

Construct your electronic library on poultry health

To receive your regular updates please send your email address to:
bytes@positiveaction.co.uk



Biomin

Chr Hansen

Lubing

DACS

Lohmann Tierzucht

Ziggity

Amlan International

Special Nutrients

Invivo - NSA

**Dr Bata • ISA
Rotem • Intracare
Technical Systems**

Inclusion body hepatitis

Inclusion body hepatitis is typically seen in broilers at three to seven weeks of age. There is typically a sudden rise in mortality that peaks within four days and finishes by day five or six, although sometimes mortality can linger for two to three weeks.

Morbidity is not usually very high and affected birds crouch and have ruffled feathers. Mortality normally does not reach 10%, but can occasionally be three times this figure. There is evidence in some integrations linking the condition to the progeny of certain breeder flocks and there is also evidence that Gumboro disease infection or immunosuppressive mycotoxins predisposes birds to this disease.

Outbreaks of Inclusion body hepatitis have been seen in other avian species such as turkeys, pigeons and parrots.

This disease has its primary lesions in the liver, which is normally, pale, friable and swollen with associated localised haemorrhages.

Hydropericardium syndrome

In the late 1980s a new syndrome, which became known as hydropericardium syndrome or Angara disease, appeared in Pakistan with devastating consequences to that country's broiler industry. It has since spread to other countries in that part of the world and a severe form of the disease has been seen in Central and South America. The disease is also seen in layer and breeder flocks.

Typically, mortality starts at about three weeks of age and peaks for four to five days before declining. Most authorities now consider this condition to be caused by adenoviruses, mainly FAdV-4. This disease spreads easily between birds and people appear to have an important role in its spread between farms.

In this disease there is an accumulation of clear or straw coloured fluid in the pericardial sac (heart sac) and many small areas of necrosis occur in the liver and heart muscle.

Respiratory disease

Naturally occurring outbreaks of a mild catarrhal tracheitis with excessive mucus accumulations in the trachea have been attributed to adenovirus infection.

Gizzard erosions

There have been various reports of outbreaks of gizzard erosions in broilers caused by adenovirus in which gizzards are distended with bloody fluid. Pancreatitis associated with adenovirus infection has been seen in guinea fowl.