



## POULTRY ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE HEALTHCARE MATTERS

HEALTHCARE

QUALITY

QUANTITY

PRESENTATION

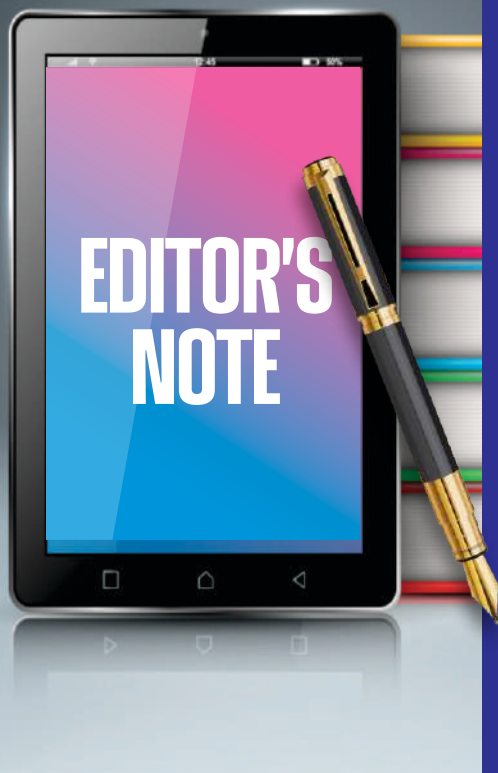
DISTRIBUTION

- \* RIGHT  
DIAGNOSTICS  
& PRESCRIPTION
- \* ADMINISTRATION
- \* COMPATIBILITY

- \* PRECISE  
DOSAGE
- \* DURATION  
OF USE
- \* AVAILABILITY

- \* ORAL  
INJECTIBLES
- \* TOPICALS
- \* FEEDGRADE
- \* AEROSOL

- \* EVEN ACCESS  
TO EQUAL  
DOSAGE



Poultry Health is a cardinal aspect of Poultry farm management for any planned operation to be successful. The concept of that planning is usually implemented in the context of what is popularly known as the **"Disease Triangle."**

The loss of production and flock from disease outbreaks is often very high and colossal and it is what many poultry farmers do not want to experience and to avoid its devastating impacts, poultry farmers are encouraged to tow the line of prevention. This includes good biosecurity, vaccinations and prophylactics. The experiences out there in the field require that poultry farmers

need to embrace guided services offered by poultry health professionals and diagnostics laboratories to enable a safe decision to finding solutions to frequently occurring challenges they struggle with. It is high time blind approaches towards obtaining poultry health solutions is halted.

As usual, Chi Farms Technical Bulletin is opening up practicable insights through this Edition to assist Poultry farmers across the Nation to integrate responsible health programs in their production cycles year on year.

Happy reading.

## DISEASES. A CONSTANT CHALLENGE

In intensive farming conditions, the disease pressure is high from a number of pathogens like bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites etc. The critical key to successful disease control is to break the cycle of infection and transmission.

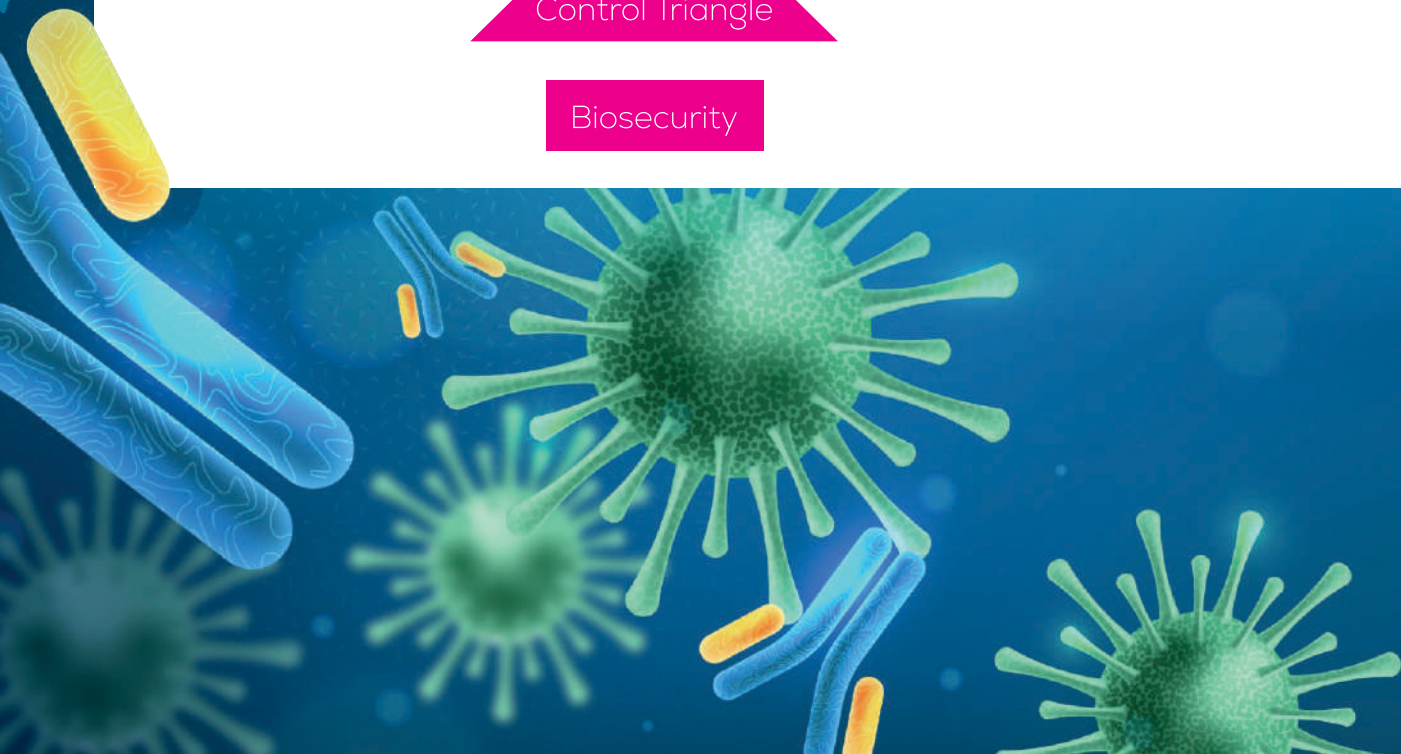
## DISEASE CONTROL TOOLS

Health Program

Disease  
Control Triangle

Management

Biosecurity



## HEALTH PROGRAM

- Vaccination.** Prevent and/or reduce problems after exposure of the flock to field disease. Very specific to the virus/bacteria.
- Medication.** To prevent (i.e coccidiostats) or to reduce the losses from a disease. Efficacy/resistance problems.

## MANAGEMENT

To provide an environment that will support productivity: Air quality, nutrition, heating, flock density, feeding and drinking spaces etc.

## BIOSECURITY

Each side of the triangle is important but it is also inter-dependent with the other two sides. A sound cooperation of the three of them will minimize the risk of failure in the disease control.

## HOW SHOULD POULTRY FARMERS APPLY THE RIGHT APPROACH TO APPROPRIATE HEALTH PROGRAM?

### 1. Follow the right principles and practices of Health Management

- Prevention of disease: Prompt identification of emerging poultry diseases.
- Early recognition of disease: Reduce disease transmission as early as possible.
- Early treatment of disease: Ensure good and effective health management.

### 2. Recognizing Healthy and Sick birds

- A very important skill for all poultry stock persons to have is the ability to differentiate between healthy and sick birds.
- It is necessary to be able to tell as early as possible when some of the birds in the pen are sick.
- The sooner a disease is noticed in the flock, the sooner appropriate action can be taken. This may include initiation of a medication program, sending specimens to the laboratory for examination and diagnosis, and/or to call in expert advice.
- Early action not only gives the manager a chance to cure the condition, but it may help prevent it from spreading to other stock.

### RECOGNIZING HEALTHY BIRDS



#### A healthy bird will:

- Be active and alert.
- Be normal size/weight for the strain, age and sex.
- Have no injuries.
- Have no deformities.
- Have no discharges from the nostrils or eyes
- Have no stained feathers around the vent.
- Have no swellings.
- Generally have good plumage related to them whether in a moult or inlay.

## A SICK BIRD WILL SHOW SOME OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNS



- Isolation. Sick animals usually seek a quite place out of the way of others.
- Hunched stance. Sick birds often have a hunched stance with ruffled feathers and eyes partially closed.
- Diarrhea. Usually evidenced by stained feathers in the vent regions.
- Paralysis. Of the leg(s), wing(s) or neck.
- Sneezing and/or coughing; there may be nasal discharge.
- Blood in the faeces.
- Swellings. Of the joints.
- Injuries
- Loss of weight. This may be pronounced if the condition is a chronic one e.g. Marek's disease.
- Unexpected changes to the food and water consumption - often the first signs of illness.
- Slower growth or a drop in egg production.

## PREVENTION OF DISEASE

This aspect of poultry management must receive constant, close attention. Failure to maintain a high standard will usually result in an unhealthy flock. The basis of disease prevention includes:

- The isolation of the flock from disease causing organisms - **Quarantine**.
- The destruction of as many harmful organisms as possible - **hygiene**.
- The use of an appropriate **vaccination** program - trigger the birds' immune system.
- The use of appropriate **preventive medication programs** - for diseases for which there are no vaccines.
- The use of a suitable monitoring program - to **monitor** for the presence of disease organisms and the success or failure of the hygiene program or the vaccination program.

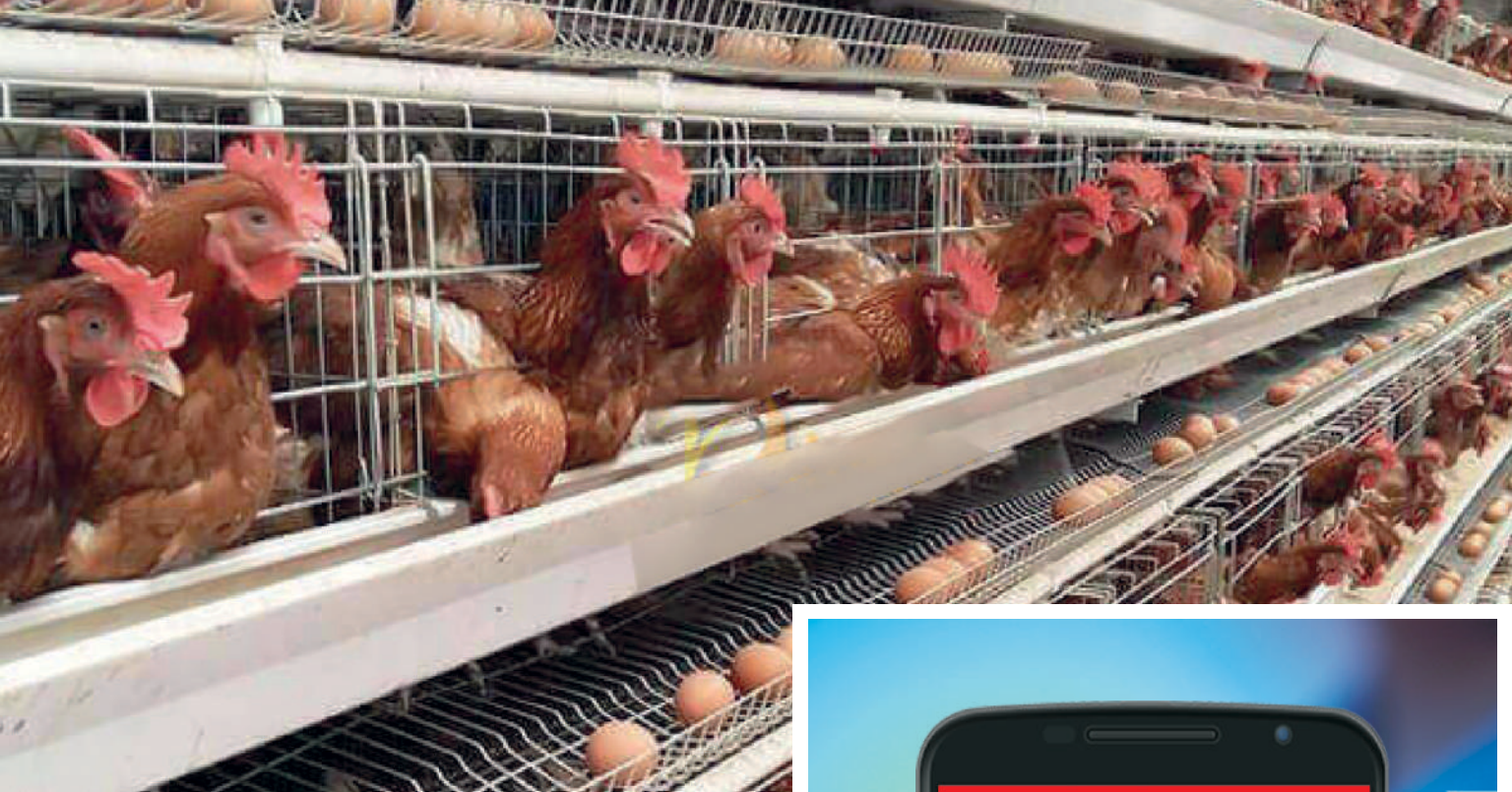


### The keys to effective vaccination are:

- The potency of the vaccine used and/or its suitability for the disease strain to be controlled.
- The handling and storage procedures for the vaccine during travel and on the farm.
- The use of the recommended application techniques.
- Adherence to the recommended program.

## PHOTOSPEAK





## PREVENTATIVE MEDICATION

Vaccines are not available to combat all disease threats. It may be necessary to use a preventive medication to combat infection by some organisms. Veterinary advice are always necessary to determine an appropriate preventive medication program.



### ... CONTACT US ...

#### Head Office:

CORMART House, Beside LASTMA Office  
Ilupeju Industrial Estate, Apapa-Oshodi  
Expressway Ilupeju, Lagos. P. O. Box 2978,  
Ikeja, Lagos. Tel: 09075999056  
Website: [www.ajanlafarm.com](http://www.ajanlafarm.com)  
Email: [chifarms@clicktgi.net](mailto:chifarms@clicktgi.net)

#### Farm Address:

Km 20, Ibadan-Lagos Expressway,  
G.P.O Box 2026, Ibadan.  
Tel: 0703 100 2009, 0814 555 4471

#### City Office, Ibadan:

16, Alaafin Avenue, Opposite Oluyole Private  
International School, Oluyole, Ibadan.  
Tel: 0806 682 4931, 0803 392 2337  
Laboratory Services: 07067203333

#### Kaduna Regional Office:

Shop C1, Cidan Ado Kachia, Constitution Road,  
Adjacent 5D/Nissan Motors, Kaduna.  
Tel: +234 806 645 6909, +234 806 169 9643,  
+234 706 128 1775

#### Asaba Regional Office:

Suite A3, Divine Plaza, Opposite  
Revenue House, Summit Road, Asaba.  
Tel: 0703 008 6513, 0803 612 9632

#### Bookings/General Enquiries:

PS: +234 706 936 7935, +234 63531166

#### Commercial DOC:

0813 259 2782, 0802 207 8446  
0812 713 8650

Aqua: 0708 569 8016

Email: [doc.sales@clicktgi.net](mailto:doc.sales@clicktgi.net)

### FEED US BACK

☎ [chifarms@clicktgi.net](mailto:chifarms@clicktgi.net)

☎ 0803 329 1598, 0907 000 2864

☎ 0806 806 5505, 0703 643 9928

## OUR PARTNERS

