Oh no, I think my birds are sick... Managing Poultry Disease on your Farm



Infectious Disease is a numbers game...

Infected birds act as "*incubators*", reproducing 100,000s of particles of infectious viruses and bacteria until they are either:

A. die/are culled or

B. treated/develop immunity \rightarrow shedding stops

THEREFORE

The sooner a diagnosis is made and the appropriate treatment (if available) is initiated, there is less environmental contamination by the infectious agent → spread is reduced → fewer birds sick

The tools we rely on...

□ Lots of LUCK!

□ BIOSECURITY MEASURES

- Keeps infectious agents OUT (isolation)
- Reduces CHALLENGE (sanitation)
- Aids CONTAINMENT if introduced (quarantine)

OPTIMIZING BIRD HEALTH

Reduces stress, promotes immunity

□ SKILLED DIAGNOSTICS

- Field Experience/Intuition
- Formal (vets & vet labs)
- Timely & <u>Appropriate</u> Treatment



DISEASE MANAGEMENT BASICS

- □ Know your birds
- □ Keep good records
- □ Seek a prompt disease diagnosis see your vet
- □ Self-quarantine
- Isolate affected birds (TLC, treat, cull)

- □ Appropriate treatment
- Cleaning &Disinfection
- Disease prevention & monitoring
- Buy healthy replacement birds



What contributes to the health of poultry?



The FLAWS of good management

A management assessment checklist

What are the FLAWS?

- □ F Feed
- □ L Light
- □ L Litter
- □ A Air

 \Box S

- □ W Water
- \square S Space
- □ S Sanitation
 - Security

Getting Started What things do you need to think about?

- □ What type of bird
- □ Housing
- Acquiring your birds
- □ Feeding
- Dead birds
- □ Manure management
- □ Processing



Getting Started: What type of bird do you want?

- □ Chicken, turkey, duck
- □ Show or production
- □ Meat or eggs
- Hatching eggs or table eggs
- Personal use or farm gate sales
- Chicks or point-of-lay pullets



Where will you get your birds?

□ Ideally an *accredited hatchery*

- Quality control programs
- Salmonella monitored
- Breeder flock health programs, including vaccination
- Accountablilty
- If acquiring chicks or birds from other fanciers, make sure you ask about health records; many diseases are spread through trading of birds

Self-Quarantine:

What to do if you suspect an infectious disease in your flock...

- Upon the *suspicion* of an infectious disease in a poultry flock, an owner can do certain things to limit the spread of disease between birds, and most importantly, the spread of disease off the farm into neighbouring flocks.



Self-Quarantine: when to act

There has been an *unexplained*:

- increase in mortality,
- onset of clinical signs of disease
 - Abnormal behaviour
 - Respiratory distress
 - □ Wet droppings, etc.
- sudden change in production parameters such as
 - □ feed/water consumption
 - □ egg production/shell quality, etc.



Self-Quarantine: GET AN ANSWER

Seek help from your poultry health advisor

Describe the problem

- What do you see?
- When did it start?
- Are things getting worse or resolving over time?
- Have there been birds recently introduced?
- Offer your suspicions.
- Be able to provide copies of production and mortality records.

Start a diagnostic investigation

Call your VET

- Call ahead to discuss
- Provide samples as required
 - \Box Sick birds
 - May have to sacrifice
 - □ Necropsy samples
 - □ Flock blood samples
 - Digital pictures

ANIMAL HEALTH CENTRE (AHC)

BC Ministry of Agriculture: Plant & Animal Health Branch



The Animal Health Centre (BC Vet Lab)

- The Animal Health Centre (AHC) is part of the BC Ministry of Agriculture, Plant & Animal Health Branch
- □ An effective passive surveillance tool for early detection of infectious diseases in poultry
 - Locally imbedded in the Fraser Valley where the majority of commercial poultry are located
 - Accept small flock submissions from all over the province
 - Subsidized small flock submissions
 - Dedicated poultry pathology/virology expertise
- □ Accredited
 - AAVLD
 - CAHLN AI-network lab
 - □ CFIA will respond to an AHC detection
- □ CL-3 FAD lab



Testing Procedure

- Necropsy (aka Gross Examination)
 - Examination of organs and tissues, looking for signs of specific diseases (or non-specific changes)
 - Selection of tissues for ancillary testing
- Ancillary testing
 - Bacteriology
 - Parasitology
 - PCR
 - **Test for DNA of different organisms**
 - □ Each test specific to one organism, or group of organisms
 - E.g., Influenza, Newcastle disease, Mycoplasma gallisepticum, ILT, infectious coryza

Self-Quarantine: WHILE YOU WAIT

Follow the advice of your veterinarian.

- Base initial treatment of the flock on the disease suspected (treat exposed birds to prevent, affected birds to cure).
- Restrict access to farm and suspend all unnecessary traffic.
- □ Hold back product sales.

Immediately adopt enhanced biosecurity.

- □ Attend unaffected birds first.
- Follow strict personal biosecurity procedures for between barns/flocks and for leaving the farm e.g. nonfarm clothing, footwear and vehicle
- Postpone movements of birds on or off the farm.
- Dispose of dead/culled birds in an approved method. Treat as infectious material.

Self-Quarantine: when a diagnosis is confirmed

- Modify or initiate flock treatment as directed by your veterinarian.
- Enhanced on-farm biosecurity procedures should be followed for at least 10-14 days following the end of treatment or the resolution of clinical signs.
- □ Continue to monitor for disease reoccurrence in the same or subsequent flocks:
 - \square watch for clinical signs
 - □ submit follow-up samples
- □ Consider all-in/all-out management style if possible.



Self-Quarantine = lock down

STEP 1. GET AN ANSWER

diagnostics

STEP 2. WHILE YOU WAIT

- *inform key players*
- monitor & best guess treat
- enhanced biosecurity
- suspend product sales & visitors
- postpone bird movement on/off

STEP 3. WHEN A DIAGNOSIS IS CONFIRMED

- manage flock within the context of the disease; modify treatment
- continued enhanced biosecurity

STEP 4. GETTING BACK TO NORMAL

- *C* & *D*
- monitor for disease reoccurrence
- Submit follow-up samples

Questions?



