University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension

Extension

2003

NF03-565 Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) Nebraska Poultry **Producers Quick Reference**

Grasso M. Ebako

Del Wilmot

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist



Part of the Agriculture Commons, and the Curriculum and Instruction Commons

Ebako, Grasso M. and Wilmot, Del, "NF03-565 Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) Nebraska Poultry Producers Quick Reference" (2003). Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension. 152.

https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/152

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska -Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.



Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) Nebraska Poultry Producers Quick Reference

by Grasso M. Ebako, Extension and Diagnostic Poultry Veterinarian Del Wilmot, Deputy State Veterinarian

Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) is a foreign animal disease in the U.S. and is considered the most infectious, contagious, and fatal viral disease of birds and poultry. With death rates approaching 100 percent in unvaccinated poultry flocks, END is so virulent that many birds die without developing clinical signs. The disease is characterized by respiratory distress (gasping), or encephalitis (brain infection), or both. It is highly fatal to young chicks and causes a severe drop in egg production in laying flocks.

Current Outbreaks of END

Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) was confirmed on October 1, 2002, in California, and it has spread beyond backyard flocks to affect seven large commercial operations in California. On January 16, 2003, END was also confirmed in a backyard flock in Nevada. An additional backyard flock was confirmed with END on February 4, 2003, in Arizona.

How Does END Spread?

It can be airborne or introduced through either contact with contaminated shoes, caretakers, feed deliveries, visitors, tires, dirty equipment, feed sacks, crates, or wild birds.

What Producers/Backyard Farmers Should Do

If your birds become ill or you see an unusual rise in mortality, please call Extension and Diagnostic Poultry Veterinarian Dr. Grasso Ebako, (402) 472-1434; Deputy State Veterinarian Dr. Del Wilmot, (402) 471-6837 or USDA (402) 434-2300. In addition:

- Do not visit live bird markets.
- Discourage employees from raising their own birds or visiting premises with poultry.
- Check your flock daily for any signs of illness.

- Enforce strict biosecurity on all farms and buildings.
- Ensure that your chicks are properly vaccinated. Consult your local veterinarian.
- Institute a program to clean and disinfect equipment frequently.
- Pest-proof all buildings to restrict wild bird access into the poultry houses.
- Be aware of where your birds/poultry come from, especially states with confirmed END.
- Keep new birds in isolation (>3 weeks) before mixing with others.
- Pet birds should be kept isolated from poultry.

Disease prevention is the only logical approach because there is no specific treatment for END. If you have any questions or require assistance in testing your birds call:

- Dr. Ebako: (402) 472-1434;Dr. Wilmot: (402) 471-6837;
- USDA: (402) 434-2300 (or 1-800-572-2437, M-F, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.).

File NF03-565 under ANIMAL DISEASES D-3, Poultry Issued February 2003

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Elbert C. Dickey, Dean and Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension educational programs abide with the non-discrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.