



Flock health program

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What is a healthy hens?



No respiratory signs No nervous signs No fever



Good physical status Good bone calcification Good feathering status



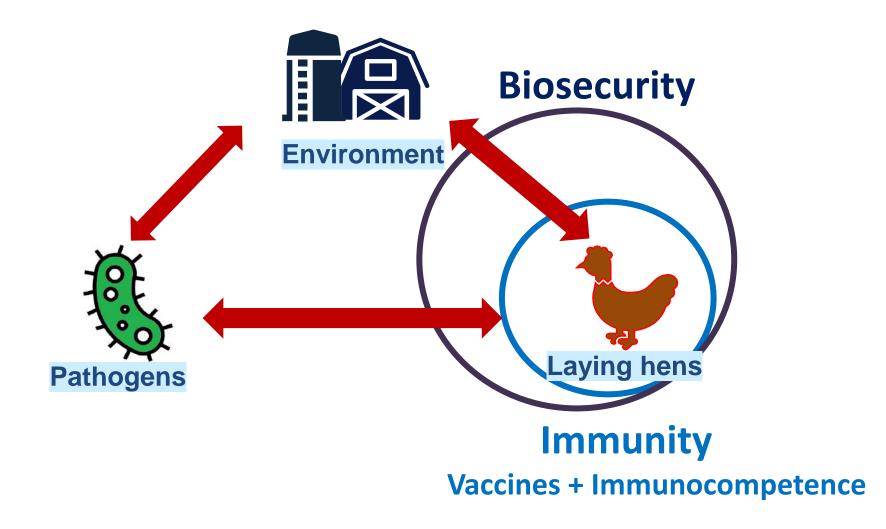
Alert and active birds
No abnormal behaviour



Good production No abnormal eggs



Health balance





What is biosecurity?

Biosecurity

means a set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of animal diseases, infections or infestations to, from and within an animal population.

HOW:
DOCUMENTED &
WRITTEN

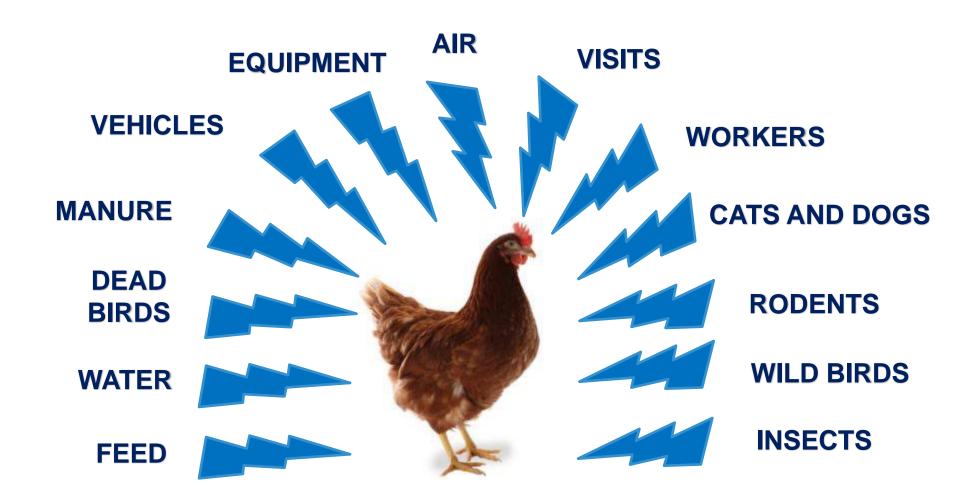
WHEN: CONSTANTLY

WHERE:
IN ALL THE
FACILITIES

WHO:
BY ALL THE TEAM

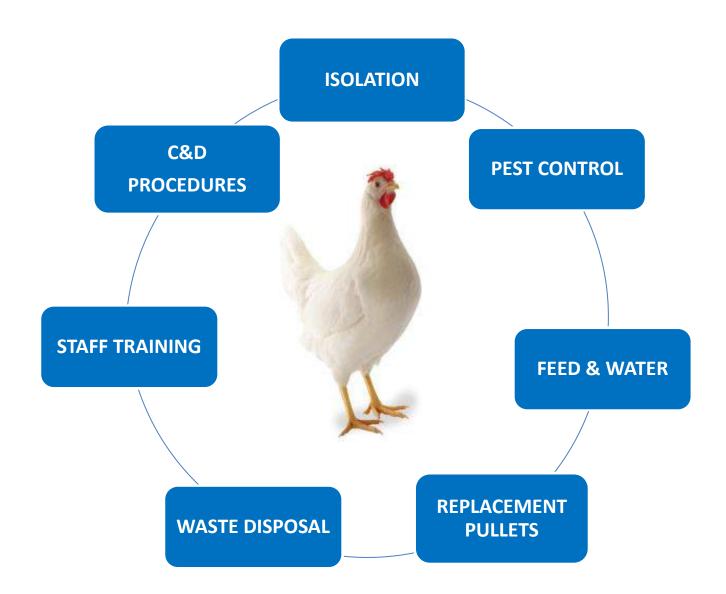


Possible infection routes



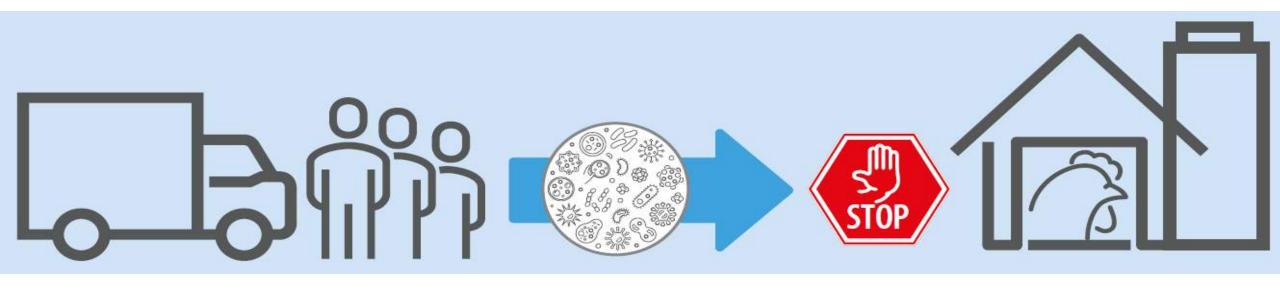


Biosecurity programs





Isolation



Avoid the introduction of diseases through visits or tools





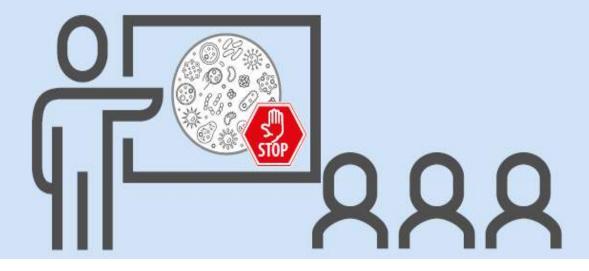


Visit policy





Staff training



Avoid the introduction of diseases through workers or their actions





Restrictions on Workers



No visit to other farms.



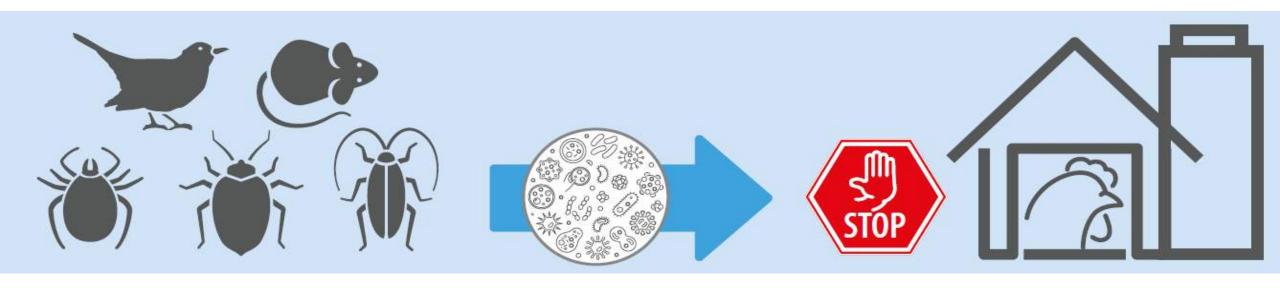
No keeping backyard poultry at home.



No bird related hobbies.



Pest control

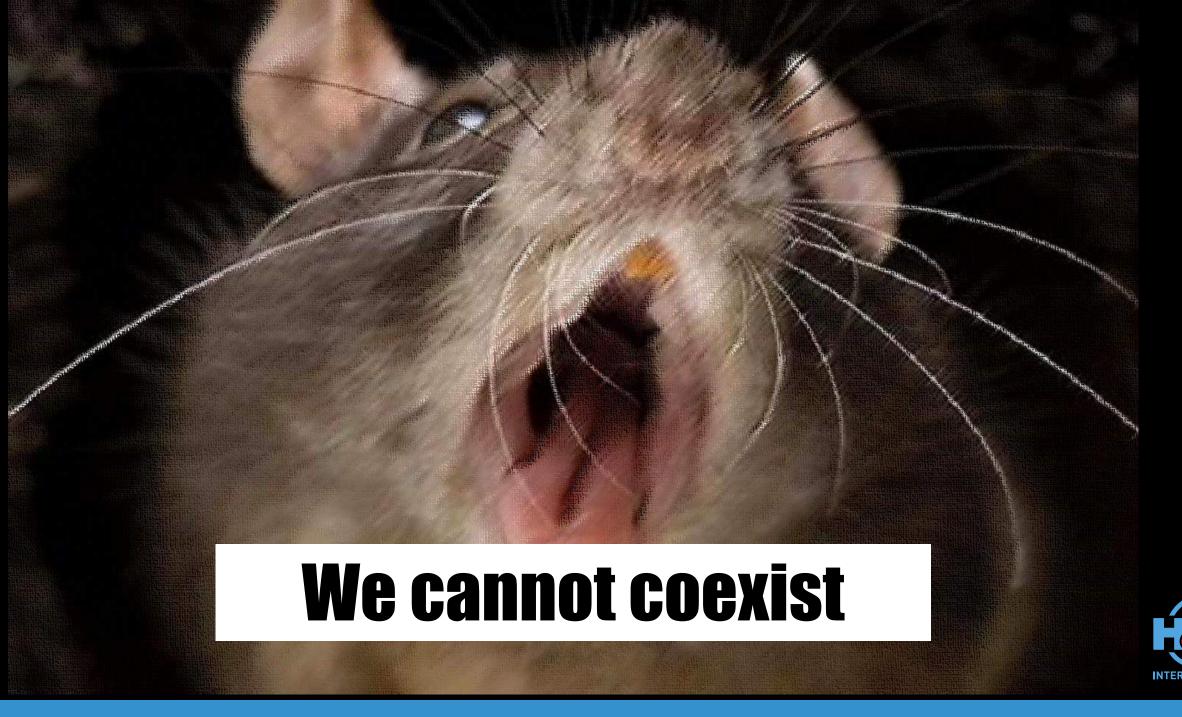


Avoid the introduction of diseases through rodents, birds or insects



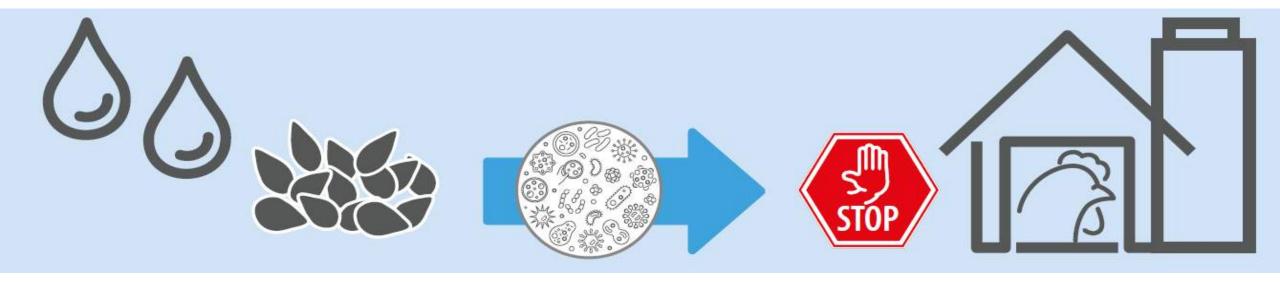








Feed & Water

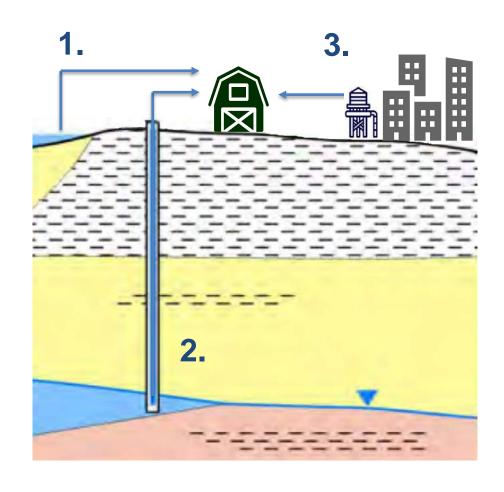


Avoid the introduction of diseases through feed and water





Water source really matters



- 1. Surface waters
- 2. Well
- 3. Public water network

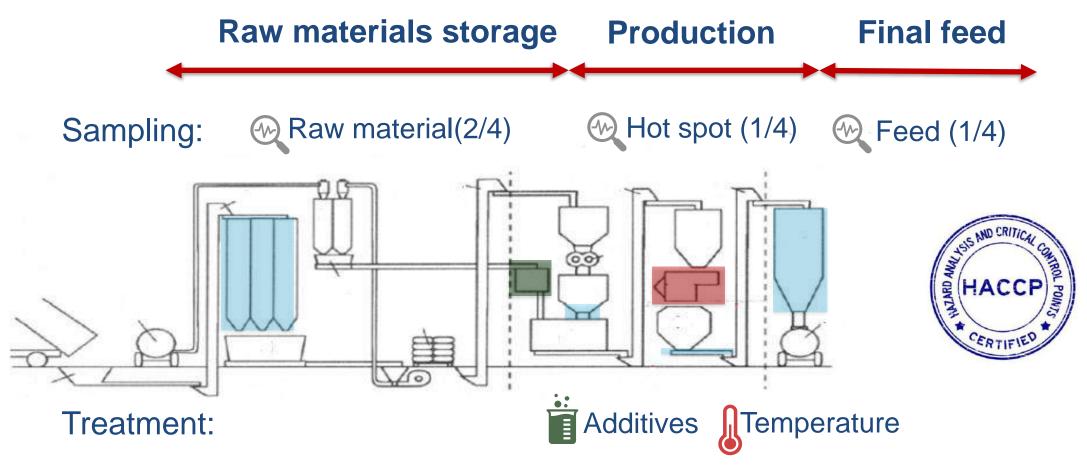
Microbiological quality

Chemical Quality

Pre-treatment

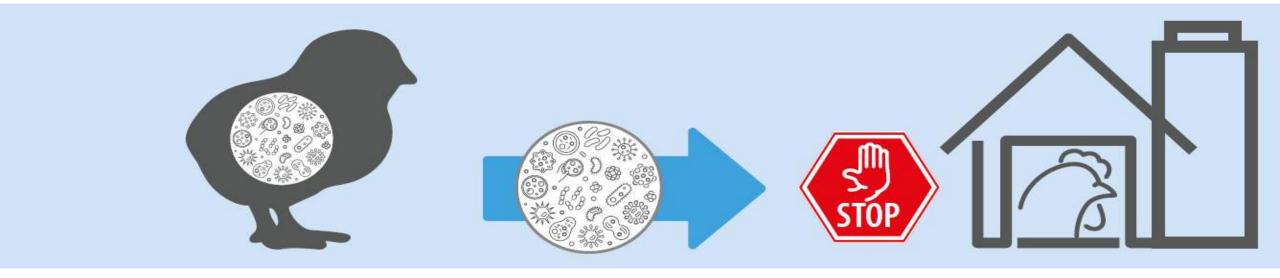


Feed hygiene is also a must





Replacement pullets



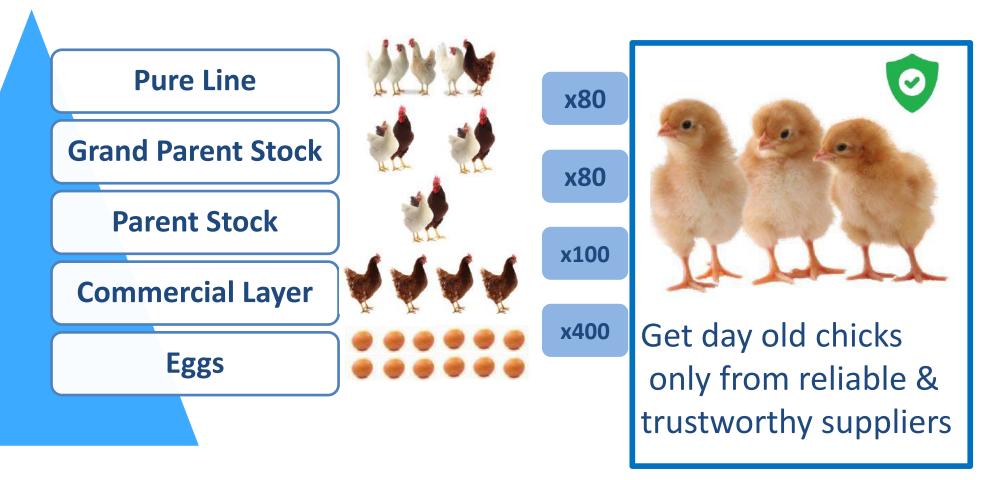
Avoiding the introduction of diseases through replacement pullets



Replacement pullets

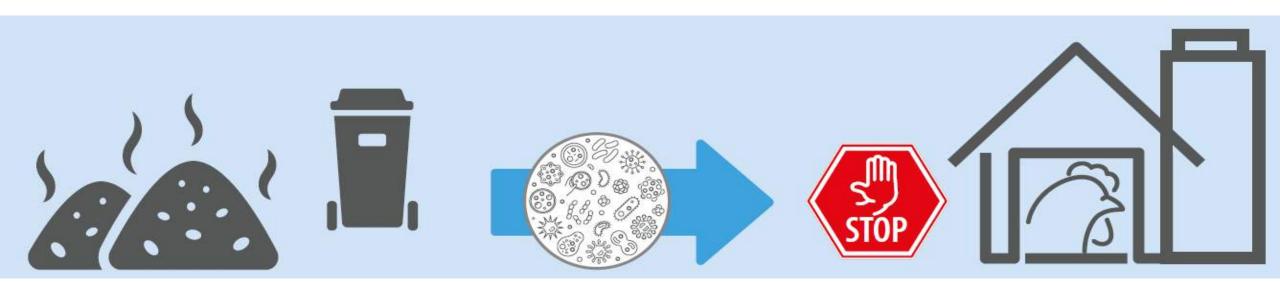


A highly verticalized industry ...





Waste disposal



Avoid the introduction of diseases during the processes of elimination of waste



Dead birds are not a sub product They are a biological risk

Remove all dead birds from the house daily



Store them in a correct container



Destroy them totally as soon as possible





Manure is a sub product but it is still a biological risk



Remove it from the house as soon as possible



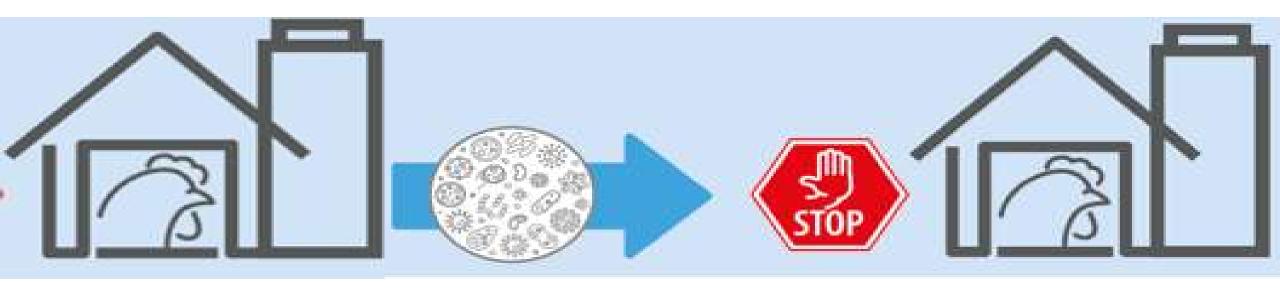
Treat the manure before spreading it on the fields.



Do not spread poultry manure around other poultry houses



Clean & Disinfection procedures

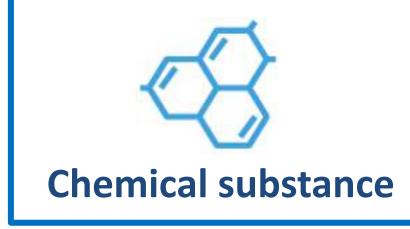


Avoid the transmission of diseases from one flock of birds to the next



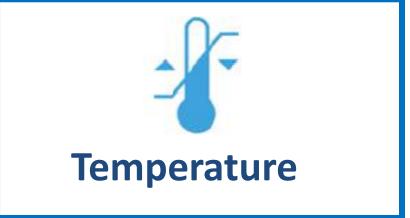


Disinfection is not magic. It is science.











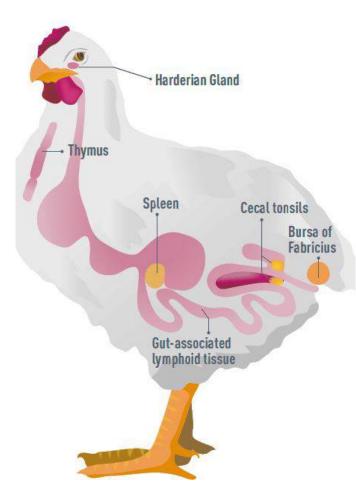
The avian immune system

PRIMARY

CONDARY

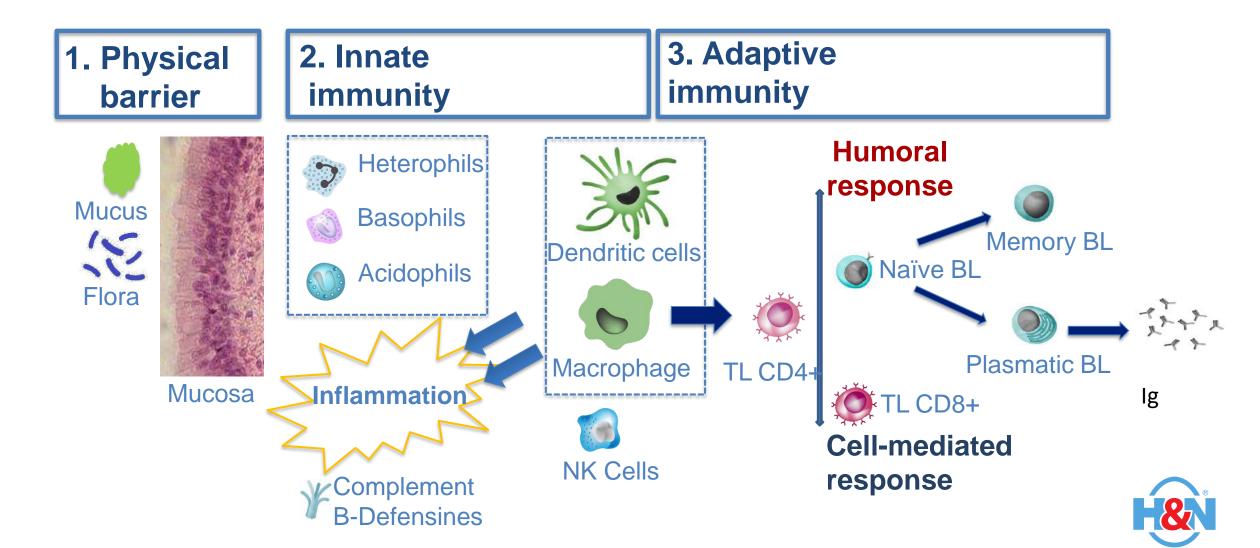
Bursa of Fabricius Thymus

Spleen
Cecal tonsils
Harderian gland
GALT



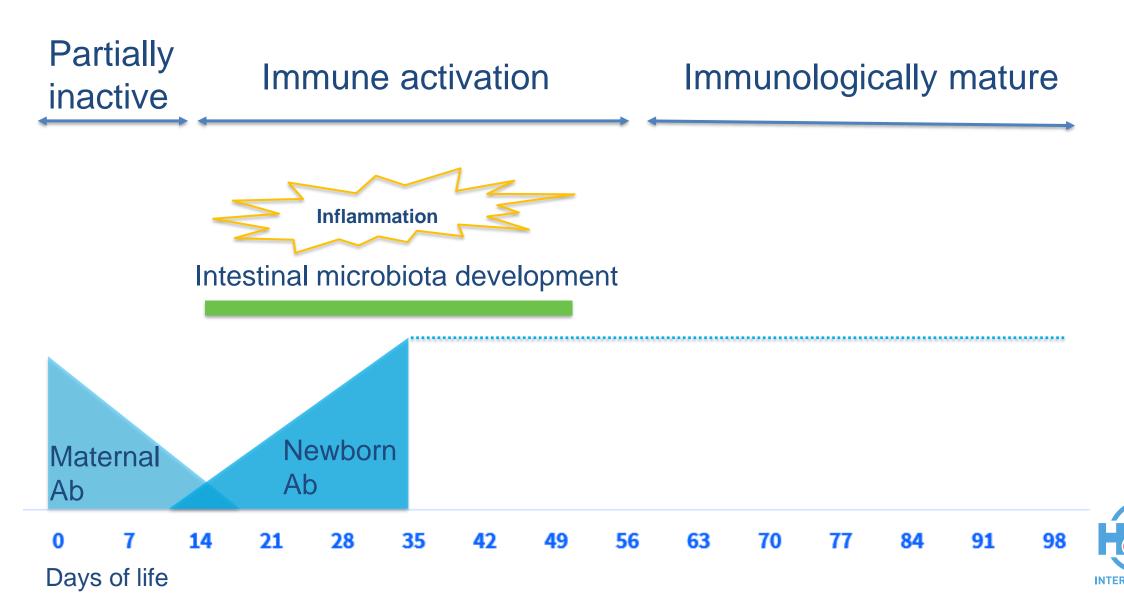
- Birds are not mammals, Layers are not broilers
- Lack of capsulated lymph nodes,
- 70% of white cells attached to the gut

The immune response: first contact

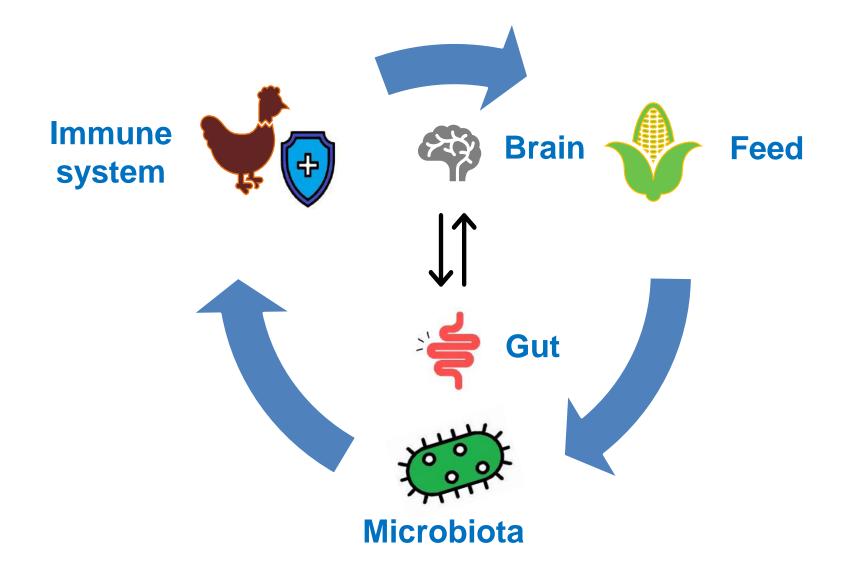


INTERNATIONAL

The immune system development



The immune system (extended version)





Factors leading to immunosuppression



Diet -induced

- Unbalanced diet
- Long-term feed restriction

Stress -induced

- Temperature
- Social
- Environmental



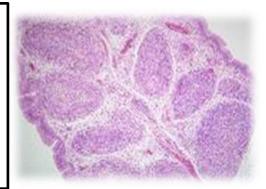


Toxic- induced

- Mycotoxins
- Pesticides
- Organochlorine compounds

Disease -induced

 Coccidia, IBD, CAV, REO, MD, ALV-REV





A universal vaccination program?

Vaccination Program for Commercial Layers ^a			
Age	Vaccine	Route	Туре
1 day	Marek's disease	SC	Turkey herpesvirus and SB
14 -21 days	Newcastle/infectious bronchitis	Water	B1/Mass
14-21 days	Infectious bursal disease	Water	Intermediate
5 wk	Newcastle/infectious bronchitis	Water or coarse spray	B1/Mass
8-10 wk	Newcastle/infectious bronchitis	Water or coarse spray	B1 or LaSota/Mass
10-12 wk	Encephalomyelitis	Wing web	Live, chick-embryo origin
10-12 wk	Fowlpox	Wing web	Modified live
10-12 wk	Laryngotracheitis	Intraocular	Modified live
10-14 wk	Mycoplasma gallisepticum ^b	Intraocular or spray	Mild live strain
or 18 wk		Parenteral	Inactivated
12-14 wk	Newcastle/infectious bronchitis	Water or aerosol	B1 or LaSota/Mass
16-18 wk	Newcastle/infectious bronchitis	Water or aerosol	B1 or LaSota/Mass
Every 60-90 days or 18 wk	Newcastle/infectious bronchitis	Parenteral	Inactivated



Merck veterinary manual

Vaccination program should be tailor-made



Basic for correct vaccine administration



Respect the timing according the vaccine program



Keep records on each vaccine administration



Administer vaccines only to healthy flocks



More basic for correct vaccine administration



Transport & store correctly vaccines



NEVER cut doses



Use the appropriate vaccination equipment for each type of vaccine.



Administration routes

Mass administration The state of the state

Drinking water

Spray

Individual administration





Eye Drop

Injection

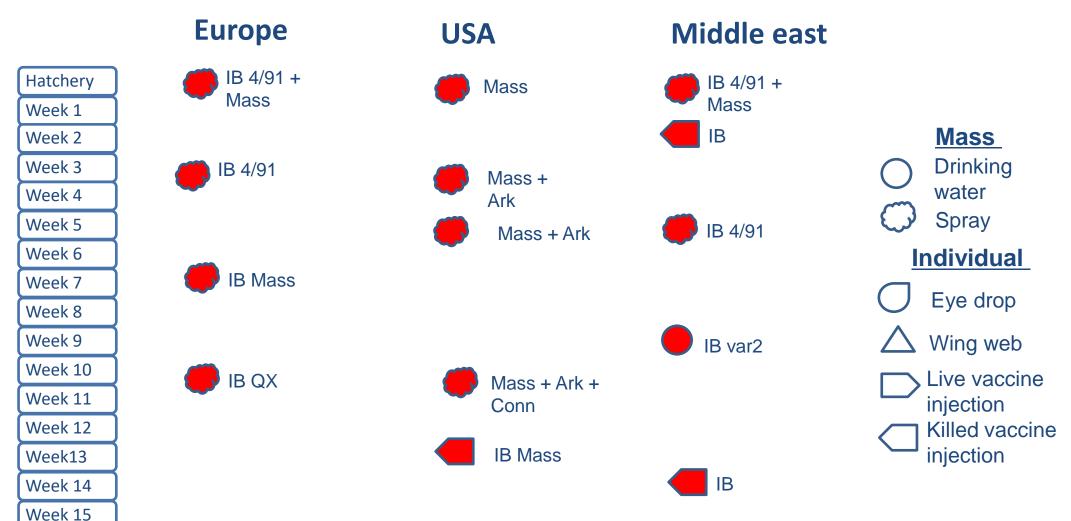
Wing inoculation



Vaccine programs for IB

IB Mass +D207

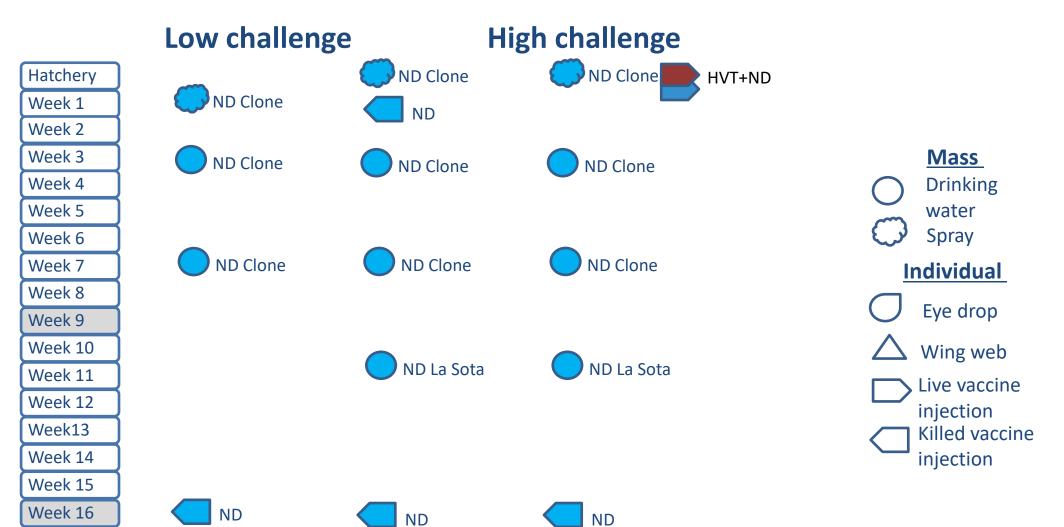
Week 16



Mass + Ark

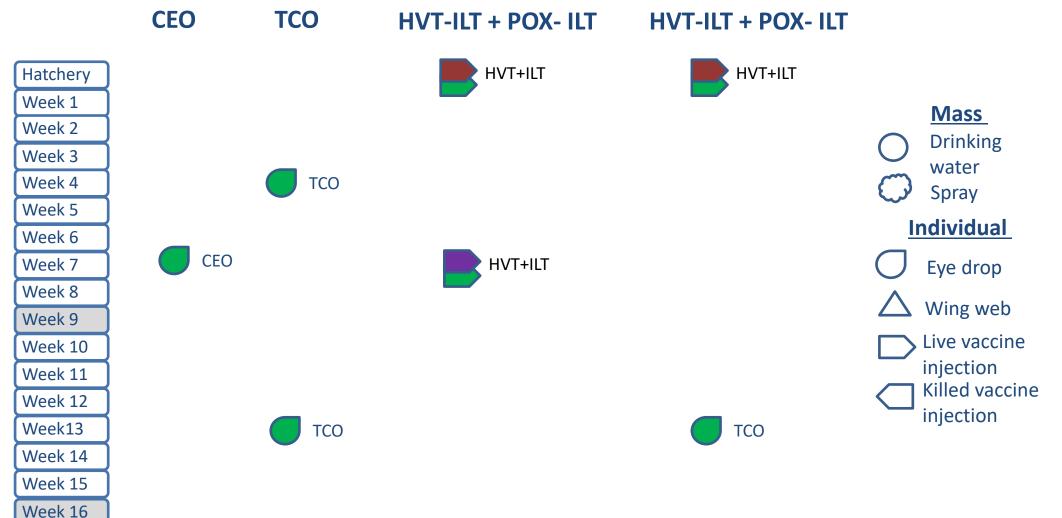


Vaccine programs for ND





Vaccine programs for ILT









H&N LAYER ACADEMY

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST



