



ABOUT

Newcastle disease is caused by the virulent Newcastle disease virus infecting domestic chickens and other bird species (NDV). It's a worldwide illness that usually manifests as an acute respiratory infection, but it can also emerge as sadness, nervousness, or diarrhea. The virulence of the invading virus and the susceptibility of the host determine the severity. The sickness must be reported and may result in trade restrictions. In much of Asia, Africa, and certain nations in North and South America, virulent NDV strains are endemic in poultry. Other nations, such as the United States and Canada, are free of such strains in poultry and preserve that status by import bans and eradication of diseased birds. More typically infected with vNDV are cormorants, pigeons, and imported psittacine species, which have also been causes of vNDV infections in poultry. Low-virulent NDV strains are common in poultry and wild animals, particularly waterfowl.

Virus is spread by infected birds by exhaled air, respiratory secretions, and excrement. Virus is shed during incubation, clinical stages, and convalescence for a diverse but limited duration. Virus can be found in eggs produced during clinical sickness and throughout the carcass during acute vNDV infections. Aerosols and swallowing contaminated water or food are both easy ways for chickens to become ill. NDV might be spread by infected chickens and other domestic and wild animals. The major means of viral dissemination across chicken flocks include the

movement of diseased birds and the transmission of virus, notably in infective feces, by people and contaminated equipment or litter.

SIGNS

- Sneezing.
- Nasal discharge.
- Coughing.
- Greenish, watery diarrhoea.
- Muscular tremors.
- Drooping wings.
- Complete paralysis.

TRETEMENT

Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.

Healthy chicks are vaccinated as early as day 1-4 of life.