ASSESSMENT OF THE BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY AND ANTIBODY PRESENCE OF *MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM* INOCULATED NATIVE CHICKEN TREATED WITH GARLIC (*Allium sativum*) EMULSIFIED CONCENTRATE

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ABSTRACT

Chronic respiratory disease caused by *Mycoplasma galliseptium* lead to many deaths among poultry producers in the Philippines, in which it is a serious threat on poultry farmers. *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* cannot be fully eliminated and there is no vaccine available, in which only antibiotics are used to maintain low levels of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* in the flock. Alternative antibiotic and immunostimulant which are plant based used to manage this type of infection to avoid antimicrobial resistance (AMR), as a result, Garlic (*Allium sativum*) Emulsified Concentrate for poultry is necessary. A study found out that once a chicken is infected with *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* it was observed that there was a decreased antioxidant responses in bursa of fabricius (BOF) tissues of chickens. This study was conducted to test the immunostimulatory and the effect on blood biochemistry on Philippine Native Chicken using ELISA test and Biochemistry Analyzer, respectively. A Paired T-test Analysis was employed to examine the data gathered. Six (6) healthy chickens (hens) were used in this study. Results revealed that all infected chickens' number of antibodies increased when treated with Garlic Emulsified Concentrate and only had minimal changes on the blood chemistry of the chicken. Furthermore, it was observed that after it received treatment, the chicken's vitality returned, and they started to intake food and became more active as if they were not infected on the compared to when they got infected, they started to intake less feeds and became lethargic.

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