Eastern Disease Update 2022

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Production Poultry Veterinary Services



PRODUCTION POULTRY VETERINARY SERVICES



Agenda

- Broiler Breeders
- Layers
- Turkeys
- Broilers
- Avian Influenza
- Acknowledgements



High Performance Under Pressure

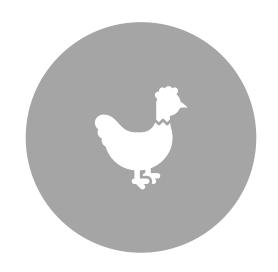
- Disease pressure is everywhere
 - Viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungus
 - Close proximity
 - Host susceptibility
 - Modern production demands

High Performance Under Pressure

- Health
 - Difference between stress level & stress threshold
- Resilience
 - Capacity to continue performing while facing disease challenge
- Successful health program
 - Balancing immunity & health to maximize resilience
 - Focuses on enhancing & developing protective response to prevent clinical disease

High Performance Under Pressure





RESILIENCE VS. STRESS

CURRENT DEMANDS OF POULTRY PRODUCTION

Broiler Breeders – Bacterial Challenges

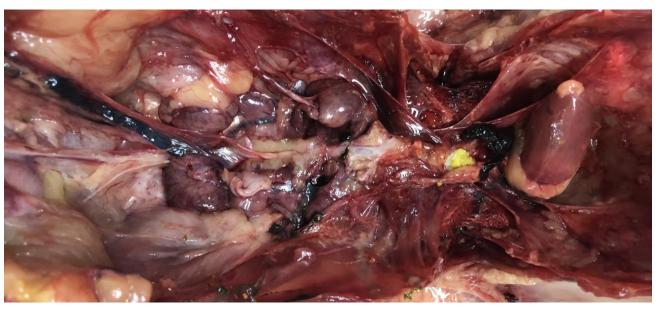
- Early bacterial infections (yolk sacculitis & omphalitis)
 - E. coli +/- E. cecorum or C. perfringens
- Pre-lay infections
 - S. aureus +/- E. coli or E. coli +/- E. cecorum
- In-lay septicemia
 - E. coli, E. cecorum, G. anatis, S. aureus & C. perfringens
 - Multi-drug resistant E. coli & mixed infections
- Bacterial lameness in males at 7 weeks of age (QC) & before/after transfer (ON)
 - S. aureus, E. coli, E. cecorum, P. multocida, P. aeruginosa
- Salmonella
 - S. Kentucky & S. Kiambu (ON)



Broiler Breeders – Additional Challenges

- Mycoplasma synoviae
- Mycotic pneumonia
- IBV
 - DMV (ON_21-017385 most common)
 - Severe fever in non-vaccinated flock (QC)
 - Cystic oviducts (ON)
 - California, ON AHL19-032390, CU82792
- Intussusception
- Cannibalism
- Blackhead (ON)
- Mareks
- Coccidiosis

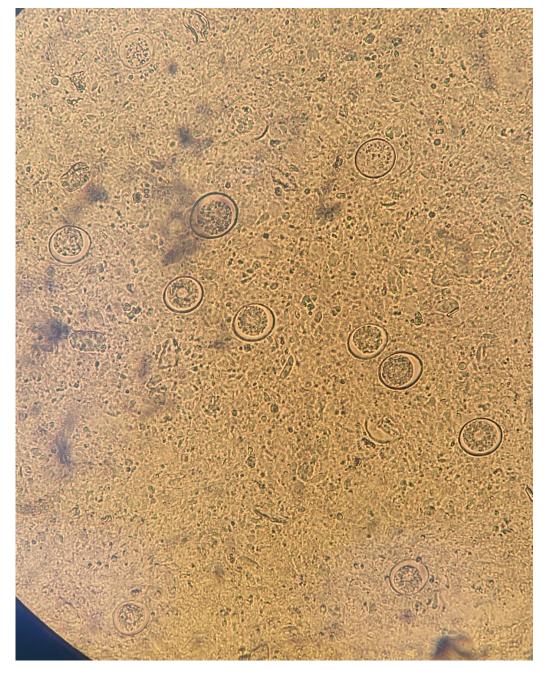












Layers – Bacterial Challenges

- Early bacteria infections (yolk sacculitis & septicemia)
 - E. coli
- In lay septicemia
 - E. coli, E. cecorum, G. anatis, Streptococcus gallolyticus
- Bacterial peritonitis/salpingitis
 - E. coli, E. cecorum, G. anatis
 - Multi-drug resistant infections
- Necrotic enteritis
 - Increased at transfer of birds to aviary (QC)
 - Associated with coccidiosis
- Salmonella
 - S. Enteritidis; some flocks destroyed (ON)









Layers – Additional Challenges

- Focal Duodenal Necrosis
 - Common & increasing
- IBV
 - Less impact in the industry compared to previous years
 - Severe in non-vaccinated flocks (QC)
- Fowl Pox in lay (QC)
- Fatty liver
 - Increased in QC; mainly driven by nutrition, potentially tied to grain prices
- Cannibalism
 - High light intensity (AC)
- Roundworms

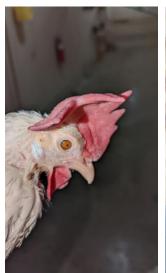
Layers – Additional Challenges

- Ergotism
- Mycoplasma synoviae
- Mareks causing blindness
- ILT in pullet flock
- Increased mortality in aviary associated with bone fractures (QC)
- Calcium tetany/Hypocalcemia (AC)
- Increased starve-outs in free run operation (AC)
- Coccidiosis























Turkeys – Bacterial Challenges

- Early bacterial infections
 - E. coli, S. aureus, P. aeruginosa
- Late bacterial infections
 - E. coli, E. cecorum, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus
- Necrotic enteritis
- Gangrenous dermatitis
- Salmonella Muenchen, Hadar, Uganda







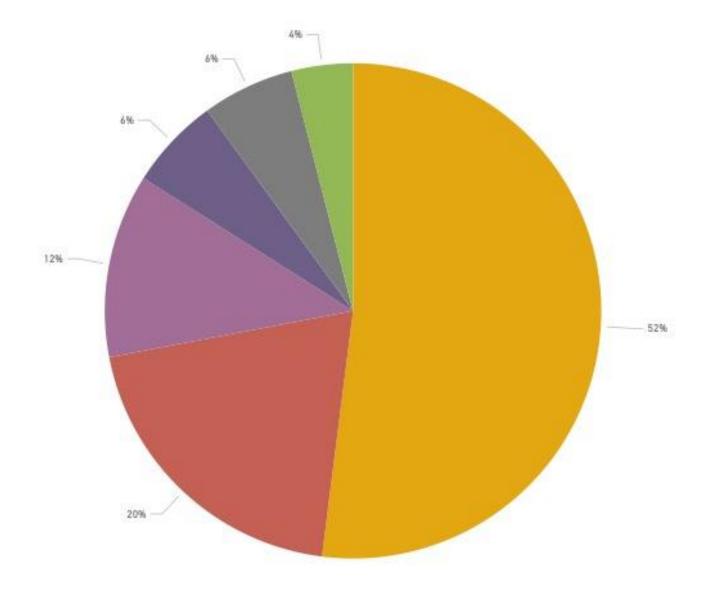






2022 Bacterial Culture Results (Turkeys)





Turkeys – Additional Challenges

- Blackhead
- Coccidiosis
- Reovirus (QC)
 - Hepatitis at 2 weeks
 - Tenosynovitis at 15 weeks
 - Vertical transmission
 - In ON autogenous vaccines has had significant impact on control
- Turkey Viral Hepatitis
- Necrotizing ventriculitis



















Broilers – Bacterial Challenges

- Early bacterial infections
 - E. coli, E. cecorum, C. perfringens, P. aeruginosa
 - Scarcity of hatching eggs; USA eggs higher & breeder flocks >63 weeks
 - Salmonella stable
 - S. Enteritidis in 2 day old chicks; eggs sourced from US, hatched in ON
 - Clostridial enteritis & hepatitis in 5-7 day old chicks
 - No anticlostridial medications in feed













Broilers – Bacterial Challenges

- Late bacterial infections
 - E. coli, E. cecorum, C. perfringens, G. anatis, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus
 - Salmonella Typhimurium & Enteritidis
- Increased osteomyelitis, bacterial lameness
 - E. coli, E. cecorum, +/- S. aureus
- E. cecorum main concern in QC; cases increasing since 2019
 - Seeing clinical pattern shift from kinky back (28-30d) to osteomyelitis & septicemia as early as 15 days
 - Sensitive to penicillin & ampicillin
 - qPCR and PCR for E. cecorum available through University of Montreal







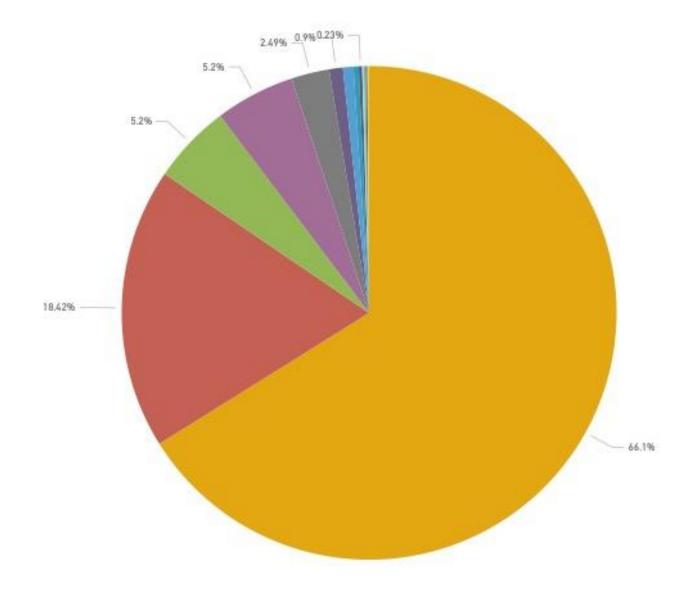




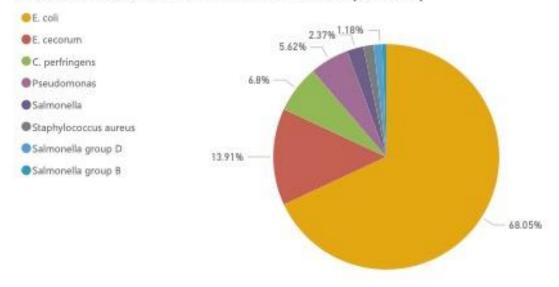


2022 Bacterial Culture Results (Broilers)

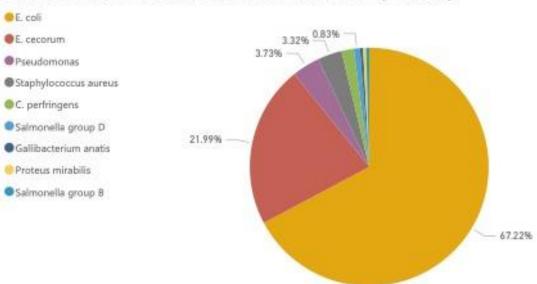




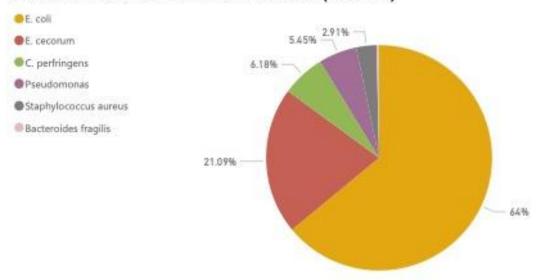
Bacteria Cultured from Yolk Sac Swabs (Broilers)



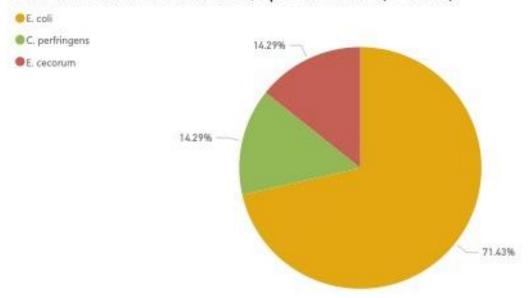
Bacteria Cultured from Bone Marrow Swabs (Broilers)

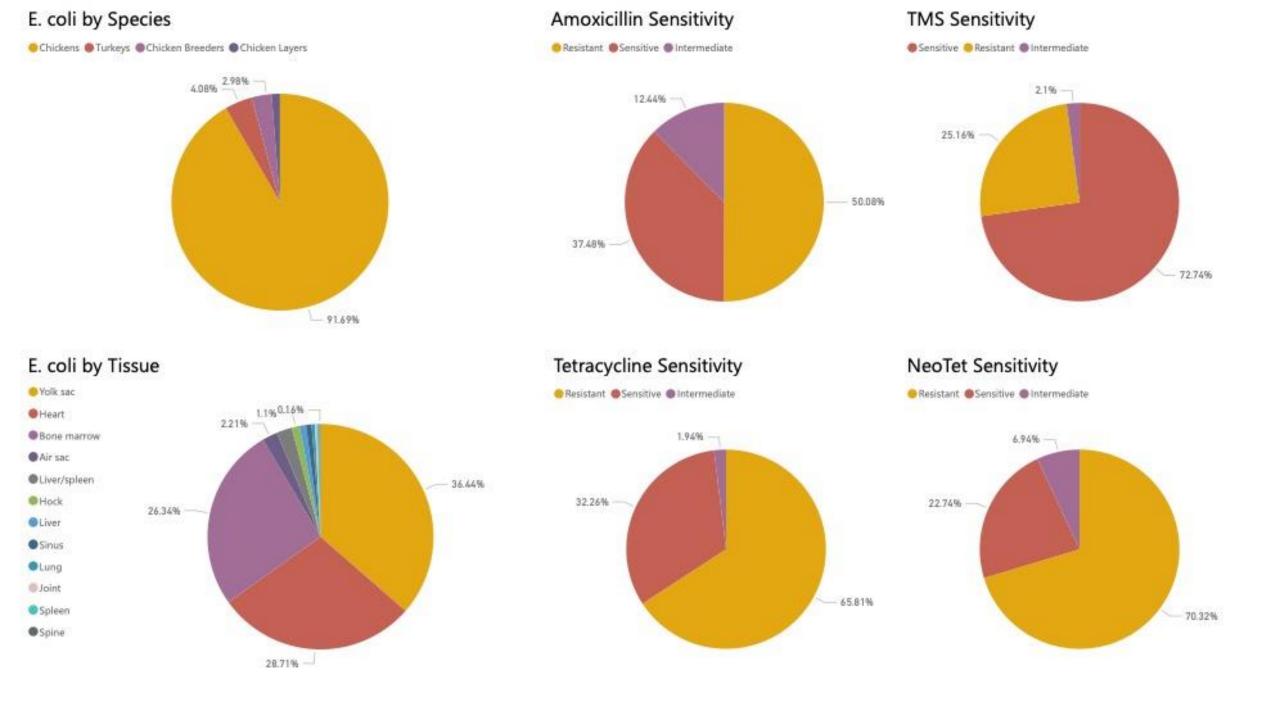


Bacteria Cultured from Heart Swabs (Broilers)



Bacteria Cultured from Liver/Spleen Swabs (Broilers)





Broilers – Viral Challenges

- IBH most common cause of high mortality (ON)
 - QC: at end of 2021 increase of clinical cases that were likely vertical transmission
 - MAPAQ believes it is mainly horizontal transmission now
 - QC: Serotype 8b most prominent strain
 - suspect mutation
 - Most companies have added new strain to autogenous vaccines
 - ON: Serotype 8b & 11 identified
 - 8b most common

Broilers – Viral Challenges

- IBDV both field and vaccine strains isolated
 - Pennsylvania (USA PA105-2014 field strain), SA-08, BC_586-03-42857
 - Increase may be due to increased testing from industry research
- Reovirus stable to decreased
 - QC: vertical transmission from US eggs causing issues between 13-21 days
 - ON: decrease in variant D; Alberta 14-0838 field strain
- IBV stable
 - 2 strains of DMV; 017385 most common
 - Some cases with no increased mortality, just decrease in feed & water intake
- RSS stable to increased
 - Confirmed diagnosis <14 days & >14 days













Broilers – Additional Challenges

- Coccidiosis
 - Cecal coccidiosis (AC)
 - Drug program changes, littler moisture & ventilation challenges
 - Subclinical NE noted during cocci challenges
- Heat stress causing issues
 - ON: mortality
 - AC: poor growth in facilities with inadequate ventilation (no mortality)
- Severe pecking in 5 day old organic flock (unknown cause)
- Ascites increased
 - IBV, heat stress, condemnation
- Mycotic pneumonia



HPAI – Spring 2022

- ON (March 27-May 18): 20 commercial; 6 small flock
- NS (February 1-March 15): 2 commercial; 2 small flock
- NFLD & LAB (December 20-Jan 9): 2 small flock
- NB (April 25): 1 small flock
- QC (April 12-August 1): 9 commercial, 3 small flock



High Performance

Resilience vs. Stress

Acknowledgements

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