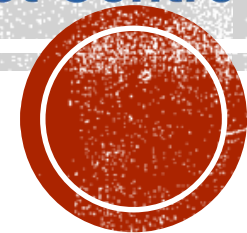


VACCINATION FOR PIGEON PARAMYXOVIRUS PROTECTION



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VACCINATION IS THE ONLY PROTECTION

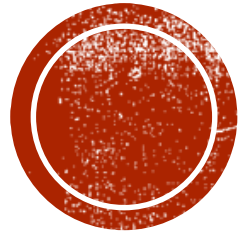
- When the disease entered into Australia, it was found that the killed vaccine against Newcastle disease in chickens was effective in producing antibodies
- The recommendation to vaccinate ALL birds was made by the government
- Without vaccination, you risk losing 80-90% of the birds
- There is no treatment against this disease
- Supportive care will help:
 - Electrolytes in the water
 - Resting birds from flight or racing



VACCINATION PROGRAMS

- There are three vaccination programs
- Vaccination in:
 - Outbreak situations on the loft or state level
 - Annual prevention program
 - New bird arrivals to the loft





VACCINATION IN OUTBREAK

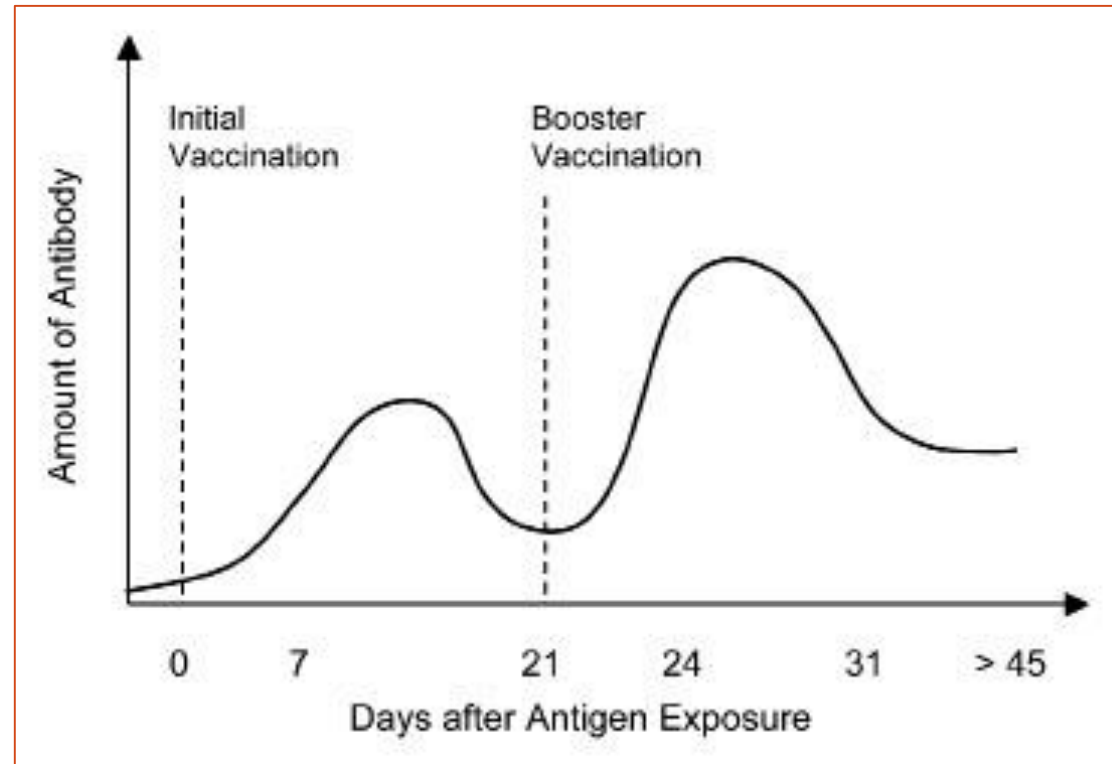


VACCINATION IN THE FACE OF AN OUTBREAK, WHICH IS NOW IN SA

- Vaccinate ALL birds
- = adults
- = youngsters
- = any chick still on the nest
- Vaccination reduces the amount of virus shed by the bird once it gets infected
- This protects the birds around it
- SC injection of killed vaccine is well-tolerated by young birds

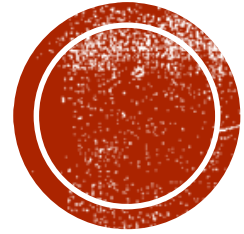


WHY IS THE BOOSTER 28 DAYS LATER IMPORTANT?



It reminds the body to make more antibodies to the disease





PREVENTION VACCINATION PROGRAM



PREVENTION BY VACCINATION

- Vaccinate prior to breeding season, before pairing up
- Boost the immune system to provide immunity going into egg
- Time of close contact = increased risk of transmission
- Breeding is stressful – may reduce immune system

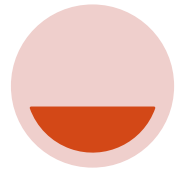


VACCINATION FOR PREVENTION

- The goal is to help the young bird to survive infection
 - Vaccination of breeding birds **BEFORE THE BREEDING SEASON**
 - = high immunity when laying eggs
 - = immunity given to young through the egg
 - This immunity declines over the first two weeks of life.
 - Time of susceptibility = 14 – 21 days
 - First vaccine could be given in this time – ie as early as 14days but no later than 21days



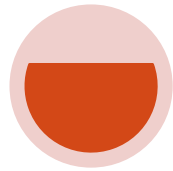
DEVELOPING IMMUNITY



Day 0 - 14

Maternal
antibodies
present from
hen

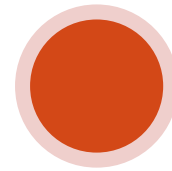
Interfere
with
vaccination



Day 14 - 28

Maternal
antibodies
fall

Time of
maximum
susceptibility



Day >28

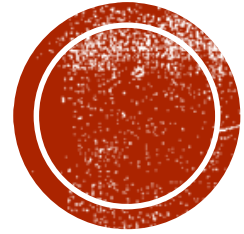
Young bird
begins to
make own
antibodies



CAN WE VACCINATE BIRDS THAT YOUNG?

- Compare the proposed vaccination dates of 14-21 days to the vaccines received by commercial layer chicken. The Newcastle vaccine given is different to that used in pigeons.
- There is no reason to delay vaccination
 - Day 1 Marek's disease, infectious bronchitis, Newcastle disease
 - Day 7 Newcastle disease, reovirus
 - Day 14 Infectious bursal disease
 - Day 21 Newcastle, fowl pox,
 - Day 28 Avian influenza, infectious bursal disease



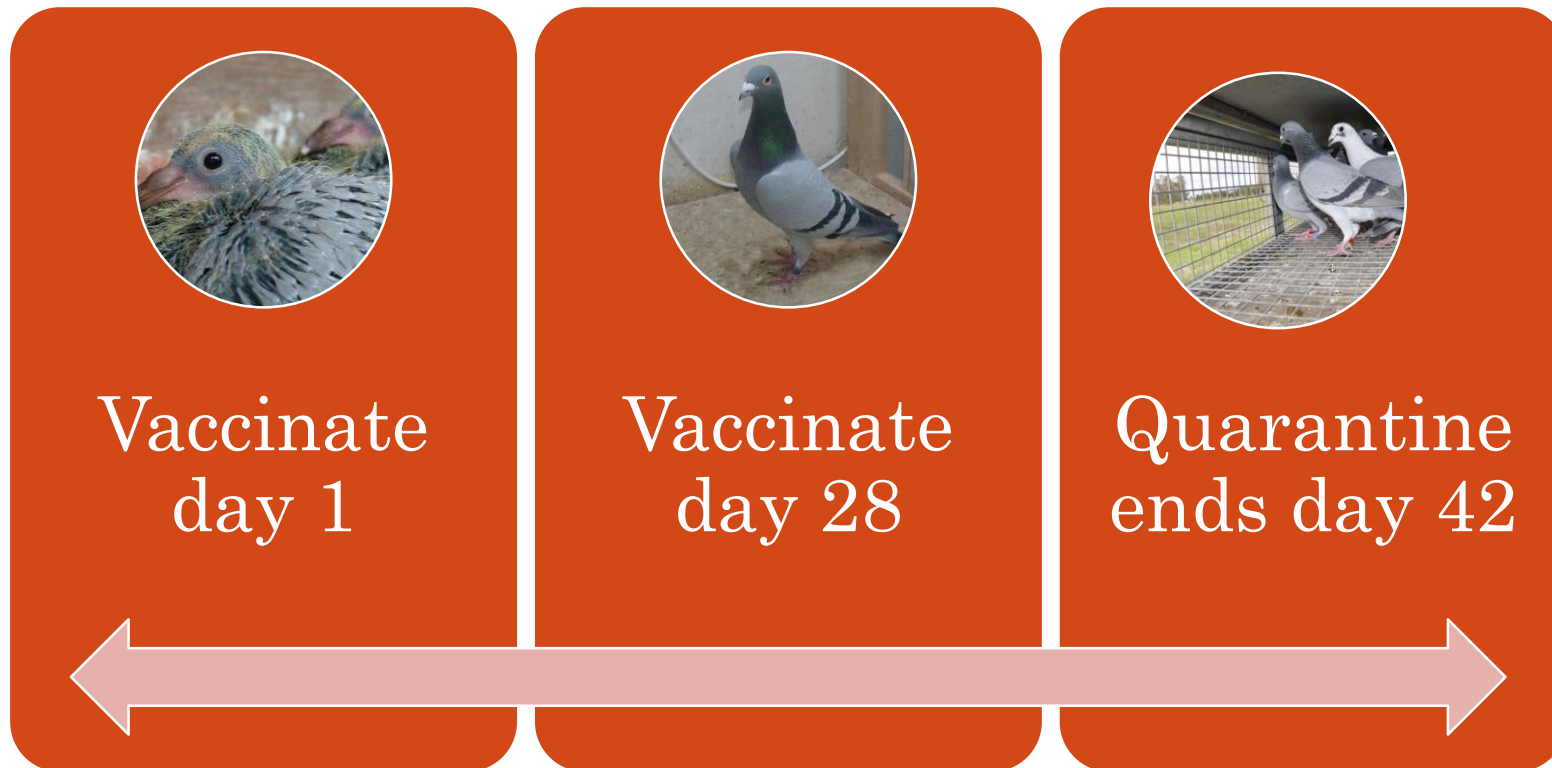


VACCINATION OF NEW BIRD PURCHASES



VACCINATION OF THE NEW BIRD

- Have you seen documentation that the bird is vaccinated?
- IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT...
- 6 week quarantine with vaccination on arrival and 28 days later and so mixing with birds 2 weeks after the second vaccination



FAILURES OF VACCINATION



- Loss of COLD CHAIN CONTROL will inactivate the vaccine
 - Vaccine is left out on a bench for longer than 10 minutes
 - Leave vaccine in fridge and decant into dispenser using a clean needle and syringe
 - Vaccine is not transported from purchase to loft in a chiller at 4°C
 - Vaccine is not stored in a refrigerator at 4°C
 - Measure with a thermometer
 - Many household fridges are not delivering 4C due to faulty seals or settings

