

Avian Encephalomyelitis (AE)

Purpose of vaccination

- · To prevent egg production drops in laying hens.
- · To protect chicks from neurological disease and death.

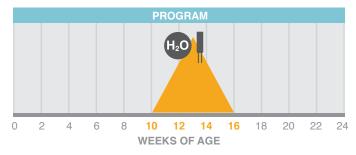
Disease

Avian Encephalomyelitis (AE) is a contagious viral disease of chickens. AE occurs as two distinct syndromes.

- Adult layers experience a temporary drop in egg production, and eggs from breeders also have reduced hatchability.
- 2. Young chicks display nervous signs.
- 3. The AE virus is spread horizontally from chicken to chicken in faeces, or vertically in eggs. The AE virus targets the intestinal tract. In young chicks AE virus targets the brain. Clinical signs in adults are a temporary drop in egg production. Clinical signs in young chicks include un-coordination, paralysis and death.

Vaccination program

One live virus vaccination.





Vaccine administration

Live AE vaccine - drinking water or wing web from 10 weeks-of-age until 4 weeks before onset of lay.

Precautions

In accordance with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) best practice, all susceptible birds on site should be vaccinated concurrently with the dose recommended by the manufacturer

Administration of live AE vaccine to flocks in lay may result in a transient decrease in egg production for up to 14 days.

Do not administer live AE vaccine to breeders within 4 weeks of onset of lay or during egg production. The AE virus is shed in faeces and transmitted vertically in eggs for up to 4 weeks following vaccination. To avoid clinical AE in the progeny, eggs for hatching should not be taken from the flock until 4 weeks have elapsed following vaccination.

Birds less than 8 weeks-of-age exposed to live AE vaccine may display clinical neurological disease.

Further Information

Product Information Sheet

- AE-Vac™
- AE-Poxine®

Administration Information Sheet

- · Drinking water administration
- · Wing-web administration

Avian Encephalomylitis (AE) Cycle in Chicken (Epidemic Tremor)

