

## Major Poultry Diseases and Their Management

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Poultry, in animal husbandry, birds grew commercially or domesticated for meat, eggs, and feathers. Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese are commercially important, while guinea fowl and squab are the most popular locally. Based on the number of animals, chickens represent the largest domestic animal in the world, and chicken meat was a fast-growing part of world meat production in the early 21st century. Chicken and eggs provide high quality affordable protein. Poultry farming, especially on a small scale, is renewable and efficient and can provide a good source of income and food. See also poultry farming and poultry processing.

### Major Poultry Disease

- Colibacillosis (Coliform infections) Problems attributed to coliform infections are often caused by strains of the *Escherichia coli* organism.
- Necrotic Enteritis.
- Ulcerative Enteritis (Quail disease)
- Pullorum Disease.
- Fowl Cholera. Fowl Cholera is a chronic disease caused by *Pasturella Multicida* that can affect the joints, wattles, infraohits, sinuses and other tissues.
- Coccidiosis.
- Avian Influenza.
- Fowl Pox.
- Newcastle Disease.



Fig: Poultry Disease

## Colibacillosis

Complications caused by coliform infection are usually caused by species of *Escherichia coli* organism. There are significant differences in size. Problems range from the most serious illnesses with sudden and high mortality to mild, chronic illnesses with low morbidity and mortality. Infection may be caused by a respiratory infection caused by air sac infection, septicemic disease (blood) from common diseases, enteritis from an intestinal infection or a combination of any or all of these conditions. The disease may cause coliform infection only as a primary infection or in combination with other disease agents such as complex or secondary disease. Secondary infections often occur as part of classic air sac disease syndrome as a complication with *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* infections.

Sewage management and sanitation programs designed to reduce the number of species in the bird sanctuary are needed. In addition, reducing the risk of stress and other illnesses can enhance the bird's ability to protect itself from dangerous diseases. Providing adequate ventilation, good sanitation and hygiene, clean and disinfected equipment and high quality food and water facilities will improve the status of disease-fighting birds. The hen should always avoid overcrowding, natural stress such as cold or heat and avoid vaccination or stress management at times when the birds are under stress. Proper egg handling, good hatching and proper sanitation are needed to reduce the immediate exposure to chicks or chicks in sick animals. It is always emphasized that problems due to some pathogenic species can occur even under favorable conditions.

## Pullorum Disease

Fowl typhoid (FT) and pullorum (PD) are septicemic diseases, especially in chickens and turkeys, caused by Gram negative bacteria, *Salmonella Gallinarum* and *S. Pullorum*, respectively. Clinical symptoms in chicks and stadiums include anorexia, diarrhea, dehydration, weakness and high mortality.

**Management:** Freedom from infection and extinction of birds and healthy herds is essential to control. Treatment will not remove the status of the network company and has never been recommended.

Treatment of infected herds will not reduce the progression of the burden and has never been recommended. Control is based on standard serologic testing of breeding stock to ensure immunity from infection. In addition, management and biosecurity measures should be taken to reduce the introduction of *S enterica Pullorum* from food, water, wild birds, rodents, insects, or humans. Birds should be purchased from free *S enterica Pullorum* sources. NPIP identifies key components for the elimination of *S enterica Pullorum*.

## Fowl Cholera

Bird cholera is a contagious, viral disease of birds caused by *Pasteurella multocida*. Clearly, it causes high mortality. With prolonged exposure, it causes paralysis, swollen wattles (in chickens), pneumonia (in turkeys), and torticollis, but may also be undetectable.

**Management:** Treatment The most effective treatment for breeding herds or hens that breeds by injection into long-acting intramuscular tetracycline, with the same antibiotic in drinking water, simultaneously. Symptoms of death and clinical signs will stop within one week, but germs may remain in the herd.

### Coccidiosis

Coccidiosis is a parasitic intestinal disease caused by coccidian protozoa. The disease is spread from animal to animal by touching infected faeces or eating infected tissue. Diarrhea, which can be bloody in extreme cases, is a major symptom.

**Management:** The veterinarian may prescribe a sulfur-type antibiotic called sulfadimethoxine, which is usually given for 5-25 days. In severe cases, recurrence may be necessary.

### Avian Influenza

Bird flu viruses are highly contagious to birds and some of these viruses can infect and even kill certain species of domestic birds, including chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Infected birds can transmit bird flu A virus to the saliva, nose, and face. Affected birds become infected when they come in contact with the virus as it is transmitted by infected birds. They can also become infected by contact with an infected area of infected birds.

**Management:** It is currently not possible to vaccinate wild birds against H5N1 HPAI, but naturally occurring H5 low pathogenicity viruses in bird flu may produce immune defenses against H5N1 HPAI. Many flu viruses are resistant to the effects of a class of antiretroviral drugs including amantadine and rimantadine (Flumadine). Health officials recommend the use of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) or, if oseltamivir is not used, zanamivir (Relenza).

### Fowlpox

Fowlpox is a global chicken disease caused by viruses of the family Poxviridae and the genus Avipoxvirus. The germs that cause fowlpox are unique but similar to antigenically, the existing owners include chickens, turkeys, quail, canaries, pigeons and many other species of birds. There are two types of disease. The first is spread by biting insects (especially mosquitoes) and by contaminating wounds and causing sores on the camels, wattles, and beaks. Birds affected by this form usually recover within a few weeks. The second form is transmitted by inhaling the virus and causing diphtheritic membranes in the mouth, pharynx, larynx, and sometimes the throat.

**Management:** Fowlpox vaccines are available (ATCvet code: QI01AD12 (WHO)). Chickens are often vaccinated against pigeonpox virus. This vaccine is usually given to chickens when they are between 8-14 weeks old, using the wing web injecting method. When a bird is vaccinated it becomes vulnerable to an active virus, so it must be in good health to prevent serious illness. Turkeys are also regularly vaccinated. If a bird becomes infected there are no treatments, there are preventive measures that include vaccination and mosquito control.

### Newcastle Disease

There is no specific treatment for Newcastle disease. Antibiotics can be given for three to five days to prevent secondary bacterial infections (antibiotics do not affect bacteria). Increasing the raising temperature of chicks by 5 ° F can help reduce losses.

**Management:** Newcastle disease only affects birds, especially chickens, such as chickens. It can cause illness and death in many birds quickly. Infected birds may show symptoms of: loss of appetite, cough, shortness of breath, runny nose, watery eyes, light green diarrhea and panic symptoms such as paralysis and convulsions.

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