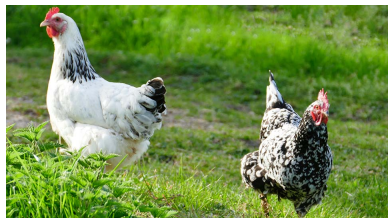


Causes and Control of Selected Diseases Related to Backyard Chicken Flocks in Utah



Although most small backyard flocks of chickens remain relatively healthy, it is useful to note a few diseases and abnormalities that may be occasionally encountered. The definition of health is freedom from disease, so anything that impedes the birds' health could be classified as "disease" in the broadest sense of the word. Disease is subdivided as either infectious or noninfectious.

Examples of agents that cause infectious disease are viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and mycoplasmas. Infectious diseases are further classified as either contagious (can be spread from bird to bird) or noncontagious. Examples of contagious diseases that are of serious concern are Newcastle disease and avian influenza. For this discussion, parasites, such as mites, lice, and coccidia, have been included in the contagious disease category.

Noninfectious diseases include such things as heart failure in fast growing broiler chicks ("round heart disease"), malnutrition, and traumatic injury.

This fact sheet will discuss the cause and control of a few chicken diseases that either may be encountered or should be prevented from occurring in small suburban/urban flocks in Utah.

General Biosecurity Measures for Disease Prevention and Control



Prevention of contagious disease can best be achieved by employing the following biosecurity measures.

- Keep the flock in an enclosed area that minimizes exposure to wild birds. This would include fencing or netting over the top of the run.
- Do not mix species of birds together, such as chickens and turkeys. Especially do not allow your chickens to come in contact with waterfowl – either tame or wild.
- If new chickens are acquired, keep them separated from the home flock for at least 3 weeks and observe them for illness during this period.
- If you visit other neighbors' flocks, change clothes and footwear and wash hands before returning to your own coop. Never, under any circumstances, visit flocks that are known to be ill.
- Do not use vaccines except under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian.
- Carry out an aggressive rodent control program on your premises.
- If you experience sudden high mortality in your flock; observe extremely swollen face, comb, or wattles; or notice paralytic symptoms, such as drooping wings or twisted necks, immediately check with your local veterinarian, Extension poultry specialist, or the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

Infectious Diseases

Highly virulent (exotic) Newcastle disease (ND) and avian influenza (AI)

These two diseases are caused by different viral agents, but the preventive measures of the home flock are similar. Both ND and AI can be carried by wild birds, including waterfowl, and from chickens introduced into the home flock that have originated from diseased flocks. Flocks exposed to either of these diseases may experience high mortality; dramatic drop in egg production; severe depression; nasal discharge; drooping wing, twisted neck,

and/or limping; or unusual reddish or blue swelling of face, comb, or wattles. Outbreaks of highly virulent ND or AI are serious and should be reported immediately to the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. These are devastating diseases; therefore, the best protection for your birds is prevention.



Nasal discharge (Photo by USDA)



Swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles, and hocks (Photo by USDA)



Swelling of the tissues around the eyes and in the neck (Photo by USDA)

Mycoplasmosis

Backyard chicken flocks may be more likely exposed to mycoplasmas, particularly *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* (MG), than large confined commercial flocks. This organism causes what is known as "chronic respiratory disease," and may be responsible for less than optimal egg production; however, many strains cause few clinical signs in chickens under most conditions and pose few concerns. Diagnosis can be made with a simple serum test. Sometimes if chickens are stressed by heat or cold

or by being transported, the birds may begin to show mild respiratory signs of sneezing and head shaking. Control of clinical signs can be accomplished by the administration of tetracyclines in the drinking water at approved concentrations. Although vaccines are available for large commercial producers under government approval, they are seldom needed for the home flock and are not usually recommended. Infected chickens remain carriers for life. The organism is also eggtransmitted so infected birds should not be used for breeders. This organism does not affect human beings, and table eggs produced by infected flocks are safe to eat.

Parasites

Certain parasites are quite commonly encountered in backyard flocks, namely, lice, mites, and coccidia.



Northern fowl mite

(Frame, 2011)

Louse/mite infestation. Although there are various species of mites and biting lice that infest chickens, practical methods of control are similar for all; therefore, we will discuss causes and control in a general sense. These parasites go through a relatively short life cycle and can grow to large numbers rapidly.

Black or gray colonies of the northern fowl mite often appear Northern fowl mite (Frame, 2011) on feathers around the vent. Another species, the red roost mite, attacks birds at night and congregates in cracks or joints of roosts and nests during the day. Under conditions of heavy infestation, these mites have been known to kill young birds.

Lice live their entire life cycle on the bird. Adult lice vary from 1/16 to 1/2 inch in length and are found under wings, around the vent, or on the head and legs. The eggs are often noticed as white or grayish clusters attached to feathers.

Only certain life stages of these parasites are susceptible to control measures, so it is important to repeat treatment at 1 week intervals for at least 3 consecutive weeks.

Approved livestock dusts or sprays containing carbaryl work well for controlling infestations of lice or mites.

Coccidiosis. This intestinal disease is caused by microscopic protozoa known as coccidia. They are host-specific, meaning that species causing disease in chickens will not cause disease in other avian species or mammals. This disease is transferred from chicken to chicken through the droppings. Dense populations of infected birds can heavily contaminate the litter with coccidial organisms. Severe outbreaks typically occur after dry litter suddenly becomes wet because of a water spill. The dampness causes the coccidial organisms to suddenly become infective. Birds pick at the wet spot and in the process ingest large quantities of infective coccidia, which overwhelm the body's ability to mount an adequate immune response. Flocks experiencing an outbreak of coccidiosis typically look very sick. Chickens are hunched over, reluctant to move, and feathers are fluffed out. Without proper treatment, coccidiosis can cause high mortality.

Control is best accomplished by feeding a diet containing coccidiostats, keeping the litter dry and changing it often, and treating promptly through water medication when an outbreak occurs. Treatment typically includes use of amprolium or other approved therapeutic agents.



Ascarid infestation

Roundworms. The common chicken roundworm (*Ascaridia galli*) can be encountered in backyard flocks, particularly where chickens have been raised in rather dense situations for quite a while allowing the population of worm eggs to build up in the environment. The mature whitish-yellow worms can be as long as 2 inches or more. They live and mature in the intestines, shedding their eggs into the feces. Other chickens ingest the eggs as they peck through the litter. The eggs then hatch within the gastro-intestinal tract of the new host and continue their life cycle. Signs of infection may include diarrhea and weight loss.

Treatment consists of piperazine or other approved wormer administered at 28-30 day intervals.

Regular cleanout of litter will help keep egg populations at a minimal level.

Noninfectious Diseases

Under nutrition/malnutrition

At first thought, one may not think of nutritional abnormalities as disease; however, chickens suffering from under nutrition or malnutrition are certainly not healthy, and therefore, according to our definition of health above, are diseased. Some uncomplicated nutritional deficiencies may only require a simple addition of a nutrient to the current diet; most situations, however, are more complicated.

It is beyond the scope of this fact sheet to go into detailed account of every conceivable nutritional problem. Chickens are very versatile and can thrive on a variety of grains, bugs, and greens. However, too much of even a good thing can be detrimental. Chickens will thrive better if they primarily consume a professionally prepared balanced diet. Scratch, greens, melons, and other treats may be used to give variety to their daily fare, but not to replace the main course.

Round heart disease

This disease is an acute heart failure mainly occurring in faster growing breeds of meat-type (broiler) chickens. Various causes have been postulated, but it appears to be more prevalent in places of higher elevation, such as most areas of Utah. It occurs in broilers, usually between 6 to 8 weeks of age. Affected chickens appear docile and reluctant to move. Often, the next day they are dead. If the body cavity is opened, an abundance of yellow gelatinous fluid is found surrounding the heart or accumulated within the abdominal cavity. There is no cure, but losses can be minimized by slightly slowing down the growth rate earlier in life. A method that often helps is to feed a commercial starter from hatch until 2 weeks of age and then change to a lower protein grower feed until desirable weight is achieved. This may slow down processing age by a week or so, but it also minimizes losses from round heart.

Injury

Chickens can be injured in a variety of ways. The following suggestions will help reduce their occurrence.

1. Make sure there are no protruding nails or wires in the coop and run.

2. Do not place perches excessively high so the chickens need to fly vigorously to reach them. Perches should be rounded on the top surface and of sufficient width to comfortably accommodate the feet. Allow sufficient perch space (minimum of 6 to 10 linear inches per chicken) to minimize crowding.
3. Allow sufficient feed and water space to minimize competition.
4. Protect the coop and run from rodents, varmints, and birds of prey.
5. Promptly remove any chicken with cuts or wounds from the main flock. Isolate and treat as needed. Chickens are very cannibalistic and will incessantly chase and peck at an injured flockmate.

Many other potential diseases can affect backyard flocks in Utah, but the maladies discussed in this fact sheet serve as an example of the most likely diseases to be encountered, or that are the most important to prevent from occurring. If you have specific questions about the health of your chickens or questions regarding optimal biosecurity measures, contact your local veterinarian, Extension poultry specialist, or the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

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