

Infectious coryza

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The disease is extremely common both in **broilers and layers**.
Chickens of **all ages** are susceptible, **but older birds** suffer more severely.

Cause

A bacterium called **Haemophilus paragallinarum**. It is a delicate bacterium and dies quickly outside the bird . Survival outside the body under farm conditions is not more than 48 hours

Spread

1. The infection can be spread by **drinking water** contaminated with discharges from the infected nose.
2. Infection can also be spread over a short distance **by the air**.
3. Lateral spread occurs readily **by direct** contact.

Symptoms

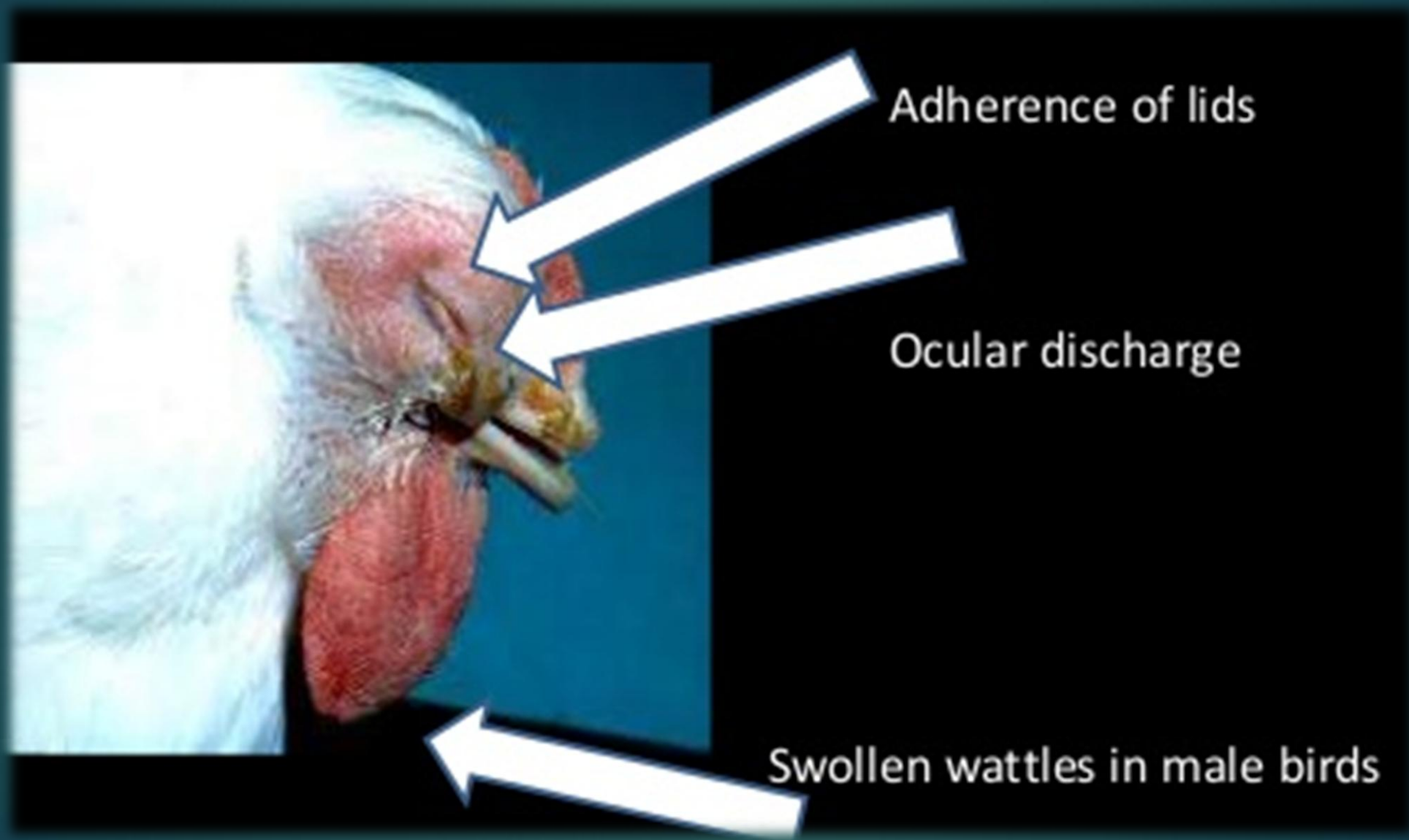
- 1- sneezing, **mucus-like discharge** from the openings of the nose and eyes, and **swelling on the face**.
- 2- In severe cases, **marked conjunctivitis** (inflammation of conjunctiva) with closed eyes, **swollen wattles**, and difficulty in breathing can be seen

Nasal discharge





Infectious coryza. Note typical swelling on the face of a chicken (facial edema).



Swollen wattles
(front view)



Postmortem Findings

1. Swelling of the face and wattle **due to accumulation of fluid** under the skin is marked.
2. There is inflammation of the nasal passages and the space present below the eye.

Diagnosis

1. Marked **swelling on the face** and **discharges from the eyes and nostrils** are quite diagnostic of the disease.
2. Postmortem findings are helpful in making the diagnosis.

Treatment

- * The combination of **sulpha drug**, **trimethoprim**, **tetracycline**, and **enrofloxacin** may be used.
- * Erythromycin and oxytetracycline are also commonly used antibiotics.

Fowl cholera

Fowl cholera

- * characterized by **acute septicemic form** with a high morbidity and death rates and by **chronic local forms**.
- Losses from fowl cholera usually occur in **laying flocks**.
- Reduced egg production and persistent localized infection usually occur.

Cause

- A bacterium called *Pasteurella multocida* . Strains of P. multocida vary in their (virulence).

Spread

- 1, Spread mainly by excretions from mouth, nose, Thus. spread is through contaminated feed and water (indirect).
- 2, Birds are infected through mouth, nose and eye, and through wounds.
(**spread through water and feed is more common**).

Symptoms

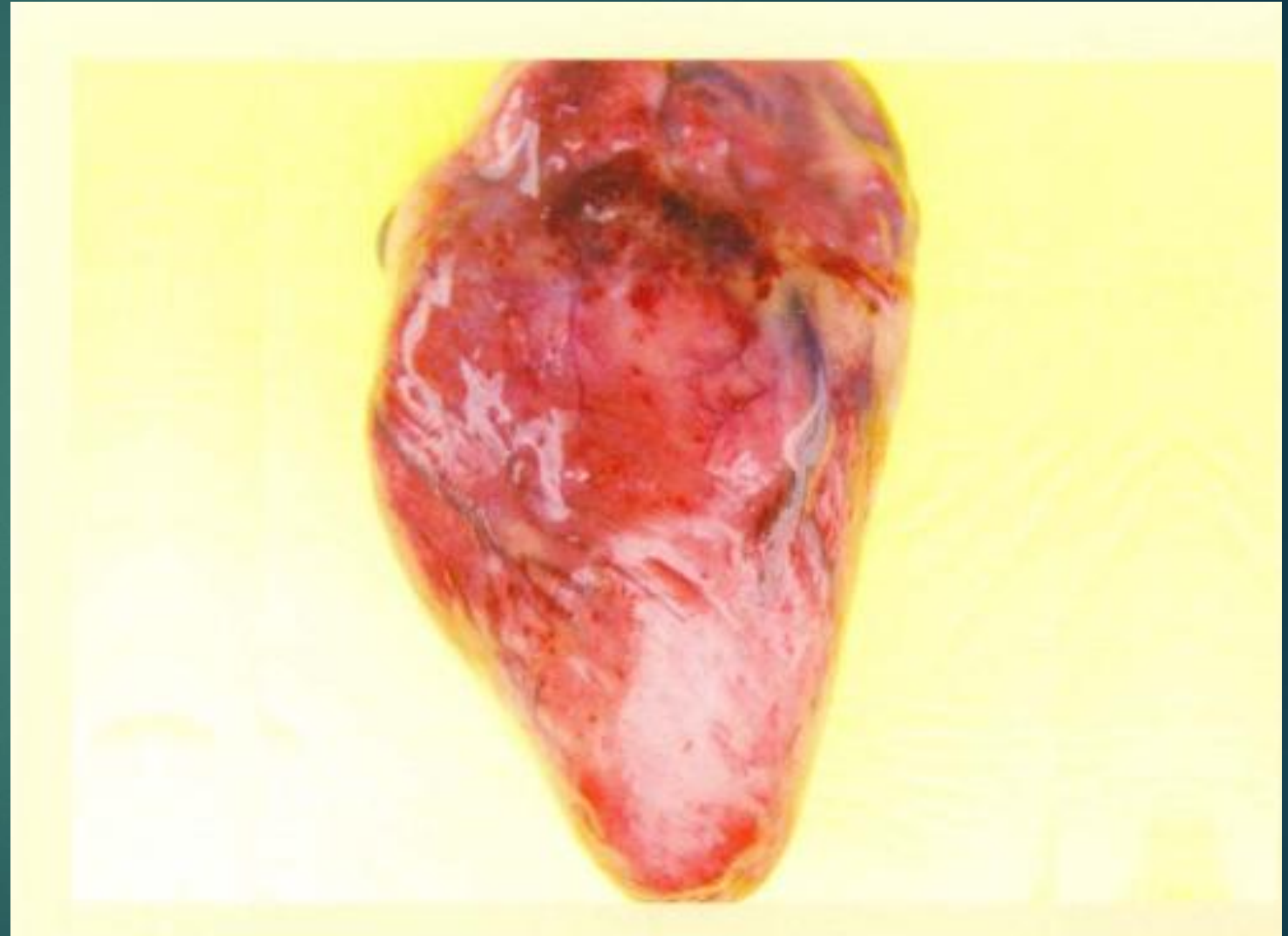
1. **The disease occurs in several forms.** In the **severest form**, sudden death of bird with good bodily condition
2. In the **less severe form**, bluish discoloration of comb and wattles, and foul-smelling greenish colored diarrhea may be seen.
3. The **chronic form** usually due to **localized infection**. later lameness, twisting of the neck to one side, and **swelling of the wattles** .
One or both the wattles may be swollen containing **cheesy, hard deposit**.

swollen wattle resulting
from localized
infection. This is
characteristic of chronic
cases of fowl cholera.



Postmortem Findings

The multiple subepicardial **petechial haemorrhages** affecting the heart are a characteristic finding.



Postmortem Findings

tiny necrotic areas
(minute white spots) on
the surface of liver



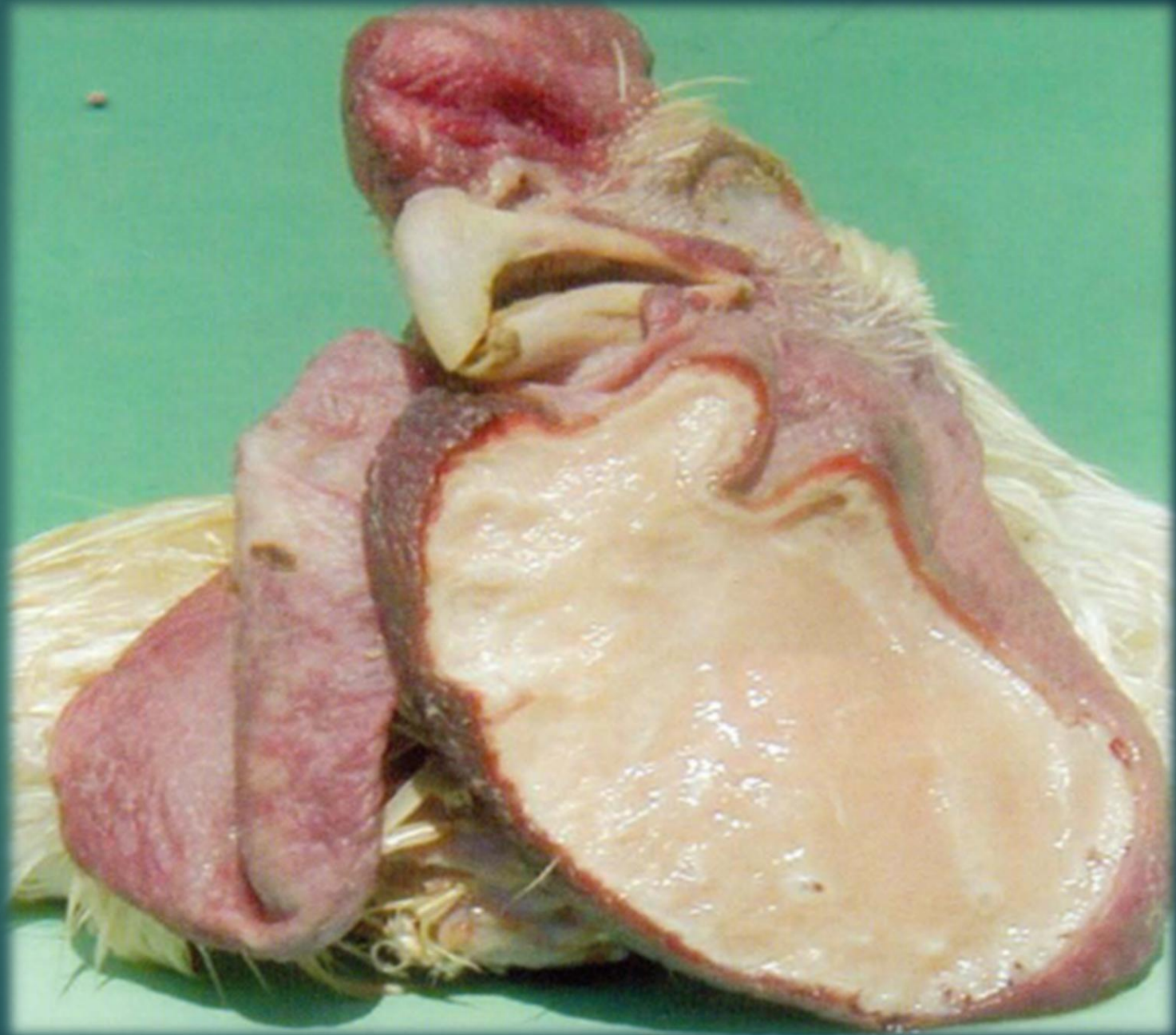
Postmortem Findings

wattles strongly distended
with **fibrinous caseous**
material.



Postmortem Findings

wattles strongly distended
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Diagnosis

The history of the disease, symptoms and postmortem findings are helpful, but all forms of the disease can be confused with other infections. Demonstration of *Pasteurella multocida* confirms the diagnosis.

Treatment

1. The severest form of fowl cholera is so rapid that treatment is rarely of value.
2. In the less severe form, a number of drugs have proved effective. They include sulphonamides and antibiotics.

In antibiotics, penicillin, streptomycin, oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline, and erythromycin have been used successfully