Colibacillosis is a phylogenetic (45%), 5

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the effect of clinoptilolite on the quality of broilers, contaminated with Escherichia coli concentrates obtained from diseased broilers. 43 (25.3%) isolates belonging to the phylogenetic group A, 54 (32.3%) to group B, and 55 (33.4%) to group D, respectively. These isolates were contaminated with aflatoxin. Using clinoptilolite with zeolite A and B1, the level of aflatoxin (P<0.05) was reduced. Therefore, clinoptilolite is effective in reducing aflatoxin contamination. The mean of malonaldehyde (25%) was reduced in day 3 of the experiment compared to day 2, and the mean of malonaldehyde decreased between day 2 and day 3. The mean of malonaldehyde in clinoptilolite and aflatoxin groups was lower (P<0.05) than the control group. The mean of malonaldehyde in the control group was 3.1, while the mean of malonaldehyde in clinoptilolite and aflatoxin groups was 2.6 and 2.7, respectively. Moreover, the mean of malonaldehyde was higher in aflatoxin group compared to the control group (P<0.05) and the mean of malonaldehyde in clinoptilolite group was lower than the control group (P<0.05). The mean of malonaldehyde was lower in clinoptilolite group compared to aflatoxin group (P<0.05). The mean of malonaldehyde was also lower in clinoptilolite group compared to aflatoxin group (P<0.05).