

## TREATMENT OF AVIAN DISEASES

DISEASE	PREVENTION	TREATMENT (Always read and follow label instructions)
*Avian Influenza Low pathogenicity High-pathogenicity	Use of disinfectants Good biosecurity practices	No Treatment Available
Coronavirus	Routine biosecurity and isolation procedures Wildfowl, fly, and rodent control	No Treatment
Duck Virus Enteritis (DVE)	Vaccine Isolation from wildfowl	No Treatment
*Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)	Vaccinate birds 3-4weeks old for highest efficiency of vaccination. Type of administration varies depending on strain of vaccine used (ex. Spray, intranasal, etc.)	No treatment
Fowl Pox	Vaccination Mosquito control	Swab lesions in mouth, throat, and nostrils with 15% solution of Argyrol or Lugol's solution of Iodine. Also, paint pox marks on comb wattles, and external areas with Lugol's solution.
Marek's Disease	Vaccinate birds one day old or before placing under brooder.	No treatment
*Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)	Vaccinate twice by eye drops: 1st vaccination at 4-7 weeks old, followed by 2nd vaccination 10 weeks later	No treatment
*Avian Tuberculosis (TB)	Good sanitation practices Prevent exposure to wild birds	No Treatment
Fowl Cholera	Good biosecurity Vaccine (should only be given to flocks at high risk for infection)	Sulfonamides and/or antibiotics (Administer with caution - sulfonamides can be potentially toxic)
Mycoplasmosis MG MS MM	Good biosecurity practices Vaccination (type varies depending on local conditions)	Macrolide antibiotics (e.g., Tylosin) (NOTE: Treatment with antibiotics will reduce egg transmission but will not completely eliminate infection and shedding)
*Salmonellosis *Fowl Typhoid *Pullorum Disease	Good Biosecurity practices Obtain hatching eggs or chicks from Salmonella-free flocks	Broad spectrum antibiotics (NOTE: Do not give sulfas to laying hens)
Histomoniasis (Blackhead)	Good sanitation and litter management Avoid raising mixed species together Clean & disinfect equipment in-between flocks Eliminate intermediate host (cecal worms & earthworms) Add Nitarsone premix, known by Histostat, to feed (*Use with caution - extremely toxic to waterfowl)	None Available Isolate sick birds then remove old litter
Coccidiosis	House birds in sunny, dry area	Cocciostat (treatment for 5 or more days usually required)
Internal Parasites Roundworms, Hairworms Cecal Worms, Tapeworms	Regular deworming schedule	Proper Dewormer (consult your veterinarian or extension agent)
Lice	Clean facility and equipment between flocks	Dusting powders applied to birds or litter
Northern Fowl Mites	Regularly clean and sanitize bird facilities	Sprays or dusting powders applied to birds
Scaly Leg Mites	Regularly clean and sanitize bird facilities	Dip legs in warm acaricidal solution (contact vet) Soak legs in oil or cream to suffocate mites - treat every 3-4 days for 2 weeks.
Curled toe Paralysis	Feed well balanced ration to birds	Supplement ration with Riboflavin (B2)
Encephalomalacia	Feed well balanced ration to birds	Supplement ration with Vitamin E
Rickets	Feed well balanced ration to birds	Supplement ration with Calcium (Ca), Phosphorus (P), and/or vitamin D3

\*Reportable Diseases in Maryland

Call: 410-841-5810

Visit Maryland Department of Agriculture website [http://www.mda.state.md.us/animal\\_health/disease/reportable](http://www.mda.state.md.us/animal_health/disease/reportable) for a complete list of reportable diseases in Maryland.