

Onderwerp: Pokkenvirus, gevogelte.

Problem: skin lesions birds.

Summary: DNA-poxvirus. Virus persisting in the environment, from old crust, may later infect susceptible birds by entering the skin through minor abrasions. Certain mosquitoes, and possibly other blood-sucking arthropods, can transmit virus from infected to susceptible birds in a more rapid manner.

Symptoms: Skin lesions on unfeathered skin of the head, neck, legs and feet and/or by diphtheric lesions in beak and deeper in the throat. Decreased egg production can be seen. Primarily in chickens, turkeys, pigeons and canaries, at all ages. Ducks and geese are only rarely affected. Mortality is low to moderate

Therapy/Advice:

Drug therapy is of no value in treatment of avian pox. In the event of an outbreak affected birds should be culled and the remainder of the flock vaccinated. There are two principal methods of intracutaneous vaccination:

-the stick method: several sharp needles mounted together on a base are dipped into the vaccine fluid and then thrust into the under surface of the web of the wing.

-the feather follicle method: a stiff-bristled brush is dipped into the vaccine fluid and then applied to a small region of the thigh as to introduce the virus into the feather follicles.

Trefwoorden: Fowlpox, skin lesions, worldwide.