# COMMON DISEASES ENCOUNTERED IN BACK YARD POULTRY

**Dr.K.Lakshmi**
**Dept of Veterinary Medicine**
**College of Veterinary Science**
**Rajendranagar.**

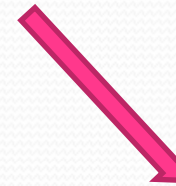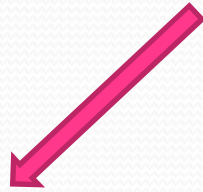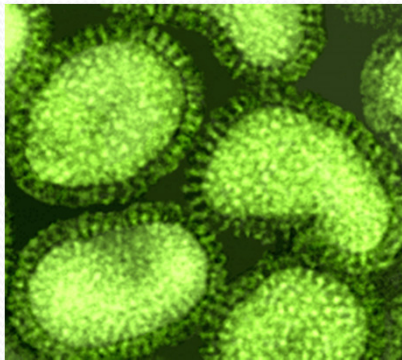# What is a *disease*

Any condition that results in deviation from normal function

# How do diseases occur?

AGENT

HOST

ENVIRONMENT

# ETIOLOGY

## Infectious Agents

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Parasites
- Fungi

## Non-infectious agents

- Chemical
- Physical
- Lack or excess of certain vitamins and minerals
- Toxins

# General Signs of Disease

- Poor appetite
- Huddling
- Depression
- Runting/stunting
- poor  uniformity
-  Ruffled feathers
- Coughing, sneezing,
- oculo-nasal discharge,
- difficult breathing
- Bloody or wet litter
-  Increased mortality

# VIRAL DISEASES

# FOWL POX

- **Viral disease of domestic fowl**

- **development of nodular proliferative Skin lesions on the featherless parts of the body.**

- **fibrino necrotic and proliferative lesions in the mucous membranes**

# ETIOLOGY

- Family: Pox viridae

- Genus: avipoxvirus

- Double stranded DNA

# CLINICAL SIGNS

- Appearance  of nodular lesions

- combs

- wattles

- eyelids

- other unfeathered  areas of the body.

# PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- Prophylactic vaccination

- Fowl pox vaccine at 4-6 weeks of age

- Second dose at 12-14 weeks of age.

# RANIKHET DISEASE

- New castle disease

- Viral disease of domestic fowl is characterised by

-  respiratory signs

- often associated with nervous and digestive disorders

- high mortality.

# ETIOLOGY

- Paramyxoviridae

- Paromyxovirus-1

# CLINICAL SIGNS

**opis**

- Listlessness
- Increased respiration
- Weakness
- Edema around the eyes
- Torticolis
- Paralysis of legs

# Prevention and control

- Prophylactic vaccination

- Lentogenic strain  (F or B1)
- day old chicks
- intranasal
- intraocular route
- drinking water.

- Mesogenic strain (R2B)
- 6-8 weeks of age
- intramuscular
- Subcutaneous route.

# BACTERIAL DISEASES

# INFECTIOUS CORYZA

- FOWL CORYZA

- Highly contagious

- acute disease of upper respiratory tract of chickens,

- turns into a chronic respiratory disease.

# ETIOLOGY

- Haemophilus paragallinarum

- Small cocoid or gram negative rod

- Non motile

- Exhibits bipolar staining

# CLINICAL SIGNS

- Serous to mucoid nasal discharges with foul smelling

- Facial edema

- Conjunctivitis

- Swollen wattles

- Diarrhoea

- Reduced feed and water consumption.

# Treatment and control

- Gentamicin
- Penicillin
- streptomycin
- delivered in feed or drinking water.
- Proper Disinfection

# BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHOEA

- PULLORUM  DISEASE

- Fatal septicemia of

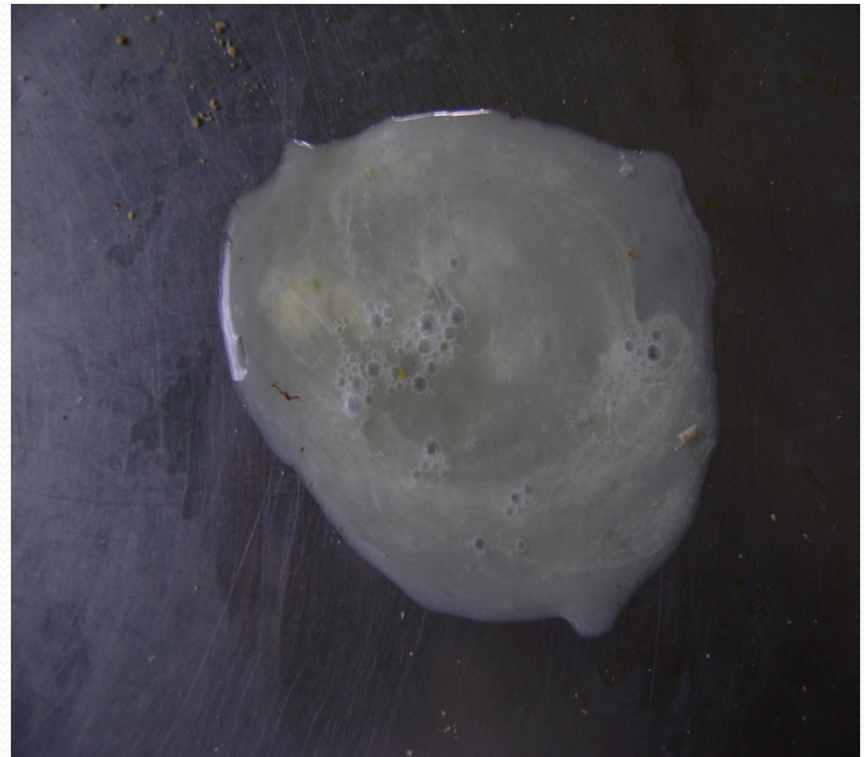  young chicks .

- *Salmonella.pullorum*

# CLINICAL SIGNS

- Somnolecence

- Weakness

- Loss of appetite

- Chalky white diarrhoea

- Stained greenish brown(sometimes) in and around vent

# TREATMENT

- Enrofloxacin

- Parenteral injections

- Oral  liquids

- Supportive therapy

# BUMBLE FOOT

**PODODERMATITIS**

Injury to the lower

surface of the foot and

subsequent infection with

*Staphylococcus bacteria*

Common causes of injury:

- Rough perches

- Splinters

- Wire floors

- Poor litter or bedding

- quality

# CLINICAL SIGNS

- Lameness

- Swelling of the foot pad

- Hard, pus-filled abscess

  on foot pad

# TREATMENT

- Soak foot in warm water and Epsom salts.
- disinfect with alcohol.
- If skin is open, drain pus from abscess.
- Flush abscess cavity with hydrogen peroxide to cleanout pus and debris.
- Pack the cavity with antibiotic ointment .
- wrap the footwith gauze and elastic bandage.
- Repeat daily until foot heals.

# PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- Provide good quality litter or bedding.
- Keep bedding clean, dry, and deep.
-  Keep perches less than 18 inches from the floor to prevent foot damage due to impact from jumping.
- Remove potential sources of injury such as sharp objects and/or surfaces.

# DEFECIENCY   DISEASES

# CURLED TOE PARALYSIS

- Defeciency of Riboflavin

- Poor growth

- Weakness

- Emaciation and diarrhoea

- unable to walk as their
  toes are turned inwards

- Drooping of wings

# TREATMENT

- Riboflavin @3.6 mg/kg of feed in chicks

- Riboflavin @ 1.8 mg/kg of feed in growers

- Riboflavin @ 2.2mg/kg of feed in layers

# THANKYOU