



Garasol® (gentamicin) Injection: Leghorn Trials

A major consideration to Leghorn producers is early chick mortality. To demonstrate the effectiveness of GARASOL Injection to reduce early chick mortality in egg type birds, two trials were conducted in the Midwest. These trials demonstrate the effectiveness of

GARASOL injection used under two widely different sets of circumstances.

Based on these figures and chick costs in your area you can calculate the economic savings of GARASOL injection treated birds versus those which were not treated.

A. Trial 1: A Midwest pullet operation injected 17,340 day-old pullets with 0.2 mg of GARASOL injection per chick while maintaining 6,120 hatchmates untreated. Results are as follows:

| Week | GARASOL Treated Mortality | Untreated Mortality |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 116 | 81 |
| 2 | 18 | 11 |
| 3 | 15 | 3 |
| 4 | 16 | 3 |
| | Totals 165 (0.95%) | 98 (1.60%) |

B. Trial 2: A different Midwest pullet operation injected 24,893 day-old pullets with 0.2 mg of GARASOL injection per chick while maintaining 24,011 chicks as untreated controls. Results are as follows:

| Week | GARASOL Treated Mortality | Untreated Mortality |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 452 | 2742 |
| 2 | 200 | 265 |
| 3 | 32 | 36 |
| 4 | Totals 684 (2.7%) | 3043 (12.7%) |

Salmonella indiana was isolated from the baby chicks and was responsible for the inordinate losses. Both groups were also treated with Neo-Terramycin in the water.

[Innovative Solutions in Poultry Health]

