

- **Infected chicks have chalky, white droppings and affected chicks frequently have characteristic white "pasted" vents Hatched from infected eggs, chicks and poults begin to sicken and die within a few weeks of hatching. Recovered birds have a tendency to become carriers of the bacteria.**
- **A virus that can affect most types of poultry. Spread from bird to bird through direct contact. The virus is airborne and can infect birds through their eyes or skin wounds or when they breathe. Although the disease is contagious, it spreads slowly. Causes skin lesions that can appear in the mouth.**

- **Referred to as visceral leukosis, fowl paralysis, and range paralysis, is caused by a virus. Symptoms can be inability to move wings, partial paralysis, blindness, Ataxia (lack of muscle control), and emaciation. Spreads from bird to bird. Can be controlled with a vaccination.**
- **Organisms that live in or on another organism, referred to as the host, and gain an advantage at the expense of the host. There are several types that attack poultry by either sucking blood or feeding on the skin or feathers.**
- **Localized staphylococcus infection of the foot. It is thought to be caused by puncture injuries. Affected birds become lame from swollen foot pads.**

- **Also called flu, bird flu, influenza, and fowl plague—is caused by a virus. This illness can occur in most species of birds. Wild birds, most commonly waterfowl, can introduce the virus to domesticated flocks. The virus is released in secretions from the nostrils and in the manure of infected birds. Insects and rodents may carry the virus from infected to susceptible flocks.**
- **A bacterial infection caused by *Pasteurella multocida*. Usually strikes birds older than six weeks of age. Early in the infection, chicks might exhibit typical signs of sickness—reduced feed consumption, lethargy, and so on—as well as darkened heads (purplish discoloration**

of wattles and combs). Late in the infection, birds might exhibit swollen heads, wattles, foot pads, and joints.

- **A parasite is an organism that lives in or on another organism (referred to as the host) and gains an advantage at the expense of that organism. The two types that affect poultry are worms and protozoa. Usually, low levels of infestation do not cause a problem and can be left untreated. Clinical signs of a this infestation include unthriftiness, poor growth, and feed conversion, decreased egg production, and, in severe cases, death.**

- **Pullorum**
- **Fowl Pox**
- **Marek's Disease**
- **Avian Flu**
- **External Parasites**
- **Mites**

- **Bumblefoot**
- **Fowl Cholera**
- **Internal Parasites**