**Vaccination of poultry**

Vaccination is a preparation of live attenuated or killed micro-organisms such as bacteria or viruses that is administered to produce or artificially increase immunity to a particular disease. The process involved is called as vaccination .

**Vaccination in rear may be given to:**1) Protect the pullet against those diseases which can prove fatal to the bird, for example, Mareks disease, Gumboro disease.
2) To protect the pullet against diseases which may cause problems with egg production or shell quality if the bird becomes infected in lay, for example, Infectious Bronchitis, Mycoplasma gallisepticum.
3) To give the pullets some protection against diseases which are of public health significance, for example, Salmonella

**Types of vaccine for poultry**

**• Live vaccines**. These are modified version or naturally occurring mild st*rains* of the disease organism. This type of vaccine will trigger the birds’ immune system to produce antibodies but without causing disease in the bird. Examples of this type of live vaccine include Infectious Bronchitis, Infectious Bronchitis variant vaccines, Newcastle disease vaccine, coccidiosis vaccine and Mareks disease vaccine.
**• Killed or inactivated vaccines**. These vaccines, as their name suggests, are killed infectious organisms which can trigger birds’ immune system to respond. Many of these require previous priming with a live vaccine to produce the best immune response in the bird.

**Methods of vaccination**

Depending upon the way of administration there are following methods of vaccination:

**A –Indivdual vaccination**

1) By injection( Intramuscular and subcutaneous)
2) Beak dipping

3) Wing web
4) By eye drop

5) Oral
6) In ovo administration into the egg prior to hatching.

**B-Mass vaccination**

 2) Via drinking water
3) By spray application