

Use of multivitamin, acidifier and Azolla in the diet of broiler chickens

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Objective: The experiments were carried out to measure the effect of multivitamin, acidifier and Azolla on growth performance, profitability and lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens to produce safe and cost effective broilers.

Methods: In experiment 1, 240 day-old Cobb-500 broiler chicks were fed diets; D₁ (control), D₂ (D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin/liter water), D₃ (D₁ with 1 mL acidifier/liter water), D₄ (D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter water) having 3 replications in each, and 20 chicks/replication. In experiment 2, 150 day-old Cobb-500 broiler chicks were fed diets; T₁ (control), T₂ (5% Azolla in the diet), T₃ (7% Azolla in the diet) and T₄ (T₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water) having 3 replications in each, and 20 chicks/replication in control, and 10 chicks/replication in the remaining dietary treatment groups for 35 days.

Results: In experiment 1, the highest live weight was observed in D₄ (p<0.05), however, feed intake was statistically similar between diets (p>0.05). The lowest feed conversion ratio (FCR) (p<0.001) and mortality (p<0.05) were observed in D₂ followed by D₄, D₁, and D₃, respectively. There were no significant differences between diets for feed cost and net profit (p>0.05). However, evidently but not significantly, the highest net profit was obtained in D₂ followed by D₄, D₁, and D₃, respectively. In experiment 2, the highest live weight (p<0.05) and feed intake (p<0.001) were observed in T₄. Mortality (p<0.01), FCR (p<0.01), feed cost (p<0.05) and net profit (p<0.05) were significantly different among diets. Considering net profit, T₂ was the best performing dietary group followed by T₃, T₁, and T₄, respectively. The lowest lipid profiles were observed in D₃ followed by D₁, D₄, and D₂, respectively (p<0.05). In experiment 2, the lowest total cholesterol, TG, and the highest amount of high density lipoprotein were observed in T₂, followed by T₃, T₁, and T₄, respectively (p<0.05). Evidently but not significantly, low density lipoprotein was the highest in T₂ followed by T₃, T₄, and T₁, respectively (p>0.05).
Conclusion: In conclusion, Azolla and acidifier reduced lipid profiles of broiler chickens. Considering net profit and lipid profiles, 5% Azolla may be the suitable dietary group for producing safe and profitable broilers. However, more studies are needed to confirm this study prior to suggesting using Azolla in the poultry industry.

Keywords: Acidifier; Azolla; Broiler Growth; Lipid Profiles; Multivitamin

INTRODUCTION

Chickens are susceptible to vitamin deficiency because their gut flora can synthesize only a small amount of vitamins, and in intensive systems of rearing chickens undergo many stresses [1]. Poultry diets usually contain meager amounts of vitamin A, riboflavin and B₁₂. In addition, farmers are randomly using unexpected growth promoters, antibiotics, hormones, enzymes, and protein concentrates containing heavy metals to produce rapid growth of chickens although these additives may have a harmful effect on poultry as well as on humans. For these reasons, poultry scientists are trying to establish alternative poultry production using improved genotypes (e.g. naked neck), feeding, and access to an outdoor area to produce safe and profitable poultry

production [2]. Vitamin metabolites; D_3 , $25(OH)D_3$ and $1,25(OH)D_3$ influence growth performance, feed:gain and bone quality however, vitamin $1\alpha(OH)D_3$ has a negative effect reducing weight gain and feed:gain [3]. Azolla, multivitamin or acidifier were used in the present study with the goal of producing safe and profitable broilers. Supplementation of multivitamins in formulated diets is indispensable because blending feed ingredients may not ensure that all the essential vitamins such as Vitamin A, D, E, folic acid, pantothenic acid, pyridoxine, riboflavin, and so on are present in the correct amount required for chickens. Supplementation of multivitamins in broiler diets increases body weight as well as meat yield, and protects against deficiency diseases, and reduces mortality [4,5].

Organic acids (lactic, acetic, propionic, and butyric) with feed or drinking water improves its quality, and maintains the pH of digesta at a level preventing the growth of pathogenic bacteria. Acidifiers supplementation in broiler diets improve growth performance through establishment of a low gastro-intestinal pH condition by supporting endogenous digestive enzymes, and reducing undesired gut microorganisms [6-8].

Azolla is the cheapest and abundant unconventional plant protein source that improves feed conversion efficiency, energy efficiency, and economic performance without any deleterious effects on birds or humans [9-11]. Studies demonstrated that Azolla (5%) improves feed conversion efficiency, dressing yield, profitability, and reduce mortality and blood cholesterol of broilers [12-14]. Another study concluded that Azolla (7.5%) affects body weight and immunity of broiler chickens because of it can assimilate atmospheric N_2 , due to the presence of algal symbionts in its leaves [15]. Feeding studies revealed that fresh Azolla can replace about 20% commercial feed of chickens [16].

However, there has been no comparative study regarding the effect of Azolla and multivitamin or acidifier on growth performance, profitability and lipid profiles of broiler chickens. In addition, no work has been done to determine whether Azolla may be a profitable and suitable feed additive to include in broiler diets. Therefore, the present study was planned to assess the comparative effect of multivitamins, acidifiers and Azolla, either alone or combination, on growth performance, profitability and lipid profiles of broiler chickens for producing safe and cost effective broiler.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental design and dietary treatment groups

Experiment 1: A total of 240 Cobb-500 day-old straight run broiler chicks were distributed in to four dietary treatment groups (control group and 3 treatment groups) having 3 replications in each, and 20 chicks/replication for a period of 35 days.

Experiment 2: A total of 150 Cobb-500 day-old straight run broiler chicks were distributed in to four dietary treatment groups

(control group and 3 treatment groups) having 3 replications in each, and 20 chicks/replication in control, and 10 chicks/replication in dietary treatment groups for a period of 35 days.

Collection and preparation of Azolla meal

Azolla pinnata were cultivated in a fresh water pond of the Faculty of Fisheries, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU) Gaziur, Bangladesh. During Azolla cultivation, TSP and MP fertilizer were used in the pond. Fresh Azolla was collected in every week, and dried in the sun in order to grind using a grinder. Thereafter, it was used in the experimental diet of the broilers.

Feeding and management

The iso- nitrogenous and iso- caloric starter diet (0 to 3 weeks) containing 22% crude protein (CP) and 2,900 kcal metabolizable energy (ME)/kg, and finisher diet (4 to 5 weeks) containing 21% CP and 3,000 kcal ME/kg were provided to the birds. The birds were fed diets; D_1 (control diet, no multivitamin or acidifier), D_2 (D_1 with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin/liter drinking water), D_3 (D_1 with supplementation of 1 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) and D_4 (D_1 with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) in experiment 1, and T_1 (control diet-no Azolla or multivitamin and acidifier), T_2 (5% Azolla in the diet), T_3 (7% Azolla in the diet) and T_4 (T_1 with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) in experiment 2 for a period of 35 days (Table 1). The birds were reared on floor management system with a stocking density of one (1) sq. ft/bird. The birds were offered diet and clean-fresh water *ad libitum*, and exposed to 23.5 hrs lighting regime up to the marketable age (35 days).

Data recording

Body weight and feed intake were recorded fortnightly, and number of dead bird was recorded when occurred. The feed conversion ratio (FCR) was calculated from feed intake and live weight of broiler at the end of experiment. The production cost (Bangladeshi currency Taka/kg live broiler) was calculated considering cost of day-old chicks, feed, labor, litter, vaccine, medicine, and so on. The net profit was calculated from the sale, and production cost/kg live broiler. To measure lipid profiles (Total cholesterol, high density lipoprotein [HDL], triglyceride [TG], and low density lipoprotein [LDL]), 5 mL blood from one broiler chicken/replication was collected at the end of experiment, and then the serum separated using a centrifuge. Individual serum was used to estimate lipid profiles following spectrophotometric methods. The CRESCENT DIAGNOSTICS cholesterol test kits (Cat No. CS 603, Jeddah 21423, Saudi-Arabia) were used to determine lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens.

The recorded ambient temperature, humidity and rainfall during the experimental period of experiment 1, and experiment

Table 1. Composition of diet used in the experiment

Items	Experiment 1 ¹⁾		Experiment 2 ²⁾					
	Starter diet (kg)	Finisher diet (kg)	Starter diet (kg, 0 to 3 weeks)			Finisher diet (kg, 4 to 5 weeks)		
	D ₁	D ₁	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
Ingredients								
Maize	64.50	65.00	64.50	61.50	61.00	65.00	63.50	62.50
Soybean meal	27.00	26.50	27.00	24.50	23.00	26.50	23.00	22.00
Protein concentrate	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Azolla ³⁾	-	-	-	5.00	7.00	-	5.00	7.00
Soybean oil	-	1.00	-	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
DCP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Salt	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Calculated composition								
Crude protein (CP)%	22.25	21.49	22.25	22.19	21.98	21.49	21.08	21.05
ME (kcal/kg)	2,943.28	3,009.66	2,943.28	2,934.03	2,924.55	3,009.66	2,983.00	2,968.41
Ca (%)	0.73	0.67	0.73	0.78	0.80	0.67	0.72	0.74
Av. P (%)	0.71	0.68	0.71	0.76	0.77	0.68	0.72	0.74
Lysine (%)	1.21	1.16	1.21	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.10	1.09
Methionine (%)	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.50
Cystine (%)	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.35

CP, crude protein; ME, metabolizable energy.

¹⁾ D₁, control diet (no multivitamin or acidifier); D₂, D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin/liter water; D₃, D₁ with 2 mL acidifier/liter water; D₄, D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter water.

²⁾ T₁, control diet (no Azolla or multivitamin and acidifier); T₂, 5% Azolla in the diet; T₃, 7% Azolla in the diet; T₄, T₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water.

³⁾ Composition of Azolla meal: CP, 25.78%; ME (kcal/kg), 2,039; Ca, 2.58%; Av. P, 0.29%; Lysine, 0.98%; Methionine, 0.34%; Tryptophan, 0.39%; Cystine, 0.18%; CF, 14% (Alalade and Lyayi [10]).

2 were 19.8°C, 80.5% and 8.4 mm, and 28.2°C, 82.5% and 311.3 mm, respectively.

Statistical analysis

The collected data were analyzed in completely randomized design using MSTAT-C [17] computer package program.

Statistical model: The following statistical model was used for data analysis.

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + (D \text{ or } T)_i + e_{ij}$$

Where, Y_{ij} is the observation on jth replication of ith dietary treatment group, μ is the overall mean, (D or T)_i is the fixed effect of ith dietary treatment group (i = 1, 2, 3, 4), and e_{ij} is

the random error.

RESULTS

Experiment 1

Growth performance of broiler fed diet with or without multivitamin or acidifier at 35 days of age: Live weight (p<0.05) and FCR (p<0.001) were significantly different among the diets; D₁ (control diet, no multivitamin or acidifier), D₂ (D₁ with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin/liter drinking water), D₃ (D₁ with supplementation of 1 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) and D₄ (D₁ with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) (Table 2). In terms of live weight and FCR, test diets were superior to control diet (D₁).

Table 2. Effect of multivitamin or acidifier on growth performance of broiler chickens at 35 days of age

Parameters	Diet (D)				SEM or x ² value	p-value
	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄		
Live weight (g/bird)	1,315.10	1,471.67	1,335.82	1,606.13	72.341	0.01
Feed intake (g/bird)	2,233.43	2,345.80	2,228.79	2,069.97	93.746	0.10
FCR (feed/live weight)	1.70	1.59	1.67	1.29	0.045	<0.01
Mortality (%)	6.67	0	16.67	8.33	x ² = 13.994	0.01
Production cost (TK/kg live broiler)	97.04	89.97	106.74	91.99	7.416	0.19
Net profit (TK/kg live broiler)	22.96	30.03	13.27	28.01	7.417	0.19

SEM, standard error for difference between means; FCR, feed conversion ratio; TK, Bangladeshi currency (BD Taka).

Sale (BD Taka/kg live broiler) = 120.00 = US\$ 1.54 dollar; D₁ = control diet (no multivitamin or acidifier); D₂ = D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin/liter water; D₃ = D₁ with 2 mL acidifier/liter water; D₄ = D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter water.

Table 3. Effect of multivitamin or acidifier on lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens at 35 days of age

Lipid profile	Diet ¹⁾ (D)				SEM value	p-value
	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D	
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	206.83	227.32	186.92	229.44	10.22	0.01
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	204.53	231.17	205.76	208.64	3.15	0.01
HDL (mg/dL)	85.87	115.91	79.45	100.27	9.96	0.03
LDL (mg/dL)	80.39	124.53	76.67	101.45	10.14	0.01

SEM, standard error for difference between means; HDL, high density lipoprotein; LDL, low density lipoprotein.

¹⁾ D₁ = control diet (no multivitamin or acidifier); D₂ = D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin/ liter water; D₃ = D₁ with 2 mL acidifier/liter water; D₄ = D₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter water.

Of the test diets, the highest live weight and the lowest FCR were observed in diet D₄ followed by D₂ and D₃, respectively. Dietary group D₂ had 0% mortality, and the mortality of 6.67%, 8.33%, and 16.67% were observed in D₁, D₄, and D₃, respectively. No differences were observed among the dietary groups in terms of feed intake, production cost and net profit (p>0.05). However, evidently but not statistically, the highest net profit was observed in D₂, followed by D₄, D₁, and D₃, respectively.

Lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens in different dietary groups: The dietary groups; D₁ (control diet, no multivitamin or acidifier), D₂ (D₁ with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin/ liter drinking water), D₃ (D₁ with supplementation of 1 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) and D₄ (D₁ with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) were significantly different in respects of total cholesterol (p<0.01), HDL (p<0.05), and LDL (p<0.05) (Table 3). There was no significant difference between dietary groups for TG (p>0.05). Triglyceride tended to be increased in diet D₂. The highest amount of total cholesterol was observed in diet D₄ followed by D₂, D₁, and D₃, respectively. However, the highest amount of HDL and LDL were observed in diet D₂, followed by D₄, D₁, and D₃, respectively. Therefore, D₃ reduced lipid profiles in the blood of broiler chickens. In terms of lipid profiles content, D₃ may be a suitable dietary group followed by D₁, D₄, and D₂, respectively.

Experiment 2

Growth performance of broiler fed diet with or without Azolla or blending multivitamin and acidifier at 35 days of age: The dietary groups; T₁ (control diet), T₂ (5% Azolla in the diet), T₃

(7% Azolla in the diet), and T₄ (T₁ with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water) were significantly different in terms of live weight (p<0.05), feed intake (p<0.001), FCR (p<0.01), mortality (p<0.01), production cost (p<0.05), and net profit (p<0.05) (Table 4). The highest live weight of broilers was observed in diet T₄, followed by T₁, T₃, and T₂, respectively. However, the highest feed consumption of broilers was observed in diet T₄, followed by T₃, T₁, and T₂, respectively. The highest FCR was recorded in T₃, and the lowest in T₂ and T₁, and intermediate in diet T₄. The highest mortality was obtained in diet T₁, followed by T₄, T₂, and T₃ (0% mortality), respectively. The lowest production cost affected net profit, and obtained the highest net profit in T₂ followed by T₃, T₁, and T₄, respectively. Therefore, considering FCR, mortality, production cost and net profit, T₂ was the best performer among the dietary groups. The dietary group T₃ may also be suitable for broiler production in terms of mortality, production cost and net profit.

Lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens in different dietary groups: The amount of total cholesterol (p<0.05), TG (p<0.01), HDL (p<0.05) were significantly different among the dietary groups; T₁ (control diet), T₂ (5% Azolla in the diet), T₃ (7% Azolla in the diet) and T₄ (T₁ with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water) (Table 5). Dietary groups did not affect LDL (p>0.05). However, LDL in the blood of broilers tended to decrease in case of T₂ and T₃ compared to T₁ and T₄. The increased amount of HDL was observed in T₂ and T₃ compared to T₄ and T₁. In addition, T₂ showed the lowest amount of total cholesterol, TG and LDL followed by T₃, T₁, and T₄, respectively. Therefore, it appears that Azolla

Table 4. Effect of Azolla or combination of multivitamin and acidifier on growth performance of broiler chickens at 35 days of age

Parameters	Diet (T)				SEM or x ² value	p-value
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T	
Live weight (g/bird)	1,440.05	1,262.22	1,358.33	1,667.91	91.688	0.01
Feed intake (g/bird)	2,120.27	1,846.59	2,435.50	2,700.79	116.915	<0.01
FCR (feed/live weight)	1.48	1.47	1.79	1.62	0.058	<0.01
Mortality (%)	15.74	3.70	0	11.47	x ² = 28.749	<0.01
Production cost (TK/kg live broiler)	93.09	90.16	91.41	110.64	5.451	0.02
Net profit (TK/kg live broiler)	26.91	29.84	28.59	9.36	5.451	0.02

SEM, standard error for difference between means; FCR, feed conversion ratio; TK, Bangladeshi currency (BD Taka).

Sale (BD Taka/kg live broiler) = 120.00 = US\$ 1.54 dollar; T₁ = control diet (no Azolla or multivitamin and acidifier); T₂ = 5% Azolla in the diet; T₃ = 7% Azolla in the diet; T₄ = T₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water.

Table 5. Effect of Azolla or combination of multivitamin and acidifier on lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens at 35 days of age

Lipid profile	Diet ¹⁾ (T)				SEM value T	p-value
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄		
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	223.10	210.12	218.50	237.48	7.466	0.04
Tri16glyceride (mg/dL)	211.48	183.03	195.16	224.77	8.145	<0.01
HDL (mg/dL)	80.05	109.84	103.89	95.62	7.962	0.03
LDL (mg/dL)	133.83	78.73	91.71	102.13	30.03	0.36

SEM, standard error for difference between means; HDL, high density lipoprotein; LDL, low density lipoprotein.

¹⁾ T₁ = control diet (no Azolla or multivitamin and acidifier); T₂ = 5% Azolla in the diet; T₃ = 7% Azolla in the diet; T₄ = T₁ with 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water.

has a remarkable impact on reducing lipid profiles of broiler chickens.

DISCUSSION

Experiment 1

Growth performance of broiler fed diet with or without multivitamin or acidifier at 35 days of age: Blending multivitamin and acidifier (D₄: control diet with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) affected live weight and FCR. This is why, improved live weight and FCR were observed on D₄. In the current literature, no information has been found regarding the effect of blending multivitamin and acidifier on broiler chickens. A study reported the improvement of body weight of broiler chickens on a diet with multivitamin and enzyme mixture compared to the control or single supplementation of multivitamin or enzyme base diet [4]. Of the remaining diets, D₂ (control diet with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin/liter drinking water) was superior to D₁ (control diet, no multivitamin or acidifier) or D₃ (control diet with supplementation of 1 mL acidifier/liter drinking water) in terms of live weight, and FCR. It also reduced mortality because multivitamins provided essential vitamins and minerals required for recovering the deficit of essential nutrients in the diet of the birds, ultimately that affects production cost and net profit. The current findings corroborate the findings of Rahman et al [5]. Accordingly, D₄ performed better than D₁ and D₃ in terms of mortality, production cost, and net profit. Ao et al [18] reported that acidification in the diet of broiler decrease feed intake and body weight gain, but acidification of diet with α -galactosidase improve the nutrient retention and growth performance than using either α -galactosidase or organic acid alone. In the current study, mixture of multivitamin and acidifier reduce mortality and production cost that affect to increase net profit evidently but not significantly. Therefore, diets D₂ and D₄ may be suitable for broiler production. However, D₂ was more profitable than D₄ for broiler production.

Lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens in different dietary groups: Limited information regarding the effect of multivitamins and acidifiers or their combination on lipid profiles of broiler chickens can be found in the literature. The lowest amount of total cholesterol, HDL, and LDL was observed in D₃ of the diets.

There was no significance difference between diets with respect to TG (p>0.05). However, TG was tended to increase in diet D₂ supported by Brazoska et al [19]. They noted that there was no significant difference among diets (control, and control with 3, 6, 9 g/kg of diet) in terms of LDL, TG, and total cholesterol. In the present study, D₃ showed the lowest amount of cholesterol measured in the blood of broiler chickens (p<0.01) which contradicted the findings of Dehghani-Tafti and Jahanian [20]. They found no effect of organic acids (citric and butyric acids) on serum HDL, LDL, and total cholesterol (p>0.05), except serum TG level which was affected by a low dietary CP level compared with a high dietary CP level. Jia et al [21] noted the decreasing amount of total cholesterol, and triglyceride in blood serum of broilers on diets containing lower levels of α -lipoic acid (LA), and acetyl-L-carnitine (ALC), and an increased amount of nonesterified fatty acid, lipoprotein lipase, and lipase in blood serum when broilers were provided increasing levels of LA or ALC in the diet.

Experiment 2

Growth performance of broiler fed diet with or without Azolla or blending multivitamin and acidifier at 35 days of age: The highest live weight and feed intake was observed in T₄ (control diet with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water) among the diets because of the effect of multivitamin and acidifier. Multivitamin provides essential vitamin and minerals that affect improving body weight [4]. On the other hand, acidifier reduces the production of toxic components by bacteria and the colonization of pathogens on the intestinal wall resulting in an improvement of digestibility of protein, vitamin and minerals that leads to improved body weight gain and feed conversion efficiency [6,7]. This is why a mixture of multivitamin and acidifier improved growth and feed intake noted in the present study. However, diet T₂ (5% Azolla in the diet) showed the lowest FCR, production cost but the highest amount of net profit among the diets. Of the other three diets, T₃ (7% Azolla in the diet) was superior to T₁ (control diet) or T₄ in terms of production cost, net profit and mortality (0%), supported by Basak et al [12]; Balaji et al [13]; Namra et al [11]; Balaji et al [22]; Sujatha et al [23]; Nagashi et al [14]. They reported improving body weight, FCR and profitability with the inclusion of 5% Azolla in the diet of broilers. The lowest net profit was

observed in T₄ because of increasing feed cost affected by increasing feed intake, FCR and mortality. Dhumal et al [24] also suggested the use Azolla up to 5% level replacing soybean meal in broilers' diet without any adverse effect on growth and carcass quality which is parallel to the current study. Subudhi and Singh [16] suggested to use 20% fresh Azolla replacing commercial feed in the diet of chickens. Therefore, 5% Azolla may be used in diet for profitable broiler production. Use of 7% Azolla may also be profitable for broiler production as supported by Prabina and Kumar [15]. They observed increasing body weight (1.99 kg) by 2.6%, and immunity of broiler in diet with 7.5% Azolla compared to the control diet (1.93 kg).

Lipid profiles of blood of broiler chickens in different dietary groups: Information in the literature regarding the effect of Azolla on lipid profiles of chicken is scarce. In the present study, the lowest amount of total cholesterol ($p < 0.05$) and TG ($p < 0.01$) were measured in diet T₂, (5% Azolla in the diet) and also the lowest amount of LDL ($p > 0.05$) was in T₂ among the diets. Therefore, T₂ was superior compared to the rest diets in terms of cholesterol, TG and LDL content. Accordingly T₃ (7% Azolla in the diet) also reduced total cholesterol, TG and LDL ($p > 0.05$) and increased HDL ($p < 0.05$) in the blood of broiler chicken in comparison with T₁ and T₄ (control diet with supplementation of 1 mL multivitamin and 1 mL acidifier/liter water). Balaji et al [13] and Balaji et al [22] observed the lower amount of cholesterol in the blood of broiler chickens in diet with 4.5% Azolla supported the current findings. However, T₁ (control) showed lower values of lipid profiles in the blood of broiler chickens compared to T₄. Therefore, it has been found that T₂ may be the suitable dietary group in respect to lipid profiles of broilers. Similarly T₃ (7% Azolla) may also be a suitable dietary group for broiler production in terms of lipid profiles content.

In conclusion, the present study reveals that diets containing multivitamin, blending 1 mL multivitamin and 2 mL acidifier, and 5% or 7% Azolla are suitable for producing safe and profitable broilers because of reduced FCR, mortality, production cost, and improving net profit. Azolla and acidifier reduced total cholesterol, LDL, TG, and increased HDL in the blood of broiler. Moreover, of the diets, T₂ showed the highest net profit. Therefore, considering net profit and lipid profiles content of blood of broiler, 5% Azolla may be the most suitable feed item for producing safe and profitable broiler. The 7% Azolla may also be used in diet for producing safe and profitable broiler. However, more studies are needed to confirm the current findings prior to suggesting using Azolla in the poultry industry.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial organization regarding the material discussed in the manuscript.

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