Comparative analysis of evaluation parameters in broiler chickens infected with major parasitic species of *Eimeria*

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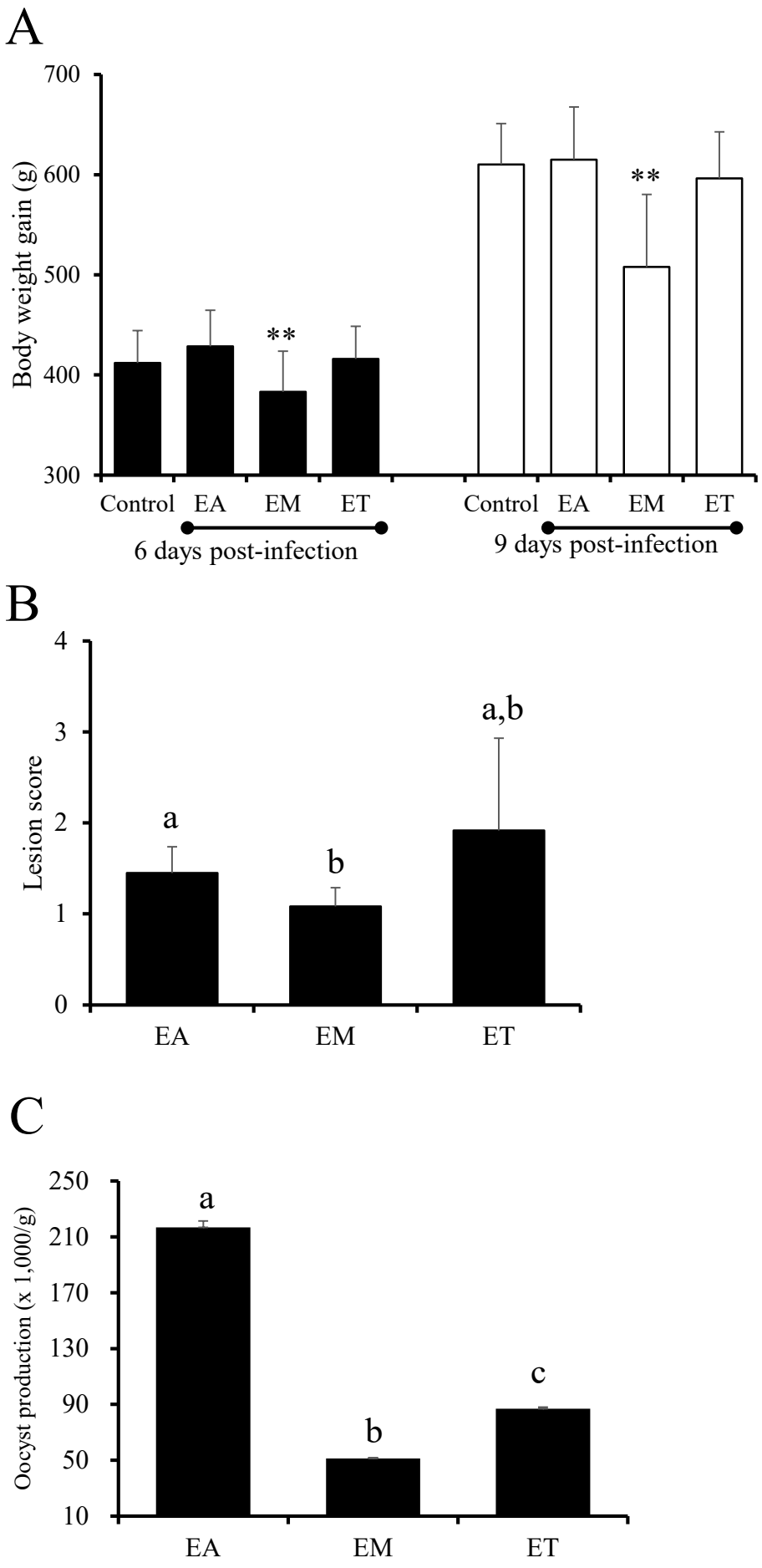
Supplementary Table 1. Body weight gain of normal ROSS 308 broiler chickens

Body weight	Day 5		Day 13		Day 16	
Sex	female	male	female	male	female	male
Average	109.3	114.9	416.6	449.6	610.3	654.9
Standard deviation	8.8	6.7	32.8	33.6	41.6	33.7
P -value	0.0091		0.0004		0.0004	

Body weight (n=30) was measured in grams per individual bird on day 5, day 13 and day 16 after hatch.


A
700
600
500
400
300
Body weight gain (g)
**
**
Control
EA
EM
ET
Control
EA
EM
ET
6 days post-infection
9 days post-infection
B
4
3
2
1
0
Lesion score
a
b
a,b
EA
EM
ET
C
250
210
170
130
90
50
10
Oocyst production (x 1,000/g)
a
b
c
EA
EM
ET

Supplementary Figure 1**. Comparison of clinical symptoms in female broilers infected with *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima* and *E. tenella*.** One-week-old ROSS 308 female chickens were orally infected with 1 x 10^4 sporulated oocysts of *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima* and *E. tenella.* (A) Body weights (n=20) were measured at days 6 and 9 after infection. $^{**}P < 0.01$ indicates significant difference between infected groups and uninfected control group (Control). (B) Five chickens were randomly selected for gut lesion scoring 7 days after infection. Lesion scores (0 - 4) were based on scoring techniques previously described (Johnson and Reid, 1970). Within each graph, bars not sharing the indicated letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$). (C) Fecal oocyst production in chickens (n=20). The oocysts per gram feces were obtained from fecal samples collected from day 6 to day 9 after infection. Within each graph, bars not sharing the indicated letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$). Data represent the mean ± SE and one of two independent experiments with similar pattern results. EA, *E. acervulina;* EM*, E. maxima;* ET*, E. tenella.*