



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Health Management for ZAMPEN Strains of Philippine Native Chickens



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Health Care

Biosecurity

- **Procedures intended to protect humans or animals against disease or harmful biological agents.**
- **means doing everything you can to reduce the chances of an infectious disease being carried onto your farm by people, animals, equipment, or vehicles. It also means doing everything you can to reduce the chance of disease leaving your farm.**

Vectors or carriers of pathogenic organisms include:

- Humans
- Stray animals and pets
- Birds
- Rodents
- Mosquitoes
- Contaminated materials





Biosecurity can be implemented thru:

- Proper sanitation
- Control of entry of vectors
- Avoiding pre-disposing factors





Disease

A disease is any condition that interferes with the normal functioning of the cells, tissues, organs and the whole body systems. Diseases of poultry have many causes and include:

- Deficiencies of essential nutrients such as vitamins, minerals or other nutrients.
- The consumption of toxic substances such as poisons.
- Physical damage e.g. environmental extremes and injury.
- Internal and external parasite infestations such as lice and worms.
- Infectious disease caused by micro-organisms such as bacteria and viruses.



Newcastle Disease

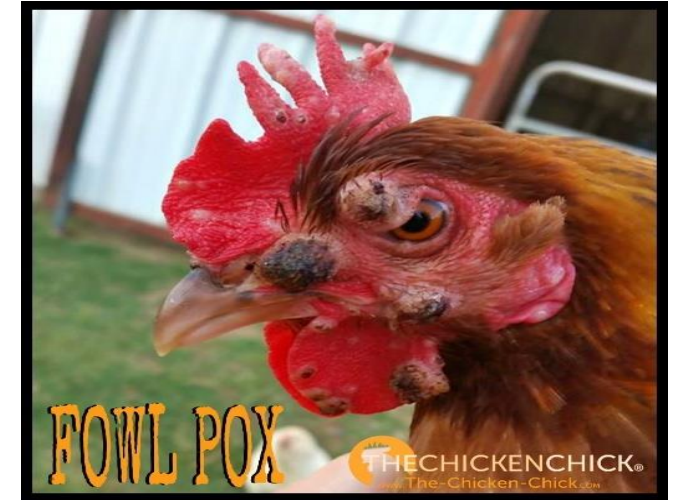
Signs:

- discharge from their nose, their eyes will begin to look murky, and their laying will stop;
- legs and wings will become paralyzed as well as their necks twisted;
- Vaccinate the birds when they are 1-2 week old with La sota B1B1;
- An oil adjuvanted ND vaccine can be given to the birds at 21 days old intramuscular injections. This particular vaccine was developed by DA-RFU7, and believed its immunity to last for life.



Fowl Pox

- **Fowl pox vaccination will only be done when the occurrence of the disease is observed.**
- **But for assurance of the health of your birds when history tells, then fowl pox vaccination is a must.**
- **This is common in areas where mosquitoes are a problem.**



Botulism

- Progressing tremors leading to body paralysis including breathing;
- Feathers are pulling out and death occurs within a few hours.

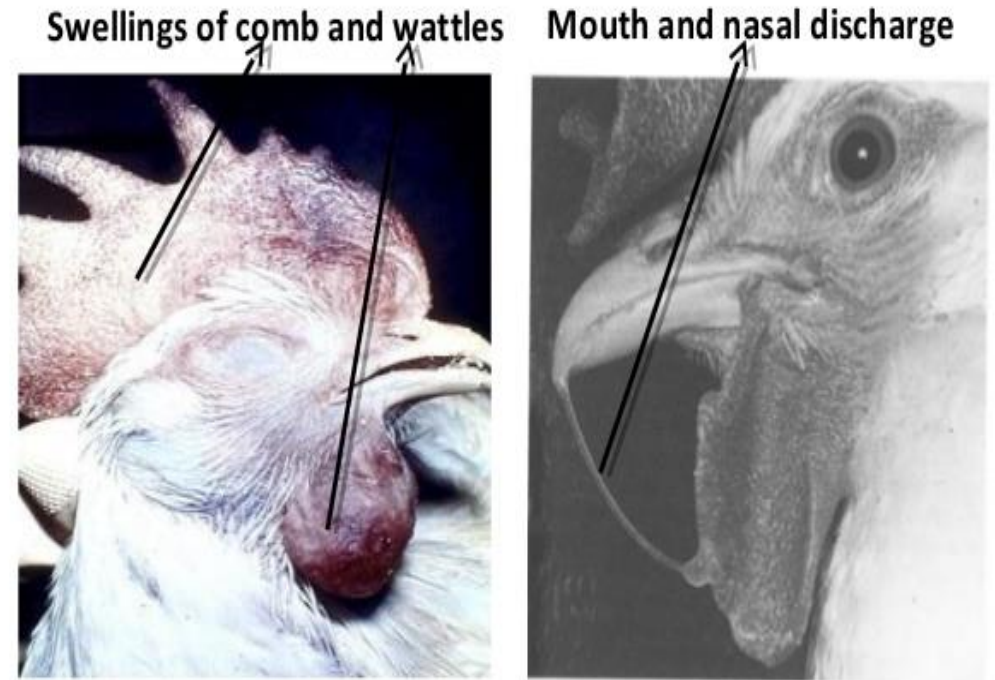


Fowl Cholera

- Birds begin to have a greenish or yellowish diarrhea, are having obvious joint pain, are struggling to breathe, and have a darkened head or wattle.
- Fowl Cholera is a bacterial disease that can be contracted from wild animals or food and water that has been contaminated by this bacteria.

Signs

Equate Fowl Cholera





Infectious Bronchitis

Signs:

sneezing, snoring, and coughing

Infectious Bronchitis is a viral disease and will travel quickly through the air.

Vaccines is available to stop the disease

Signs

- Respiratory Signs – Rales, gasping, sneezing, watery nasal discharge, lachrymation & swelling. Chicks huddle under source of light.





Infectious Coryza

Signs:

- Heads become swollen;
- Eyes will literally swell shut and their combs will swell;
- Be sure to discard the body afterward so no other animal becomes infected by it;
- No Vaccine available.





Marek's Disease

Signs:

- Labored Breathing, Lameness, Paralysis, Incoordination;
- Blindness, Paleness, and Pale scaly comb;
- Greenish Diarrhea.



Clinical Signs:

- Labor Breathing
- Lameness
- Paralysis
- Incoordination
- Blindness
- Paleness
- Pale Scaly Combs
- Greenish Diarrhea





Thrush

- Fungal disease;
- Enlarged crop and lethargic;
- No vaccine available.





Reminder:

“Prevention is Better than Cure”



Deworming:

- Deworming is a process to cure your chickens of infestations of worms.
- Deworm your birds at two (2) months of age.
- Organic dewormers are available locally.
- Ethnobotanical dewormers were developed in CAPSU and proven effective. It consists of 'bunga' and ipil-ipil seeds.
- Other organic dewormers include papaya and squash seeds.





Vaccination

- Although native chickens are known to be hardy and resistant to diseases, it would be wise to vaccinate them against common poultry diseases. This will ensure that they will be healthy and productive.
- It must be noted that commercial vaccines are sold in a large volume. Therefore, it is best to practice vaccination on many farms within the whole locality, so as not to waste any vaccines. If possible, a veterinarian should be consulted in these matters.

Vaccination and disease control/prevention

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Vaccination and disease control/prevention

- Common diseases that affect birds (native chicken) are: Avian Pest or **Newcastle Disease** (Bis. Atay); Fowl Cholera (Bis. Atay-atay, dungoy); Fowl pox; and, CRD.
- Vaccinate the birds when they are 1-2 week old with La sota B1B1.
- An **oil adjuvanted** ND vaccine can be given to the birds at 21 days old intramuscular injections, and believed its immunity to last for life.





Best way of preventing disease

CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION

“Thank you”

Questions.....