

Control and Prevention of Poultry Diseases

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DOI: 10.31080/ASVS.2022.04.0389

As we know the growth of poultry increasing rapidly as compare to any other farm animal and sell rapidly in the market. Therefore the flock must be given extra care and attention to be financial success.

Diseases are one of the important reasons for failure in the poultry industry. Once flock gets infected with the disease whole flock needed to be slaughter, that our poultry farmer faces a lot of financial loss due to this.

Prevention and cure is the economical method of controlling the disease in poultry as it is impossible to estimate the exact losses in the farm due to hazard of the disease. Anyone who is concerned with the poultry industry cannot ignore the hazard of the disease.

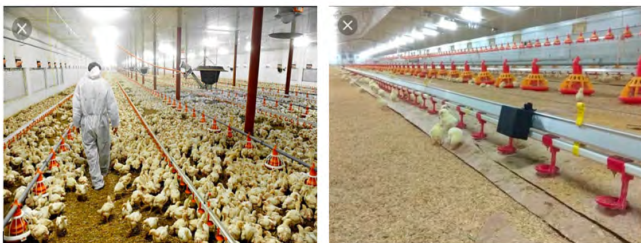


Figure 1

India now rank sixth in number of fowl raised but India is the third largest egg producing and fourth largest broiler producing country in the world with an estimated production of 103.3 billion eggs and 4.1 million ton of broiler meat (BAHS, 2019).

Received: April 08, 2022

Published: April 26, 2022

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Essential of poultry hygiene

- **Cleaning process:** The object of cleaning is to remove all visible dirt and removal of all invisible microorganism from object. Fecal material of the birds should be remove daily as infected bird fecal material may contain microorganism, grain and water should be changed on daily basis, also hold check over the parasite as they get chance they can attack the birds these cause huge loss to the farmers. Thus, regularly check on the litter material and use of insecticide to destroy mite and lice is necessary.
- **Use of disinfectant:** the poultry house should be disinfectant before keeping the birds into the farm, in case disease has appeared better to burn all the refuses from that farm.
- **Disinfectant and insecticide:** Commonly used disinfectant are 5% solution of carbolic acid and 1% solution of potassium permanganate or 2% solution of formalin or 1 to 1000 solution of boric acid but now also sunlight is better source for disinfecting the object. Always take the preventive measure while disinfecting the poultry house. Apron should be worn while entering also use of gloves while working, use of sanitary measure these things should be practice while entering in the farm, use of Calcium carbonate outside the door of poultry farm are some of good practices which one should follow.
- **Isolation and quarantine:** Isolation means complete separation of the sick from the well birds. An isolation building should be constructed away from the normal farm. So that the normal birds should not come in contact with the drooping

of infected birds, isolation of birds for treatment is expensive so its better to kill that bird or to isolate that infected flock from the farm birds quarantined on account of sickness should never be put back with the healthy flock as it may acts as a carrier or may directly cause outbreak, hence it is preferred to cull that bird.

- **Management in farm:** First of all poultry house should be constructed in dry area so that there will be less risk of bacterial infection. Ventilation should be proper as birds require more oxygen per kg of body weight then most of the animal. As birds do not have the sweat gland in their skin so they excrete moisture through lungs. As the metabolism of the bird is very high so there should be proper passage of airways in farm.
- **Utensil:** Regularly utensil used in farm should be washed and disinfectant regularly. It should be placed in such a way that birds drooping can't come in contact with feeder and water as they may cause the chance of the infection.
- **Health feeding:** Even birds also need a balanced ration. Birds require vitamin to develop and functional properly. So vitamin supplement should be given in proper amount of carbohydrate, protein, fat and ash should be given to the birds. Overfeeding or feeding large amount of protein diet or sudden change in diet or due to irregular feeding these are the factors which causes disease in the birds.
- **Vaccination schedule:** (Table 1)

| S. No | Days | Vaccine |
|-------|------------|--|
| 1 | Day 1 | Mareks disease vaccine |
| 2 | Day 3 | IBD leukert vaccine |
| 3 | Day 6 | Lasota vaccine for RD |
| 4 | Day 14 | IBD Intermediate/georgia stain vaccine |
| 5 | Day 21-23 | IBD Intermediate/geogria stain vaccine |
| 6 | Week 3-4 | IB live Massachusetts strain vaccine |
| 7 | Week 6 | Ranikhet R2B |
| 8 | Week 8 | Fowl pox vaccine |
| 9 | Week 16 | Ranikhet inactivated vaccine |
| 10 | Week 13-15 | IB live vaccine |
| 11 | Week 16-20 | IBD inactivated vaccine |
| 12 | Week 18 | Egg drop syndrome vaccine |

Table 1

Conclusion

The purpose of bulletin is to aid in preventing and controlling disease in poultry flock. It is hoped that it will be of value not only for poultry farmer but also important for person who are involved in poultry business.