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Emerging Disease Concerns in Egg Laying Flocks in the United States and Canada

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EDITION

Eric Gingerich DVM Diamond V

Disease Trends in the Layer Industry

Outline

- United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) Committee on Diseases of Poultry annual reports
- Layer industry diseases of importance
 - Pullets
 - Layers
 - Caged and Cagefree
- Emerging disease issues



The United States Animal Health Association (USAHA) was established in 1897 to provide a forum of for industry, government, and academia to discuss disease control strategies SAHA

24 committees

USAHA

- Species oriented
- Subject oriented
- USAHA/AAVLD (American Association of Laboratory **Diagnosticians**)
- Governance

USAHA Committee on Poultry and other avian species

- Annual industry reports
- Summarizes the state of health of turkeys, broilers, and egg layers



UNITED STATES **ANIMAL HEALTH**

2019 USAHA Annual Meeting

Providence Rhode Island October 26 to 29, 2019 October 28 - Committee on Poultry and other avian species

- Broiler Industry Update Scott Gustin DVM, Tyson Foods
- Turkey Industry Update Lindy Froebel, National Turkey Federation/Steven Clark DVM, Devenish Nutrition
- Table Egg Industry Eric Gingerich DVM, Diamond V

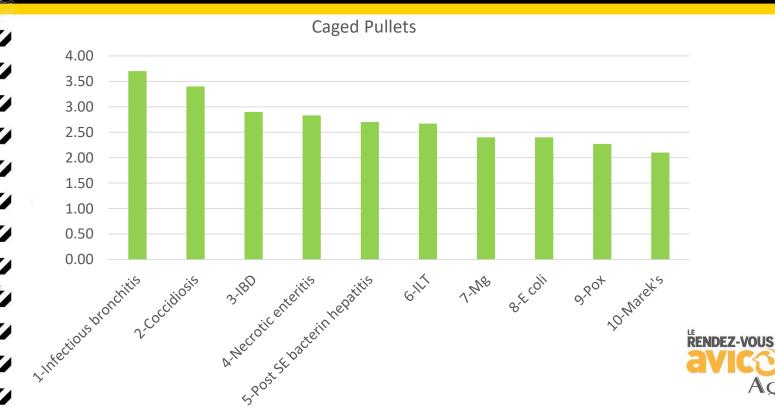


Egg Layer Health Update





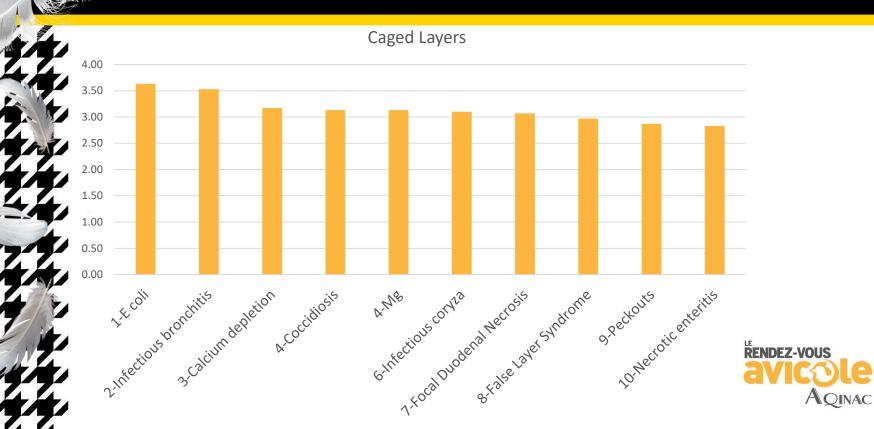
Top 10 Caged Pullet Diseases - 2019



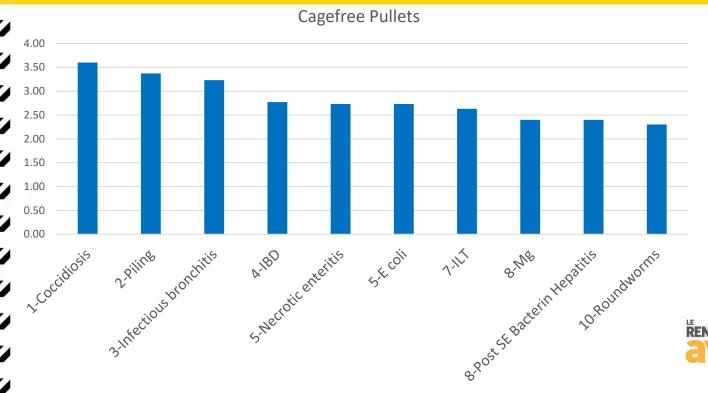
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Top 10 Caged Layer Diseases - 2019

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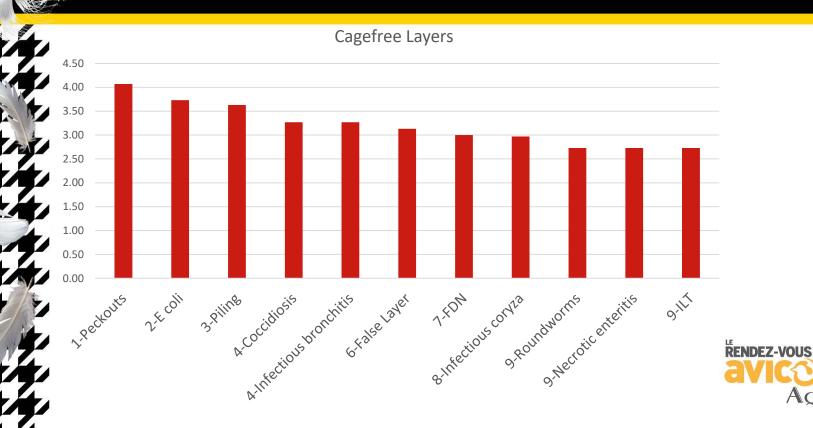
Top 10 Cagefree Pullet Diseases - 2019





Top 10 Cagefree Layer Diseases - 2019

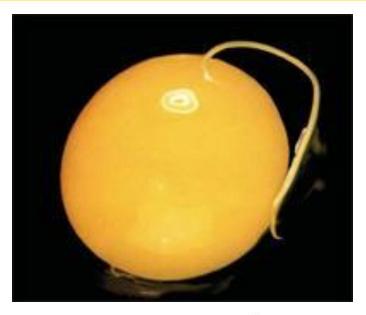
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Roundworms in Cagefree Layers









Emerging or Problematic Layer Diseases

- Group C Salmonella human egg-associated outbreaks
- Variant strain IBV False Layer Syndrome
- Ulcerative dermatitis with secondary E. coli
- Spotty Liver Disease (Campylobacter hepaticus)
- Pasteurella multocida (fowl cholera)
- Fowl Coryza
- Erysipelas
- Egg Drop Syndrome Brown egg layers



Salmonella oranienburg – Missouri, 2015 and 2016

- Human infections related to eggs from Missouri egg farm sold to restaurants
- Recall of eggs in late 2015 + FDA Warning letter in February 2016
- 2nd outbreak in August 2016, operation closed until flocks depopulated and negative tests obtained



S braenderup – Hyde County NC, 2018

- Human infections related to eggs sold to restaurants from layer complex with 3 million hens
- Recall of eggs plus all eggs produced to breaking from April to August
- Complex depopulated and undergoing C&D



- Studies on *S oranienburg* by USDA show this Salmonella to not be truly egg transmitted only shell borne
- Why are these group C Salmonella causing disease in humans?
- Why were these group C Salmonella not eliminated during the cleaning and disinfection process of eggs?
- Are these group C Salmonella more pathogenic to humans than others?





How can producers reduce their risk of foodborne illness in customers from group C Salmonella from their eggs?

- Increase egg wash water pH to 11 using their alkaline detergent
 - Dr. Deana Jones, USDA "I have never isolated Salmonella from wash water that was at a pH of 11!"
- Utilize a chlorine rinse step in lieu of U-V light sanitation of eggs



Reducing risk of Group C Salmonella (continued...)

- Reduce in house Salmonella levels
 - Reduce moisture and condensation
 - Utilize feed or water additives known to reduce Salmonella levels in feces
 - Use an autogenous bacterin containing group C Salmonella



Reducing Risk of Group C Salmonella (continued...)

- Blow off dust off eggs prior to entry into the processing area
- Do not place floor eggs in the farm pack of eggs sent to processing
- Restrict movement of pallets, flats, boxes, etc. in processing that can result in movement of Salmonella contamination



Variant Strain IBV – False Layer Syndrome

Two syndromes

- Early exposure (first two weeks)
 - ONL (Ovulating Non-Laying) Syndrome oviduct nonfunctional but ovary is
 - Also called False Layer Syndrome
 - Low peaks and poor overall performance
- During lay exposure
 - Drop in production
 - Poor shells
- Seen in Northeast US, Midwest US, Southwest US, and Ontario Canada



False Layer Syndrome (FLS)



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 ${\tt Small cystic, hydropic oviduct, infectious bronchitis, variant IB virus}$

False Layer Syndrome - Canada







Photos credit – Dr. Mike Petrik



False Layer Syndrome - Ontario

	Pullet Cases					
	Grower	Producer	Hatch Date	Breed	Production %	Flock Size
	1	1	Nov 22-29	Shaver	41	17600
		2	Nov 22-29	Dekalb/Sha	74/58	36000
		3	Nov 22-29	Bovan	55	16800
		4		Bovan	70	
		5		Bovan	50	4000
		6		HY BR	86	
		7		HY BR	90	
		8	Nov 22-29	ISA Br	90	8972
	2	9	14-Dec	Lohmann	80	26000
	3	10	23-Nov	Lohmann	84	62400
	4	11	27-Sep	Lohmann	90	40320
		12	23-Sep	Lohmann	94	23500
		13	05-Oct	Lohmann	86	14428
		14	05-Oct	Lohmann	88	5935
		15	05-Oct	Lohmann	87	11880
		16	05-Oct	Lohmann	87	3840
	5	17	18-Nov	Shaver	75	23240
		18	18-Nov	Lohmann	60	30720
		19	22-Nov	Lohmann	70	4278
		20	22-Nov	Lohmann	66	7500
	6	21	30-Nov	Lohmann		
	7	22	18-Nov	Boyan	66	13545

Information courtesy of Dr. Mike Petrik



False Layer Syndrome

Treatment

- None
- Cannot remove non-layers as they continue to show normal comb development and pelvic spread

Prevention

- Day old vaccination
 - Ma5 vaccine
 - GA 08 variant vaccine
- First growout IB vaccination by 14 days



Ulcerative Dermatitis of Brown Cagefree Layers

- A problem in western OH area since 2014
- 1 current flock affected
- High mortality due to secondary E. coli infection from a variable-sized open ulcer on the back – Some flocks 50% in one cycle
- Ruled out so far
 - ✓ Rodents
 - ✓ Insects
 - ✓ Chemical irritants
 - ✓ Wounding

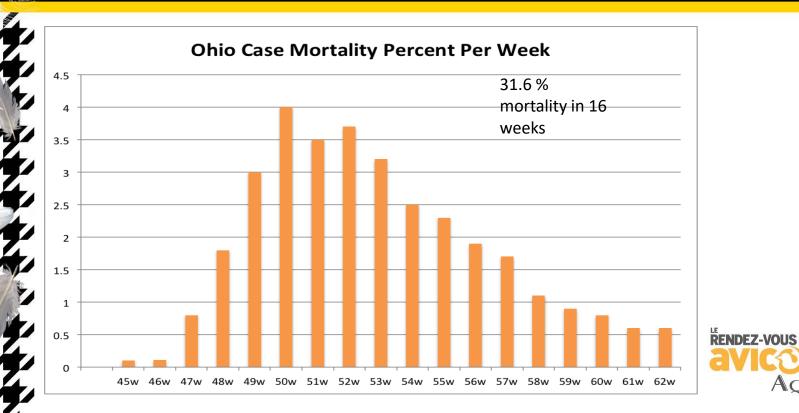


Ulcerative Dermatitis of Brown Cagefree Layers





Ulcerative Dermatitis of Brown Cagefree Layers



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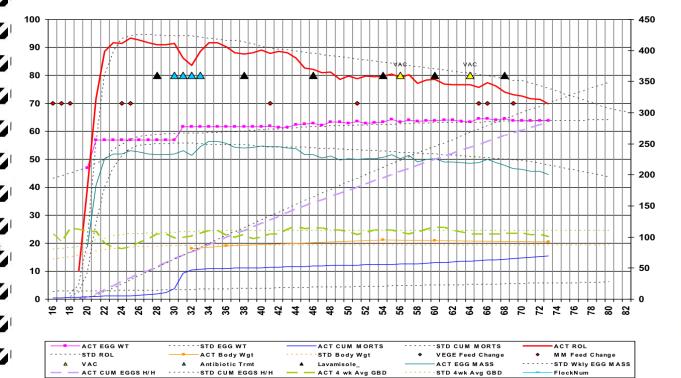
Spotty Liver Disease (SLD)

- A serious problem in Australia
- Seen in a several pastured flocks in the US Midwest last several summers
- Also a problem in several caged layer facilities in the South US
- Wet, hot weather associated
- 1 to 2 % mortality per week
- Loss of egg production of 5 to 10%
- Cause now determined to be Campylobacter hepaticus
- Treatable with antibiotics



Spotty Liver Disease (SLD)

McLeans - Standard: McL Free Range LAYING ID:20603 8811 PLACED on 6/11/2009 REARING ID:31206



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Spotty Liver Disease (SLD)





Pasteurella multocida (fowl cholera)

Fowl cholera being increasingly seen in cage free flocks with outdoor access

Vaccinations of pullets with killed and live vaccines increasing

Up to 5% per day mortality seen





Fowl Coryza – *Avibacterium* paragallinarum

- Enzootic in California, Texas, and Florida historically
 - Recently more serious cases seen in California
- Large outbreaks seen in complexes in the northeast US in Connecticut in 1992 and Maine in 2002
- Outbreaks seen in layer flocks in Colorado (2014) and Virginia (2017)
- Starting in early January 2019, significant losses in a large complex in Arizona



Fowl Coryza – *Avibacterium* paragallinarum

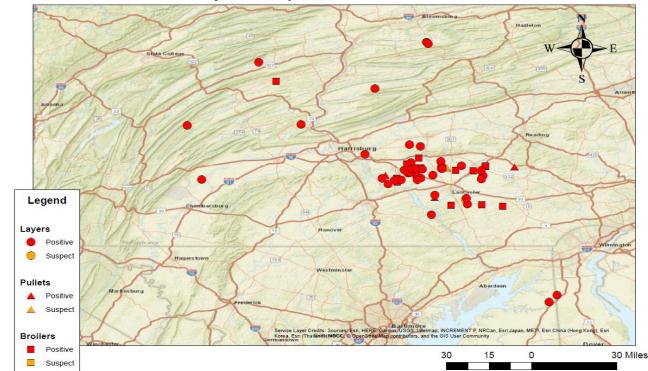
Pennsylania Outbreak - 2019

- From late Dec 2018 thru Oct 2019, Pennsylvania has had 35 layer, 9 pullet, and 16 broiler premises affected
- Approximately 14 million layers, pullets, and broilers affected
- Means of spread not known in most cases
 - Airborne spread to outside of houses then tracked in suspected
- Vaccines in short supply due to AZ outbreak



Fowl Coryza – *Avibacterium paragallinarum*

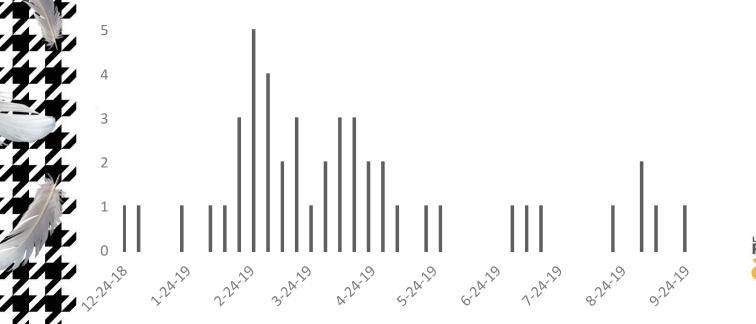
Coryza September 25 of 2019



Map courtesy of PennAg



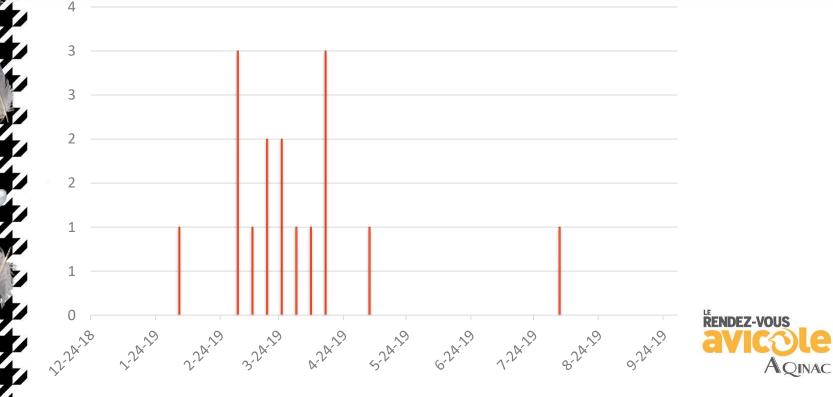
Timeline of Pullet and Layer Coryza Cases

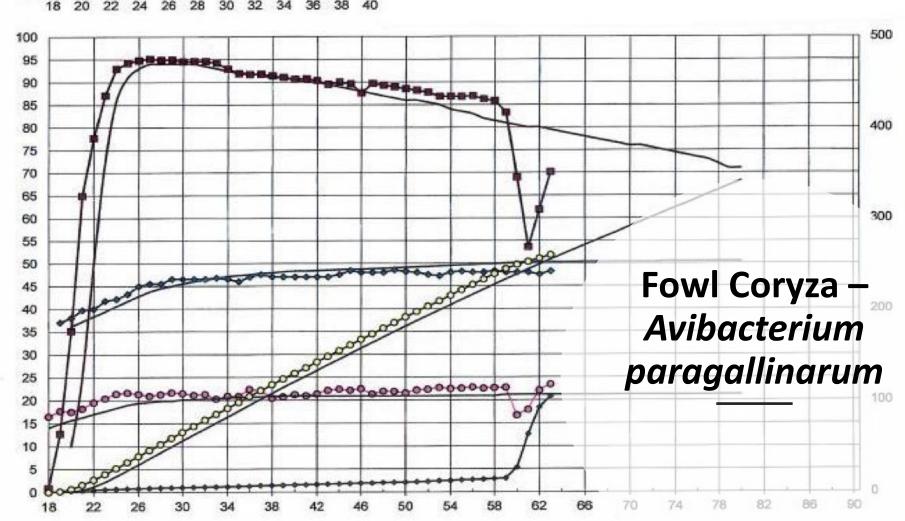


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Timeline of Broiler Coryza Cases





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Fowl Coryza – Avibacterium paragallinarum







Fowl Coryza – *Avibacterium* paragallinarum

Treatment

- Antibiotics Chlortetracycline in US
- Live E coli vaccination

Prevention

- Vaccinations
 - Commercial bacterin
 - Autogenous bacterin
 - 2 applications during grow
- ✓ Biosecurity





Erysipelas – *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

- Lesions of septicemia seen
 - Enlarged, congested spleen
 - Enlarged, congested liver
 - Some livers may have miliary spots of necrosis

Erysipelas – *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

- Seen in outdoor access cagefree layers
- See increased mortality from a septicemic disease usually in flocks after 60 weeks of age
 ✓ Can be up to 50%
- Vaccination in the face of the outbreak with live erysipelas vaccine for turkeys has helped reduce losses greatly

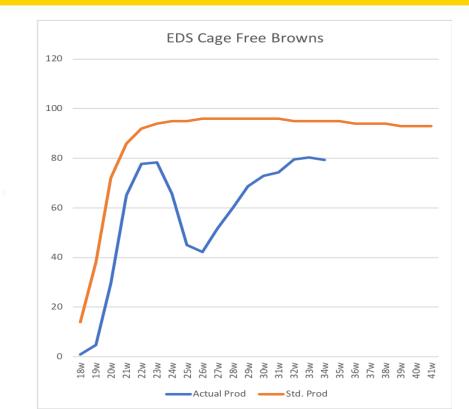


- Caused by adenovirus named EDS '76
- Brown egg layers only affected
- Production loss due oviduct infection and loss of poor shell quality and shell-less eggs not able to be collected
- EDS outbreak in Pennsylvania in June 2018
 - 3 farms, one a multi-age complex
 - No spread to other flocks in the area



Fieldcasestudy.com

Egg Drop Syndrome





Unknown source

- Eggs from outside sources processed in the farm's processing plant?
- People?
 - Crews?
 - Workers?
- Equipment?
 - Transport equipment?
- Other?



Treatment

✓ None (viral disease)

Prevention

- Biosecurity
 - Special emphasis on eggs and egg handling materials from other farms
- Vaccination
 - Autogenous vaccine being produced as EDS commercial vaccine not allowed in US



Summary

- Layer health managers continue to have numerous challenges
- There is much to learn in regard to prevention
 - Biosecurity
 - Vaccinology
- Group C Salmonella human egg associated outbreaks are a concern due to poor understanding of their epizootiology



Questions????