



# DISEASES OF POULTRY

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# Ranikhet

It is highly infectious viral disease with mortality rate of 80-100%

## SYMPTOMS

sleepiness, droopiness, loss of appetite, green diarrhoea, difficulty in breathing, sneezing, coughing and death by paralysis

## TREATMENT

no definite treatment for the disease however one day old chicks are vaccinated by dropping the vaccine in eyes and nostrils

# FOWL POX

Highly contagious viral infection with a mortality rate of 100%. young birds are more susceptible to the infection

## **SYMPTOMS**

wart like protrudence on comb and wattles the eyes and nostrils are covered by yellow discharge which cause trouble in breathing

## **TREATMENT**

no effective treatment for the disease however skin of the suffering bird should be washed with dettol and sliver nitrate also saturated picric acid should be applied to the affected part



# SPIROCHAETOSIS

Highly fatal disease caused by an organism *Borrelia gallinarum*. The fowl tick is the transmission agent from one bird to another.

## SYMPTOMS

loss of appetite, increased thirst, profuse loose discharge, rise of temperature and a sudden drop below normal mortality rate is 70-100%

## TREATMENT

affected bird should be injected with soamin sulpharsenol in 2 cg and 1 cg ration per kg of the body weight the chemical is injected in breast muscles

# TUBERCULOSIS

Caused by infectious bacteria *Micobacterium tuberculosis*

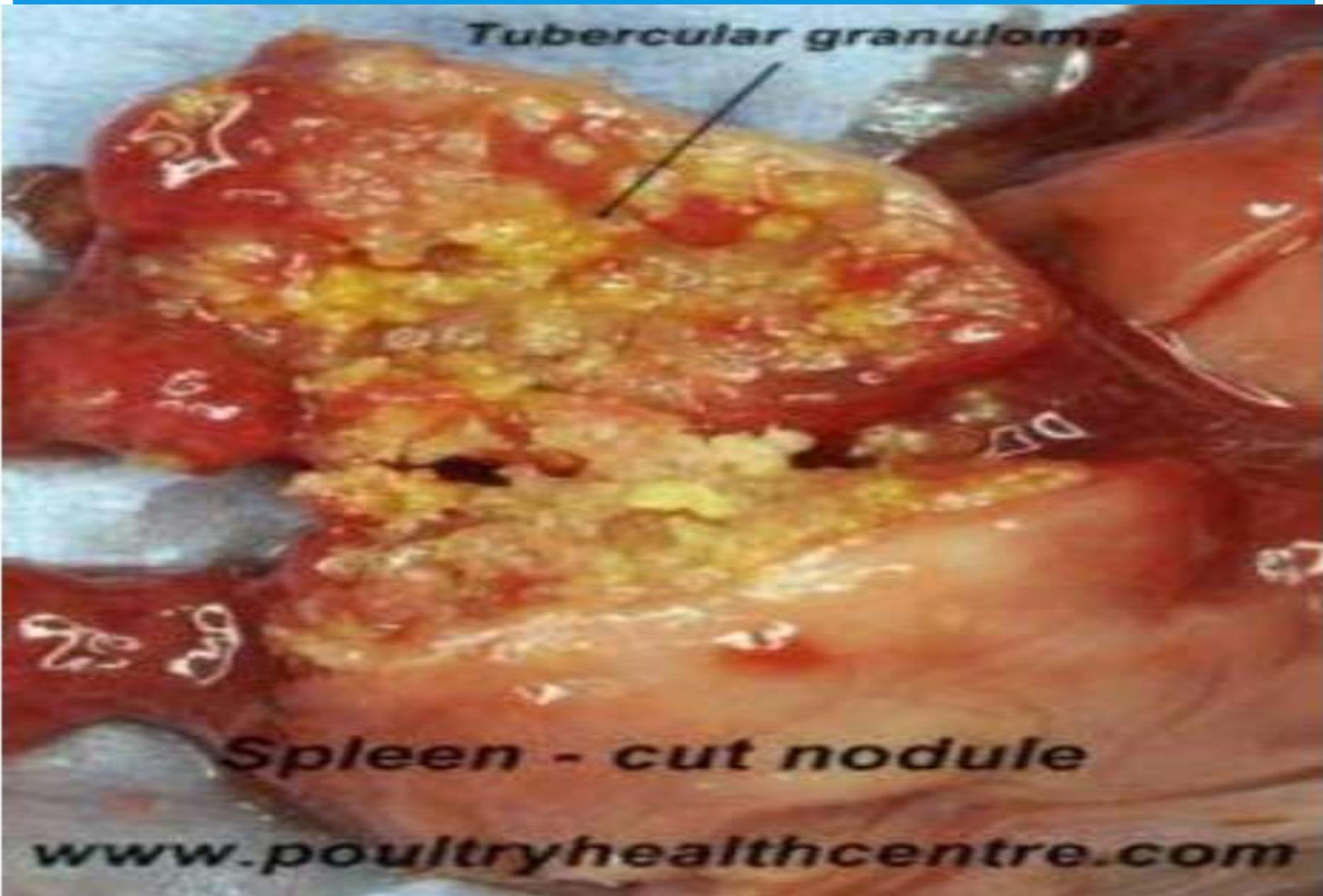
## SYMPTOMS

loss of body muscles at acute stage  
paralysis of legs occur.

## TREATMENT

No treatment however affected bird should  
be isolated on detection

**Tubercular granuloma**



**Spleen - cut nodule**

[www.poultryhealthcentre.com](http://www.poultryhealthcentre.com)

# FOWL CHOLERA

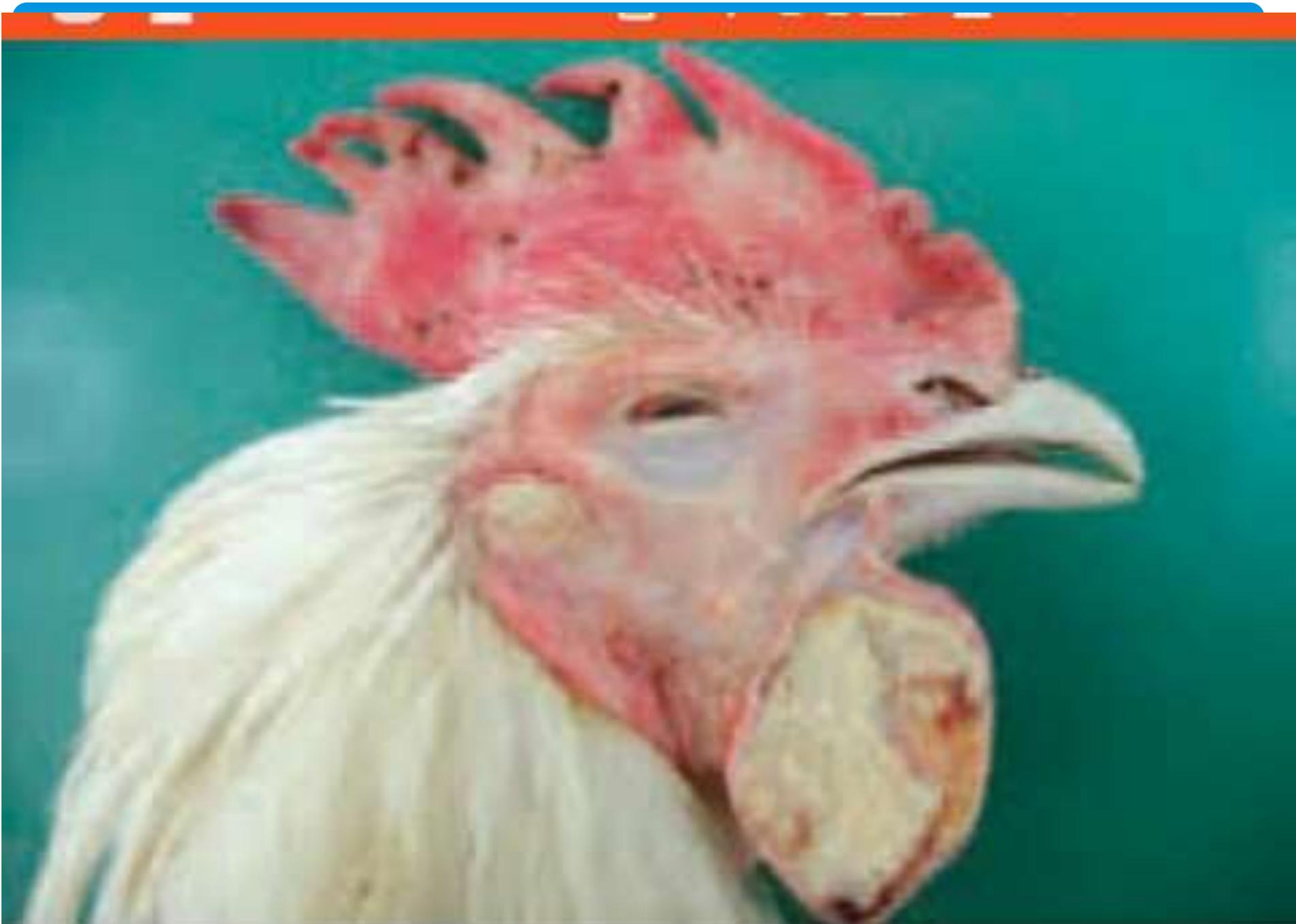
It is a rare occurrence in India caused by *Pasteurella ariseptica*

## SYMPTOMS

diarrhoea, general weakness etc.

## TREATMENT

one ounce of sulphamezathine in seven liters of water methanol and thynol should be mixed with drinking water



# AVIAN LEUCOSIS

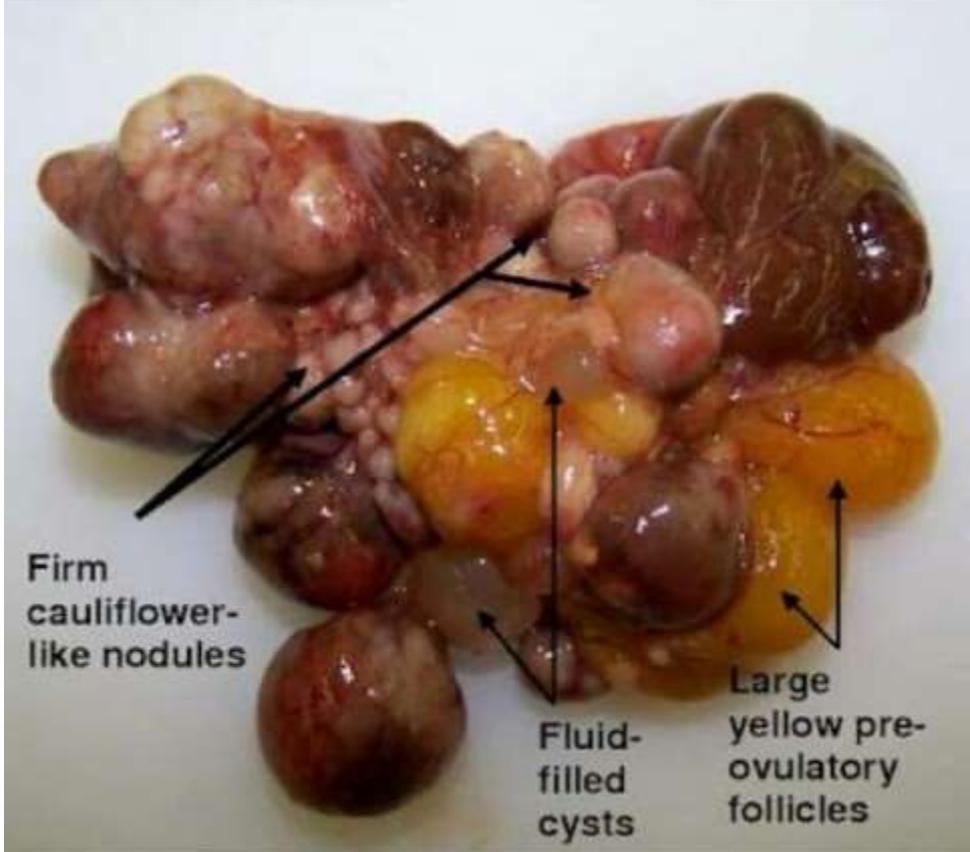
It is a viral infection .

## **SYMPTOMS**

its symptoms depends upon the parts affected by the disease normally death occur due to paralysis and heart failure.

## **TREATMENT**

no effective treatment for the disease however it can be prevented by raising the stock resistant to this disease



# INFECTIOUS CORYZA

This disease is caused by *Haemophilus gallinerum* .

## SYMPTOMS

inflammation of head sinuses and respiratory passage leading to respiratory problem the bird show inactivity sneezing and coughing

## TREATMENT

there is neither any treatment nor any effective measure



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# RICKETS

This is caused due to deficiency of vitamin d calcium and phosphorus.

## SYMPTOMS

poor growth lameness and thickness of the leg bone

## TREATMENT

there is no treatment prevention includes feeding bone or oyester shell mesh along with food.

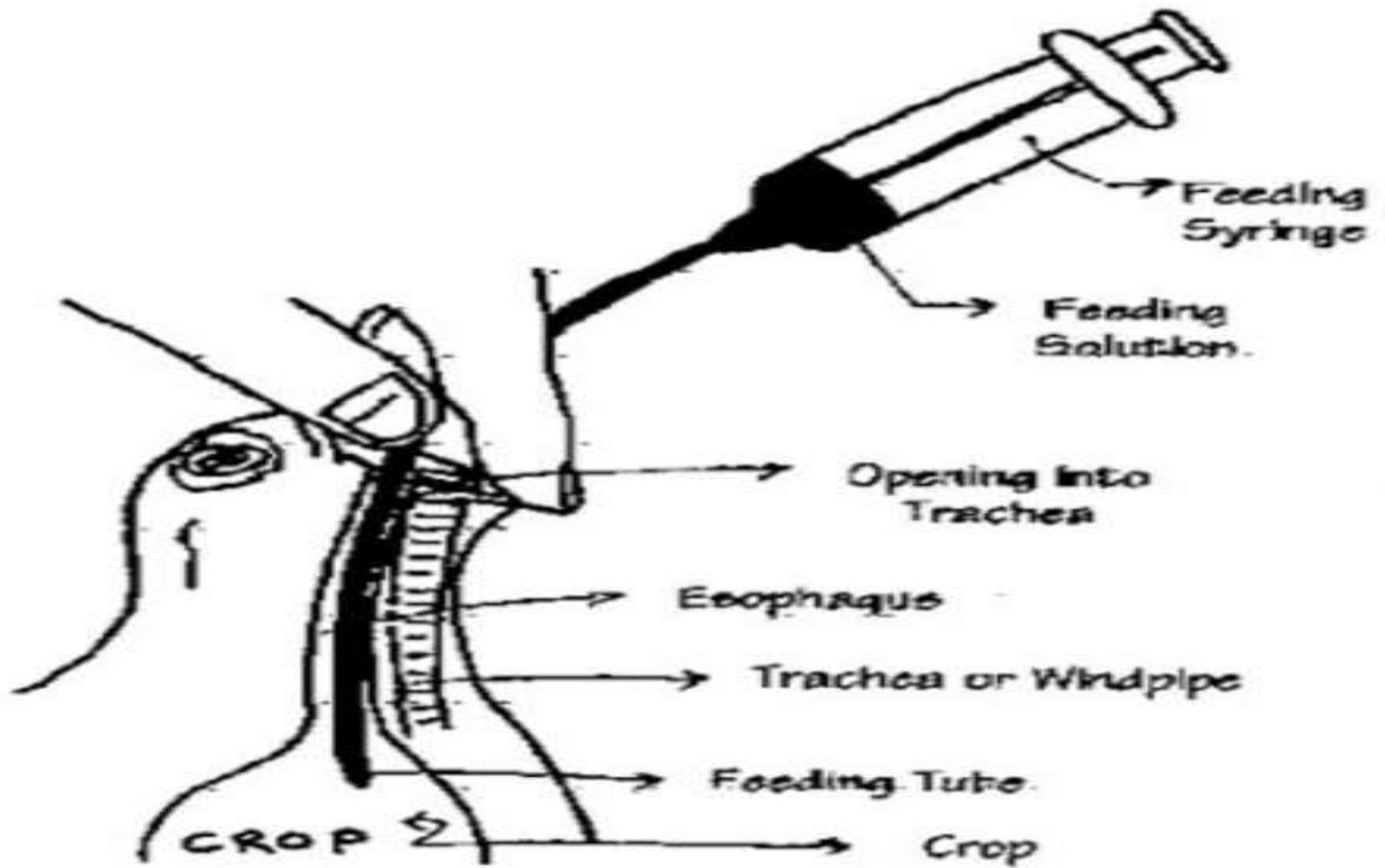


## NUTRITIONAL ROUP

It is due to deficiency of vitamin A symptoms includes discharge from nostrils eyes and swelling beneath the eyes. There is no treatment preventive measure is feeding good quality food

## CROP BOUND

The disease is caused by regular overeating especially rough and fibrous food the crop become enlarged and protrude prominently at initial stages it can be treated by giving a teaspoon of castor oil while in later stages surgery is required



## \* FEATHER PICKING

it is habit in which birds starts picking feather toes comb etc of one another this habbit develop due to overcrowding and nutritional deficiency.

## PEROSIS

it occurs due to manganese defficiency in growing chicks causing enlargement of hock joints and bending of the distal ends of long bones .The disease is incurable it can be prevented by increasing sufficient quantity of manganese in diet



## \* COCCIDIOSIS

the disease is caused by a group of protozoan parasites called coccidia.

### SYMPTOMS

droppings containing oocysts of coccidia  
bloody diarrhoea general weakness loss of appetite  
increasing thirst and scattered feathers

### TREATMENT

Treatment is done by the administration of 1-2% mixture of sulphamezathene and sulphaquinoxaline with drinking water for about a week.

## CLINICAL SIGNS OF **Coccidiosis**

Slow growth in  
young birds

Paleness



Changes in droppings  
(diarrhea, blood)

### **Recent History of:**

- Stressful event
- Poor immune status
- Concurrent infection
- Introduction of a new bird

### **Diagnosis:**

identification of oocysts  
under a microscopy  
through a fecal test or  
post mortem.



**PoultryDVM**

# ROUND WORM

It is an internal helminthes parasite found in the intestine and caecum in birds.

## **SYMPTOMS**

slow growth, loss of appetite ,general weakness and ocasional bloody diarrhoea

## **TREATMENT**

the affected bird should be fed orally with 0.5 gram phenothiazine the dosage should reduced to half for chicks.

# TAPE WORM

An internal helminthes parasite found in the intestine of the birds.

## SYMPTOMS

anemia, weakness of the legs, lameness and occasional diarrhoea it is fatal in young chicks but the adults survive with weak health.

## TREATMENT

can be done by adding wormicide in drinking water also beutainorate can be given to birds.



THANK YOU

