

CIRCULAR A-277

JUNE 1957



AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

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POULTRY



SWINE



CATTLE

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TUBERCULOSIS OF POULTRY

Tuberculosis is a common disease of chickens. It may also cause losses in ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowl.

Tuberculosis is a chronic disease. Death, loss in weight, non-laying and pale combs all are signs of tuberculosis in birds over one year old. Don't confuse tuberculosis with leucosis of chickens. Get a diagnosis from your veterinarian or your state diagnostic laboratory.

CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS FOLLOW:

1. Practice a routine "all pullet" flock system. Sell all birds after their first year's production.
2. Raise replacement birds on clean ranges.
3. After old birds are sold, disinfect the buildings before bringing in new layers.
4. If you want to keep hens for the second year, have your veterinarian test them with avian tuberculin. Sell all reactors to a market where official "inspection" is made on all birds.
5. Keep your poultry away from swine, to avoid cross infection.
6. Never house old hens and pullets together. Many diseases which old hens have had may be transmitted to the pullets.
7. Use a good disinfectant, particularly "live" steam, to clean and disinfect your poultry house and equipment.

TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE

Cattle may be infected with avian tuberculosis. They usually show no symptoms but may show lesions at post mortem examination.

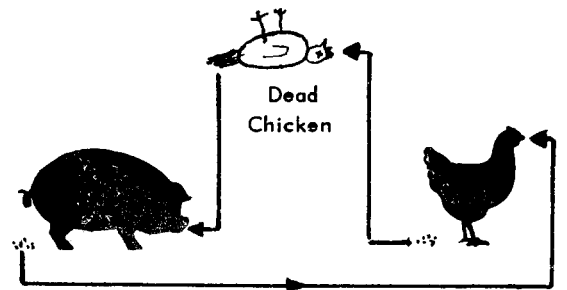
TUBERCULOSIS OF SWINE

Swine are very susceptible to infection with the avian (poultry) type of tuberculosis.

The symptoms may vary from only slower-than-normal fattening to a series of symptoms characterized by loss of weight, diarrhea and coughing. Sometimes the pig dies.

In most pigs, however, tuberculosis is not detected, unless the tuberculin test or a post mortem examination is made.

Tuberculosis germs in droppings and carcasses



ERADICATION OF SWINE TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis in swine can be eliminated by the test and slaughter method. To prevent reinfection---

- ✓ Separate swine and poultry. Keep both poultry and swine in separate lots.
- ✓ Disinfect farrowing houses.
- ✓ Do not feed uncooked poultry products to swine.
- ✓ Use a three-year rotation of swine pastures. Do not allow poultry on the swine pastures at any time.

• • • • Don't House Poultry with Cattle • • • •

CHEMICAL DISINFECTANTS

On some farms, live steam disinfecting is impossible. Under these conditions it is recommended that chemicals, such as the quaternary ammonium compounds, be used. Some of these sprays have detergents or "cleaners" added for increasing their efficiency.

Chemical disinfectants are best applied with pressure so that the disinfectant will enter the small crevices where disease germs often lodge. In all cases where chemical disinfectants are used the recommendations of the manufacturers should be followed.

Chemical disinfectants will not kill coccidia or worm parasite eggs.

LIVE STEAM A DISINFECTANT

Live steam kills the tuberculosis germ.

It also kills lice and mites on the walls and floors.

Germs of swine erysipelas, swine plague, necrotic enteritis, pullorum disease, fowl cholera, fowl typhoid and other swine, cattle and poultry diseases are likewise killed by live steam.

Live steam kills the virus of swine flu, hog cholera, swine pox, Newcastle disease, laryngotracheitis, fowl pox, infectious bronchitis and the eggs of roundworms of swine and poultry.