# Clinical Testing of Viroplazin  in a Duck Farm

The product named, **Viroplazin** suitable for combating viral and mycoplasma infections, was first tested for the treatment of large-scale farm animals. For poultry flocks, the most practical method of administration is via drinking water, which ensures a relatively even active substance level and reliable intake.

In duck rearing, losses due to husbandry-related factors as well as viral and other infectious agents can be quite high. This was also the case at the **Hunent Rt. breeding farm in Kelebia**, where mortality until reaching slaughter weight was about **4–5%**. The most frequent cause of death among the deceased ducks was **pleuropneumonia** caused by a mixed infection of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *E. coli*, although other viruses were also occasionally isolated.

At 13 days of age, a group of **100 ducklings** was separated, and **powdered VIROTECTON** was mixed into their drinking water so that each animal would receive **5–10 mg/kg body weight** of the active ingredient, administered **twice daily**. These ducks drank the medicated water, while the rest of the flock received regular water. There were no differences in housing or feeding between the groups.

The medicated group received the **Viroplazin** -treated water for **7 days**, and follow-up continued until day **39 (slaughter age)**. We monitored mortality and average weight gain.

- At **30 days of age**, the average body weight was **2.16 kg** in the treated group and **2.08 kg** in the untreated group. Mortality in the treated group was **0%**, compared to **4.1%** in the untreated group.
- On day **39**, the treated group had an average body weight of **3.2 kg** with **no mortality**, while the untreated group averaged **3.0 kg** with a **3.9% mortality rate**.

The experiment was repeated with another group of **100 ducks**, where **similar results** were obtained.

**Conclusion:**

We can conclude that a **7-day administration of Viroplazin at the**

**time of flock placement** significantly reduces the occurrence of husbandry-related (multifactorial) diseases in large-scale poultry production, primarily by lowering mortality rates. At the same time, it contributes to a **measurable increase in body weight**—by reducing disease-related loss of appetite and stress—which is also economically advantageous and beneficial.