



INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE Gumboro – the Silent Killer

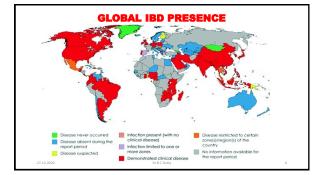
The disease is a major problem in concentrated poultry production areas throughout the world

It is often not recognized due to a sub-clinical form

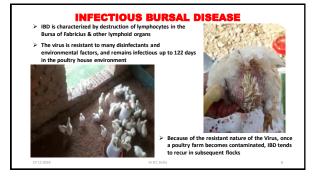
Affected chickens have increased vaccine failure, strong post-vaccinal reactions, & increased incidence of secondary infections





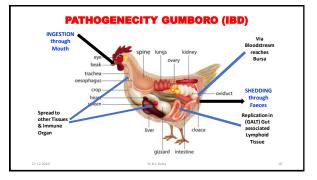






INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE

- If the Virus damages the Bursa in young chicken; the Bursa will not be producing sufficient numbers of Lymphocytes necessary for Immunity
- Thus, the birds will experience reduced immune system capabilities (Immuno-Suppression) The earlier the damage to the Bursa
- occurs, the fewer lymphocytes with antibody-producing capability will be produced
- Therefore, any IBD control program should attempt to protect the Bursa as long as . possible In practical, if the Bursa can be protected until at least 3 weeks of age, an adequate
- . number of lymphocytes should be produced, and the immunosuppressive effects of an IBD outbreak should be minimal



CLINICAL GUMBORO (IBD)

- The clinical form usually occurs between 3 to 6 weeks of age . The clinical disease has a sudden onset;
- mortality rate in the flock increases rapidly





ruffled feathers, vent pecking, depression, white stool with mucous with vent pasting

white faeces Affected chickens experience a transient immuno-suppression.

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Flock increases rapidly flock increases rapidly Clinical signs include dehydration, trembling, ruffled feathers, vent pecking, depression, white stool with mucous with vent pasting white faeces Affected chickens experience a transient immuno-suppression







POST MORTEM LESIONS OF CLINICAL IBD

Necrosis & damage in the secondary lymphoid organs like spleen & caecal tonsils
 Heamorrhage in the thigh and breast muscles, because IBD virus interferes with the normal blood clotting mechanism
 The kidneys are swollen in dead birds





SUB-CLINICAL GUMBORO (IBD)

 The sub-clinical form of the disease occurs before 3 weeks of age where Chickens show no clinical signs, but experience severe & permanent Immuno-suppression
 Majority of field infections are sub-clinical, and this form is more economically important

PM Examination shows the damage & regressed Bursa due to Immuno-suppression





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PM Finding: damage/regressed Bursa and enlarged Thymus due to Immuno-suppression



SUB-CLINICAL GUMBORO (IBD)

Integrator commonly have farms identified as problem farm. Broilers from these farms have poor Body Weight, High FCR, high Mortality due to some infection, Excessive Vaccine reactions

>In most cases, investigations have shown that these farms are heavily contaminated with the IBD virus > The poor performance is due to immunosuppression caused by sub-clinical IBD



Dr B C Du

DIAGNOSIS OF GUMBORO (IBD)

- >Diagnosis of IBD involves the Farm history, Flock record, Clinical Signs & Post Mortem Lesions
- >Obviously, Chicken greater than 3 weeks of age only shows clinical signs
- Diagnosis of IBD by post-mortem lesions is more practical
- > During later stage of disease it is difficult to diagnose IBD by examining only shrunken, atrophied Bursa, as other diseases (MD, Mycotoxicosis) produce similar changes
- Confirmatory Diagnosis should be done by Laboratory test like ELISA



TREATMENT OF GUMBORO (IBD)

- There is no Proven treatment like any other Viral Infection
- Anti-Viral like VIRKON-S @ 2gm per litter drinking water helps reducing mortality
- Electrolytes helps to regain vitality by minimizing dehydration
- Vit E & Se or Immunostimulant like β-Glucan helps immunity development
- Anti-Viral spray inside the shed helps controlling horizontal spread of the disease

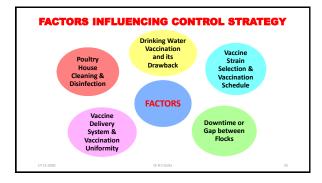
PREVENTION & CONTROL OF GUMBORO (IBD)

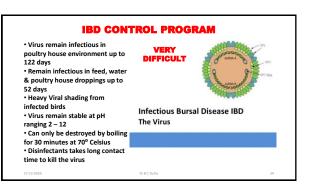
Any successful IBD Control Program must involve • Effective Breeder Vaccination program

- Effective Bio-security program
- Effective Broiler Vaccination program

Any IBD virus control program should attempt to protect the Bursa as long as possible

In practical, if the Bursa can be protected until at least 3 weeks of age, adequate lymphocytes should be produced, and the immunosuppressive effects of an IBD outbreak should be minimal





IBD CONTROL PROGRAM

- 1. ALL IN ALL OUT Farming System
- 2. Vaccination of breeder is most Important. Antibodies produced by the hen are passed through the egg to the chick. These MAb, if present in adequate levels, protect the chicks against early subclinical IBD

Breeder Vaccination Program shall not only to protect the Parent Stock but also to contribute sufficient Mab to progeny





IBD CONTROL PROGRAM 4. Downtime and Cleaning & Disinfection to Minimize any remaining Infections between flocks







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IBD CONTROL PROGRAM

8. Scientific Vaccination Program

Things to consider to Schedule Vaccination program

a) History of IBD incidence of the area

b) Bird Type - Layer, Breeder or Broiler

c) MAb of Chicks

d) Virus Strain available in the area

IBD CONTROL PROGRAM							
Criteria for Ideal Vaccine in current scenario							
Early Protection in presence of MAb							
Stimulate Active Immunity in presence of MAb							
Safe for Chicks with low levels of MAb							
Broadly Antigenic Stimulation of Antibodies							
Convenient & Easy Administration							
Uniform Delivery to every Chick							
Single Administration to provide Full Protection with long Lasting Immunity							
Cost Effective							

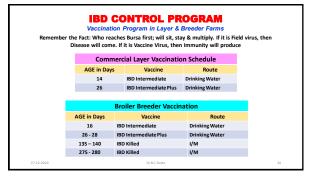
Dr B C Dutta

27-12-2020

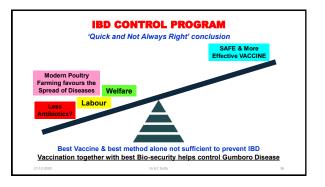
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	Vac	cination Progra	am in our Broiler Farm	S	
 IMM Doub advis 	UNE COMPLEX or VECT le IBD Farm Vaccination ed by the Poultry Vete	OR VACCINE at Hat n: 7 Day Intermedia rinarian (with low N	is referred by Poultry Veteri chery or In-Ovo; Vaccinatior ate and 14 Day Intermediate MAb from out-source Hatchi	before chick housin Or Plus Vaccination ng eggs or Chicks)	as
Remember the Fact: Who reaches Bursa first; will sit, stay & multiply. If it is Field virus, ther Disease will come. If it is Vaccine Virus, then Immunity will produce					
	BROILER IBD Vaccination Program guidelines				
	Level of Challenge	Biosecurity Level	Program Recommended	Remarks	
	Low	High	Single Intermediate		
	Low	Low	2 Intermediate	6 - 7 days gap	
	Moderate	High	IC or 2 Intermediates	6 - 7 days gap	
	Moderate	Low	IC or Intermediate + Intermediate Plus	6 – 7 days gap	
	High	High	IC or Intermediate Plus		
	High	Low	IC + Intermediate OR IC + Intermediate Plus	11 - 12 days gap	
7.12.2020		0	B.C. Dutta		









THANK YOU

Dr B C Dutta