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**Department of Animal Resources**

**College of Agriculture**

**University of Salahaddin–Erbil**

**Subject: ( Poultry Diseases) Theory**

**Course Book – fourth Class**

**Lecturer's name Dr.Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed (Ph.D MIcrobiology)**

**Academic Year: 2018/2019**

**Course Book**

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| **1. Course name** | **Poultry Diseases** |
| **2. Lecturer in charge** | **Theoretical Lecture: 1. Dr. Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed**  **Practical : 2.Mrs Nawal Kamal Shokry**  **3. Mrs Jenan Abdulrahman** |
| **3. Department/ College** | **Agriculture College/Animal Resources Department** |
| **4. Contact** | **e-mail: Tel: (07504047692)** |
| **5. Time (in hours) per week** | **For example Theory: 2 hrs Practical: 3 hrs** |
| **6. Office hours** | **Available 4 days during the week** |
| **7. Course code** |  |
| **8. Teacher's academic profile** | **1. PG Diploma in Poultry disease**  **M.Sc In Microbiology (2010)**  **PhD in Microbiology**  **2. MSc Poultry disease**  **3. MSc Poultry disease** |
| **9. Keywords** | **poultry, disease, prevention and control.** |
| **10. Course overview:**  This lesson is designed to be an introductory lesson that will cover the signs of a poultry disease, ways to detect disease and methods to improve poultry health. It could be used as an intro unit to poultry disease in vet science or introductory poultry science unit. Importance of health and disease management in poultry farm; Principles of presumptive diagnosis of disease in poultry farms – holistic and clinical field data; Source of infection; Clinical signs of poultry diseases – definition, classification, meanings and interpretation for presumptive diagnosis of diseases. Important general and special poultry diseases – definition, causes, pathophysiology, pathogenesis, clinical characteristics, nature of onset, clinical signs, course and severity, physical findings of specimens), mass diagnosis, mass treatment and prognosis. | |
| **11. Course objective:**   * Students to be able to identify the signs of a healthy poultry farm. * Students to be able to assess symptoms and characteristics of poultry diseases. * Students to be able to identification of determinants/Risk Factors. * Students to be able to identify sources and transmission of infections. * Easy methods to maintain good poultry health. * Discuss the phases of the clinical examination. * Demonstration of clinical signs of poultry diseases in population level. * Methods of administration of drugs in mass treatment, and vaccination. | |
| **12. Student's obligation**  The students should be obligated attendance and completion of all tests, exams, quizzes, assignments, reports , essays…etc | |
| **13. Forms of teaching**  1- PowerPoint.  2- Whiteboard.  3- Pictures.  4- video  5. field visit | |
| **14. Assessment scheme**   * **Examinations:-** * 1st exam. After 5 lectures * 2nd exam. After 10 lectures   **Mark Distribution**  **Monthly Exam 40 %( Theoretical 25% (5% quiz) + Practical 15%) +**  **Final Exam 60% (Theoretical 40% + Practical 20%) = Final**  **Mark 100%.** | |
| **15. Student learning outcome:**   * Students to be able to assess symptoms and characteristics of poultry diseases. * Students to be able to identification of determinants/Risk Factors. * Students to be able to managing the animal field in best hygienic methods to prevent disease outbreak and able to administration drugs and vaccines. | |
| **16. Course Reading List and References‌:**  1: Blood,C.D and Radostits, M,O (1989). Veterinary medicine. 7th edition.  2: Grist A. poultry inspection (2006). 2nd edition Nottingham. University press.  3: The Merck Veterinary Manual (2010).Tenth edition. RAHWA Y.N.J. USA.  4: Buncic S. (2006). Integrated food safety and veterinary public health, 1st edition, Cromwell Press, Trowbridge.  5: WARRISS P.D. (2000) Meat science An Introductory Text. 1st edition, Biddles Ltd, Guildford and King’s Lynn.  6: William, G. Rebhum and Chuck, Guard (1995). Diseases of Dairy Cattle. LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS.  7:B.W. Calnek, H. John, B and L, R. Mcdougald (1997). Diseases of Poultry. MOSBY- WOLFE. | |
| **17. The Theoretical Topics: Weekly Lectures schedule** | |

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|  | ***subjects*** | ***Weeks*** |  |
|  | Interoduction | **1st week** | 1 |
|  | Biosecurity | **2nd week** | 2 |
|  | Newcastle Disease | **3rd week** | 3 |
|  | Avian Influenza | **4th week** | 4 |
|  | Infectious Bronchitis, | **5th week** | 5 |
|  | Infectious Bursal Disease,  Inclusion Body Hepatitis | **6th week** | 6 |
|  | 1StExam | **7th week** | 7 |
|  | Fowl Pox  Marek's Disease | **8th week** | 8 |
|  | Infectious Larngotrechitis ILT | **9th week** | 9 |
|  | Escherichia coli or CRD | **10th week** | 10 |
|  | Fowl Cholera, | **11th week** | 11 |
|  | Fowl Typhoid, Coryza, S. Pullorum | **12th week** | 12 |
|  | 2nd Exam | **13th week** | 13 |
|  | Mycoplasma, | **14th week** | 14 |
|  | Coccidiosis, Parasitic diseases | **15th week** | 15 |

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|  |  | **The Practical Topics:**  1-General Introduction of poultry diseases and Examination Form. Information about poultry diseases and history taking  2- General Clinical signs of poultry diseases To understand the general clinical signs of diseases  3- General external examination of bird Methods of examination of body parts ,  **4:** Postmortem examination of bird Explain the steps of postmortem examination and sings of diseases in any part o**f bird**  5: Sensitivity test, Understanding the methods and importance of sensitivity test  **6:** Visit to central Veterinary Laboratory, Understanding the main testes performed for diagnosis of poultry diseases  7:Main different diseases in poultry with main clinical signs and postmortem lesions , Introduce the main signs of poultry diseases  **8:** How to collecting the sample from the poultry, identify the collecting of the sample and taking the blood from the poultry **9:** Vaccination method in poultry, Discuss the vaccination method in the farm of poultry  10: General clinical signs , post mortem lesion and treatment of some bacterial diseases ,  11: General clinical signs , post mortem lesion and treatment of some viral diseases  **12**: Digestive system: Parts of digestive tracts in ruminant and study their functions  **13:** Blood collection from the birds.  **14**: Laboratory examination for poultry diseases. |

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| **18. Examinations:**  **A. Theoretical example questions:-**  **Q/ Fill in the blanks with suitable word**  1: Caseous exudate in swollen wattles in chickens is the main clinical signs of ----------.  2: Bacterium hemophilus paragallinarum is the causative agents of ----------------------.  3: IBD virus is a birna virus – a double stranded -------------- virus.  **Q/Numerate the main clinical signs of the following diseases: -**  **1: Infectious coryza.**  nasal discharge  Swelling of infraorbital sinuses, with eyes completely closed.  Dyspnea. (Difficult breathing).  Offensive odor of the nasal discharge.  Conjunctivitis.  Nasal, eye exudates  2. What are Newcastle Disease virus: This is septicemic deadly virus of poultry which affect  chicken " especially younger ones" - Turkey – quills – pigeon  .and rarely duck, this viruses is belonged to Family called paramoxy viruses  (sero type I ( A P M v-1) which classified into  A- paramoxy virus ( pro type . ND viruses  B- paramoxy virus ( respiratory form  C- Morbili virus ( measles form  .**Q/Define the following terms**  **The fever**: is elevation of the temperature and it is recognized as host response to infection.  **Virulence:** it is the disease producing power or malignancy of organisms. There is highly virulent, slightly virulent and none virulent.  **Disease** is an alternation of the state of the body or of some of it is an organ, which interrupts or disturbs the proper performance of the bodily function.  **B. Practical example questions:-**  Q1// Numerate the general clinical signs in poultry and explain one of theme:  Q2// Answer the following sentences as true (T) or false (F) and correct the false:   1. For post mortum examination dislocation of the joint between the back and neck. 2. In the Mark disease one sciatic nerve is infected. 3. Ovarian follicles appear in Newcastle disease (ND). 4. Paleness of combs and wattles appear in anemia case. 5. When the bird twisting finger to inside this case due to genetic disorder. 6. In the examination form must be asked about the source of diet only. 7. The color of diarrhea appears chalky white in the Infectious Bronchitis (IB) disease.   Q3// Fill the following blanks with the correct words:  1- They have many serological test used for detection of poultry diseases are …………………….. , …………………… and ……………… .  2-………………… is a drug use for treatment of chronic respiratory diseases and E-coli infection.  3-Jugular vein is expose the vein on the …………… of the neck.  4-When determine the result of sensitivity test antibiotics given symbol indicate of their effects as …………….. , ……………. and ………… .  5-………… and …………. are drug do not absorbed from the intestine, therefor use for treatment of necrotic enteritis  Answers  Q1// 1 - The growth rate of the bird 2 – Emaciation  3 - Diarrhea 4 – Nervous signs 5 - Respiratory signs  6 – Lameness  Diarrhea: must distinguish between diarrhea and glaucoma its brown in the color from the cecaum (feaces of the secum ) which is a waste. And diarrhea seen in the following diseases:   A - Gumboro ................. Chalky white diarrhea  B - Newcastle ................ Green C - coccidiosis ............. Bloody - especially Emirea Tenllea D – Pullorum ................... White E – chicken Typhoid ....... White  Q2//   1. (F) head and neck. 2. (T). 3. (F). Pullorum or Salmonellosis. 4. (T). 5. (F) Vitamin B2. 6. (F) Chick and diet. 7. (F) Gumboro.   Q3// 1- complement fixation test, polymerase chain reaction and toxin anti-toxin test  2- tylosine  3- right side  4- sensitive , medium sensitive and resistant  5- newmycine and gentamycin |
| **19. Peer review پێداچوونه‌وه‌ی هاوه‌ڵ**  This course book has to be reviewed and signed by a peer. The peer approves the contents of your course book by writing few sentences in this section.  *(A peer is person who has enough knowledge about the subject you are teaching; he/she has to be a professor, assistant professor, a lecturer).* |