Vaccines and Vaccination in Poultry Production

The intensification of production in poultry farming has increased the risk of viral and bacterial diseases occurring, the consequence of which is an increased need in methods of prevention and means of treatment.

Instituting a programme of preventive medicine in poultry rearing goes far beyond the vaccine itself. Vaccination is an overall process, which involves the animal, the vaccine and the technique on one hand, and on the other, the surrounding environment including the human factor to ensure the efficacy of the protection expected.

Especially dedicated to poultry farming and illustrated with various examples, this guide describes theoretical and practical aspects of vaccines and vaccination.

1. Biosecurity: a necessary reminder of the means enabling to limit the introduction and propagation of vectors of micro-organisms or the micro-organisms themselves on poultry farms.

2. Vaccination: Review of vaccination strategies disease by disease with guidelines for setting up corresponding vaccination programmes. The chapter then addresses the critical issue of actual vaccine administration.

3. Factors affecting vaccination: Many factors can have a strong impact on the desired effects of vaccination. The sanitary manager and the farmer must take all the necessary steps to control both the practices used during the vaccination operation and external factors.

4. Laboratory analyses: Laboratory analyses are an essential feature of intensive poultry production since they play an important role in diagnosing, investigating and confirming disease. The quality of the analysis work conducted is directly dependent on the quality of the sampling technique and on the sample taken.

For any question or remark concerning this document, please do not hesitate to contact the laboratory CEVA SANTE ANIMALE.