Md. poultry growers cautioned on Avian

COLLEGE PARK, Md. - Instead of running its course, as expected, avian influenza continues to loom as serious health threat for poultry flocks on the Delmarva peninsula.

That's the word from Dr. Edward T. Mallinson, Extension poultry veterinarian at the University of Maryland in College

Dr. Mallinson notes that, so far, the malady has been restricted to the northern half of nearby Lancaster County, where the number of infected broiler and layer flocks has increased from 10 in early July to 17 by early August.

With nearly 2 million birds involved in the infected flocks, the southeast Pennsylvania situation represents the nation's largest outbreak of avian influenza among chickens in nearly 50 years, Mallinson said. He is an associate professor in the Virginia-Maryland

In late July, Maryland's Dr. Mallinson noted at a luncheon

While not a health hazard to consumers of poultry and eggs, the virus disease has caused mortality rates among Pennsylvania flocks, ranging from 2.5 to 15 percent for broilers and up to 2 percent for layers. Egg production drops in infected layer flocks have ranged from 4 to 40 percent, with many in the range of 10 to 30 percent.

In Maryland, the situation is of most immediate concern to poultry producers in Cecil and Kent counties - where the population of layers has jumped from almost nothing to more than two million in the last five years. Carroll county, which likewise borders Pennsylvania, also has a large population of layers.

And, there is an ever-present threat of the disease moving down Maryland's Eastern Shore as a scourge to the big Delmarva

broiler industry.

IN late July, Maryland's Dr. Mallinson noted at a luncheon meeting in Salisbury that waterfowl - while relatively resistant themselves - are major carriers of avian influenza. Thus, he foresaw increased possibility of a disease outbreak among Delmarva broiler flocks this fall as the migratory season for wild ducks and geese becomes a reality. That warning still stands.

Pennsylvania investigators have reported there is a suspicion that the rash of avian influenza cases in Pennsylvania was begun last spring by children tracking waterfowl fecal droppings into a poultry house after playing near ponds frequented by migratory wild ducks and geese on the Atlantic flyway.

In addition to the waterfowl connection, the Maryland veterinarian lists the following as possible infection carriers:

 Equipment repair persons, exterminators (pest control operators), servicemen and deliverymen, people involed in hauling poultry to processing plants, and others who go from one poultry farm to another in the normal course of business. Social callers could also be included.

- Coops, crates, trucks, and filler flats.

Regarding the last item, Dr. Mallinson advises that filler flats should not be allowed in layer or breeder houses unless they are either new fiber flats or cleaned and disinfected plastic flats.

Until the extent of the problem in Pennsylvania has been fully defined, Dr. Mallinson advises Maryland producers to not allow persons in their poultry houses who have been on farms in Lancaster County - unless they don protective headwear, cleaned and disinfected boots, and freshly laundered cover-alls.

Farmers themselves should keep such clean, sanitized clothing on hand for visitors, the Maryland Extension specialist said. He commended the Lancaster County Poultry Association for its very active role in promoting highly ungraded sanitation security programs for all persons who visit poultry houses in southeast Pennsylvania.

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Mallinson notes that avian influenza can spread quite readily among poultry flocks, and even to livestock - especially swine. It is similar in contagiousness to Newcastle disease, another virus scourge of the poultry world. There is no specific medication for the disease. That's why health precautions have to be very rigid.

He commented that ways to insure safe movement of pullets and slaughter fowl to Maryland from suspect areas are being explored.

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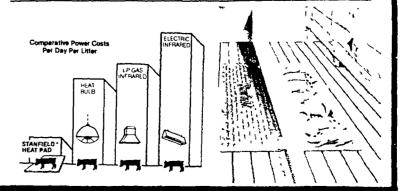


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