7.66	21.03ab	7.69a	10.09bc	1.69c	2.08a
T3 (80mg OTC/kgbasal diet)	90	7.65	20.10bc	7.71a	9.98c	1.68c	2.04ab
T4 (120mg OTC/kgbasal diet)	90	7.75	19.83c	7.62ab	10.52a	1.75ab	1.71e
T5 (7.5mg FF/kgbasal diet)	90	7.61	19.83c	7.55b	10.12bc	1.77ab	1.79de
T6 (15mg FF/kgbasal diet)	90	7.67	20.43abc	7.64ab	10.31ab	1.73bc	1.87cd
T7 (22.5mg FF/kgbasal diet)	90	7.66	21.40a	7.55b	10.32ab	1.80a	1.96bc
Standard error		±0.07	±0.37	±0.04	±0.09	±0.02	±0.04

* Data are presented means ± standard error (SE).

** Means followed by different letters in each column are significantly (P<0.05) different.

Table 3: Effect of different doses of oxytetracycline (OTC) and florfenicol (FF) on weight gain (WG) and specific growth rate (SGR) of Nile tilapia fish.

Treatments	No.	WG (g)	SGR (%/day)
T1 (control)	3	12.77	1.09
T2 (40mg OTC/kg basal diet)	3	13.38	1.13
T3 (80mg OTC/kg basal diet)	3	12.44	1.07
T4 (120mg OTC/kg basal diet)	3	12.08	1.04
T5 (7.5mg FF/kg basal diet)	3	12.22	1.04
T6 (15mg FF/kg basal diet)	3	12.76	1.03
T7 (22.5mg FF/kg basal diet)	3	12.30	1.05
Standard error	3	±0.58	±0.03

* Data are presented as means ± standard error (SE).

Table 4: Effect of different doses of oxytetracycline (OTC) and florfenicol (FF) on feed intake (FI), feed conversion ratio (FCR) and protein efficiency ratio (PER) of Nile tilapia fish.

Treatments	No.	FI (g/fish)	FCR g feed/g gain	PER g gain/g CP intake
T1 (control)	3	26.44	2.07	1.61
T2 (40mg OTC/kg basal diet)	3	26.09	1.95	1.72
T3 (80mg OTC/kg basal diet)	3	27.35	2.21	1.54
T4 (120mg OTC/kg basal diet)	3	25.95	2.15	1.55
T5 (7.5mg FF/kg basal diet)	3	25.90	2.12	1.57
T6 (15mg FF/kg basal diet)	3	27.29	2.15	1.56
T7 (22.5mg FF/kg basal diet)	3	29.02	2.45	1.42
Standard error		±1.05	±0.16	±0.10

* Data are presented as means ± standard error (SE).

Table 5: oxytetracycline and florfenicol residues in fish muscle after ten days, twenty one days and 90 days.

Fish treatment	Concentration of antibiotic residue µg/g	
	After 10 and 21 days	After 90 days
T1 control	0	0.00
T2 40mg OTC/kg basal diet	0	15.61
T3 80mg OTC/kg basal diet	0	18.91
T4 120mg OTC/kg basal diet	0	22.81
T5 7.5mg FF/kg basal diet	0	19.72
T6 15mg FF/kg basal diet	0	24.63
T7 22.5 FF/kg basal diet	0	38.86

تأثير الأوكسى تتراسيكلين والفلورفينيكول على النمو والاستفادة من الغذاء وقياسات المتبقى فى البلطى النيلى

*مجدى عبد الحميد سلطان ، *عبد الكريم إبراهيم محمد السيد ، *محمد شعبان محمد حسان ،

*محمد خيرى إبراهيم، ***رقية محمود حسين ، ***منى جميل محمد

* كلية الزراعة مشتهر ، جامعة بنها .

** المعهد القومى لعلوم البحار والمصايد بالقاهرة .

*** الهيئة القومية للرقابة والبحوث الدوائية .

تهدف هذه التجربة إلى دراسة تأثير إضافة جرعات مختلفة من المضاد الحيوى الأوكسى تتراسيكلين وهى (٠ ، ٤٠ ، ٨٠ ، ١٢٠ ملجم/كجم عليقة) والمضاد الحيوى الفلورفينيكول وهى (٠ ، ٧.٥ ، ١٥ ، ٢٢.٥ ملجم/كجم عليقة) على أداء النمو - معدل الاستفادة من الغذاء وقياس تركيز المضاد الحيوى فى أنسجة البلطى النيلى بعد انتهاء مدة التجربة.

أظهرت النتائج أن الجرعة ٤٠ ملجم أوكسى تتراسيكلين/كجم عليقة كان لها تأثير معنوى على زيادة وزن الجسم النهائى - معدل النمو النسبى وأيضا حسنت معامل التحويل الغذائى وكفاءة البروتين مقارنة بالعليقة الضابطة والعلائق الأخرى المحتوية على المضاد الحيوى أوكسى تتراسيكلين والفلورفينيكول. وبالنسبة لتقدير متبقيات المضاد الحيوى أوكسى تتراسيكلين والفلورفينيكول فى أنسجة الأسماك بعد انتهاء التجربة (بعد ٩٠ يوم) فقد وجد أن الجرعة ٤٠ ملجم أوكسى تتراسيكلين/كجم عليقة والجرعة ٧.٥ ملجم فلورفينيكول / كجم عليقة قد تركت بقايا مضاد حيوى ولكن بنسبة أقل عن باقى الجرعات الأخرى من الأوكسى تتراسيكلين والفلورفينيكول .

لذا توصى هذه الدراسة باستخدام جرعات من المضاد الحيوى أوكسى تتراسيكلين ٤٠ ملجم/كجم عليقة ، حيث أدت إلى تحسين كفاءة النمو - كفاءة البروتين - الاستفادة من الغذاء، وأقل نسبة متبقى من المضاد الحيوى فى أنسجة الأسماك مقارنة بجرعات الأوكسى تتراسيكلين والفلورفينيكول ، والجرعة ٧.٥ ملجم فلورفينيكول/كجم عليقة حيث أحدثت أقل نسبة من متبقى المضاد الحيوى فى أنسجة الأسماك مقارنة بالجرعات الأخرى من الفلورفينيكول .