Nutrient content of meat and bone meal available in the market of Chittagong district of Bangladesh

ME Hossain1, FI Zummy2, MM Khatun2 and S Islam3

1Department of Animal Science and Nutrition, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Khulshi, Chittagong-4225, Bangladesh; 2Product Executive, Agrovet division, Square centre, 48 Mohakhali CA, Dhaka-1212; 3Department of Animal Science and Nutrition, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Salna, Gazipur-1706, Bangladesh

Abstract

Meat and bone meal (MBM) is a potential source of animal protein for poultry. The study was undertaken to investigate the variations in the chemical composition of MBM available in different feed markets of Chittagong, Bangladesh. Secondary data from one hundred ten different MBM samples were analyzed in triplicate for dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP), crude fiber (CF), ether extract (EE) and total ash (TA) in the Poultry Research and Training Centre laboratory of Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chittagong, Bangladesh during 21st October 2014 to 2nd December 2016. Data were collected, compiled and analyzed. Results indicated that, there were wide ranges of variations in the chemical compositions for different parameters. DM varied from 91.9 to 98.7% and CP varied from 18.5 to 74.5%. Similarly, CF varied from 1.1 to 2.9% and EE varied from 7.5 to 45.0%. TA varied from 4.8 to 33.6%. There was a strong negative relationship between CP and TA (r= -0.831; R²=0.691; P<0.001). However, DM and TA were positively correlated (r=0.374; R²=0.139; P=0.003). It was concluded that, chemical composition of MBM is widely variable. Wet chemistry analysis is suggested before inclusion of MBM in the diets of dairy, poultry and pet animals.

Key words: ash, crude protein, crude fiber, dry matter, ether extract, meat and bone meal

Introduction

Meat and bone meal (MBM) is a potential feed supplement for dairy, poultry and pet animals (Dale, 1997; Parsons et al., 1997; Liu, 2000; Hendriks, 2002; Ziggers, 2010; Jacob, 2015; Moutinho et al., 2017). This is a rendered product derived from mammalian tissues including bone, exclusive of added blood, hair, hoof, horn, hide trimmings, manure, stomach and rumen contents except in such amounts as may occur unavoidably in good processing practices (Meeker, 2009). MBM is a good source of protein (48-52%), fat (8-12%) and ash (33-35%) which has widely been utilized as a protein source in animal and pet foods to improve the quality of livestock feed (Krätzer and Davis 1959; Hendriks et al., 2002). MBM may contribute up to 30% of the dietary protein supply in poultry and pig ration. Besides being a valuable protein source, MBM also serves as a vital source of energy, calcium, phosphorus and other trace minerals (Hendriks et al., 2002) and can successfully replace up to 50% of the dietary fish meal (Yang et al., 2004). Raw materials used for MBM come mainly from the slaughter house by-products of pig, cattle and sheep and their main components are residual bone, skin, fat, offal and meat after removal of the edible parts using advanced processing technology and high temperature sterilization to make the organic components more absorbable and palatable to the animals (Parsons et al., 1997; Jayathilakan et al., 2012). There are different types of MBMs in the market. High quality MBM usually contains a minimum of 50% crude protein. However, low quality MBM contains a minimum of 45% protein (Meat and Livestock Australia, 2003). In poultry diets, MBM is typically limited to less than 5% (Sel, 1996) of the dietary protein content because of high calcium, phosphorus and lysine content. Poultry industry consumes most of the MBM produced in Brazil (Sartorelli et al., 2003). The main export markets of MBM are Asia, Australasia, Central South America, Eastern Europe, Mid East Africa, North America and West Europe. MBMs produced in the United Kingdom and Europe show wide variability in the crude protein, fat and ash contents (Skurray and Herbert, 1974; Jayathilakan et al.,

*Corresponding author: emrancvasu@yahoo.com
2012). Additionally, true ileal digestibility, biological value and net protein utilization of MBMs are affected by the type of offal used (Dawson and Savage, 1983). Reasonably, there may have considerable variations in the nutrient contents of MBM. In Bangladesh, feed cost alone accounts 60-70% of the total production cost (Bulbul and Hossain, 1989). The high price and non-availability of feed ingredients are two major constraints to the growth and production of poultry. Therefore, it is important to explore high quality feedstuff to enhance optimum productivity of livestock in a cost effective way (Chang et al., 2015). MBM, in this regards, may play a vital role by minimizing feed cost. The demand for high quality MBM is increasing gradually in the global market (Muirhead, 1996; Narodoslawsky, 2003). As the production and demand of MBM is increasing day by day, variations in the nutrient contents of MBM are also increasing. For optimum commercial use of MBM in feed, it is essential to ensure chemical composition of MBM. The current study, therefore, aims to investigate variations in the chemical composition of MBM to formulate balanced ration for poultry, pet and other monogastric animals.

**Materials and Methods**

**Study area**

The study was carried out in the Department of Animal Science and Nutrition, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Khulshi, Chittagong-4202, Bangladesh during January to June of 2017.

**Collection of data**

During January to March, data related to proximate analysis of 110 MBM samples were collected. Name of the company, address, sample ID, receive data, DM, CP, CF, EE and TA parameters were collected from laboratory register during 21st October 2014 to 2nd December 2016. Finally, data were entered into an electronic spreadsheet, sorted and compiled for statistical analysis. Sorting was done according to date of receiving sample. After entering data into the spreadsheet, integrity of the data set was checked. Data missing with CP value (Although contained DM, CF, EE and TA) were not considered for the study purpose. The final database consisted of 110 samples. Out of 110 samples, 62 were selected for linear regression as they contained most of the proximate parameters (DM, CP, EE and TA) of interest.

**Data analysis**

Data were analyzed for descriptive statistics (mean, median, mode, maximum, minimum, standard deviation and standard error) for DM, CP, CF, EE and TA. One sample t-test was carried out using reference value to analyze the data in Stata (Stata/SE 14.1, StataCorpLP, 4905 Lakeway Drive, College Station, TX77845, USA). CP was predicted from TA, DM, EE using simple linear regression. Associations between CP, TA, DM and EE were determined using Pearson’s correlation coefficient. Statistical significance was accepted at P<0.05.

**Results**

**Dry matter (DM)**

The DM contents did no differ (p>0.05) among MBM samples. The average DM content of MBM in this study was 94.1%. The maximum and minimum DM percent were 98.7% and 91.9% respectively (Table 1).

**Crude protein (CP)**

The CP contents differed significantly (p<0.001) among the supplied samples. The average CP content of MBM was 53.0%. The maximum and minimum CP percent obtained in current study were 74.5% and 18.5% respectively (Table 1).

**Crude fiber (CF)**

The CF contents were similar (p>0.05) among the samples. The average CF content of MBM was 2.6%. The maximum and minimum CF percent obtained in current study were 2.9% and 1.1% respectively (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>STD</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>94.91</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>9.03</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fiber</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ether extract</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>8.91</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Nutrient content in meat and bone meal

Ether extracts (EE)

The EE contents differed significantly (p<0.001) among the samples. The average EE content of MBM was 15.6%. The maximum and minimum EE percent obtained in current study were 45% and 7.5% respectively (Table 1).

Total ash (TA)

The TA content differed significantly (p<0.001) among the samples. The average TA content of MBM in this study was 20.0%. The maximum and minimum TA percent obtained in current study were 33.6% and 4.8% respectively (Table 1).

Relationship among CP, TA, DM and EE

Regression coefficient for prediction of CP from TA was moderate ($R^2=0.691$) with a negative slope ($-0.724$). There was a strong reverse relationship ($r=-0.831$; $P<0.001$) between CP and TA (Figure 1). However, the CP and DM was weak and negatively correlated ($r=-0.047$; $R^2=0.002$; $P=0.718$) (Figure 2). Similarly, association between CP and EE were also negative ($r=-0.031$; $R^2=0.000$; $P=0.813$) (Figure 3). In contrast, the relationship between DM and TA was positive ($r=0.374$; $R^2=0.139$; $P=0.003$) (Figure 4).

Variations in the nutrient content of MBM

The chemical composition of MBM may be influenced by the type of raw materials (Bremner, 1976), the rendering process (Kondos and McClymont, 1972; Batterham et al., 1986) and the processing conditions (Skurray and Herbert, 1974; Knabe et al., 1989; Donkoh et al., 1994; Wang and Parsons, 1998; Shirley and Parsons, 2001). In present study, wide ranges of variations in the DM contents of MBM were observed. The results are in line with previous studies where DM was reported to be 95.0% (Wapak, 1848) 95.4% (Hendriks et al., 2002), 94.3% (Nash and Mathews, 1971), 95.3% (Hendriks et al., 2004). However, the result slightly differs with the findings of other investigators who reported 93.0% (Jacob, 2015), 96.9% (Garcia et al., 2006) and 88.8-97.0% (Ziggers, 2010) DM in MBM. Throughout the world, MBM has been used as a good source of protein in poultry, cattle and pet food for many years. However, CP contents in MBM are widely variable. The average CP content in present study was 53% which is in well agreement with earlier studies where it was reported 53.0% (Moutinho et al., 2017), 54.0% (Nash and Mathews, 1971) and 49%-52.8% (Ziggers, 2010).

Acknowledgement

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Conclusion

An overview of the results obtained in this current study revealed that, the growth performance of broilers and manurial value of litter materials were not affected by the litter density of wood shavings, but the incidences of leg disorders (HB and FPD) were found to reduce by using high density wood shaving in raising broiler chickens.

Discussion

The chemical composition of MBM may be influenced by the type of raw materials (Bremner, 1976), the rendering process (Kondos and McClymont, 1972; Batterham et al., 1986) and the processing conditions (Skurray and Herbert, 1974; Knabe et al., 1989; Donkoh et al., 1994; Wang and Parsons, 1998; Shirley and Parsons, 2001). In present study, wide ranges of variations in the DM contents of MBM were observed. The results are in line with previous studies where DM was reported to be 95.0% (Wapak, 1848) 95.4% (Hendriks et al., 2002), 94.3% (Nash and Mathews, 1971), 95.3% (Hendriks et al., 2004). However, the result slightly differs with the findings of other investigators who reported 93.0% (Jacob, 2015), 96.9% (Garcia et al., 2006) and 88.8-97.0% (Ziggers, 2010) DM in MBM. Throughout the world, MBM has been used as a good source of protein in poultry, cattle and pet food for many years. However, CP contents in MBM are widely variable. The average CP content in present study was 53% which is in well agreement with earlier studies where it was reported 53.0% (Moutinho et al., 2017), 54.0% (Nash and Mathews, 1971) and 49%-52.8% (Ziggers, 2010).
Comparison of DM, CP, EE and TA of different MBM samples in the empirical trend lines (N=62). However, the result differs with the reports of other investigators who reported 55.0% (Jacob, 2015), 56.6% (Garcia et al., 2006), 56.8% (Hendriks et al., 2002), 48%-56% (Parsons et al., 1997), 58% (Wapak, 18848) and 56.7% (Hendriks et al., 2004).

The CF and EE contents in MBM may also vary. The variations of CF obtained in present study are in line with previous studies where CF was 2.5% (Jacob, 2015). However, the result differs with the findings of other investigators who reported it 4.5% (Wapak, 18848), 12.0% (Nash and Mathews, 1971). Besides, CF, the result of EE is also aligned with earlier studies where EE was 12.2% (Garcia et al., 2006). However, the result differs with the findings of other investigators who reported it 7.2% (Jacob, 2015), 10.0% (Hendriks et al., 2002), 8.5%-14.8% (Ziggers, 2010) and 10.0% (Hendriks et al., 2004).

Remarkable differences among the TA% of different MBM samples were noticed globally. The current result of TA contents is in line with previous studies where TA was 25.3% (Garcia et al., 2006). However, the result differs with the findings of other investigators who reported it 27.0% (Moutinho et al., 2017), 28.4% (Hendriks et al., 2002), 29.2% (Nash and Mathews, 1971), 28.1% (Hendriks et al., 2004). Increasing bone ash content has been reported by Dale (1997) and Wang and Parsons (1998) to have a negative effect on protein and energy concentration. Higher ash levels in MBM are associated with a lower nutritional quality of MBM protein (Johnson and Parsons, 1997; Hendriks et al., 2002). It is also reported that, a high level of TA in MBM may be a disadvantage as it may interfere with digestion and absorption of amino acids and decrease protein quality (Summers et al., 1964; Sathe and McClymont, 1964). High levels of ash in MBM may have negative effects on digestibility of other nutrients such as fat and energy (Liu, 2000). The higher level of ash in MBM can be a challenge to formulate pet food (Olukosi and Adeola, 2009).

**Association between TA, CP and EE**

Typical levels of readily available calcium and phosphorus in MBMs are 7.5% and 5.0. The high levels of ash in MBM are a challenge to formulate ration for pet foods since they contain more than 30.0% protein (Olukosi and Adeola, 2009). Although, increasing levels of ash in meat and bone meal have not been shown to lower protein digestibility, however, it decreases the amount and quality of protein (Butnariu and Caunii, 2013). It also leads to the decreased amount of essential amino acids and a higher proportion of non-essential amino acids (Sulabo and Stein, 2013). Increased ash content has also been shown to have a negative effect on protein and energy concentrations (Dale, 1997; Mendez and Nick, 1998; Wang and Parsons, 1998). It was reported that 83% of the protein in bone is collagen (Eastoe and Long, 1960). Collagen and gelatin are deficient in most of the essential amino acids (Boomgaardt and Baker, 1972; Berdanier, 1998). Therefore, any increase in ash content of the raw materials may have negative effect on protein quality due to its high collagen content and poor amino acid balance.
It is assumed that, some decrease in protein quality with increased ash will occur due to the changes in amino acid concentrations. In addition, an increase in ash could further decrease protein quality if bioavailability of amino acids is reduced. The effects of ash content on amino acid digestibility are unknown. In previous studies, protein efficiency ratio decreased from 1.70 to 1.0 as ash content increased from 24.0 to 35.0% (Johnson and Parsons, 1997; Johnson et al., 1998). It was reported that, CP and gross energy content of the MBM decreased as ash contents increased, whereas the Ca and P contents increased as ash content increased (Dale, 1997; Johnson and Parsons, 1997; Johnson et al., 1998; Mendez and Nick, 1998; Wang and Parsons, 1998; Shirley and Parsons, 2001; Hendriks et al., 2002). It was concluded that, a high level of ash in MBM interferes the digestion and absorption of amino acids (Summers et al., 1964; Sathe and McClymont, 1964) and affect the digestibility of other nutrients (carbohydrate, fat and vitamins). Similarly, high levels of dietary calcium available in MBM may tie up dietary fat in the intestine through production of stable calcium soaps, reducing its availability to the chick and consequently the available energy in the diet (Atteh and Leeson, 1983).

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Conflicts of interest

We, the affiliated authors whose names are mentioned in the manuscript, hereby, clearly certify that, we have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest or non-financial interests in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

Conclusion

Current study indicates that, the quality of MBM is variable. Therefore, to formulate least cost balanced ration, MBM must be analyzed first in the laboratory and then incorporate it into dairy, poultry and pet rations.
References


