

**CONTROL
POULTRY
LOSSES**



**A SUGGESTED
VACCINATION PROGRAM
FOR CHICKENS**

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CONTROL POULTRY LOSSES---A SUGGESTED VACCINATION PROGRAM FOR CHICKENS

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THE RECOMMENDATIONS listed here are an outline of one vaccination program that will produce good results. Individual farm situations will call for varied procedures to meet individual needs. In applying the vaccination program follow carefully the methods recommended by the vaccine manufacturer.

CHICKS FOR MARKET EGG OR HATCHING EGG FLOCK REPLACEMENT

1. Vaccinate for Newcastle at 4 days and 4 weeks of age with intranasal Newcastle vaccine using the drinking water method.

2. At 6 weeks of age, vaccinate for infectious bronchitis using the drinking water method.

3. When the birds are 8 weeks of age vaccinate them for fowl pox by the wing-stab method. Be sure that the eyes of the needles are full of vaccine at the time they puncture the skin of the web. At 10 days after vaccination check at least one-fourth of the birds for a take. If the take is not close to 100 percent, then it is advisable to revaccinate the entire flock.

4. Revaccinate the pullets against Newcastle disease at the time the birds are moved into the laying house if intranasal type of vaccine is used.

If the pullets are to be vaccinated by the wing-web method this should be done 4 weeks before the birds begin production.

CHICKS FOR BROILER PRODUCTION

1. Vaccinate against Newcastle at 4 days and 4 weeks of age using intranasal vaccine in the drinking water.

2. At 2 weeks of age vaccinate against infectious bronchitis using the drinking water method of treatment.

3. Vaccination of broilers against fowl pox is not recommended except in areas where experience shows that it needs to be done, and then at the time experience in the area indicates it will give the most satisfactory results.

REMEMBER THESE POINTS

1. In using any vaccine follow the recommendations of the manufacturer.

2. No vaccination of any kind should be done while a flock shows any sign of coccidiosis or any other acute infection. Wait until the birds have recovered from their illness before vaccinating.

3. Newcastle (wing-web), infectious bronchitis and fowl pox spread to other birds on the farm, if they have not been previously vaccinated.

4. Newcastle, infectious bronchitis, and fowl pox are usually much more of a problem on a farm where birds of more than one age are maintained.

5. Infectious bronchitis immunity is complete and permanent.

6. No truly modified infectious bronchitis virus vaccine is recommended at this time.

7. If an infectious bronchitis outbreak occurs naturally in a flock the result is the same as exposure to the vaccine, and further vaccination is not needed. It is desirable to have broilers immunized for infectious bronchitis by the seventh week to avoid losses at market time. It is desirable to have egg production pullets immunized for infectious bronchitis by the time they are 4 months of age to avoid losses in egg production.

8. Chickens even after having been vaccinated one or more times against Newcastle may contract a respiratory form of the disease which usually persists only 4 to 5 days and may not seriously affect egg production. It is sometimes believed that such outbreaks occur as a result of infectious bronchitis but this is erroneous.

9. Newcastle vaccine given in the drinking water as a dust or spray, intranasally or intraocularly, should be of the B₁ type. The wing-web type of vaccine is much more virulent, may spread from vaccinated to unvaccinated susceptible birds and should be given only by the wing-web method.