

Poultry Diseases By Transmission Route: ALL ROUTES

Diseases can be spread from animal-to-animal by five main routes of transmission.

The following tables summarize several diseases of poultry and their route(s) of transmission.

Many of these diseases can also affect people (zoonotic) or be introduced to the U.S. from other countries (termed "foreign animal disease" or FAD).

Prevention measures directed at stopping disease transmission can protect a wide range of diseases.



▲ Zoonotic Disease (Z):

Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans

● Foreign Animal Disease (FAD):

Never found or previously eradicated within the U.S. animal population. The disease is reportable to State and Federal animal health authorities.



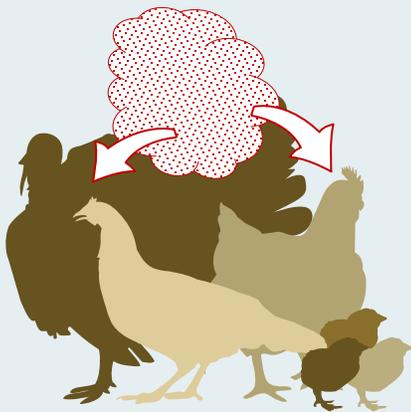
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	Aerosol	Direct Contact	Fomites	Oral / Ingestion	Vector	Zoonotic	FAD
Aspergillosis	■		■	■			
Avian chlamydiosis/Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	■	■	■	■	■	▲	
Avian influenza	■	■	■	■	■	▲	●
Campylobacteriosis		■	■	■	■	▲	
Chicken anemia virus	■	■	■	■			
Colibacillosis (<i>Escherichia coli</i>)		■	■	■	■	▲	
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)		■	■	■			
Duck virus hepatitis		■	■	■			●
Egg drop syndrome		■	■	■			
Erysipelas (<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>)		■	■	■	■	▲	
Fowl cholera (<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>)		■	■				
Fowl pox	■	■			■		
Fowl typhoid	■	■	■	■	■		●
Hemorrhagic enteritis of turkeys		■	■	■			
Infectious bronchitis	■	■	■	■			●
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)			■	■	■		
Infectious coryza (<i>Avibacterium paragallinarum</i>)	■	■	■	■			
Infectious encephalomyelitis		■	■				
Infectious laryngotracheitis	■	■	■		■		●
Lymphoid leucosis		■	■	■			
Marek's disease	■	■	■	■			
Mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i> , <i>M. synoviae</i>)	■	■	■				●
Newcastle disease	■	■	■	■	■	▲	●
Pullorum disease	■	■	■	■			●
Salmonellosis	■	■	■	■	■	▲	
Tuberculosis, avian (<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>)	■	■	■	■		▲	
Turkey coronavirus enteritis (blue comb)		■	■	■			
Turkey rhinotracheitis	■	■					●
Viral inclusion body hepatitis	■	■	■	■			
West Nile virus					■	▲	

Prevention measures used to reduce a particular route of transmission can protect against many diseases.

Poultry Diseases By Transmission Route: **AEROSOL**

Aerosol transmission occurs when droplets containing disease agents pass through the air and are inhaled. Most infective particles only travel in the surrounding air for short distances and require close contact. The following diseases of poultry are spread by aerosol transmission.



▲ Zoonotic Disease (Z):

Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans

● Foreign Animal Disease (FAD):

Never found or previously eradicated within the U.S. animal population. The disease is reportable to State and Federal animal health authorities.

	Zoonotic	FAD
Aspergillosis		
Avian chlamydiosis/Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	▲	
Avian influenza	▲	●
Chicken anemia virus		
Erysipelas (<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>)	▲	
Fowl pox		
Fowl typhoid		●
Infectious bronchitis		●
Infectious coryza		
Infectious laryngotracheitis		●
Marek's disease		
Mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i> , <i>M. synoviae</i>)		●
Newcastle disease	▲	●
Pullorum disease		●
Salmonellosis	▲	
Tuberculosis, avian (<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>)	▲	
Turkey rhinotracheitis		●
Viral inclusion body hepatitis		



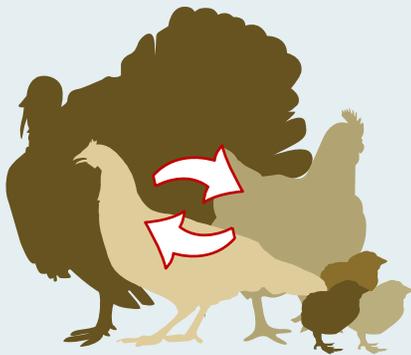
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Using prevention measures to reduce aerosol transmission can protect against all of the listed diseases.

Poultry Diseases By Transmission Route: **DIRECT CONTACT**

Direct contact transmission occurs when animals touch or have physical contact with the body fluids of an infected animal. Some are transferred reproductively to the egg.

The following diseases of poultry spread by direct contact.



▲ Zoonotic Disease:

Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans

● Foreign Animal Disease (FAD):

Never found or previously eradicated within the U.S. animal population. The disease is reportable to State and Federal animal health authorities.



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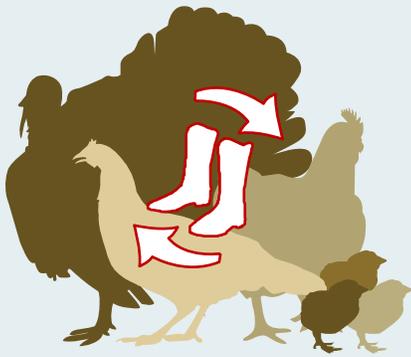
	Reproductive	Zoonotic	FAD
Avian chlamydiosis/Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	■	▲	
Avian influenza		▲	●
Campylobacteriosis		▲	
Chicken anemia virus	■		
Colibacillosis (<i>Escherichia coli</i>)		▲	
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)	■		
Duck virus hepatitis	■		●
Egg drop syndrome	■		
Erysipelas (<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>)		▲	
Fowl cholera (<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>)	■		
Fowl pox			
Fowl typhoid	■		●
Hemorrhagic enteritis of turkeys			
Infectious bronchitis			●
Infectious coryza			
Infectious encephalomyelitis	■		
Infectious laryngotracheitis			●
Lymphoid leucosis	■		
Marek's disease			
Mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i> , <i>M. synoviae</i>)	■		●
Newcastle disease		▲	●
Pullorum disease	■		●
Salmonellosis	■	▲	
Tuberculosis, avian (<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>)		▲	
Turkey coronavirus enteritis (blue comb)			
Turkey rhinotracheitis			●
Viral inclusion body hepatitis	■		

Using prevention measures to reduce direct contact transmission can protect against all of the listed diseases.

Poultry Diseases By Transmission Route: FOMITES

Fomite transmission occurs when there is contact with objects or surfaces contaminated by body fluids or feces of an infected animal. Many disease-causing agents are able to persist in the environment, resulting in exposure risks.

The following diseases of poultry spread by fomites.



▲ Zoonotic Disease (Z):

Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans

● Foreign Animal Disease (FAD):

Never found or previously eradicated within the U.S. animal population. The disease is reportable to State and Federal animal health authorities.

	Feed/Water	Clothing/Footwear	Handling Equipment	Housing/Litter/Bedding	Soil	All Equipment	Zoonotic	FAD
Aspergillosis	■			■	■			
Avian chlamydiosis/Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	■			■	■		▲	
Avian influenza	■	■	■	■	■	■	▲	●
Campylobacteriosis	■			■	■		▲	
Chicken anemia virus		■		■	■			
Colibacillosis (<i>Escherichia coli</i>)	■	■	■	■	■		▲	
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)	■			■				
Duck virus hepatitis	■	■	■	■	■			●
Egg drop syndrome	■	■	■	■				
Erysipelas (<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>)				■	■		▲	
Fowl cholera (<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>)	■				■	■		
Fowl typhoid	■	■						●
Hemorrhagic enteritis of turkeys				■				
Infectious bronchitis	■	■	■	■	■	■		●
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	■			■				●
Infectious coryza	■	■	■	■				
Infectious encephalomyelitis		■	■	■				
Infectious laryngotracheitis	■	■	■	■	■			●
Lymphoid leucosis				■	■			
Marek's disease		■	■	■	■			
Mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i> , <i>M. synoviae</i>)		■	■	■				●
Newcastle disease	■	■	■	■	■		▲	●
Pullorum disease	■	■	■	■	■			●
Salmonellosis	■	■	■	■	■		▲	
Tuberculosis, avian (<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>)	■	■	■	■	■		▲	
Turkey coronavirus enteritis (blue comb)		■	■	■	■			
Viral inclusion body hepatitis		■	■	■	■			



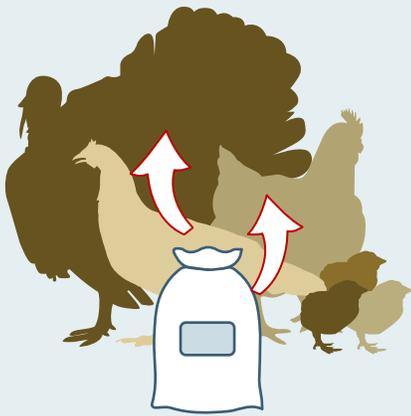
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Using prevention measures to reduce oral transmission can protect against all of the listed diseases.

Poultry Diseases By Transmission Route: **ORAL/INGESTION**

Oral transmission occurs when an animal ingests disease-causing agents. This can occur from in contaminated feed or water, or by licking or chewing on contaminated environmental objects.

The following diseases of poultry spread by ingestion.



▲ Zoonotic Disease (Z):

Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans

● Foreign Animal Disease (FAD):

Never found or previously eradicated within the U.S. animal population. The disease is reportable to State and Federal animal health authorities.

	Zoonotic	FAD
Aspergillosis		
Avian chlamydiosis/Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	▲	
Avian influenza	▲	●
Campylobacteriosis	▲	
Chicken anemia virus		
Colibacillosis (<i>Escherichia coli</i>)	▲	
Duck virus enteritis (duck plague)		
<i>Duck virus hepatitis</i>		●
Egg drop syndrome		
Erysipelas (<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>)	▲	
Fowl typhoid		●
Hemorrhagic enteritis of turkeys		
Infectious bronchitis		●
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)		●
Infectious coryza		
Lymphoid leucosis		
Marek's disease		
Newcastle disease	▲	●
Pullorum disease		●
Salmonellosis	▲	
Tuberculosis, avian (<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>)	▲	
Turkey coronavirus enteritis (blue comb)		
Viral inclusion body hepatitis		



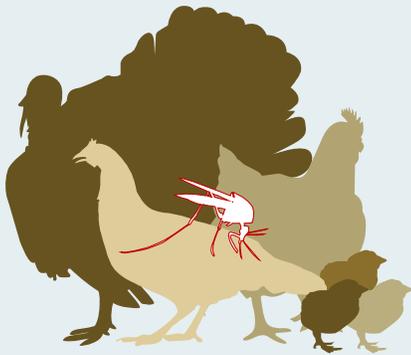
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Using prevention measures to reduce oral transmission can protect against all of the listed diseases.

Poultry Diseases By Transmission Route: **VECTORS**

Vector transmission occurs when a living organism moves a disease-causing agent from an infected animal to another. Insects are common disease-carrying vectors.

The following diseases of poultry spread by vectors.



		Zoonotic	FAD
Avian chlamydiosis/Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	biting flies, mites, lice	▲	
Avian influenza	flies		
Campylobacteriosis	flies	▲	
Colibacillosis (<i>Escherichia coli</i>)	flies	▲	
Erysipelas (<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>)	red mites	▲	
Fowl pox	mosquitoes		
Fowl typhoid	red mites		●
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	litter beetles		●
Infectious laryngotracheitis	darkling beetles, mealworms		●
Newcastle disease	flies	▲	●
Salmonellosis	flies	▲	
Turkey coronavirus enteritis (blue comb)	darkling beetle larvae, flies		
West Nile virus	mosquitoes		

▲ Zoonotic Disease (Z):

Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans

● Foreign Animal Disease (FAD):

Never found or previously eradicated within the U.S. animal population. The disease is reportable to State and Federal animal health authorities.



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Using prevention measures to reduce direct contact transmission can protect against all of the listed diseases.