


# Produce your own eggs (Part 4)

**One of the most important aspects of egg production, is taking care of your hens. One sure way of keeping your chickens disease-free, is to vaccinate them. Some poultry diseases cause great losses for egg producers. Should these diseases break out among your chickens or the chickens in your area, you will need to vaccinate them immediately.**

Some vaccines come in the form of sprays, drops that are added to drinking water and eye drops. Some may have to be injected. Chickens are immunised between the ages of one day and 26 weeks.

- **Newcastle disease** is a serious and highly contagious disease caused by a virus. Symptoms include difficult breathing, diarrhoea, paralysis and death. The virus can stay alive in a chicken carcass for months.
- **Infectious bronchitis** affects the chicken's respiratory tract, causing breathing problems. It can also affect the oviduct and kidneys, which is very bad for egg production. Symptoms include gasping, sneezing, watery nasal discharge, squeaky lung sounds.
- **Gumboro disease** is also known as infectious bursal disease, and affects chicks up to the age of six weeks. The virus can be transmitted by wild birds, rodents and humans. Symptoms include white, watery diarrhoea, dirty cloacas and ruffled feathers. Chicks often show no or few signs.
- **Coryza** is an infectious disease of mostly older chickens. The bacterium is spread through contaminated water or in the air (over short distances). Disease symptoms include a watery nasal discharge, swelling of the face and eyes, sinusitis, difficult breathing and gurgling sounds.
- **Mycoplasmosis** is an infectious disease which can affect egg production. The most common signs of illness are sneezing, squeaky lungs, gasping for air and sometimes a discharge from the eyes.
- **Bird flu:** The bird flu virus is often spread by migrating wild birds. The virus can also affect people if a person comes into contact with infected poultry. There are few or no signs of disease and death occurs suddenly. Bird flu is a notifiable disease and must be reported to your state veterinarian.

## Disease prevention

Poultry diseases can be prevented through good hygiene, good management and a strict vaccination programme. Poultry housing should be kept clean and wild birds must not be able to gain access to the houses, as they can easily spread disease. Contact your veterinarian or extension officer for a vaccination programme for your chickens and other poultry. 

# Poultry diseases /

Pluimveesiektes / Isifo seenkukhu / Izifo zezinkukhu / Malwetse a Dikgoho



- Vaccinate chicks between 1 day and 26 weeks. Keep housing clean.
- Ent kuikens tussen die ouderdom van 1 dag en 26 weke in. Hou hoenderhokke skoon.
- Gonya amantshontsho aphakathi kosuku olunye kunye neeveki ezingama 26. Gcina indlu icocekile.
- Goma amachwane lapho enosuku olulodwa kuya emasontweni angu-26. Gcina indawo yawo ihlanzekile.
- Enta ditsuonyana tse pakeng tsa letsatsi le 1 le dibeke tse 26. Boloka serobe se hlwekile.



- **Newcastle disease:** Highly contagious. Difficulty breathing, diarrhoea, paralysis and death.
- **Newcastlesiekte:** Hoogs aansteeklik. Asemhalingsprobleme, diarree, verlamming en dood.
- **Isifo seNewcastle:** Ziyosulela kakhulu. Ubunzima bokuphefumla, urhudo, ukhubazeko kunye nokufa.
- Isifo sopenyane: Siyathelelana kakhulu. Kunzima ukuphefumula, ziyahuda, zikhubazeke futhi zife.
- **Bolwetse ba Newcastle:** E tshwaetsana haholo. Bothata ba ho phefumoloha, letshollo, ho shwa lehlakore le lefu.



- **Infectious bronchitis:** Breathing problems, watery nasal discharge.
- **Besmetlike brongitis:** Asemhalingsprobleme, waterige afskeiding uit neus.
- **Isifo semibhobho yemiphunga esesulelayo:** Ingxaki zokuphefumla, ukungcola okungamanzi okuvela ezimpumlweni.
- **I-bronchitis ethelelanayo:** Izinkinga zokuphefumula, amafnyila angamanzi.
- **Bronchitis e tshwaetsanang:** Bothata ba ho hema, ho tswa mamina.



- **Gumboro disease:** White, watery diarrhoea, dirty cloacae and ruffled feathers.
- **Gumborosiekte:** Wit, waterige diarree, vuil kloak en deurmekaar vere.
- **Isifo seGumboro:** Urhudo olungamanzi amhlophe, itela emdaka kunye neentsiba ezidlakadlaka.
- **Isifo i-gumboro:** Isitibhili esimhlophe esingamanzi, nokungcola endaweni esiphuma kuyo nezimpaphe okusengathi zihlokoziwe.
- **Bolwetse ba Gumboro:** Letshollo le lesweu, le metsi, cloacae e ditshila le masiba a tsutehileng.



- **Coryza:** Spread through dirty water or air. Watery nasal discharge, swelling of the face and eyes.
- **Coryza-verkoue:** Versprei deur vuil water of lug. Waterige neusafskeiding, swelling van gesig en oë.
- **Coryza:** Isasazeka ngamanzi amdaka okanye ngomoya. Ukungcola okungamanzi okusuka ezimpumlweni, ukudumba kobuso kunye namehlo.
- **I-coryza:** Isakazeka ngamanzi angcolile noma umoya. Amafinyila amanzana, ukuvuvukala kobuso namehlo.
- **Coryza:** E tlatswatlatswa ka metsi a ditshila kapa moya. Ho tswa mamina, ho ruruha sefahleho le mahlo.



- **Mycoplasmosis:** Sneezing, gasping for air.
- **Mikoplasmose:** Nies, snak na asem.
- **Mycoplasmosis:** Ukuthimla, ukutsala umoya.
- **I-mycoplasmosis:** Ukuthimula, ukuphefumulela phezulu.
- **Mycoplasmosis:** Ho thimola, ho phefumoloha ka thata.



- **Bird flu:** Spread by wild birds. Dies suddenly.
- **Voëlgriep:** Deur wilde voëls versprei. Skielike dood.
- **Icesina yeentaka:** Zisasazwe ziintaka zasendle. Zingafa ngoko nangoko.
- **Umkhuhlane wezinyoni:** Usakazwa yizinyoni zasendle. Zifa ngokuzumayo.
- **Bird flu:** E tlatswatlatswa ke dinonyana tse hlaha. Ho shwa hanghang. **UM**

