

Evaluation of Coban in Extended Feeds of Turkeys in a Six-trial Summary

Study overview

A comprehensive review of six trials was conducted in order to determine the effects of feeding Coban in grower and finisher feeds beyond nine weeks in turkeys.

Key study results

Results of the six-trial summary showed that feeding Coban beyond nine weeks in tom turkeys to prevent coccidiosis significantly improves feed efficiency compared to Stafac[®] while maintaining the same average daily gain (ADG) and final body weight.¹

Background information

WHAT IS A META-ANALYSIS?

A meta-analysis is a method for systematically combining data from several studies to develop a conclusion. This conclusion is stronger than that of a single study due to the:

- Increased number of subjects
- Greater diversity among subjects
- Accumulated effects and results

This meta-analysis used a weighting procedure to account for heterogeneity in error variances for growth parameters.

TRIAL SELECTION CRITERIA

- Pen level experimental unit
- On-label use (dose)
- All studies had same pre-trial feeding program: Coban (monensin) and Stafac (virginiamycin)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

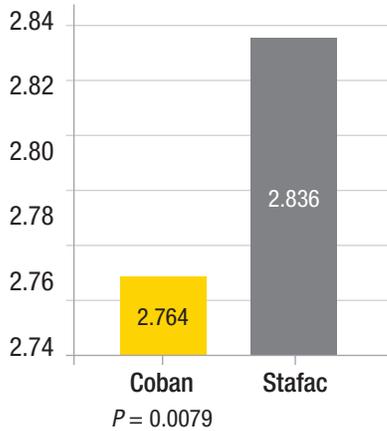
- Six studies met selection criteria
- Total head count: 3,660 toms
- Range of age at start of analyses treatment: 57-77 days (average = 67 days)
- Range of age at finish: 126-134 days (average = 130 days)

STATISTICAL MODEL

- Data analysis in SAS using MIXED and GLIMMIX procedures
- Forest plots constructed to visually assess whether treatment effect was uniform across studies
- Difference deemed significant if $P < 0.05$

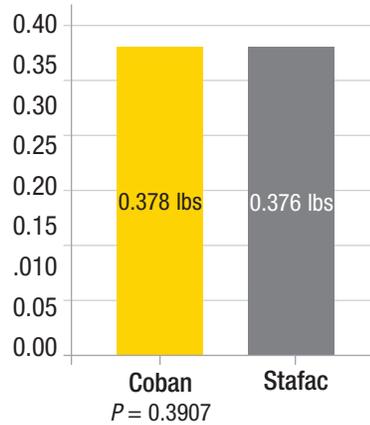
STUDY RESULTS

Coban & Stafac: feed:gain



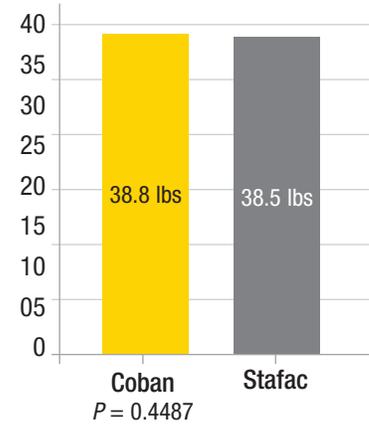
In the six-trial meta-analysis, Coban showed a statistically significant 7-point improvement in feed conversion in toms beyond nine weeks compared to Stafac.¹

Coban & Stafac: ADG



The meta-analysis showed no significant difference in ADG between toms fed Coban and toms fed Stafac beyond nine weeks.¹

Coban & Stafac: final body weight



The meta-analysis showed no significant difference in final body weight between toms fed Coban and toms fed Stafac beyond nine weeks.¹

Elanco

Coban

KEY FINDINGS

Results of the six-trial summary showed that feeding Coban beyond nine weeks in tom turkeys to prevent coccidiosis significantly improves feed efficiency compared to Stafac while maintaining the same average daily gain (ADG) and final body weight.¹

The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions.

Directions for use:

For the prevention of coccidiosis in turkeys caused by *Eimeria adenoeides*, *E. meleagrititis* and *E. gallopavonis*.

- Feed Coban 54-90 g/ton to turkeys
- Feed continuously as the sole ration
- Requires a zero-day withdrawal (when fed according to the label)

WARNING: Do not feed to laying chickens. Do not feed to chickens over 16 weeks of age.

CAUTION: Do not allow horses, other equines, mature turkeys, or guinea fowl access to feed containing monensin. Ingestion of monensin by horses and guinea fowl has been fatal. Some strains of turkey coccidia may be monensin tolerant or resistant. Monensin may interfere with development of immunity to turkey coccidiosis. In the absence of coccidiosis in broiler chickens the use of monensin with no withdrawal period may limit feed intake resulting in reduced weight gain. Not for replacement chickens intended to become broiler breeding chickens.

¹Elanco Animal Health. Data on file.

Coban, Elanco, and the diagonal bar logo are trademarks of Eli Lilly and Company or its affiliates. Other company and product names are trademarks of their respective owners.
© 2017 Eli Lilly and Company or its affiliates.
intint 9121

Elanco

USPBUCOB00013(2)