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Commercial compounded feeds and the physiology of albino rats (Sprague dawley)

The nutritive values of six commercially compounded feeds (A-F) commonly use in rearing rats in and around Abeokuta metropolis and their effect on growth and reproductive performance, blood chemistry and gut microbial content of the albino rat Sprague dawley was investigated. Thirty experimental rats were randomly allotted into groups of five rats each while water and the feeds were given ad-libitum throughout the experiment. The result revealed that Group A, that is rats fed with standard rats feed, had both the highest weight gain and highest number of litters while Group E had least values. Hematological analysis showed that rats given Feed A recorded highest values in most parameters measured while Group E had the least. There were more microbes in the rats than the feeds though similar organisms were isolated from these two environments.

Keywords: Compounded feed, Albino rats Gut microorganisms.