Abstract: The pullorum disease is known by the name of defecating chalk or white defecation (Bacillary white Diarrheae) which causes a lot of losses for breeders, therefore conducted research with the aim to know the resilience (viability) \( L. \text{acidophilus} \) in broiler chicken feed with the aim to inhibit pullorum disease. The research design uses laboratory experimental, quadratic equations and Completely Randomized Design (RAL) 1 factorial with \( L. \text{acidophilus} \) concentration of \( 10^6-10^9 \). Pre-study observed the best growth curve of \( L. \text{acidophilus} \), the results showed that at 12 hours, the results of this study were used to inhibit \( S. \text{pullorum} \), while the best growth curve of \( S. \text{pullorum} \) that can infect the chickens is at the age of 15 hours. For \( L. \text{acidophilus} \) concentrations which can inhibit \( S. \text{pullorum} \) done in vitro ie at concentration \( 10^7 \), \( LD_{50} \) \( S. \text{pullorum} \) in vivo broiler on \( 10^8 \). Viability of \( L. \text{acidophilus} \) in feed can survive above 35 days.

Keywords: Viabilitas, \textit{Lactobacillus acidophilus}, Pullorum