

# POULTRY DISEASES AND DISEASE PROCEDURES AT JADCHERLA MANDAL

Final semester project submission to zoology department in

**DR.BRR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, JADCHERLA**

for accomplishing bachelors in science

**Procedures**

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**JADCHERLA, TELANGANA**

**INDIA.**

**APRIL 2022-23**

# STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

ON

## POULTRY DISEASES AND DISEASE PROCEDURES AT JADCHERLA MANDAL

Department of zoology

Dr.BRR Government College, Jadcherla.

Mahbubnagar – 509301




Accredited by NAAC with "B++" Grade//An ISO 9001-2015 Institution

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## DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the investigation results incorporated in the present project titled " **POULTRY DISEASES AND DISEASE PROCEDURES AT JADCHERLA MANDAL**" were originally carried out by us, under the supervision of K SUBHASHINI department of zoology, DR BRR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE JADCHERLA No part of this work has been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any diploma or degree.

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## CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that the Project work entitled "POULTRY DISEASES AND DISEASE PROCEDURES AT JADCHERLA MANDAL" Is carried out by B.VAMSHI(20033006475001), P.VAMSHI (20033006445062), D.SINDHUJA(20033006475002), K.SUDHEER(20033006475004), CH. MOUNIKA (20033006475501). As done this student as a part of student study project from DR BRR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, JADCHERLA.

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the accomplishment of this project work successfully, many people have best owned upon us their blessing and the heart pledged support, this time we are here to thank all the people who helped us to complete this project.

We would like to thank our most respected **K SUBHASHINI Assistant Professor Zoology HOD B RAVINDER RAO department of zoology** and **DR BRR.GOV'T DEGREE COLLEGE** Jadcherla for providing necessary facilities to carry out this dissertation work successfully.

With a sincere note of gratitude, we especially thank the principal of our esteemed institute, **DR.CH APPIYA CHINNAMMA DR BRR.GOV'T DEGREE COLLEGE** Jadcherla, for his most valued suggestions and encouragement during the course of study.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Poultry is a place where fowls are being raised commercially and domestically for eggs and meats not only for the food but poultry also has become one of the best investing industries for the industrialists where they can produce a large amount of profit, but also if it is not maintained well there can be a huge loss due to the invasion of diseases. So, to maintain good and healthy fowls one need to know the food supplements, prevailing diseases, vaccination that are being given to the fowls, and one need to know all the requirements to set up a good poultry industry

We selected this topic of poultry diseases and controlling measures at jadcherla mandal to increase our knowledge and exposure to poultry We have taken the pre survey on the study area I.e three poultry farms in jadcherla in this we came to know that new castle disease/ ranikhet disease, Fowl cholera, Aspergillosis are the most prevailing occurring fowl diseases in this study areas we monitored the fowls in these study area daily for 30 days in this studyperiod we observed the type of food supplements, vaccinations practiced by these 3 farms.

We analyzed the postmortem findings of the three diseases and mortality rates among three diseases we found that a remarkable decrease in the mortality rate and with vaccination and isolation Our aim of gaining the basic knowledge and disease prevalence at jadcherla town's poultry industry is successfully fulfilled by this study project

## HYPOTHESIS

Poultry is a major industry and growing industry. We have selected jadcherla mandal for our study. We focused mainly on the poultry feed, vaccines and diseases occurring in jadcherla town at poultry industries predominantly

As we all know prevention is better than cure so before setting any poultry industry by any person must make a pre survey or study about the prevailing diseases to fowls in that area he must know the vaccination process and feed to be given for the healthy growth of the fowls in that poultry

We selected Ali's poultry farm, Sree Rama farms, Satoru Krishnayya poultry farms for our study about the prevailing diseases in jadcherla town, the preventive measures, vaccination, food supplements giving to the fowls in these three poultries

Our main moto is to find out what are the most occurring diseases to be immediately taken Care and the preventive measures at jadcherla town.



## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- This student study project is aimed to make a survey of prevailing diseases in the targeted study area at jadcherla mandal
- To monitor daily mortality of fowls, and symptoms in the study area poultries
- To analyze the mortality rate by student researchers
- To record the food supplements by the student researchers and enhancement in the immunity levels are to be recorded
- To suggest the vaccination procedures to the poultry growers
- Our moto is to identify the most occurring diseases and preventive measures at jadcherla town
- To give suggestions to the poultry growers and immediate removal and boosting to the fowls

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## Introduction

Poultry plays a key role in the livelihood of millions of poor rural households in many developing countries. But as the global population is increasing day by day. This will be required 70-100% increase in food production by 2050. Food and agriculture organization (FAO) has estimated that this increased urbanization may demand an increase in consumption of chicken meat, eggs and meat within a short period of time.

Poultry eggs are second after cow milk in terms of nutritive value. Nutritionists and agriculturists have decided that by developing the poultry industry we can fulfill the world population requirement in the incoming days, on the other side, poultry birds are susceptible to several types of infectious and/or non-infectious diseases. These diseases affect the fast-growing broiler birds and layer chickens performances via decreasing feed intake, growth rate, weight gain, survival rate, egg production. Higher mortality is due to respiratory infection, enteritis, bloody diarrhea, paralysis and prostration of the head and the neck and suppression of immune responses.

The above mentioned clinical signs cause huge production losses and enhance the production cost. Therefore, there exists a need for a study on poultry diseases, diagnostic techniques and their effective treatment to avoid the production losses in poultry industry.

This student study project is aimed to provide the helpful information of the diseases at their initial phase and improve immune status of birds by using disease specific vaccination at the targeted study area at Jadcherla town.

## METHODS

We moved to gather the information of our project by proceeding from poultry farm near to jadcherla under the rural surveillance area of Badepally. Which is capable of growing 6500 boiler chickens consists of area length 260sq yards, breadth 30 sqyards time taking period between chicks to mature boilers it is about 40-45 days.

We selected 3 farms Ali's poultry farm, Srirama poultry farm, Sattaur Krishnaiah poultry farm near by Jedcherla .

We visited all three poultry farms daily for 30 days in the morning and repeated in evening to record the mortality rate, growth and occurrence, repentance of the three diseases

We recorded the mortality rate of the fowls daily.

We observed mainly 3 diseases at these poultry farms and recorded all the symptoms and analyzed the data.

We suggested nutritional suppliments to boost up the immunity to fowls.

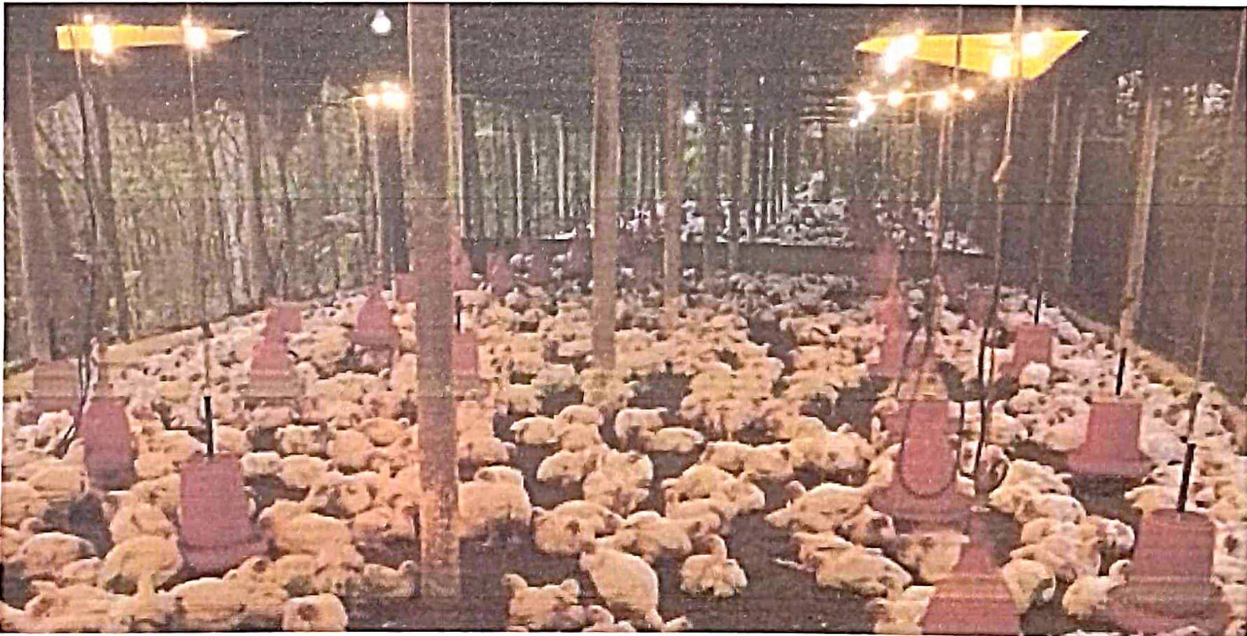


FIG: POULTRY FARM IN BADEPALLY



## VIRAL DISEASES

### RANIKHET DISEASE (Newcastle Disease)

Ranikhet disease (RD) is the most common, the most widely prevalent, and economically the most important viral disease of poultry in our country. It is a very severe, sudden, and rapidly spreading R disease; and may be seen from 6th to 7th day onward up to 72 weeks. It occurs throughout the year, but is most common in the summer.

#### Cause:

A virus called paramyxovirus. These viruses are of different types. Some are highly powerful and cause most severe form of the disease, others are moderate, while a certain group is only mildly harmful. In addition, there are some viruses that cause infection without showing any symptoms.

#### Spread:

1. Virus spreads through the air.
2. Infection occurs mainly through inhalation or ingestion.
3. Contaminated feed and water spread infection.
4. Movements of people and equipment also spread infection.
5. Away from the bird, that is, in the shed, virus survives for days to weeks. However, in the dead bird or faeces, virus survives for several months.

#### Symptoms:

Depending on the disease-producing power of the virus, symptoms vary.

1. With very harmful viruses, first indication is sudden death. Then, symptoms such as depression, weakness, lying down, green diarrhea, swelling of the face, and nervous signs may appear, ending in exhaustion and death (Fig. 1). Other signs include twisting of the neck, paralysis of legs and arched position of the body. Mortality may occur up to 100% in chicks. In layers, early symptom is shell-less or soft-shelled eggs, followed by complete stoppage of laying.
2. Moderately harmful viruses usually cause severe respiratory disease and respiratory symptoms. In adult birds there is marked drop in egg production for several months. Mortality is low.
3. Mildly harmful viruses may cause no disease, or only a mild respiratory distress.

#### Post-mortem Findings:

1. Pinpoint haemorrhages on the tips of glands in the proventriculus
2. Enlarged and haemorrhagic caecal tonsils.
3. Haemorrhagic lesions in the intestinal wall (in the lymphoid aggregates) (fig. 1,2)
4. Spleen shows necrosis (white spots of dead tissue) on its outer surface, and also on the cut surface.
5. Marked congestion of trachea, often with haemorrhages. The airsacs may be inflamed (airsacculitis) and appear cloudy and congested. Airsacs may even contain cheesy (caseous) material.

#### Diagnosis

1. From the characteristic post-mortem findings.

2. Confirmation depends on various laboratory tests, such as HI and ELISA, and also on isolation of the virus and its characterization.

### Treatment

There is no treatment.

### Control

1. Timely vaccination with live and/or inactivated (killed) vaccine is the only reliable control method
2. However, under field conditions vaccination alone is not sufficient to control RD. It must therefore be accompanied by good hygiene, good management, and good biosecurity practices

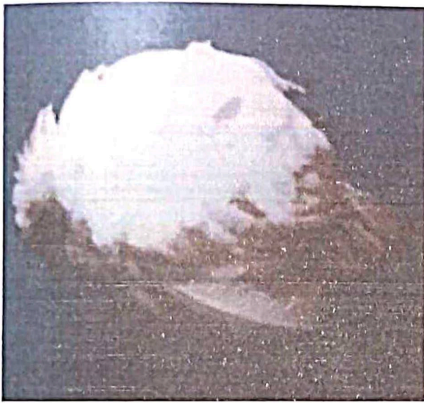


Fig-1

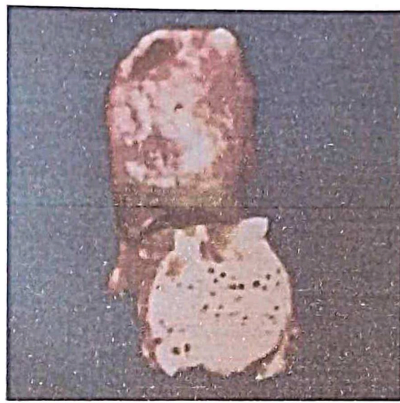


Fig-2

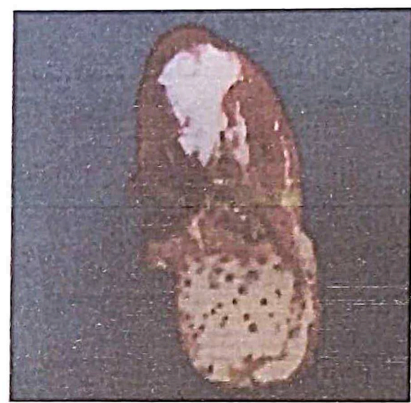


Fig-3

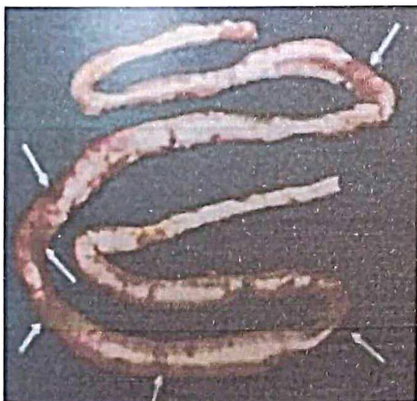


Fig-4

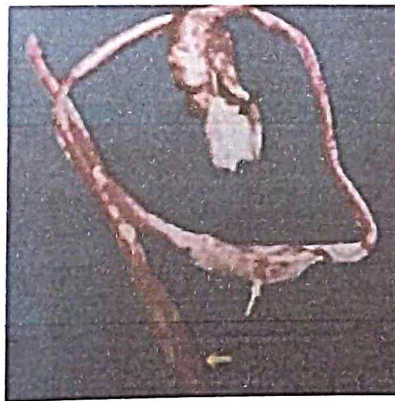


Fig-5

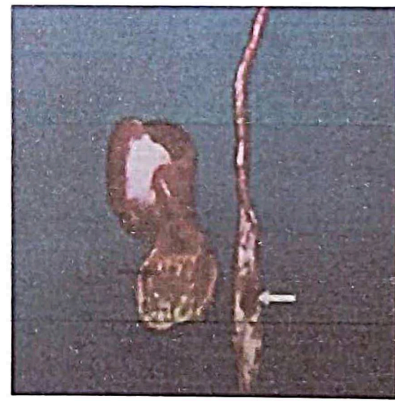


Fig-6



## FOWL CHOLERA

Fowl cholera is a septicaemic disease (blood infection) of chickens. In its severest form, fowl cholera is one of the most harmful and highly contagious diseases, inflicting heavy mortality, but less severe (chronic) and harmless conditions also occur. Losses from fowl cholera usually occur in laying flocks. Chickens less than 16 weeks of age are usually quite resistant. Mortality ranges from 0 to 2%, but greater losses have been reported. Reduced egg production and persistent localized infection usually occur.

### Cause

A bacterium called *Pasteurella multocida*. Strains of *P. multocida* vary in their disease-producing power (virulence). Some are most harmful, others moderately so, and a certain number harmless.

### Spread

1. Spread of *P. multocida* within a flock is mainly by excretions from mouth, nose, and conjunctiva of diseased birds. These excretions contaminate their environment, particularly feed and water. Thus, spread is through contaminated feed and water. Birds are infected through mouth, nose and eye, and through wounds.
2. Spread can be also by people, clothing, or their footwear.

### Symptoms

1. The disease occurs in several forms. In the severest form, there are no preceding symptoms and a large number of birds in a flock are found dead, in good bodily condition. 50% or more may die. Birds between 12 and 18 weeks of age are most susceptible.
2. In the less severe form, marked depression, loss of appetite, mucus discharges from the openings, ruffled feathers, bluish discoloration of comb and wattles, and foul-smelling greenish coloured diarrhoea may be seen.
3. The chronic form is seen in birds which survive the severe disease. Symptoms are usually due to localized infection. Symptoms include depression, difficult breathing, and later lameness, twisting of the neck to one side, and swelling of the wattles. One or both the wattles may be swollen containing cheesy, hard deposit. Chronically infected birds may die,

### Post-mortem Findings

- remain infected for long periods, or recover. I. Post-mortem findings in the severe form include marked congestion of the carcass, pinpoint haemorrhages throughout the internal organs, and multiple necrotic areas (areas of dead tissue) in the liver. The liver may be enlarged and also show very small haemorrhages on the surface.
2. In the laying hen's free yolk may be present in the abdominal cavity.
  3. In the less severe disease, oedema of the lungs (i.e., accumulation of fluid) and pneumonia (inflammation of lungs) are seen.
  4. In chronic cases, changes include arthritis (inflammation) of the hock and foot joints, and swelling of one or both wattles. Diagnosis The history of the disease, symptoms and post mortem findings are helpful, but all forms of the disease can be confused with other infections. Demonstration of *P. multocida* confirms the diagnosis.

### Diagnosis

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### Treatment

1. The severest form of fowl cholera is so rapid that treatment is rarely of value.
2. In the less severe form, a number of drugs have proved effective. They include sulphonamides and antibiotics. In antibiotics, penicillin, streptomycin, ox tetracycline, chlortetracycline, and erythromycin have been used successfully.

### Control

1. Dispose of all birds and clean and disinfect the buildings thoroughly. Good management practices with emphasis on sanitation are the best means of preventing fowl cholera.
2. The main source of infection is the sick bird, or those that have recovered but still carry the organism. Only young birds should be introduced as new stock. They should be raised in a clean environment completely isolated from other birds.
3. Vaccination should be considered in areas where fowl cholera is prevalent, but it should not be substituted for good sanitary practice.



Fig-16



Fig-17



## **FUNGAL DISEASES**

### **ASPERGILLOSIS**

Also known as 'brooder pneumonia, aspergillosis is a disease of very young chicks. It is a disease of the respiratory system, and usually occurs when there are poor sanitary practices on the farm. Newly hatched chicks are highly susceptible to infection. Stress of cold, high ammonia, and dusty environments increase incidence and severity of the disease.

#### **Cause**

The disease is caused by a fungus called *Aspergillus fumigatus*. Contaminated poultry litter is usually the source of infection. Chicks become infected during hatching or during the first day or two in the brooder house, hence the name brooder pneumonia.

#### **Spread**

Infection occurs by inhalation of spores from contaminated feed or litter. A spore is that form of fungus which is very tough and resistant, and is therefore difficult to destroy. Fungal growth in wet litter produces large numbers of spores. These spores spread as suspended particles in air as wet litter dries.

#### **Symptoms**

The affected chicks may stop eating and show symptoms of gasping or laboured breathing. They breathe with an open mouth due to obstruction of the airway.

#### **Post-mortem Findings**

The lungs are the main organ affected. They show small nodules that are hard and yellow. In some cases, nodules are only a few, in others there may be hundreds. Nodules are also seen in the trachea and airsac.

#### **Diagnosis**

Aspergillosis is usually diagnosed at post-mortem examination. Examination of the trachea or a cut lung will show nodules. This forms a basis for the diagnosis.

#### **Treatment**

Apart from providing adequate ventilation, there is no treatment for birds that are affected

#### **Control**

1. A thorough cleaning of the brooding premises will eliminate the source of infection for future flocks.
2. Any mouldy feed should be removed, feed containers cleaned, and old litter removed from the house and replaced with new.
3. Drinkers and feeders should be cleaned and disinfected.
4. Since *M. gallisepticum* is transmitted through eggs, maintaining chicken flocks free of *M. gallisepticum* is only possible by obtaining replacement flocks that are known to be free of the infection, and rearing them in strict isolation to avoid introduction of the disease.

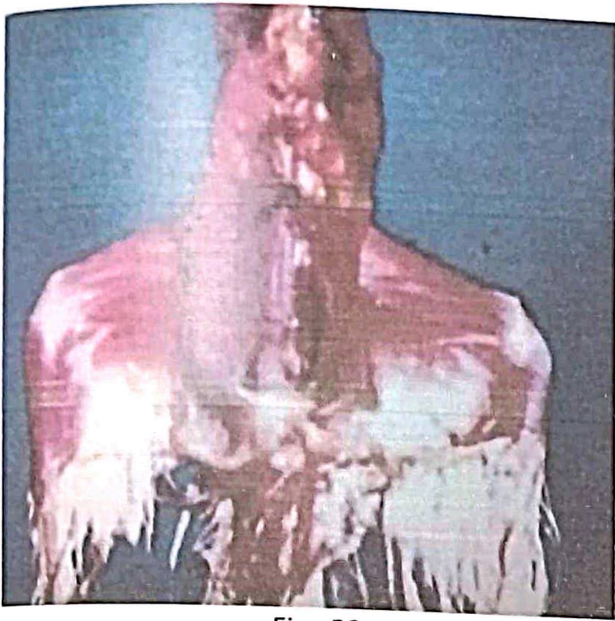


Fig - 20

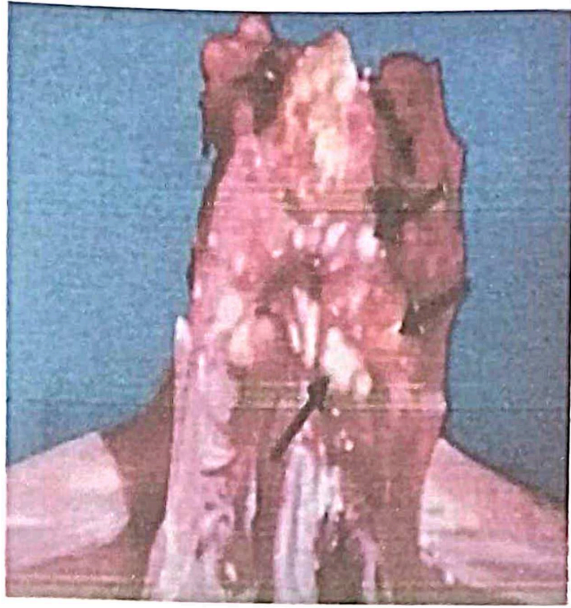


Fig - 21



Fig- 22

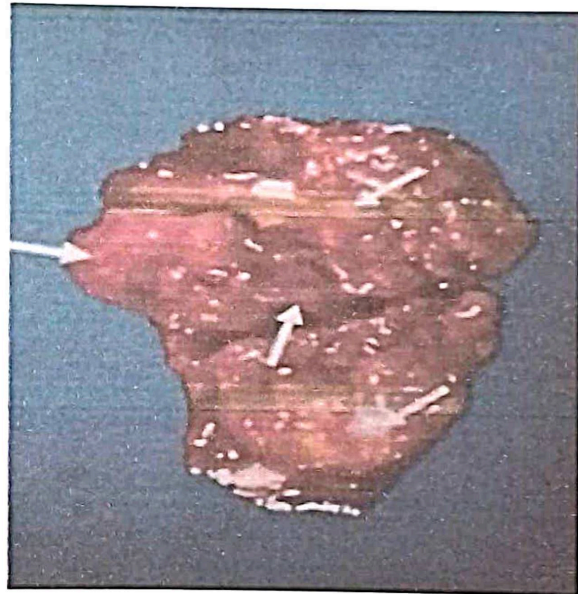


Fig- 23



## **Purpose of the study**

The purpose of our study project is to know the causes and treatments of poultry diseases and how to control them. The poultry provides humans with companionship, food and fiber in the form of eggs, meat and feathers. Many people love to raise and show chickens and other poultry species at fairs and other poultry shows. Many of people who are maintaining the poultry farms are facing a loss due to the poultry diseases. So, me and my teammates are gone to the poultry farms to know what is the main reason behind the diseases and we concluded that there is a lack of sufficient food suppliments and vaccination. So, our project report helps them to know what is the reason behind poultry diseases.

## Result and Discussion

The present study through pathological investigation detected a large number of diseases in birds in India. the oral prevalence of different diseases in commercial broiler and layer are shown in 1 to 3 respectively with their seasonal variation regardless of chicken types, the overall prevalence is shown in table 3 seasonal variation.

NAME OF THE DISEASE	SUMMER (n=424)	RAINY (n=394)	WINTER (n=379)	TOTAL (n=1197)
RANIKHET DISEASE	52(12.26%)	20(5.08%)	69(18.21%)	141(11.78%)
ASPERGILLOSIS	31(7.31%)	18(4.57%)	62(16.36%)	111(09.27%)
FOWL CHOLERA	9(2.12%)	10(2.54%)	---	19(01.59%)

TABLE 2 Occurrence of diseases in layer chickens with seasonal variation

NAME OF THE DISEASE	SUMMER (n=150)	RAINY (n=183)	WINTER (n=180)	TOTAL (n=153)
RANIKHET DISEASE	23(15.33%)	22(12.02%)	45(25.00%)	90(17.54%)
ASPERGILLOSIS	4(2.67%)	2(1.09%)	15(8.33%)	21(04.94%)
FOWL CHOLERA	12(8.00%)	11(6.01%)	4(2.22%)	27(5.26%)

Table 3 Total prevalence of diseases in commercial chickens (broiler, layer,) with seasonal variations

NAME OF THE DISEASE	SUMMER (n=663)	RAINY (n=657)	WINTER (n=661)	TOTAL (9981)
RANIKHET DISEASE	92(13.88%)	51(7.76%)	141(21.33%)	284(14.34%)
ASPERGILLOSIS	38(5.73%)	20(3.04%)	83(12.56%)	141(7.12%)
FOWL CHOLERA	16(2.41%)	13(1.99%)	7(1.06%)	36(1.82%)



According to the results, shown in Table 1 new castle disease (11.78%), Aspergillosis (9.27%), Fowl cholera (6.93%), In layer chickens (Table 2), prevalence of ranikhet disease (9.16%), fowl cholera (5.26%), aspergillosis (1.75%) Table 3 shows that new castle disease (19.56%), fowl cholera (3.32%), aspergillosis (2.21%).

According to our study aspergillosis were prevalent in winter season. This condition mainly occurs in broiler that was (4.68%). Yutaka et al.<sup>34</sup> reported (9%) cases in late autumn and (1.3%) cases in midsummer. This might be due to fast growing meat type birds, nephrotoxicity, use of antibiotics, heavy metals, nephropathic IBV, avian nephritis virus etc

MORTALITY															MORTALITY %					Feed Intake		Cum. Feed		Body Weight		F.C.R.		Feed Details				
Date	Age	Mort	Total	STD	ACT	STD	ACT	STD	ACT	STD	ACT	STD	ACT	In	Out	Rec.	Cons.	Cl. Stock														
	0																															
14/11	1	00	00			11				11																						
15/11	2	49	49	114	114	13	119			24																						
16/11	3	27	76			16				40																						
17/11	4	49	125			18				58																						
	5					21				79																						
	6					24				103																						
	7					27				130																						
	8			0.8%		130				130		185		0.70																		
	9					32				162																						
	10					36				198																						
	11					40				238																						

DCNO	PLANT	M CODE	SANITIZER & CLEANING CHEMICALS	PARTICULARS	QTY OF KG	LT OF ML
52151				- AAT Klean-tech BKC Forte Pacibactin - AED Oxyline - Immotino	60	10
52129				- Gavi etc		06 05

Page 2

SUPERVISOR'S SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS			BOOK NO. 13344
AGE	DATE	OBSERVATIONS	SUGGESTION TO FARMER
1			
2		<u>Meng</u>	- AAT - 60ml
3			Innoclear - 1/3
4			- AAT - 4 days
5		<u>Sung</u>	- AAT - 60ml
6			Innoclear - 1/3
7			- ferib - 1/100 ml
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			

REMARKS

200 Pils  
200 Pils  
cotton

Malloz  
100% vaccine decting

## RESULT ANALYSIS

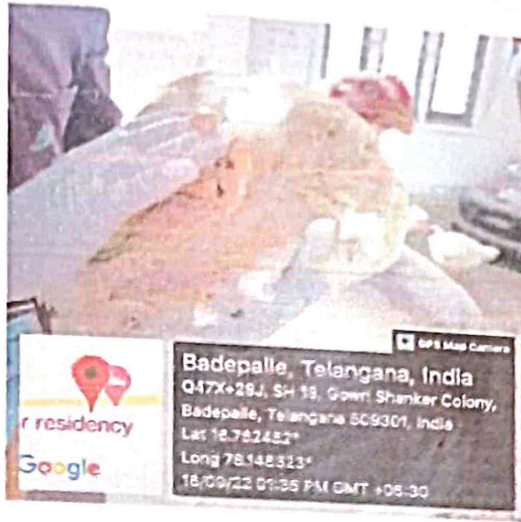
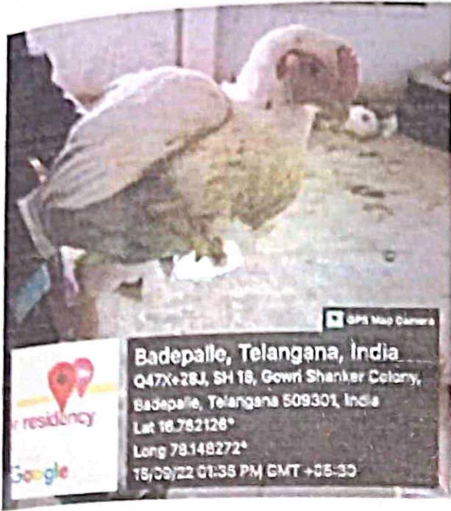
- This student study project is successfully carried out in the study area and recorded the diseases in the study area that is, three poultry farms near jadcherla town.
- It is identified that mostly ranikhet disease, aspergillosis, fowl cholera the most affecting disease at jadcherla highest economic loss to the poultry industry at jadcherla.
- The study area Sree Rama poultry farms, sattooru Krishnayya poultry farms, ali's poultry farms are visited daily by the student researchers nearly 5000 above fowls are grown in these farms.
- Student researchers found that the symptoms caused by ranikhet viral disease, fowl cholera, aspergillosis and recorded the occurrence.
- The farmers are also aware of these diseases but the student explained well about the necessity of maintaining the mortality rate and taking preventive measures.
- Among these 3 diseases ranikhet disease mortality is more that is, 15.3%.
- In the next place aspergillosis with 12.8% mortality rate.
- In fowl it is noted that 11 % fowls die it is also noted that these mortality rates decreased by the proper use of vaccination.
- This study project throws light on the necessity on the food supplements and immunity boosters of the fowls.
- The student researchers explained well about the supplements to be used to the fowls
- This research is useful not only to the poultry farmers but all upcoming future industrialist who want to choose poultry as their choice at jadcherla town.
- The student researchers got good exposure to this poultry industry to take up as their career in future.



## GALLERY FROM THE. POULTRY FARM







**SNEHA**  
Fresh Chicken

**Sneha Farms Private Limited**  
 Corporate Office: Plot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**BROILER DIVISION**

FILE NO	
REGION	
DIVISION	
BRANCH	
LINE	

OFFICE USE		
Particulars	Date	Sign
Final Liquidation		
Received to Office		
Prepared		
Checked		

**Farm Record**

Farm Code : 1107224

Farm Name : Rangdiah

Address : Burdidi Pally

Housed Nos : 10500 Total : 10500

Hatch Date : 23/4/22

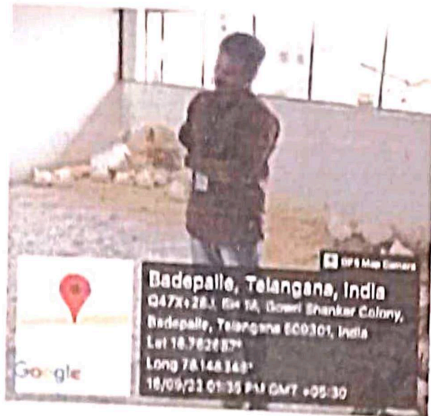
Delivery Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Line Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Delivered By : \_\_\_\_\_







## CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that a significant number of diseases were diagnosed where Newcastle disease (Ranikhet disease) (14.34%), Aspergillosis (8.03%), Fowl cholera (7.12%), were more frequent in the study area. These diseases are highly infectious and cause mortality in chickens. It has potential of hindering the economy in Poultry industry. So, we have to pay much attention about this problem. To reduce the occurrence of viral diseases we should restrict the birds with the contact of other animals specially the local birds and migratory birds, selecting a good hatchery and following proper immunization process specially maintaining the cool chain in case of vaccination and testing specific antibody titer level at particular period of time interval. In case of bacterial diseases proper sanitation and hygiene should be maintained and specific treatment should provide for their control. The results of the current study also provide a scenario of diseases in commercial chickens in the study area of the jadcherla town. These findings may assist researchers to further research or poultry consultants to make a strategy for the control of specific diseases. This study project provides data about the disease occurrence at jadcherla town for any upcoming industrialist in poultry and researcher aiming research on this topic.

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