

Fowl Pox

Purpose of vaccination

- To prevent illness, inability to feed, poor growth and mortality during rearing.
- To prevent illness and reduced egg production in breeders and layers.

Disease

Fowl Pox is a common viral infection of many bird species including domestic fowl. The infection spreads slowly through a flock. The Fowl Pox virus targets epithelial cells. Scabby lesions form on the skin of the head or in the mouth and trachea. Fowl Pox virus is shed from the scabby lesions and is spread by mosquitos. Disease is most common in warm climates where mosquitos are prevalent. Fowl Pox virus is abundant in the scabs and may survive for many years in exfoliated dried scabs.

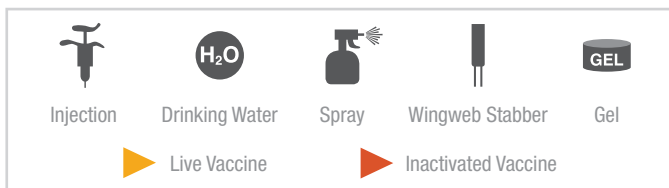
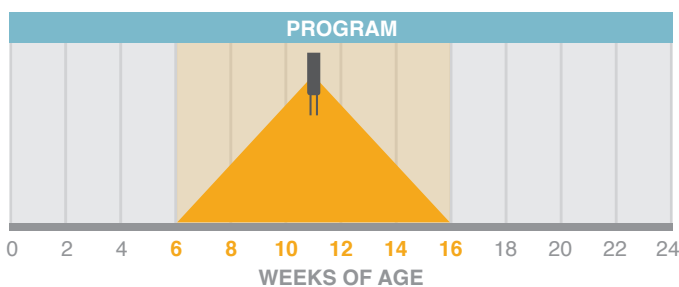
Clinical signs.

Cutaneous form: nodular scabby proliferative lesions on the comb, wattles, eyelids and non-feathered skin that persist for 4 weeks or more.

Diphtheritic form (wet pox): a plug of exudate may block the trachea and there may be scabs in the mouth and oesophagus.

Vaccination program

- Vaccination with Poxine® or AE-Poxine® between 6 and 16 weeks of age.



Vaccine administration

Administer Poxine® or AE-Poxine® by wing-web stab.

If there is an outbreak of Fowl Pox in an unvaccinated flock it is possible to control the outbreak by vaccinating the remaining healthy birds.

Precautions

Vaccinate healthy birds only.

Further Information

Product Information Sheet

- Poxine®
- AE-Poxine®

Administration Information Sheet

- Wing-web administration

