

Disease	Affects Primarily	Cause	Signs & Lesions	Prevention (P) & Treatments (T)
<b>Abnormal Egg Shells</b>	Chickens	Improper nutrition, disease, physical condition of hen.	Soft egg, cracked eggs.	P-make sure laying hens are free from disease & feed a laying mash. Give oyster shells to hens.
<b>Air Sac Disease (CRS, colds, infectious sinusitis)</b>	Chickens, turkeys, all ages	Egg transmitted. Also by contact with infected birds (healthy carriers).	Coughing, sneezing, runny nose. Stress or secondary infection increases severity. Transmitted slowly through flock.	P-Don't mix age groups. Get chicks or poults from MG-free birds. T-Encourage eating. Some antibiotics help.
<b>Ammonia Burns</b>	All birds	Ammonia gases created in damp litter.	Lopsided shape of eyes, watery eyes, facial swelling, may become blind	P-Keep litter clean & dry. T-remove wet litter & feed Vitamin A.
<b>Aspergillosis (brooder pneumonia)</b>	Chicks, poults	Birds inhale spores from moldy feed, litter, dust.	Gasping, loss of appetite, increased thirst.	P-Avoid sources of mold. Control dust. T-Clean, disinfect. Change litter.
<b>Blackhead</b>	Turkeys	Transmitted by eating contaminated substances or direct contact with infected	Darkening of head, loss of appetite, droopiness, sulfur-colored droppings.	P-Keep turkeys away from chickens. T-Hepzide, Enhaptin, Emytryl-follow vet & label recommendations.
<b>Blue Comb</b>	Turkeys	Transmitted by eating contaminated substances or direct contact with infected	Weight loss, constant chirping, bluish colored head.	P-Get rid of birds, disinfect & leave empty for a time. T-Raise temperature in building, use antibiotics &
<b>Breast Blisters</b>	All birds, more common in heavier	Sharp edges of feeder or waterers.	A blister on the breast contains clear or bloody fluids.	T-Drain with a sterile needle and rinse with Potassium.
<b>Broodiness</b>	Turkeys, chickens	Hen wants to hatch something.	Hens sitting in nests, returns to nest after being chased off.	P-Remove egg from nest, provide roosts for fowl. T-Change hen to different pen. Remove eggs, remove hens from
<b>Infectious Bronchitis</b>	Chickens	Virus. Airborne from infected flocks.	Rapid onset. Sneezing, coughing, watery eyes. Flock symptoms may last 10-14 days.	P-Vaccinate before lay if an important problem in your flock. T-None. Permanent problem.
<b>Botulism</b>	All birds	Toxic birds eat decaying animal or vegetable material. Toxin is soluble so can be in water or maggots.	Extreme weakness. Paralysis of legs, wings, neck. Bird cannot swallow. Feathers easily removed. Head hangs, swollen	P-Clean yards. Don't use spoiled food. T-Place bird in shade. Fill crop with water twice daily. Give Epsom salts (1 lb. to 5 gal. water) into
<b>Bumble foot</b>	All birds	Cuts or bruises on foot pad allow entrance of organisms.	Lameness, swollen foot, scab on foot pad.	P-Avoid high roosts, sharp litter. T-Open abscess with sharp knife, remove pus, paint with iodine or
<b>Cannibalism</b>	All birds	Bright colors, too crowded, too hot, not enough feeders or waterers, lack of	Picking at one another.	P-Provide enough room, food, water, possibly entertainment for birds

<b>Fowl Cholera</b>	Most birds	Contact with feces of sick birds, carcasses of dead birds. Rodents,	Birds may die before there are visible symptoms. Dead on roost, yellow-green diarrhea.	P-Clean ground, good management. Eliminate rodents, predators. Medications, use
<b>Coccidiosis</b>	Chickens, turkeys, one of most prevalent diseases worldwide.	Eating droppings containing infective parasites. Coccidian invade intestinal tract lining, produce tissue damage	Possible high mortality. Pale, droopy, huddle, use less feed, water. Production drops. Bloody droppings.	Use preventive drugs (coccidiostats). Screen droppings from birds. In acute outbreak give recommended drugs in water according to directions. May try
<b>Infectious Coryza</b>	Chickens only	Recovered apparently healthy birds remain carriers. Contact at poultry shows. Sick birds. Dust	Rapid onset. Swollen sinuses, nasal discharge, eyelid may stick shut, drop in feed consumption & egg production.	P-Don't mix age groups. T-Antibiotics or sulfa drugs effective in some cases. Use as cleared by vet.
<b>Enteritis (diarrhea)</b>	All birds	Many causes, most unknown. High salt in feed. Droppings in	Watery, discolored droppings. Layers may drop in production	P-Sanitation & good ration. T-Get specific diagnosis. Antibiotics. Avoid metal waterers
<b>Hemorrhagic Enteritis</b>	Turkeys	Virus-Spread from eating infected feed, water, litter & droppings.	Sudden death & blood from vent.	P-Disinfect hands & boots when tending sick birds. T-No antibiotics.
<b>Influenza</b>	Geese-possibly ducks	Bacteria-Passed on by infected birds.	Coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge, death	P-Clean & disinfect pens. T-Sulfadimethoxine
<b>Joint &amp; Respiratory Disease</b>	Chicks 4-12 weeks	Egg transmittable direct contact through air, equipment &	Lameness, loss of weight, green droppings, breast blisters, limping, affects respiratory.	T-Need not treat CRS, will butcher sooner. Treat other fowl with Tetracycline or Erythromycin.
<b>Laryngotracheitis (trachy, LT)</b>	Chickens, pheasants	Virus. Infected birds; unwise use of vaccine, carriers; airborne; contaminated	Rapid spread. Coughing, sneezing, gurgling. Blood or cheesy plug in windpipe. May be high mortality.	P-Vaccinate, but only if a problem in your area. Do not vaccinate unnecessarily. T-None.
<b>Leg Problems</b>	All birds	Accidents, inadequate nutrition, lack of vitamins, slippery surface, bacteria, virus	Swollen joints, soft bones, twisted legs, broken bones, swollen feet, paralysis, legs flex sideways	PT-Determine causes & use the proper treatment or preventive measures. Use peat moss & wood chips, no
<b>Lice</b>	All birds	Ducks & geese if housed with chickens are likely the cause. Chew on skin:	Lack of appetite, diarrhea, sleeplessness, set less, lower egg production.	P-Clean buildings & use roost paint. T-Dust adults with Sevin.
<b>Lymphoid Leukosis (Big liver disease)</b>	Chickens	Virus. Egg borne or transmitted to very young chicks from infected older	Weight loss. Green droppings, tumors, enlarged liver. Sick birds usually die. Deformed, thickened	P-Brood away from older chicks. T-None.
<b>Marek's Disease (Range Paralysis)</b>	Chickens	Herpes virus. Airborne or other contaminated skin & feather dust (dander). Contaminated	Gray eye, enlarged feather follicles, paralysis of wings, legs, neck.	P-Vaccinate day-old chicks. Buy vaccinated chicks. T-None.

<b>Mycoplasma Gallisepticum (MG)</b> Also known as <b>Infectious Sinusitis in turkeys.</b>	Most birds	Mycoplasma organisms. Spread mainly by infected birds coming in contact with others. Also spread by	Symptoms of turkeys in the upper form of the disease are watery eyes, noisy breathing, unthriftiness, water discharge from nostrils, and swollen	P-isolate infected birds. T-NA
<b>Newcastle Disease</b>	Most birds	Virus. Contaminated equipment, shoes, clothing. Contact with infected birds.	Gasping, coughing, nasal discharge, uncoordination, paralysis. Rapid spread, high mortality. Adults may show only respiratory	P-Vaccination. T-None.
<b>Omphalitis (Mushy Chicken disease)</b>	Baby chicks	Unsanitary conditions in hatchery.	Chicks huddle-dropping heads.	P-Make sure hatchery is known for sanitary conditions-know where birds are
<b>Pasty Rear Ends</b>	Mostly chickens	Lack of activity. Stress in transporting.	Manure sticks to the rear-end of birds.	P-Use a scratch feed & increase activity of chickens. T-Remove manure from rear end with mild soap.
<b>Avian Pox</b>	Most birds	Virus. Direct contact with infected birds. Mosquitoes carry virus from wild & other birds.	Dry Pox; small yellow warts on wattles, comb, face. These increase in size. Dark brown scabs form, then drop off. Wet Pox; yellow, cheesy	P-Vaccination is recommended in areas of large mosquito populations. T-Swab lesion with Lugol's solution of iodine.
<b>Paratyphoid</b>	Poults, chicks	Egg shell penetration. Eating or contact with droppings of infected	Huddling near heat, closed eyes, drooping wings, diarrhea, pasted vent, increased peeping	P-Egg sanitation. Rodent & snake control. T-Drugs, antibiotics. Follow label
<b>Pullorum Disease</b>	Chickens, turkeys, pheasants, guineas	Egg shell penetration. Eating or contact with droppings of infected	Pasted vents in chicks 1 to 21 days old, sudden death or huddling, pneumonia.	P-Buy pullorum-free chicks. T-Variou drugs, antibiotics. Follow label recommendations.
<b>Rickets</b>	Young chickens (4wks) mostly top heavy &	Deficiency of Vitamin D & Calcium (can't have excess of either)	Chickens become crippled.	T-Increase Vitamin D intake as per Vet's instructions
<b>Stagging</b>	Ducks	Out of water	Choking or otherwise dizzy because of food caught in esophagus.	P-Never let ducks run out of water. T-Always have water
<b>Worms</b>	All birds. Don't affect ducks & geese as much.	Roundworms-eggs directly move from bird to bird through feces. Tapeworms-	May cause unthriftiness & slow growth. Roundworms-3-6 inches long, pencil lead in diameter. Tapeworms-	P-Rotate birds in yards or pens. Screen off areas of heavy fecal deposits. T-Variou drugs. Follow label.
<b>reference:</b> <b>Welps Inc.</b>				