

FOWL CHOLERA

Course Title: VETERINARY PATHOLOGY (Paper-I)
UNIT No. : V (Avian Pathology)



DR. KAUSHAL KUMAR

**Assistant Professor & Head
Department of Veterinary Pathology
Bihar Veterinary College, BASU**

FOWL CHOLERA

Synonyms: Avian Cholera, Avian Pasteurellosis, Avian Hemorrhagic Septicaemia

Cause: It is caused by a bacterium: *Pasteurella multocida* (several serotypes).

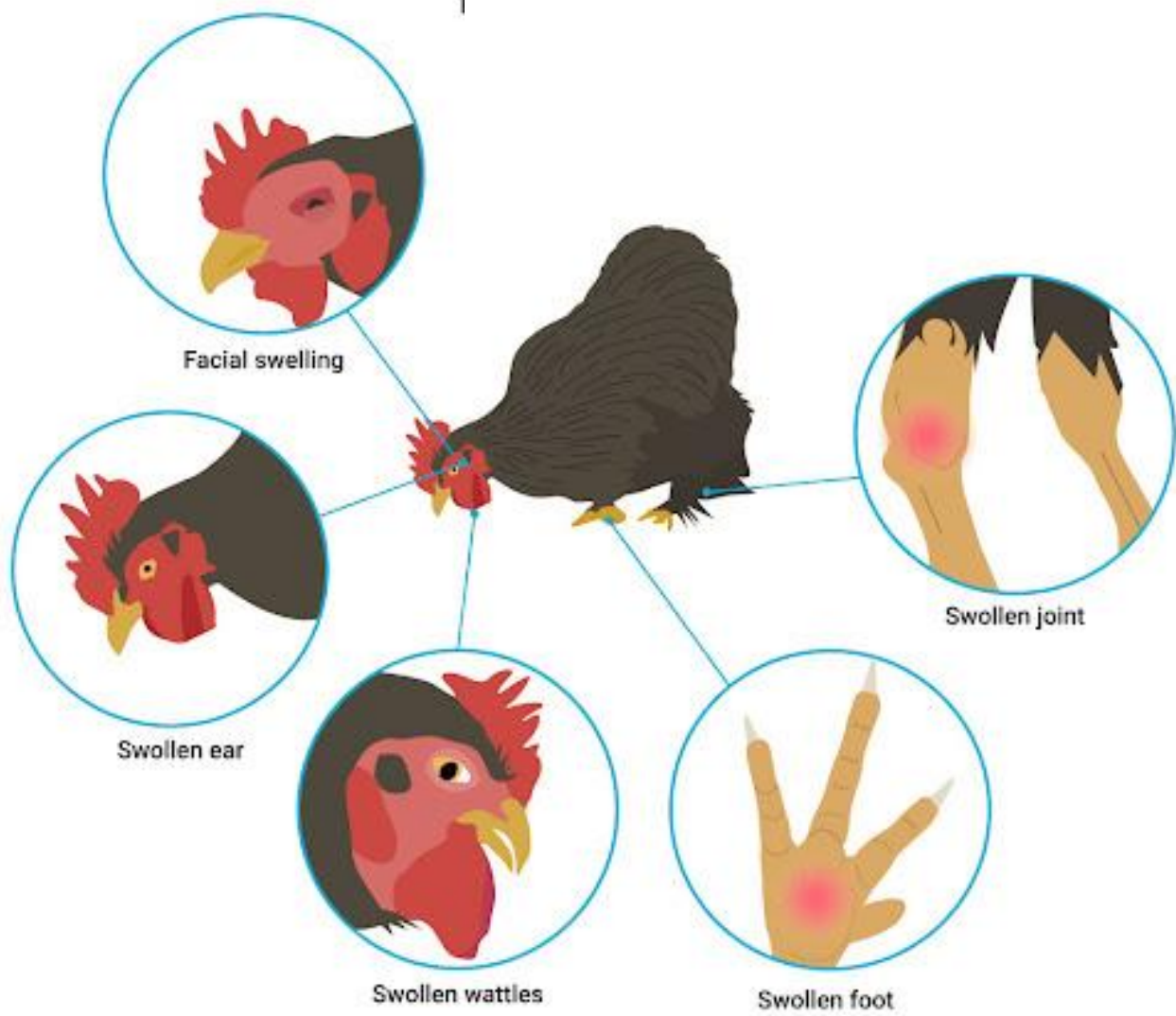
Transmission

- ✓ Mainly from bird to bird by water or feed contamination.
- ✓ NO evidence for egg transmission.
- ✓ Vectors like flies and red mite can be carriers and can add to the spread.
- ✓ Rodents (rats and mice) also appear to play a role

Species affected:

Turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese, game birds and other bird species are susceptible.

Manifestation of FOWL CHOLERA



FOWL CHOLERA

Clinical signs

- ✓ Affected birds are depressed and have decreased appetite.
- ✓ In **Acute Fowl Cholera**, Egg production will drop 5-15 % and mortality will be high
- ✓ Birds that die from acute fowl cholera frequently have bluish combs and wattles.
- ✓ Whereas, **Chronic Fowl Cholera** will not cause high mortality, although there will be an increase in deaths. Swollen wattles is a feature of chronic fowl cholera.

Chronic Fowl cholera

Swelling of Tendon sheath,
Joint ,Foot pad



Tortticulus



FOWL CHOLERA

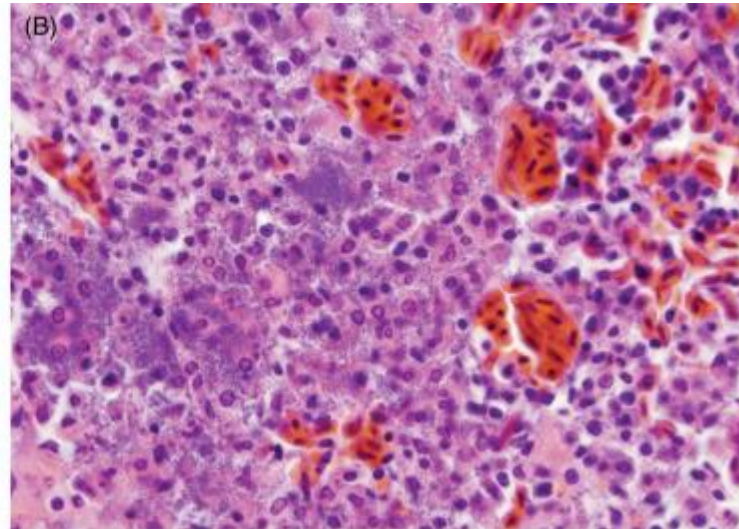
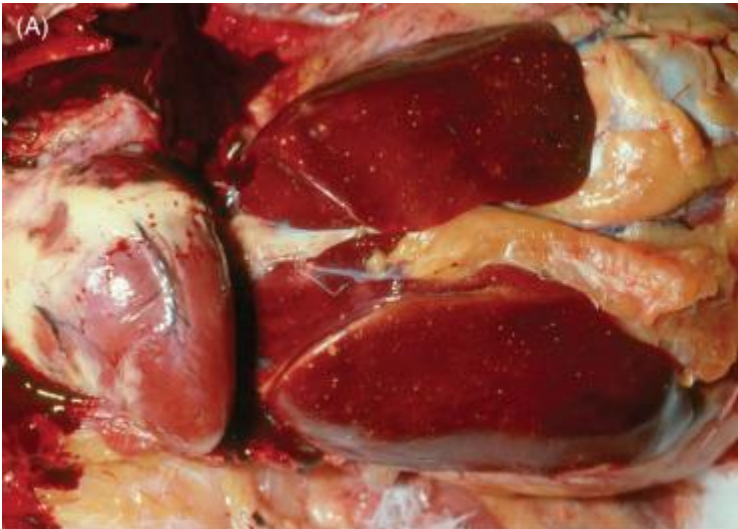
Lesions

Acute Phase Septicaemia,

vascular changes in abdominal viscera, hemorrhages, liver swelling with focal necrosis, ovaries appear flaccid and hemorrhagic and show ruptured yolks,

Chronic Phase;

localized infections in conjunctiva, facial oedema, Middle ear infection resulting in torticollis, and meningeal infection.



FOWL CHOLERA

DIAGNOSIS

Clinical signs in combination with isolation and identification from samples from birds that died of acute Fowl cholera. (Fresh death birds)

TREATMENT

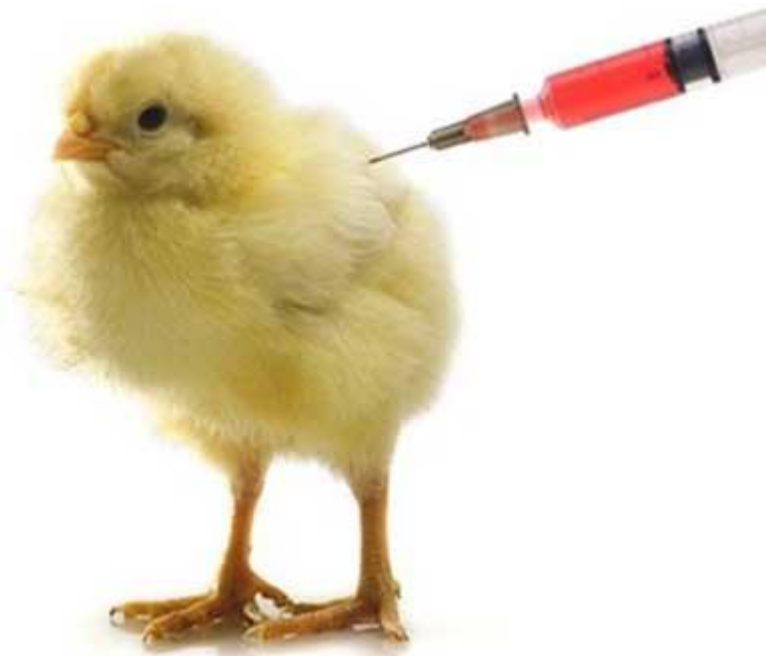
Antibiotics based on antibiotic sensitivity test, the earlier the diagnosis the better change of a positive effect of an antibiotic treatment.

FOWL CHOLERA

Control:

- ✓ Hygiene management and rodent control to eliminate possible sources of *Pasteurella multocida*.
- ✓ Vaccination can be considered in areas where *Pasteurella multocida* is prevalent. Both live and inactivated vaccines are available.





THANKS

References:

Book : Poultry Diseases: Diagnosis and Treatment by H. V. S. Chauhan

1. Pictures are taken from [www.google .com](http://www.google.com)