

## Daily Basis on Poultry Farm of the Veterinarian

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**Diagnosis of the health problems facing the flock:** By case history data, postmortem examination, do root causes analysis from the problem to know possible causes and taking samples from birds and their organs and sending them to veterinary lab.

**Make a proper interfering in the right time:** By removing the main causes of problems and medication using.

**Maintance the immunity of flock by a tight vaccination program, accurate application and monitoring the antibodies titer by sending blood samples to veterinary lab and remember that vaccination is the most important role in your job:** Protection is better than cure.

**Get the best results by communication and collaboration with your coworkers:** And be a good leader with your technicians who you train them to do the necessary processes.

Okay, right now we would talk about daily activities of the vet on poultry farm in some details.

### Diagnosis of the health problems facing flock

If you are a vet on a poultry farm, that means you have to wake up very early to notice birds during the feeding process which reflects the activity and liveliness of birds clearly (Notice: on farms of broiler breeders there is only one meal with a precise quantity to reach a specific weight affecting sexual maturity so do not miss it).

You must also sure the bird express their normal behavior during different times on the day.

Also notice all process on the poultry house like ventilation, proper temperature, relative humidity and so on.

Listen to the respiratory sound during darkness of poultry house routinely to make a diagnosis of respiratory diseases early as we can.

Postmortem examination twice daily routinely is very important process so the technicians and worker must collect dead bird rapidly as possible to avoid putrefaction, the signs appear on the internal organs like inflammation, paleness, or enlarged organs and so on are an indication of the health of the bird.

Sending samples to veterinary lab also very important to make an accurate diagnosis.

Samples can be live or dead birds, litter samples, tracheal and cloacal swaps, organs isolation, blood samples, and so on.

The kind of sample is according to your suspicion.

### Make a proper interfering in the right time

We must analysis our problem and remove the causes of it and the problem may relate to a wet litter and that may cause coccidiosis, a litter with hard objects in it may cause lameness, and bad ventilation may cause respiratory problems and so on.

Also, by medication using like antibiotics, minerals, vitamins, anthelmintic drugs and so on that according to the case and its severity.

We may have to make quarantine for the infected poultry house to prevent disease spreading.

Biosecurity is the choice to decrease contamination spreading and destroying the microorganisms which can cause infection so you must sure that all processes of biosecurity go on the right way.

### Maintenance the immunity of flock by a tight vaccination process

To have birds with high antibodies titer to decrease the possibility of infection and give antibodies to their progeny that called maternal immunity in breeders.

A vaccine helps the body's immune system to recognize and fight pathogens.

Programing of the vaccination program is a tight process which based on many factors like the type vaccine (live or killed), age, maternal antibodies, type of farm (like broilers, breeders or layers) and kind of poultry (like chickens, ducks, geese and so on).

There are kinds of vaccines; killed, live and recombinant.

A recombinant vaccine is a vaccine produced through recombinant DNA technology. This involves inserting the DNA encoding an antigen that stimulates an immune response into microorganisms for example vaccines used in vaccinate against HTV and NDV in the same time.

The route of recombinant vaccines may by injection at one day old subcutaneous or in ovo injection (egg inject) route.

The live vaccine is a vaccine produced through attenuation of microorganisms used in different routes like drinking water, spraying, eye dropping, wing webbing, and injection.

The killed vaccine is a vaccine consists of a particles of the microorganisms that used in injection routes only (Notice a muscular injection in the breast muscle as a preferable site of muscular injection and a subcutaneous injection in the lower part of neck).

We must monitor the antibodies titer through collecting blood samples and doing different tests in the lab like Haemagglutination inhibition test and ELISA.

### Collaboration with your coworkers and being a good leader

Good communication with your coworkers to get an accurate data helps you to analysis the problems and that is your fast track to success in any career.

Being a good leader, give your technician a proper practical training in vaccination process especially, because it is very sensitive operation.

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