Symptom:- Difficult in respiration, Coughing and sneezing, off fed **Treatment**:- Broad spectrum antibiotics.

Vaccination schedule:

Age	Name of vaccine	Dose & Route of Admini- stration
0-7 day	RDF/LaSota Strain	1-2drops; I/O,I/N route
12-14 day	IBR	1-2drops; I/O,I/N route
28-30day	RDLaSota Strain (booster)	1-2drops; I/O,I/N route
6 th wk	Fawl Pox	Wing web
8 th wk	RD, R2B Mukteswar- strai	0.5ml, S/C or I/M route
12 th wk	IBD (booster)	0.5ml, S/C or I/M route
15 th wk	RD,R2B (booster)	0.5ml, S/C or I/M route

(I/O: Intra ocular, I/N: Intra nasal, S/C: Subcutaneous, I/M: Intra Muscular)

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IMPORTANT INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF POULTRY AND THEIR PREVENTIVE MEASURES





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Poultry are frequently encountered with various seasonal infectious diseases that resulted huge economic losses to the farmers. To mitigate the problems some of the important poultry diseases are discussed here under along with their preventive measures.

Newcastle / Ranikhet Disease:

It is a highly contagious viral disease cause by paramyxovirus. The virus can be transmitted by contaminated equipment, shoes, clothing and free-flying birds.

Symptoms:

Mortality rate 90-95%, young chickens begin with difficult breathing, gasping and sneezing, continues for ten to fourteen days and may be followed by nervous symptoms, nasal discharge, coughing leading to difficult in respiration and cloudiness in the cornea of the eye, greenish diarrhorea, paralysis in legs and wine or a twisting of the head and neck. The head often is drawn over the back or down between the legs.

Prevention and control : Timed Vaccination and Antibiotics for secondary bacterial infection.

Avian pox:

The avian pox disease may occur in any age of bird, at any time. It is a relatively slow-spreading viral disease in birds, characterized by wart-like nodules on the skin and diphtheritic necrotic membranes lining the mouth and upper respiratory system. Birds of all ages that have oral or respiratory system involvement have difficulty eating and breathing.

Prevention and control : Timed Vaccination and Antibiotics for secondary bacterial infection.

Infectious Bronchitis:

The causative organism is Corona-virus. Infectious bronchitis is an extremely contagious respiratory disease of chickens characterized by coughing, sneezing and rales (rattling). Some birds may have a slight watery nasal discharge. Mortality ranging from 30-40% of chicken below 3 weeks of

age.

Prevention and control : Timed Vaccination and Antibiotics for secondary bacterial infection.

Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro)

Infectious bursal disease is an acute, highly contagious viral disease of young chickens

Symptoms: Light whitish diarrhorea, Reduce feed intake and weight lost, Dullness with sites leg wide apart.Vaccines are available to prevent the occurrence of the disease.

Fowl cholera:

Causative agent :- Pasteurella multocida.

Symptoms: Light greenish diarrhorea, Anorexia, Ruffled feather, Rapid respiration, Sudden death on the floor or nest **Treatment** :- Broad spectrum antibiotics.

Pullorum disease:

Causative agent: - Salmonella pullorum

Symptoms:-

Huddling together at broader, White diarrhorea by chick and greenish diarrhorae by adult bird, Peak mortality during second or third week. **Treatment** :- Broad spectrum antibiotics.

Collibacillosis:

Causative agent: - Escherichia coli.

Symptom:- Diarrhorea, Reduce body weight, Sudden death of young chick **Treatment** :- Broad spectrum antibiotics or sulpher drugs.

Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD)

Causative agent: - Mycoplasma gallisepticum.