increased incidence of atherosclerosis. High cholesterol levels in the human diet have been linked with / to avoid with atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease are frequently advised (Friedman, 1968). Hence patients is present as free (nonesterified (%90 >) cholesterol in yolk consuming diets containing high cholesterol level. The response to estrogen stimulation and transported via cholesterol, this is synthesized in the liver of the laying hen in of the a developing lipoprotein (along with other yolk precursors) pass out of capillaries blood to ovary, the receptor- mediated endocytosis (Griffin, 1990). Since egg yolk is one of follicles, then taken up into the oocyte by trails used to reduce the cholesterol in egg the most concentrated sources of cholesterol content of the egg, many manipulation of (as, genetic selection (Becker et al., 1977 and Kosba et al., 2004 yolk by different ways such and administration of hypocholesterolemic drugs (1978 ,components of layer diet (Bartov et al., 1971 and James Szymezyk and ;2002 ,.al.; 1971; Bakir et al., 1988; Cindie et al., 1990; Chowdhury et al (Clearenburg et
Hypocholesterolemic drugs may be classified according to (Pisulewski., 2003; El-Sheikh 2005 and Hanafy 2006). action their mode of which increased cholesterol catabolism and excretion in Essential phospholipids (EPL) as hypocholesterolemic drug and chickens (1978, human (Blogasklonov et al., 1986); rats (Rozewicka and Kadlubowska the bile acid in Essential phospholipids (EPL) is highly purified). 2006 (Leuschner et al., 1976, El-Sheikh 2005 and Hanafy rich in polyunsaturated fatty acid choline fraction isolated from soybeans, the substance is particularly phosphatidyl designed to approximately 70% (Liekim and Betzin., 1974). The present work was with linoleic acid accounting for phospholipids (EPL) as hypocholesterolemic pharmaceuticals in the study the effect of different levels of essential hen’s diet on some productive and physiological traits laying.