



Tikrit University
College of Veterinary Medicine

Infectious Coryza

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Lecturers link

Infectious Coryza

Definition:

It is an acute or chronic respiratory disease which caused by bacterium that infected all ages of chickens. The disease is characterized by swelling of the face and discharges from the eyes and nostrils and caused greatest economic losses result from poor growth in birds and marked reduction in egg production in layers. This disease has no public health significant . The disease has forms acute and chronic.

Synonyms: Croup, Fowl coryza, Cold and Coryza.

Etiology:

This disease caused by the Gram negative bacterium *Haemophilus paragallinarium*, non-motile bacterium. The organism can grow at temp. 25- 45C° and PH 6.9 – 7.6. Found three serotypes from this bacterium A, B and C .

Incubation period:

The incubation period varies from 1 to 3 days.

Susceptibility:

Chicken, Turkey, Pigeon, Sparrow, Duck, , Pheasants and Guinea fowl can be infected.

Transmission:

1. The infection can be spread by drinking water or equipment which contaminated with discharges from the infected birds.
2. Infection can also be spread over a short distance by the air.
3. Lateral spread occurs readily by direct contact.

Clinical Signs:

1. Watery eyes, mucoid nasal discharge, and edema or swelling of the face and wattles.
2. Swollen infraorbital sinuses, which often contain a yellow “cheesy” exudate.
3. Foul smelling, thick, sticky discharge from the nostrils and unilateral or bilateral ocular discharge.
4. The birds may have diarrhea and growing birds may become stunted.
5. Flock morbidity varies from 1 to 20%. Mortality will vary with the virulence of the infection but is generally low.
6. Egg production in young commercial or breeder flocks is reduced following infection (10 - 40%).

P.M. lesions:

Acute cases show severe conjunctivitis and inflammation of the periorbital fascia. Chronic cases show serous to caseous sinusitis.

Diagnosis:

1. Case history, clinical signs, highly morbidity and low mortality.
2. Isolation and identification of causative agent, isolation can be done at acute stage at about 7- 10 day on blood agar with aid *Staphylococcus* as a source of nicotine adenine dinucleotide (N.A.D.) by streaking this bacteria in same plate. Incubated in candle jar at 37°C for 24 – 48 hrs.
3. Inoculation of sinus exudate into two or three normal chickens by *intrasinus* route the production of Coryza 24 – 48 hrs. is diagnostic.
4. Serological by H.I. and A.G.P.T.(Heamagglutination inhibition and agar gel precipitation test).

Differential diagnosis:

Swollen head syndrome, Fowl pox (wet form), *Chlamydiosis*, Vitamin A deficiency, *Mycoplasmosis* and Chronic fowl cholera.

Treatment:

- (1)-Streptomycin, 150-400 mg/bird in is best choice.
- (2) Erythromycin 300 gm. / 1000 liters drinking water for 4 days.
- (3) Use Oxytetracycline in high dosages.

Prevention and control:

1. Good management and sanitation are the best ways to avoid infectious Coryza.
2. Avoid mixing of birds from infected flock with health flock.
3. Avoid mixing older birds with younger birds.
4. Keep the density of birds to minimum.
5. Remove all sick birds and destroy.
6. Vaccination commercial Infectious Coryza are available and giving by injection at 10 and 20 weeks old.