

# DISEASE MANAGEMENT & VACCINATION SCHEDULE

## VACCINATION SCHEDULE

DISEASE	CAUSATIVE AGENT	SYMPTOMS	AGE	VACCINE	DOSE	ROUTE	REMARKS
<input type="checkbox"/> MAREK'S DISEASE	VIRUS: MAREK DISEASE VIRUS (MDV)	Clinical signs associated with peripheral nerve dysfunction are frequently the most easily noticed. One leg stretched forward and one leg backward is a typical presentation of leg paresis in a chicken with Marek disease.	1 DAY	HVTMD VACCINE	0.2 ml/bird	I/M injection	Given at hatcher, level, it can be given up to the age of 3 days.
<input type="checkbox"/> RANIKHET DISEASE	VIRUS-AVIAN PARAMYXOVIRUS SEROTYPE 1 (PMV-1)	Symptoms depend on the strain of virus infected. Some of the symptoms are gasping, coughing, sneezing, and rales. Nervous signs of tremors, paralyzed wings and legs, twisted necks, circling, clonic spasms, and complete paralysis.	4-7 DAYS	RDF1 or LASOTA VACCINE	1-2 drops	Nasal or Ocular route	Booster dose to be given at 5-6 weeks of age.
			5-6 WEEKS	RDFI VACCINE	1-2 drops	Eye	In case of broilers it is to be used at 21- 23 days of age.
			8-10 WEEKS	RDR2B or MUKTESWAR STRAIN VACCINE	0.5 ml/bird	Subcutaneouswing (inject)	In endemic area booster dose may be given.
			16-18 WEEKS	RDR2B VACCINE (BOOSTER DOSE)	0.5 ml/bird	Subcutaneouswing (inject)	—
<input type="checkbox"/> GUMBORO DISEASE	VIRUS: INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE (IBD) VIRUS	Affects the young poultry (3-6 weeks of age). Depression, watery diarrhea, ruffled feathers, and dehydration are noticed	11-13 DAYS	IBD/GUMBORO VACCINE	200 doses in 2L of water or	Drinking water	Booster may be given at 6-7 weeks of age.
			8-10 WEEKS	IBD/GUMBORO VACCINE	1000 doses in 8L of water	Drinking water	—
<input type="checkbox"/> INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS	VIRUS: INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VIRUS (IBV)	Upper respiratory tract infection with cough, sneeze and rales. Drop in egg production (upto 70 %), and eggs are often misshapen, with thin, soft, wrinkled, rough, and/or pale shells, watery albumen.	15-16 WEEKS	IB VACCINE	0.5 ml/bird	Subcutaneouswing (inject)	—
<input type="checkbox"/> FOWL POX	VIRUS: AVIPOXVIRUS	Proliferative lesions in the skin that progress to thick scabs (cutaneous form).	7-8 WEEKS	FOWL POX VACCINE	0.01 ml/bird	Injection at wing web or 1 drop by picking of feathers	Single vaccination is sufficient in the bird's life.
<input type="checkbox"/> COLIBACILLOS	BACTERIA: ESCHERICHIA COLI	Reduced appetite, respiratory distress, poor growth.					
<input type="checkbox"/> COCCIDIOSIS	PROTOZOAN PARASITE (SEVERAL SPECIES OF THE GENUS EIMERIA)	Sometimes birds remain asymptomatic. Mild loss of appetite, weight loss or decreased weight gain, diarrhoea (which can be bloody), dehydration and death.					
<input type="checkbox"/> AVIAN INFLUENZA	AI VIRUS OCCURS NATURALLY AMONG WILD AQUATIC BIRDS WORLDWIDE	Infection of poultry with Low Pathogenic AI viruses may cause no disease or mild illness and may only cause mild signs (such as ruffled feathers and a drop in egg production) and may not be detected.					

### KEY

SAFETY MEASURES INCLUDE BIOSECURITY AND VACCINATION

VACCINES TO BE GIVEN TO LAYERS

SAFETY MEASURES INCLUDE ONLY BIOSECURITY

VACCINES TO BE GIVEN TO BROILERS