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MOST COMMON DISEASES of BACKYARD flocks

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Thanks to:

Dr. Gabriel Senties

Dr. Bruce Charlton

imal Health & Food Safety

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Laboratory System

School of Veterinary Medicine University of California



Mission

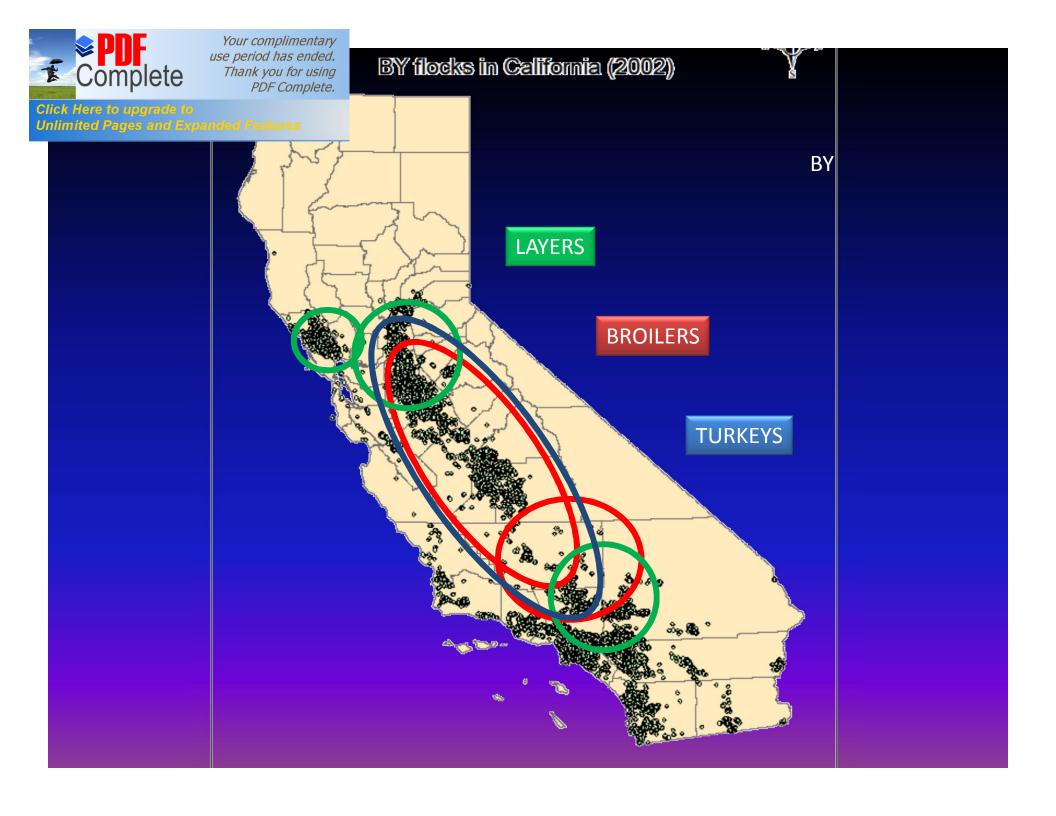
To provide the citizens of California with the highest quality of diagnostic laboratory support.



hould know each other better?

- ✓ All the backyard submissions (flocks under 1000 birds) are for FREE.
- ✓ You get to know:
- ✓ why your pet died.
- ✓ if your flock is healthy.
- ✓ if there is a potential risk
 for your family or human consumption.

...while we monitor for epidemic diseases.











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AFFNOFNIALLTOOD

WATER AD LIBITUM



TEMPERATURE

LITTER/SOIL

VENTILATION

OUTSIDE THE FENCE

VIRUS



BACTERIA

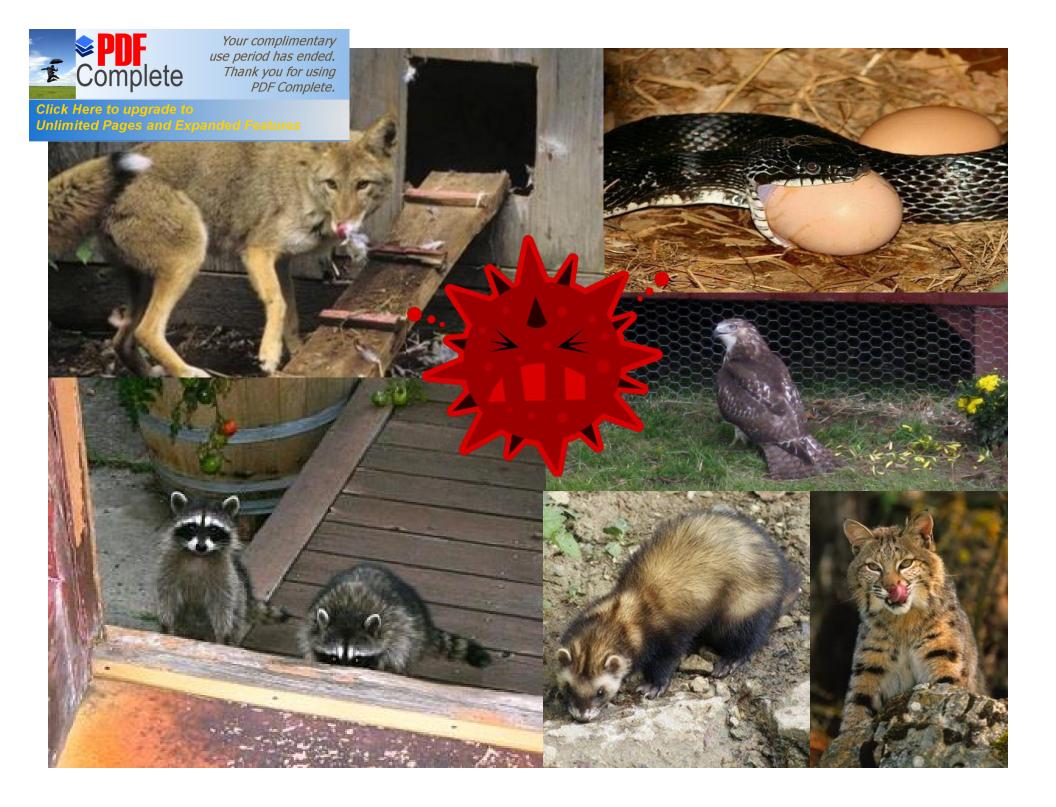


PARASITES



TOXICS

STRESS



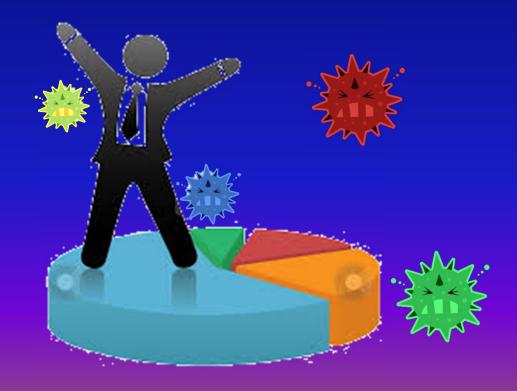
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> BIOSECURITY <

KEEPING THE FLOCK HEALTHY AND "FREE" FROM INFECTION WOULD BE THE IDEAL.
BUT IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG:

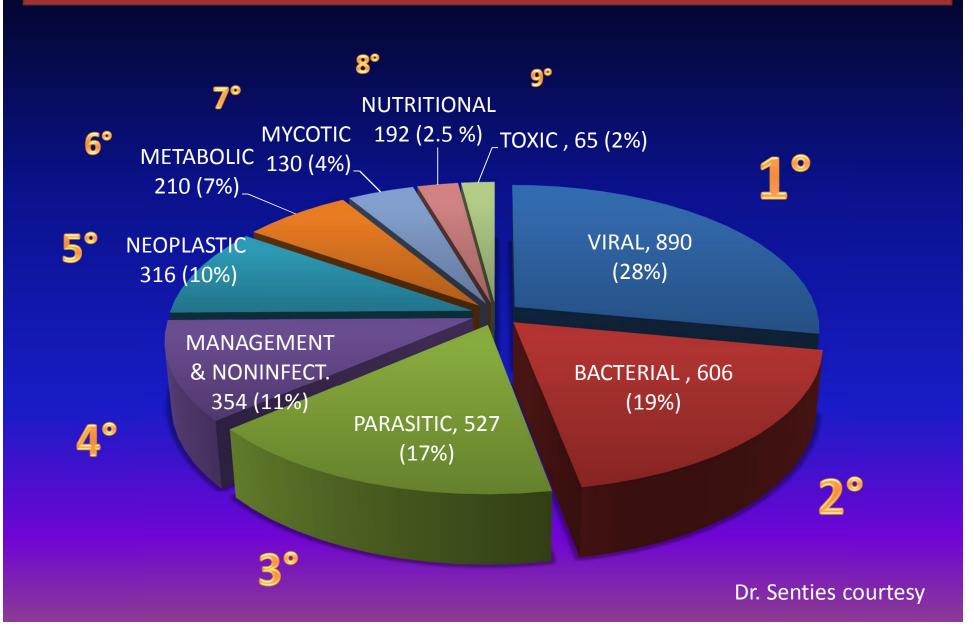
The first step is to recognize the problem ASAP!

So you can intervene and save your flock before it is too late.



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uencies and Percentages of Diagnoses by Etiological Types



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Top 10 Avian Diseases in Backyard flocks for 2013:

- 1. Marek's Disease
- 2. Ovarian and oviduct tumors
- 3. Fatty liver/hemorrhagic syndrome
- 4. Carcinomatosis
- 5. Salpingitis (E.coli and other bacteria)
- 6. Coccidiosis
- 7. Lymphoid Leucosis
- 8. Gout
- 9. Septicemia (bacterial)
- 10. Respiratory diseases (bacterial)





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PLASTIC DISEASES

VIRAL ETIOLOGY

- **❖ MAREK'S DISEASE**
- **\$** L/S GROUP:
- -LYMPHOID LEUKOSIS
- -MYELOID LEUKOSIS
- -...(many others)
- ***** RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS
- **❖ NON-LYMPHOID TUMORS** (many)

UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY

- ***** OVARIAN CARCINOMA
- ***** OVIDUCT CARCINOMA
- **❖ NEPHROBLASTOMA**
- ***** HEMANGIOSARCOMA
- ***FIBROSARCOMA**
- ...(many others)



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AREK'S DISEASE









AREK'S DISEASE

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Etiology: VIRAL.

- > Herpesvirus
- ➤ Envelope (sensitive to many disinfectants and detergents)
- It causes a lymphoproliferative disease (T cell Lymphoma).
- Immunodeficiency (atrophy and death of Immune System cells).
- Latency



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REK'S DISEASE

- > Chickens, quails, and turkeys.
- > All ages.
- > Orizontal transmission.
- > The infection is for LIFE.
 - the virus can activate any time and causing the disease.
 - The virus activate easily in presence of stress, new õnaiveö birds, etc.
 - The birds shed intermittently (feather shafts).
- Tropism for the NERVOUS SYSTEM.



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Marek's Disease pathogenesis

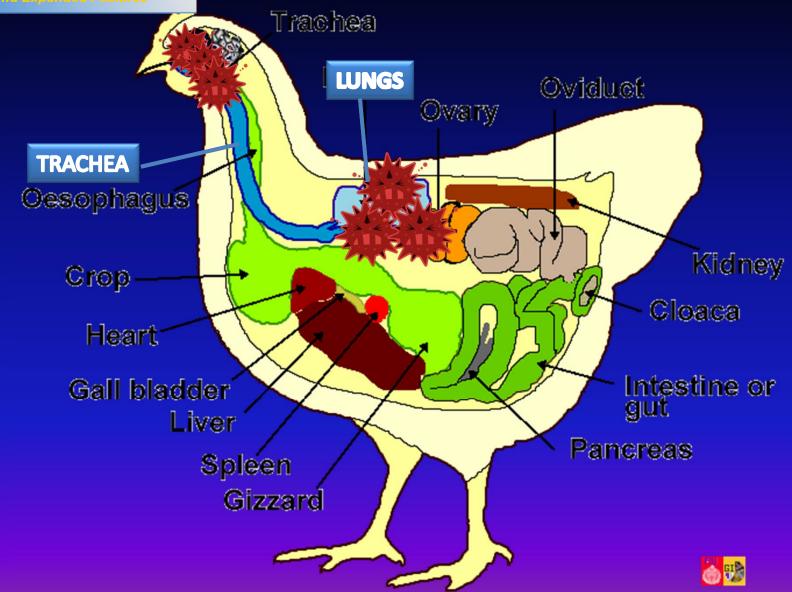






1. Early Replication in lungs.

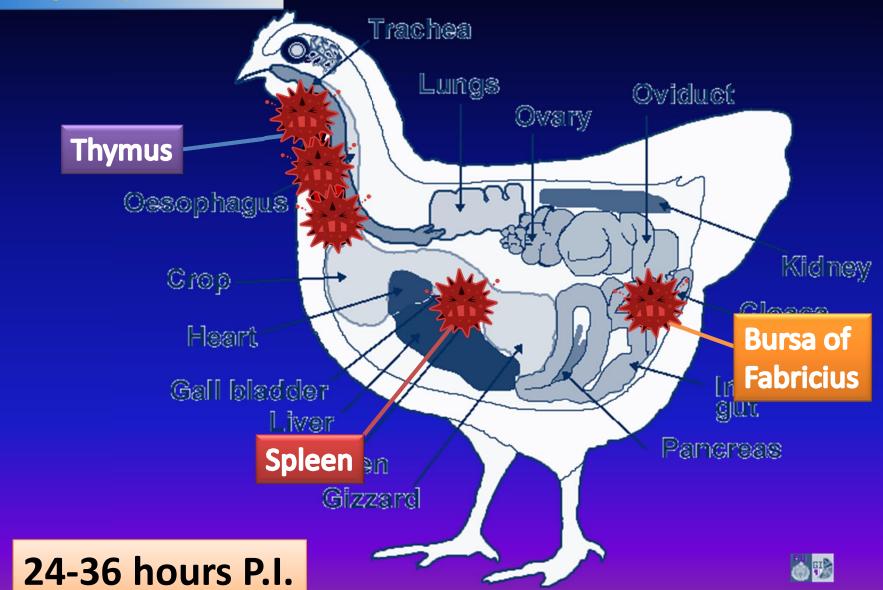
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olytic fase: Immunodepression.

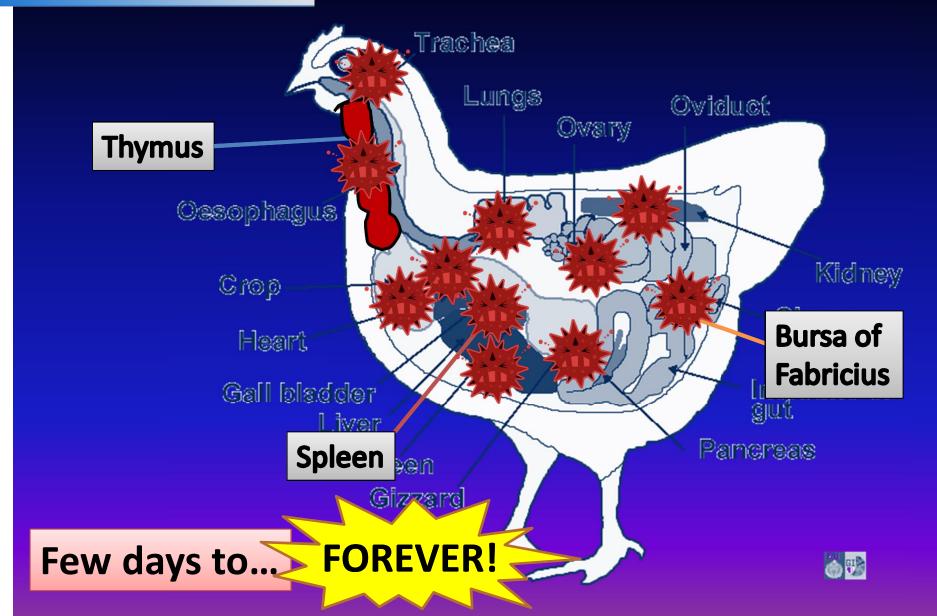
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fase: development of immune response.





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ication in the Feather follicles and Second Cytolytic fase.

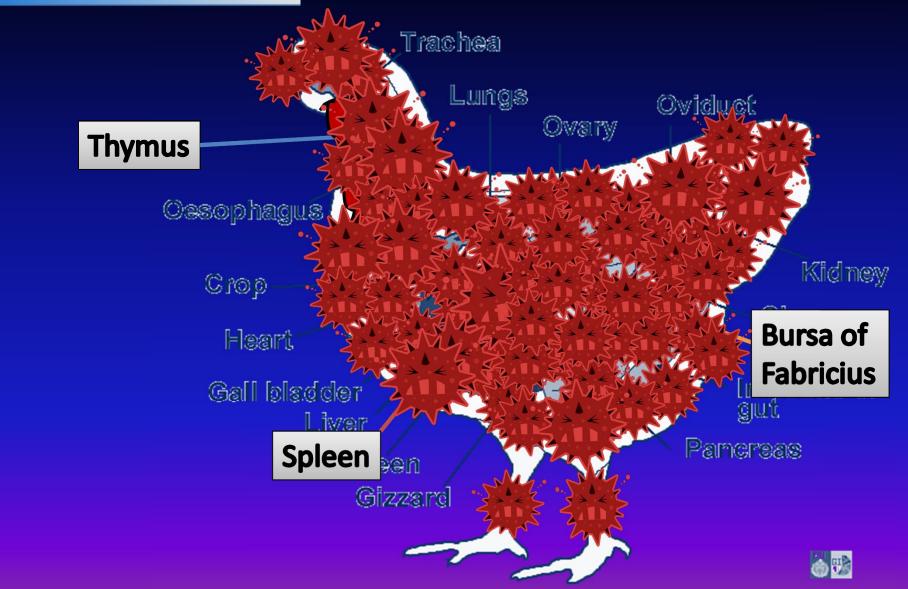




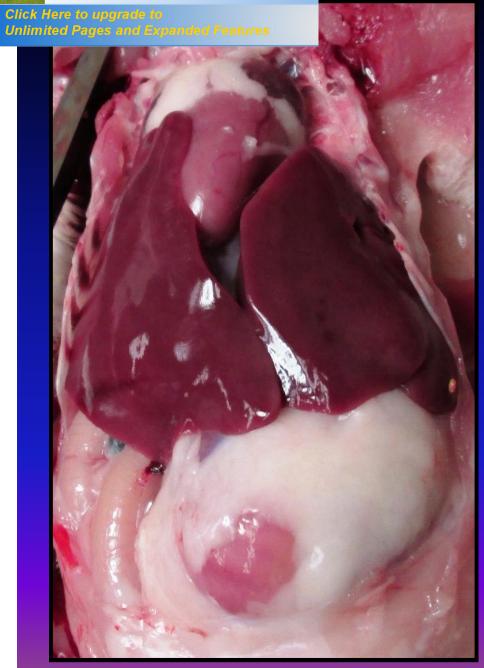
nor development.

From 20 days and up.

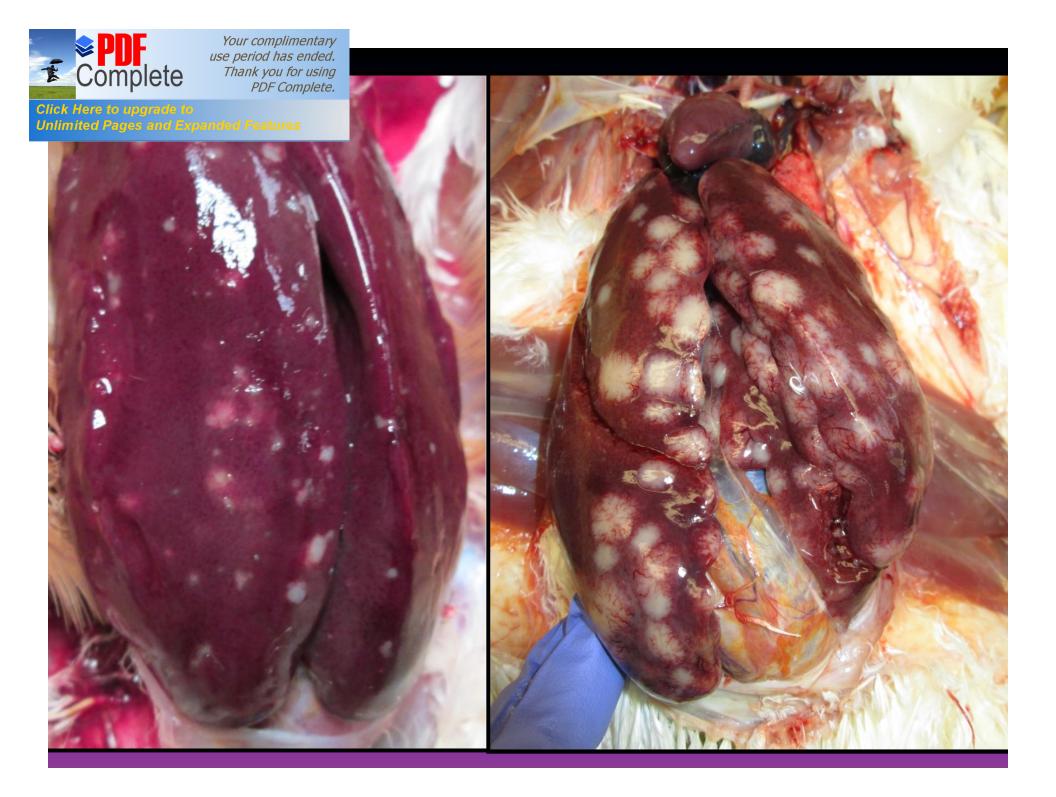
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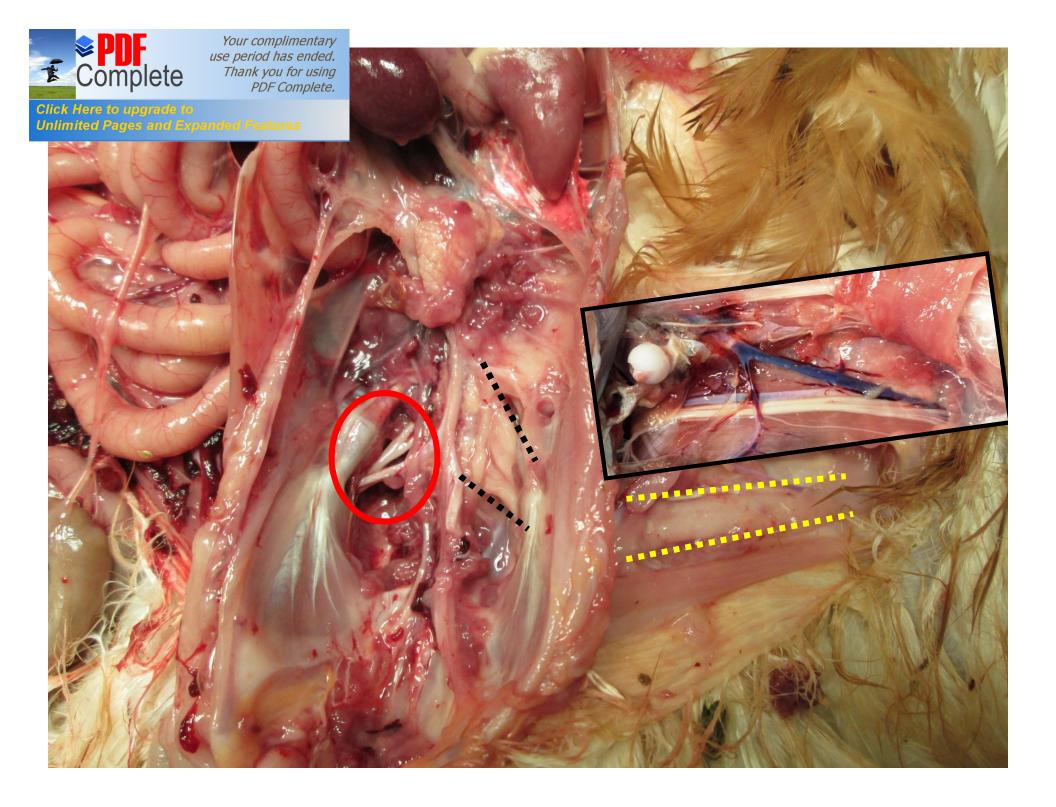










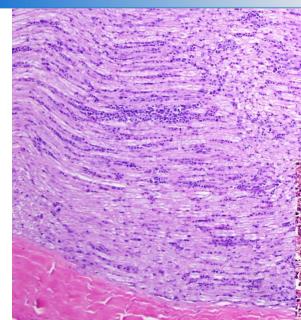


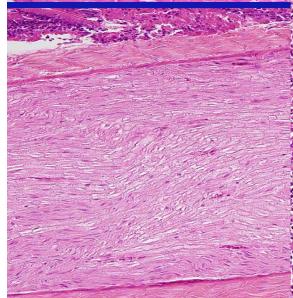


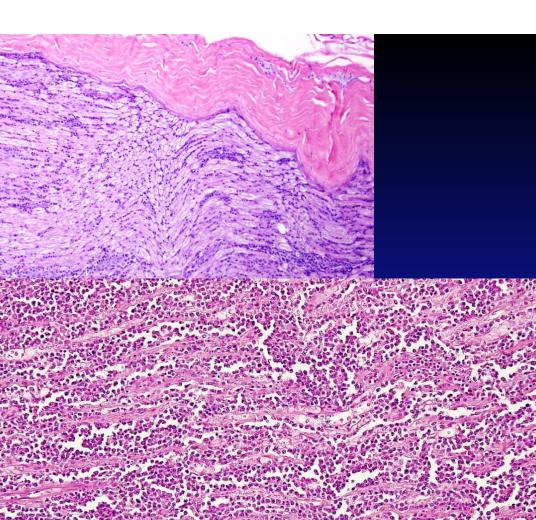




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Marie Promise Marie 1975

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isease is caused by a virus so..

There is NO treatment!

- **✓ BIOSECURITY**
- **✓ VACCINATION**



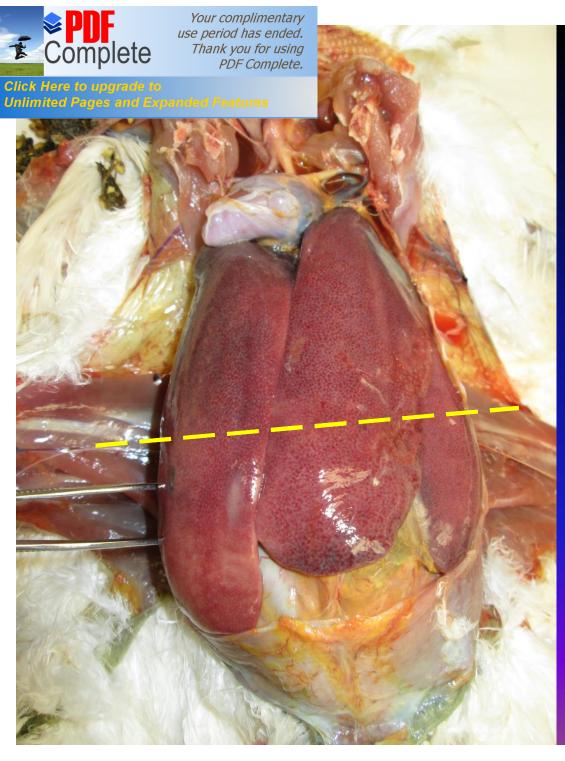
LEURUSIS/SARCOMA GROUP

*** RETROVIRUS.**

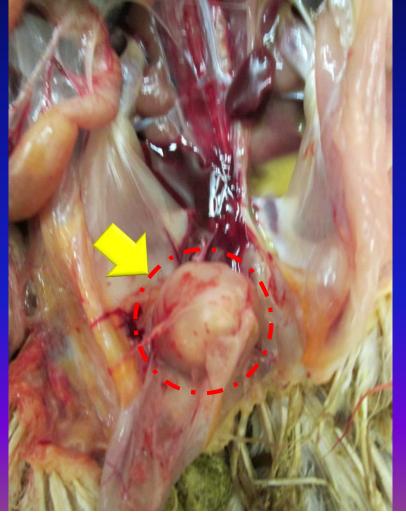
- ❖ Group A, B, C, D, E and J.
- Different groups may cause different types of neoplasia.
- Tumor type also related to virus strain and infectant dose.
- **Lymphoid Leukosis Virus (ALV)** is the most common.
- But other examples: myelocytomatosis, erythroblastosis, osteopetrosis, myeloblastosis, endotheliomas, hemangiomas, sarcomas, nephroblastomas, thecomas, granulosa cell tumors, epitheliomas, (...).

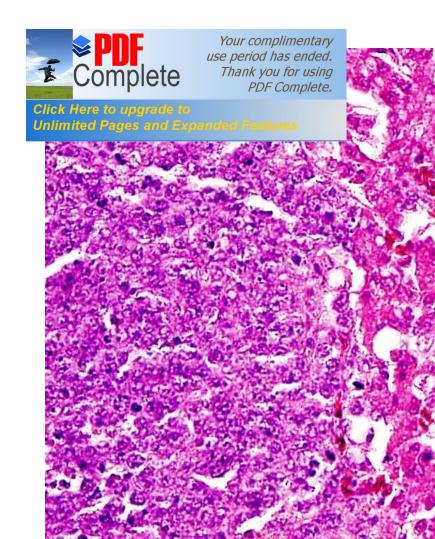
Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features LIVIT TOID LEUKOSIS

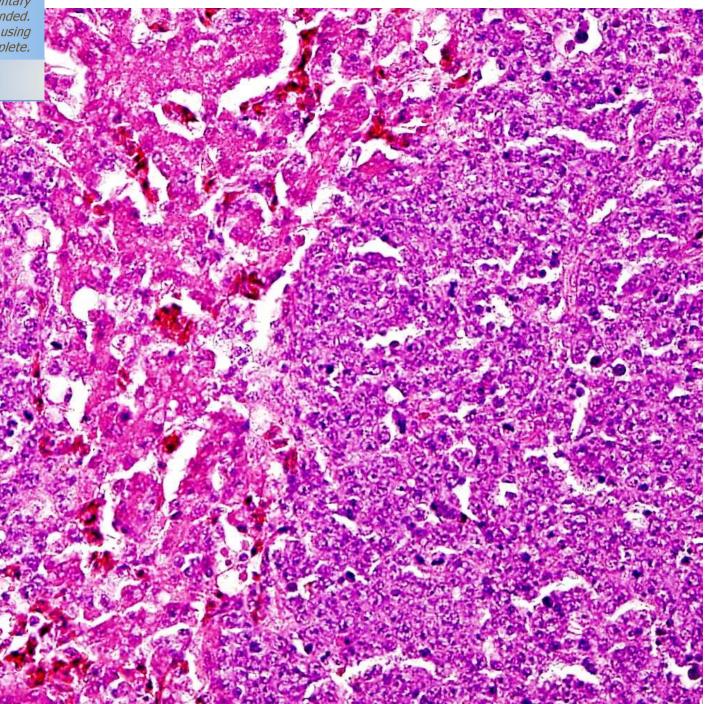
□ Retrovirus (Group A-E).
☐ Vertically transmitted.
☐ Orizontal transmission exists but limited.
☐ Infection is FOR LIFE.
☐ Bursa primary organ involved
(B cell leukemia).
☐ Adult birds (more common).
☐ All the organs may be involved.
☐ No affinity for nerves or nervous system.



LYMPHOID LEUKOSIS

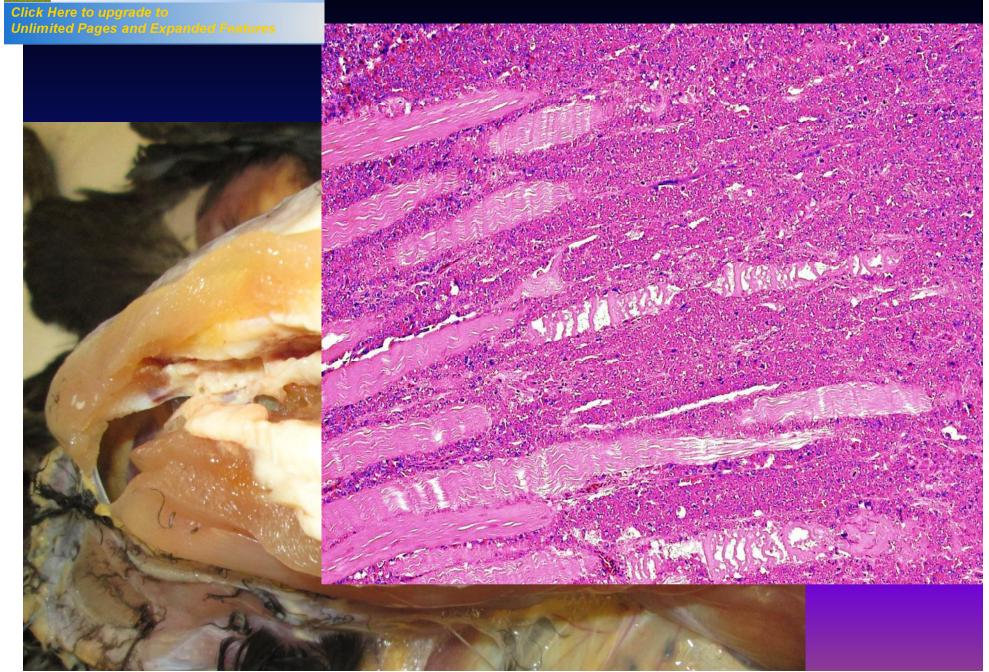








OCYTOMATOSIS





NEPHRO-BLASTOMA



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eukosis/Sarcoma tumors are caused by viruses so..

There is NO treatment!
There are NO vaccines!

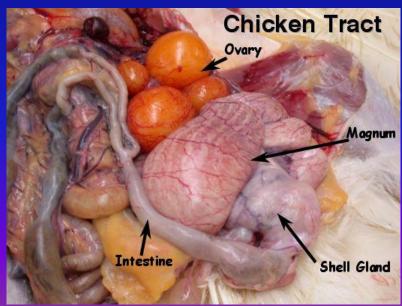
- **✓ GENETIC SELECTION**
- **✓** BIOSECURITY
- **✓ AVOID STRESS**

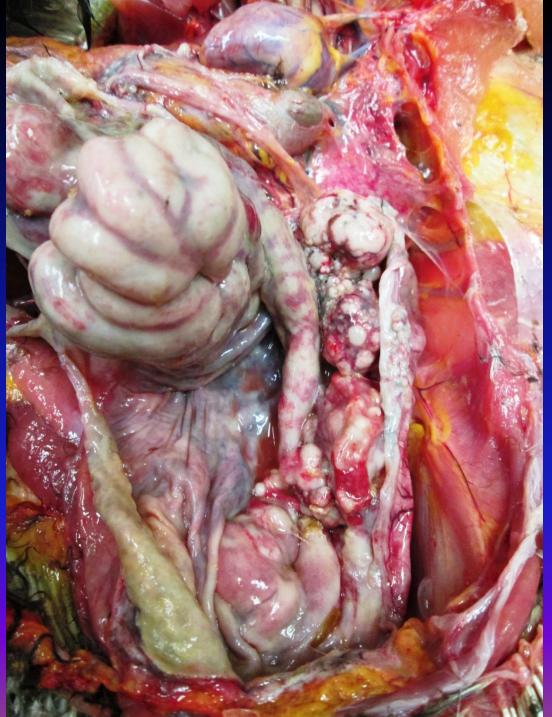




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CARCINOMA

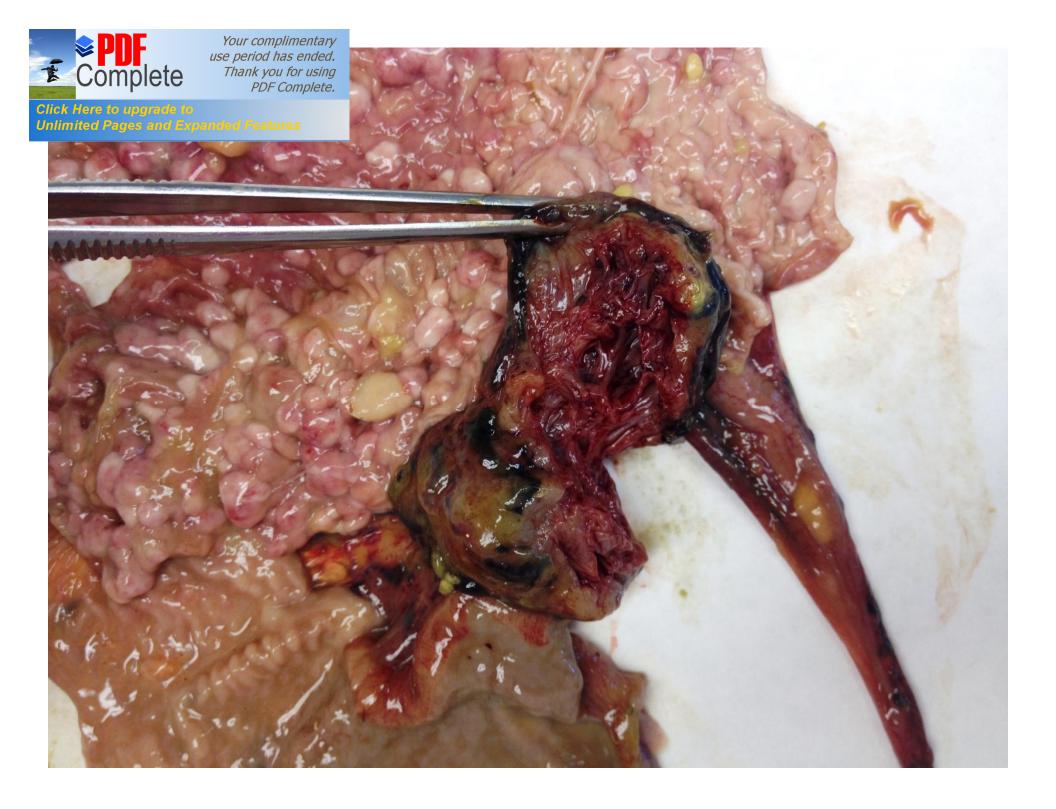






OVIDUCT CARCINOMA

And Carcinomatosis





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UTRITIONAL DISEASES

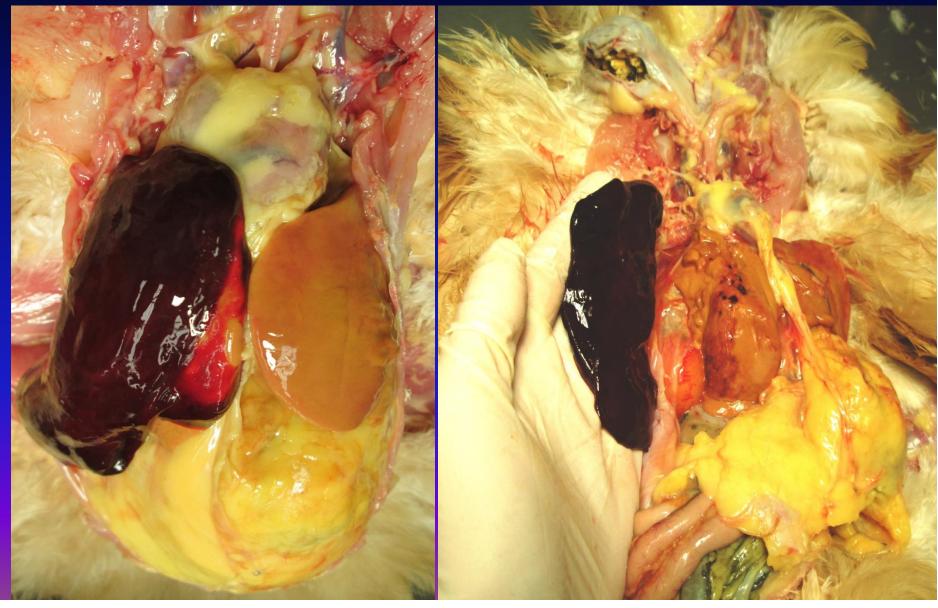


"I'm afraid it's bad news, Mr. Griswold.... The lab results indicate your body cavity is stuffed with a tasty, bread-like substance."



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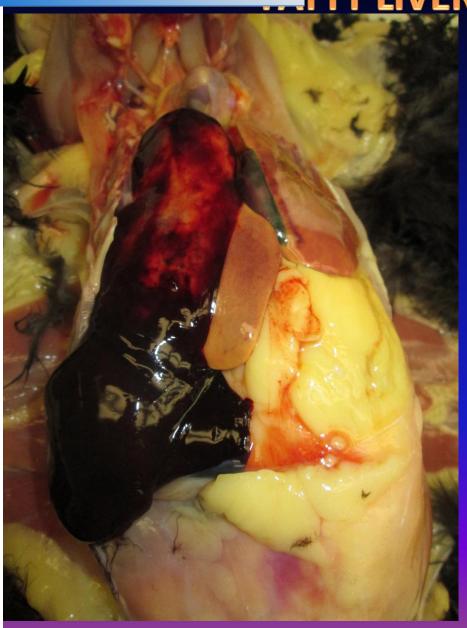
HAGIC FATTY LIVER SYNDROME-FATTY LIVER SYNDROME





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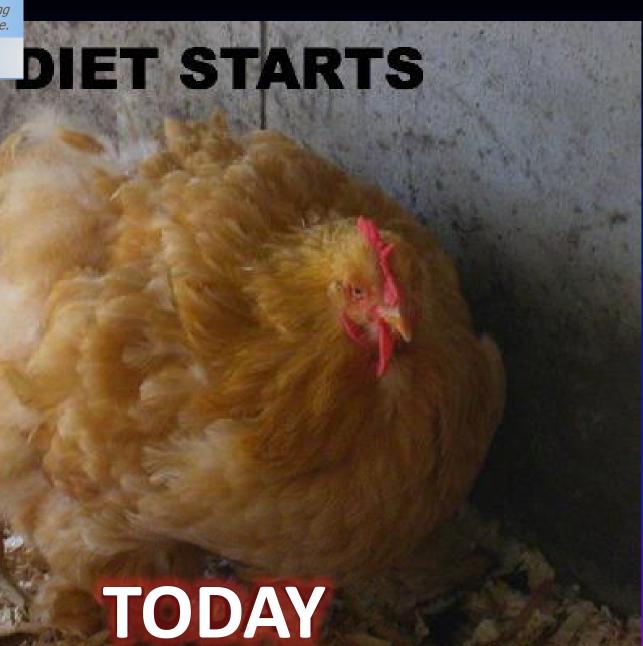
AGIC FATTY LIVER SYNDROMETTY LIVER SYNDROME



- ✓ High-energy diet along with restricted exercise.
- ✓ Mistake in the ratio (pullet mix vs. layer mix)
- ✓ Excess in carbohydrates (rice, bread, corn, etc. added to the ratio)
- ✓ Excess in diet fats.
- ✓ Hot weather (most common).
 - ➤ Differentiate from:
 - Hepatitis E virus
 - Toxins (aflatoxins)



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VISCERAL GOUT

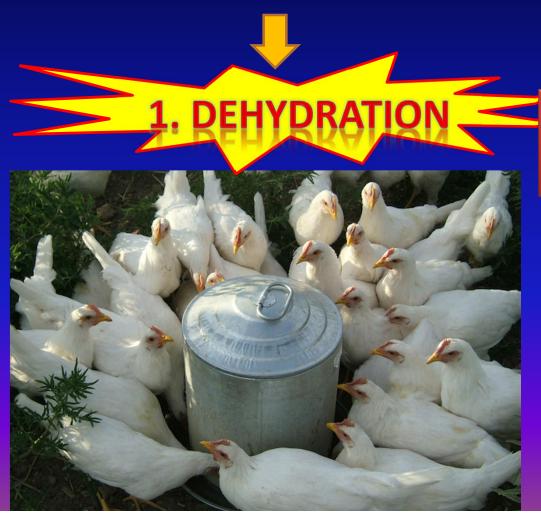




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VISCERAL GOUT

- URATES DEPOSITION in internal organs and tissues.
- Cause: KIDNEY FAILURE.



> WATER SHOULD BE ALWAYS AVAILABLE!

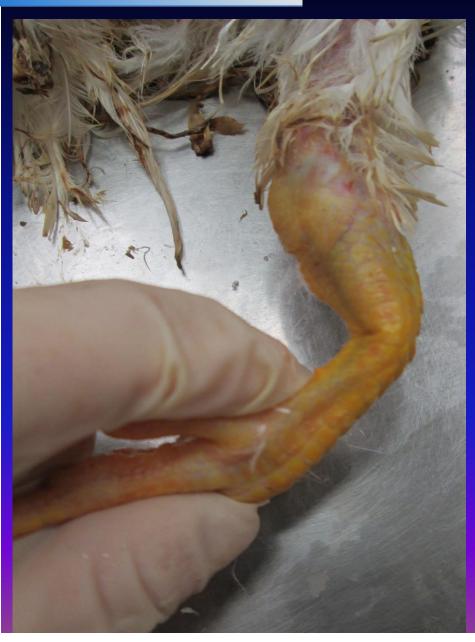
> Especially in HOT WEATHER!

Other causes:

- 2. Vitamin A deficiency.
- 3. Infectious diseases.
- 4. Tumors.
- 5. Antibiotics-nephrotoxic.
- 6. etc.

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and OSTEOMALACIA



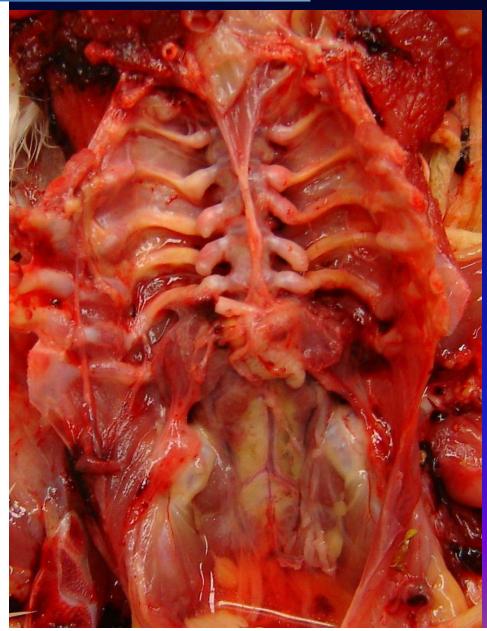
Nutritional deficiency in:

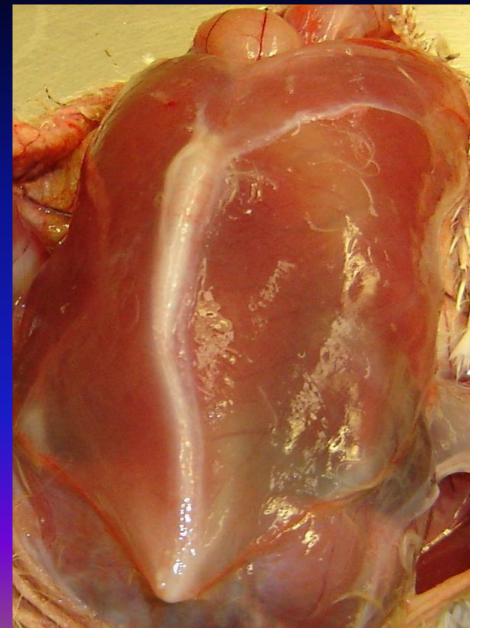
- ✓ Calcium
- ✓ Phosphorus
- ✓ Vitamin D3 deficiency
- ✓ Calcium-Phosphorus disbalance (2:1 ratio).
- ✓ Excess of Calcium in broilers.
- ✓ Soft bones in young chickens.
- ✓ Difficulty to walk, limping, reluctant to move.
- ✓ Adult birds: easy fractures, Thin-shelled egges, reduced egg production, etc.



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and OSTEOMALACIA

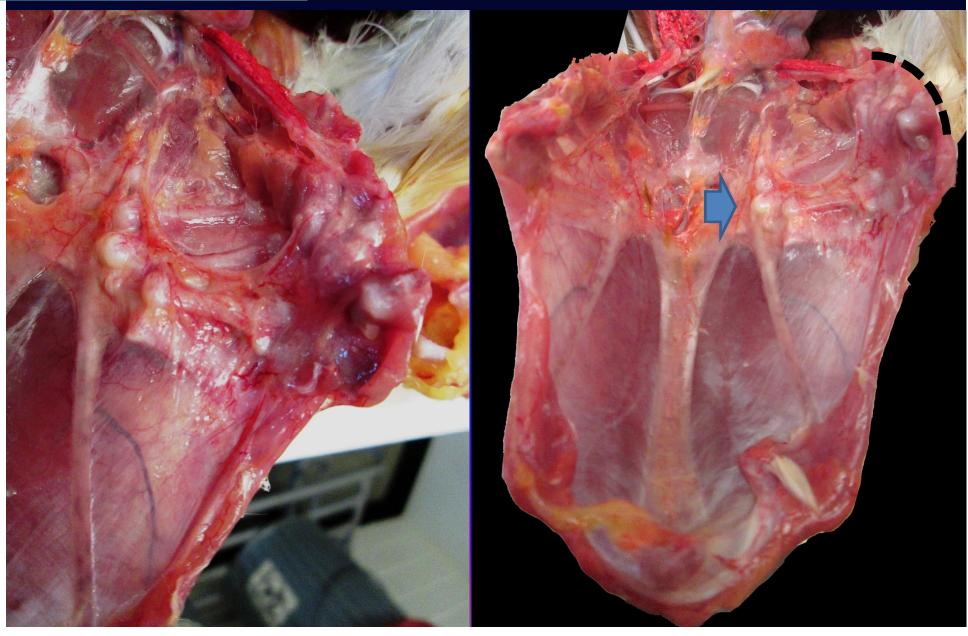






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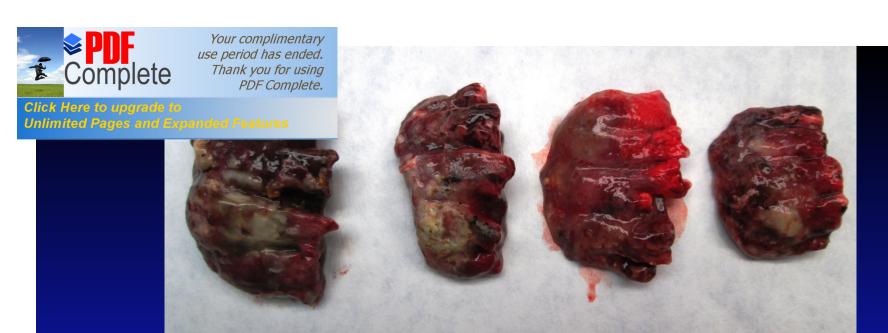
BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

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TERIAL SEPTICEMIA

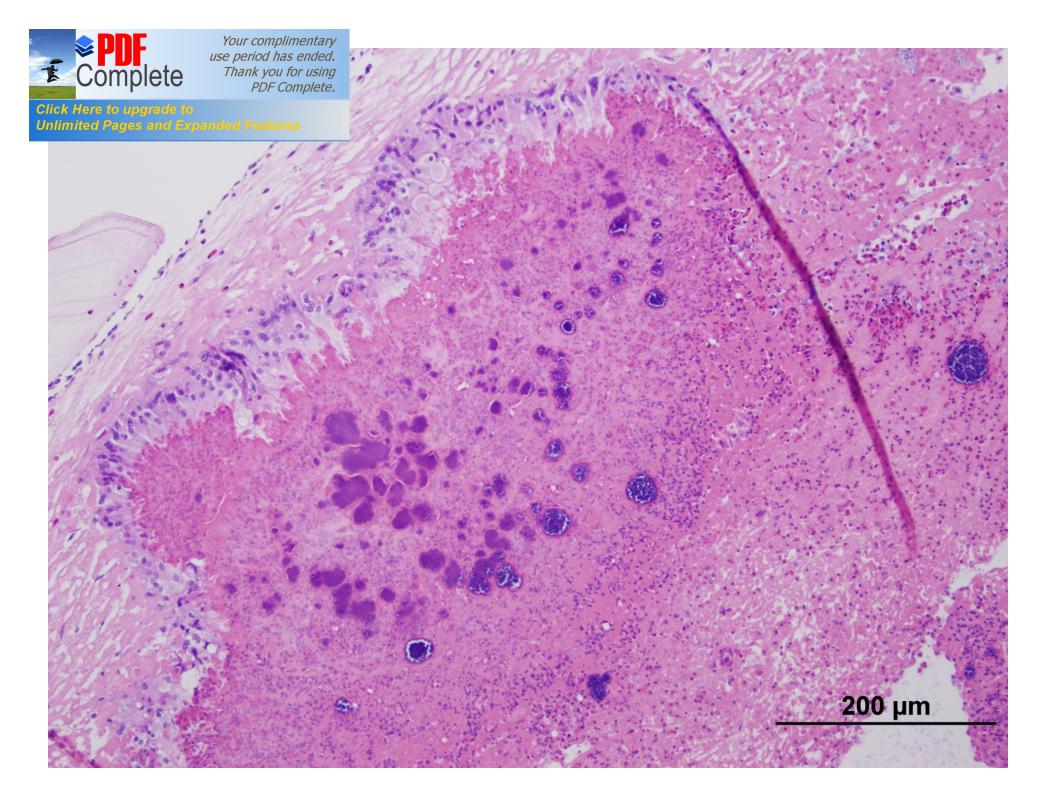
- "Bacteria get in to the bloodstream, replicate and reach many organs and tissues.
- "Organs affected show pattern of necrosis, inflammatory reaction, hemorrhages.
- Poliserositis _Fibro-caseous exudate on visceral serosa (perihepatitis, pericarditis, airsacculitis, etc.).













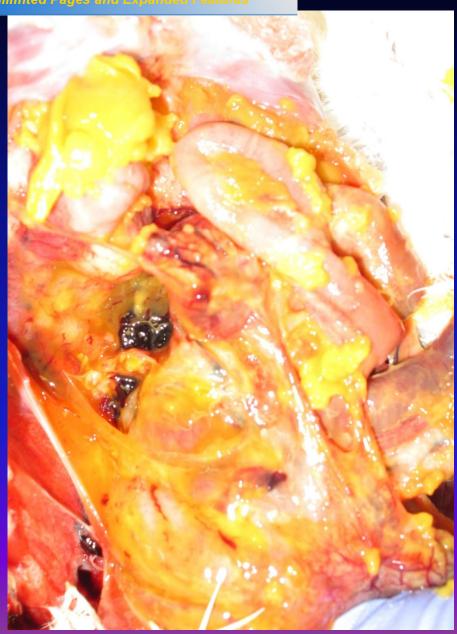
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PERITONITIS



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PERITONITIS



Inflammation and collection of yellowish cheesy exudate on the peritoneum.

Etiology:

- Bacterial (most common)
 - E. coli, P. multocida, Salmonella spp., etc.
- Viral
 - AI, ND, etc.
- Toxic
- Non infectious.



SALPINGITIS

- Inflammation of the oviduct.
- Collection of exudate mixed to yolk material which gets stratified inside the oviduct.
- **!** Etiology:
- *Bacterial.
 - -E.coli, P.multocida, etc.
- Non infectious causes.



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sis of Bacterial infection

- Bacterial coltures:
- Isolating the bacteria on selective media.
- Typing them by morphology and biochemical tests.
- e.g. E. coli, P. multocida, B. avium, Salmonella spp., etc.
- Biotechnology:
- PCR (specific detection of genetic material).
- e.g.: Salmonella enteritidis, Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae, etc.







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VIRAL DISEASES



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Unlimited Pages and Expanded Features AVIAN INFLUENZA



AVIAN INFLUENZA

- > Fortunately NOT COMMON!
- Widespread in the WILD BIRDS.
- > Especially WATERFOWL (carriers).
- > ALL Back yard flock (less than 1.000 birds) submissions to the CAHFS laboratory are TOTALLY...





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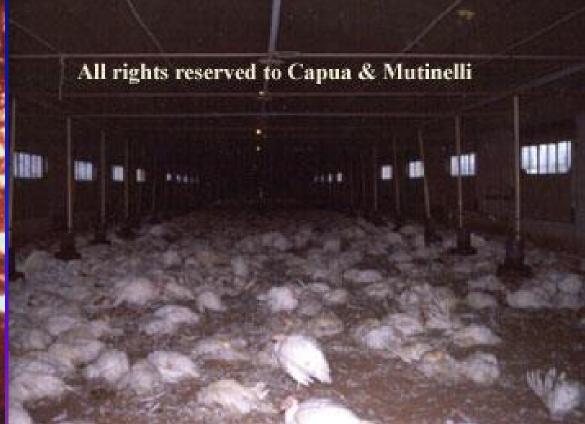
AVIAN INFLUENZA

What do we want to prevent?

Australia



Italy, 1999-2000



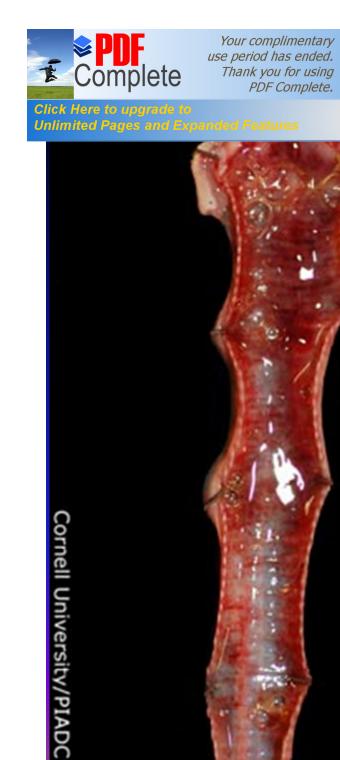


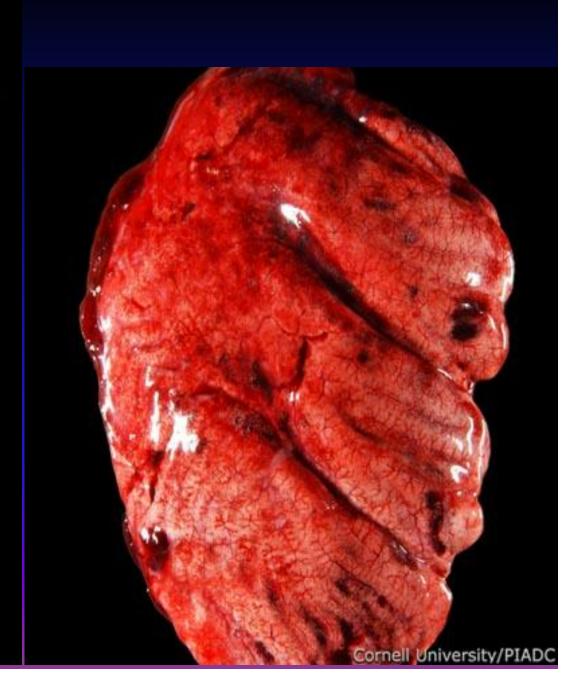
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IAN INFLUENZA





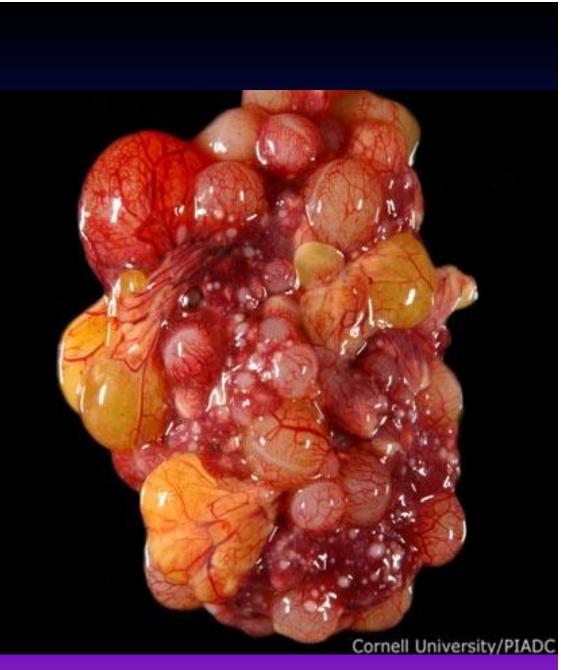






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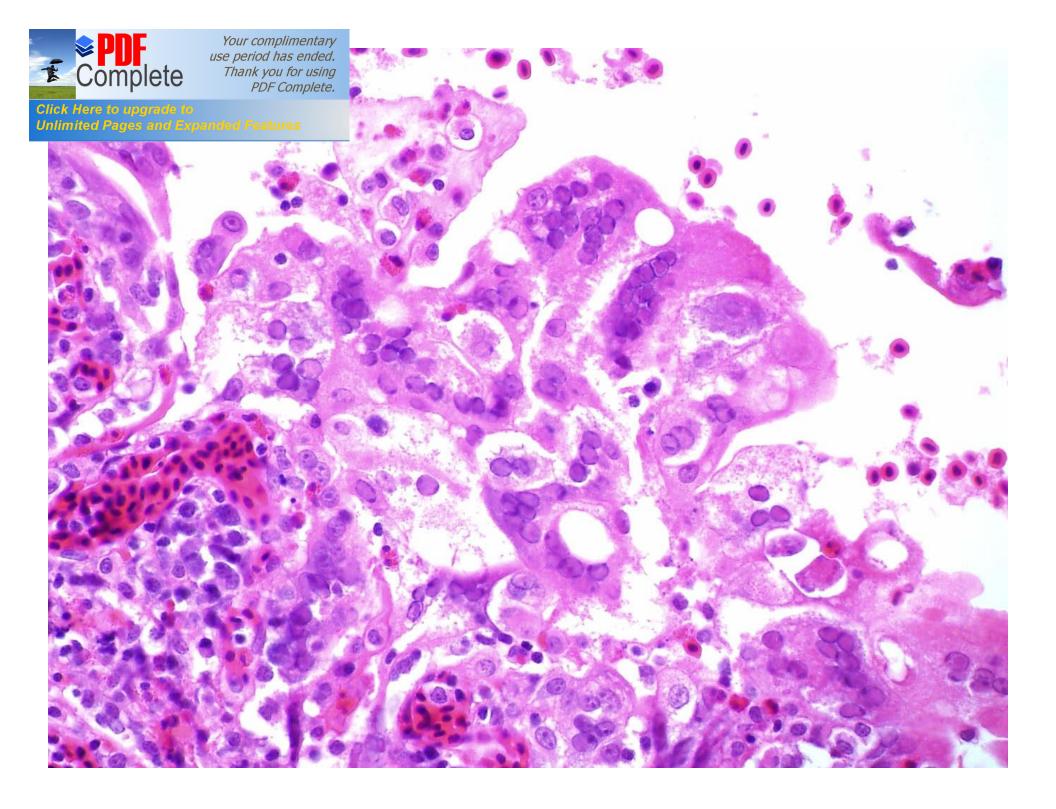


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us Laryngotracheitis (ILT)









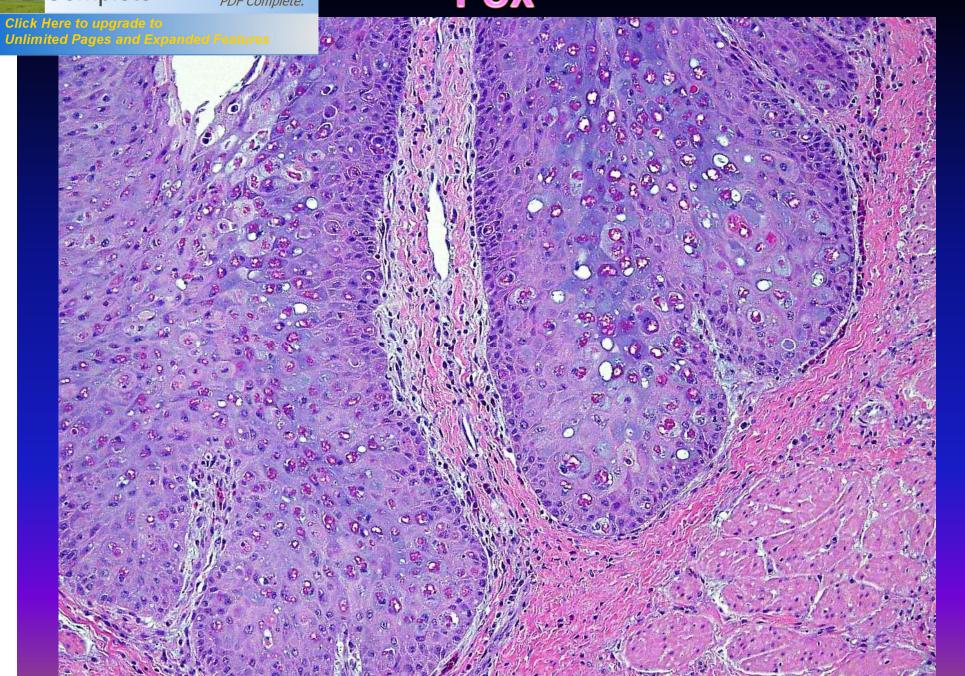
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Pox





Pox





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AVIAN PARASITES



PARASITES

INTERNAL

OPROTOZOA

- Coccidia
- Histomonas
- Cryptosporidium
- í

o **ROUNDWORMS**

- Ascarids
- Capillaria
- Singamosis
- Tetrameres

-í

O TAPEWORMS

EXTERNAL

- MITES
- LICE
- Fleas
- Ticks
- Bedbug

■ 1

PESTS

"RODENTS

"BEETLES

" FLIES

″í





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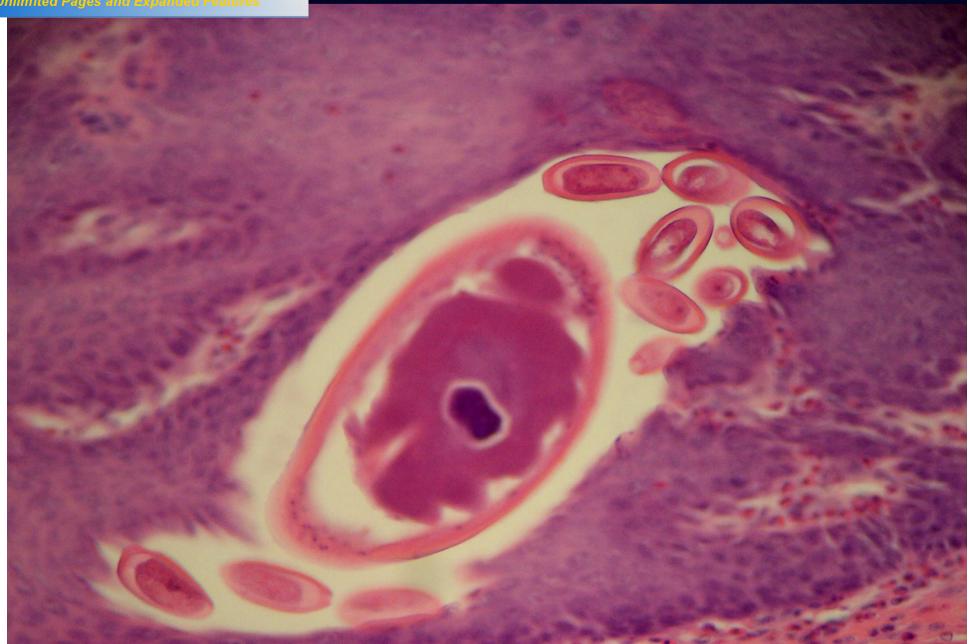
APILLARIASIS





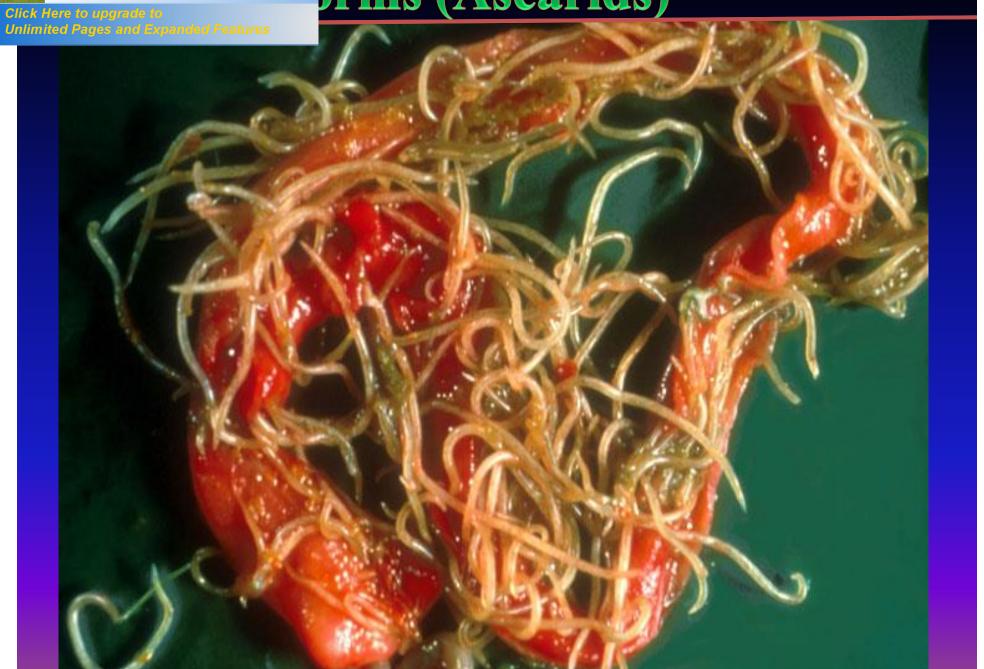
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CAPILLARIA





orms (Ascarids)





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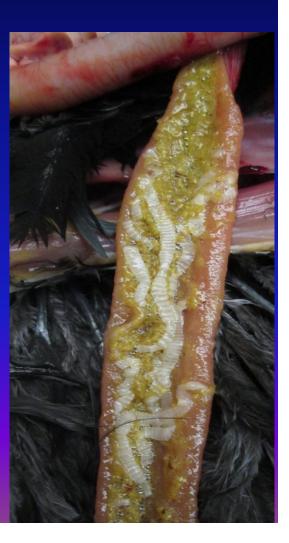


or Tapeworms

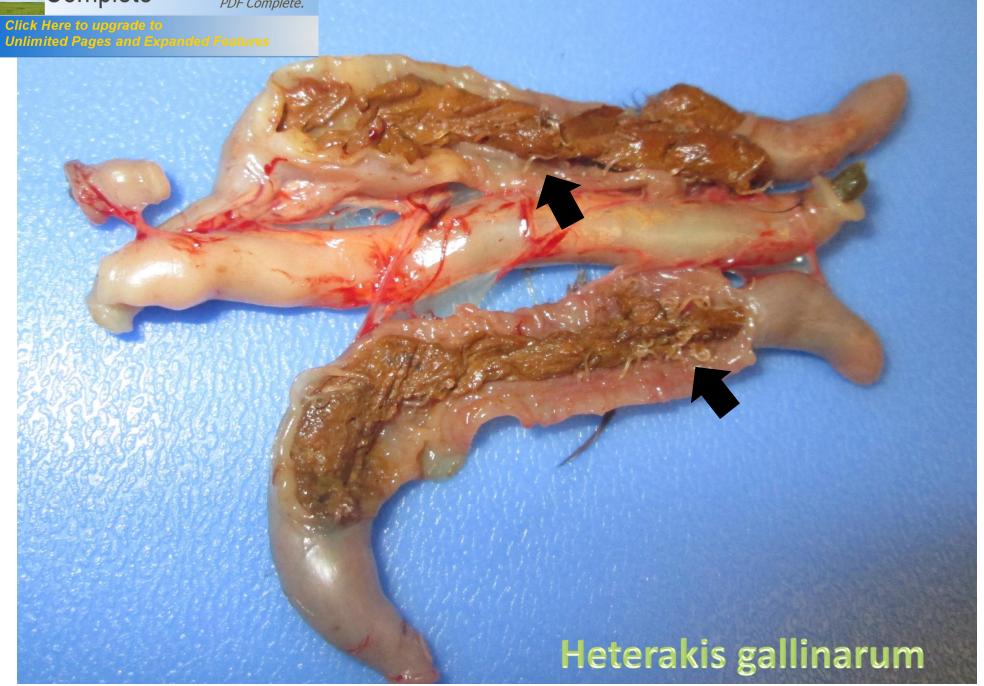
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- Raillietina cesticillus and Choanotaenia infundibulum.
- " Flattened, Ribbon-shaped, segmented body, full of eggs.
- " Non host specific
- " Indirect life cycle (4 weeks)
 - Earthworms, ants, houseflies, snails, beetles.











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Coccidiosis

- Protozoa.
- Direct Oro-fecal cycle.
- Conditions of LITTER are essential for maturation of the oocysts. (AVOID WET LITTER!!!)
- Mature Oocysts are Highly resistant in the environment.
- Pathogenicity vary between strains BUT co-infection with multiple strain is common.
- Often in association with Necrotic Enteritis (Cl. perfringens).





