

Infectious

Coryza:

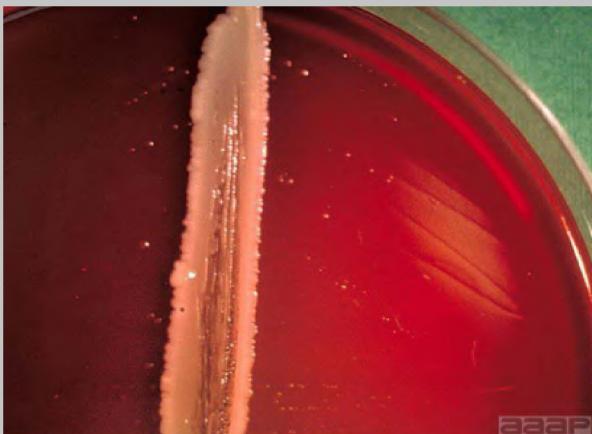
Control

Strategies



James Cathany

What causes IC in poultry?



- Caused by the bacterium *Avibacterium paragallinarum*
- Affects poultry flocks worldwide, including United States, especially in **intensive** production systems
- First detected in the Northeast U.S. in December 2018 and in **Maryland in September 2019**
- It spreads through inhalation of aerosols or ingestion of contaminated feed/water from infected or carrier birds.

What is Infectious Coryza?

Infectious Coryza (IC) is a highly contagious respiratory disease of poultry, primarily affecting **older laying birds** housed in multi-age flocks. While it poses **no risk to public health**, it causes major economic losses in poultry through reduced growth and elevated condemnatoin rate in broilers, and **drop in egg production** in layers.

What are symptoms of Infectious Coryza ?



Swelling in the head and face

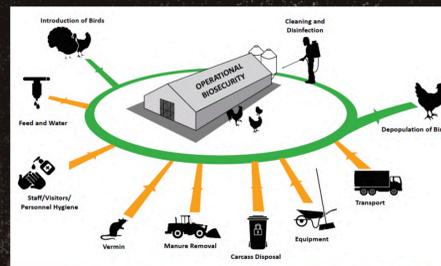


Adhered eyelids and swollen Wattles



Nasal Discharge

How can you control Infectious Coryza on your Farm?



Practice strong biosecurity
Keep susceptible and carrier birds separate, depopulate if necessary, avoid introducing birds from unknown sources, and maintain sanitary practices



Vaccinate your flock
Use commercial vaccines, which start at 8–10 weeks of age, with a booster 4 weeks later. **We at Ghanem Lab, UMD, are also studying on more live vaccines against IC.**



Supportive Medication
Antibiotics can be used under veterinary guidance to reduce the disease severity, but remember recovered birds become carrier for life and spread the disease.