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: Composting; Broiler dung; Veterinary drugs; Hormones; Sustainable agriculture; Environmental impact; Waste management

e agricultural industry, particularly the poultry sector, plays a pivotal role in meeting the ever-growing global demand for animal protein. Broiler chickens, in particular, have become a staple in many diets worldwide. However, the intensive production practices associated with broiler farming come with signi cant environmental challenges, including the accumulation of organic waste and the use of veterinary drugs and hormones to maintain animal health and enhance production e ciency. One of the major byproducts of broiler farming is the accumulation of dung, a nutrient-rich organic material. Improper management of broiler dung can lead to environmental issues such as nutrient runo , soil contamination, and greenhouse gas emissions [1]. Additionally, the use of veterinary drugs and hormones in modern poultry production has raised concerns about their presence in dung and their potential impact on the environment and public health. In recent years, composting has emerged as a promising and sustainable solution for managing broiler dung while addressing the environmental concerns associated with the presence of veterinary drugs and hormones. Composting is a biological process that promotes the decomposition of organic materials into stable, humusrich soil conditioners [2]. ere is limited information on antibiotics and hormones degradation that occurs during manure composting, especially the e ects of composting of multiple classes of antibiotics and hormones which represent the actual situation in CAFOs. In most of the related studies, only single compound was evaluated in each of the composting experiments. It o ers numerous bene ts, including waste reduction, pathogen destruction, and the potential for the degradation Citation: Latif N (2023) Composting of Broiler Dung Results in the Degradation of Veterinary Drugs and Hormones. J Vet Med Health 7: 196.