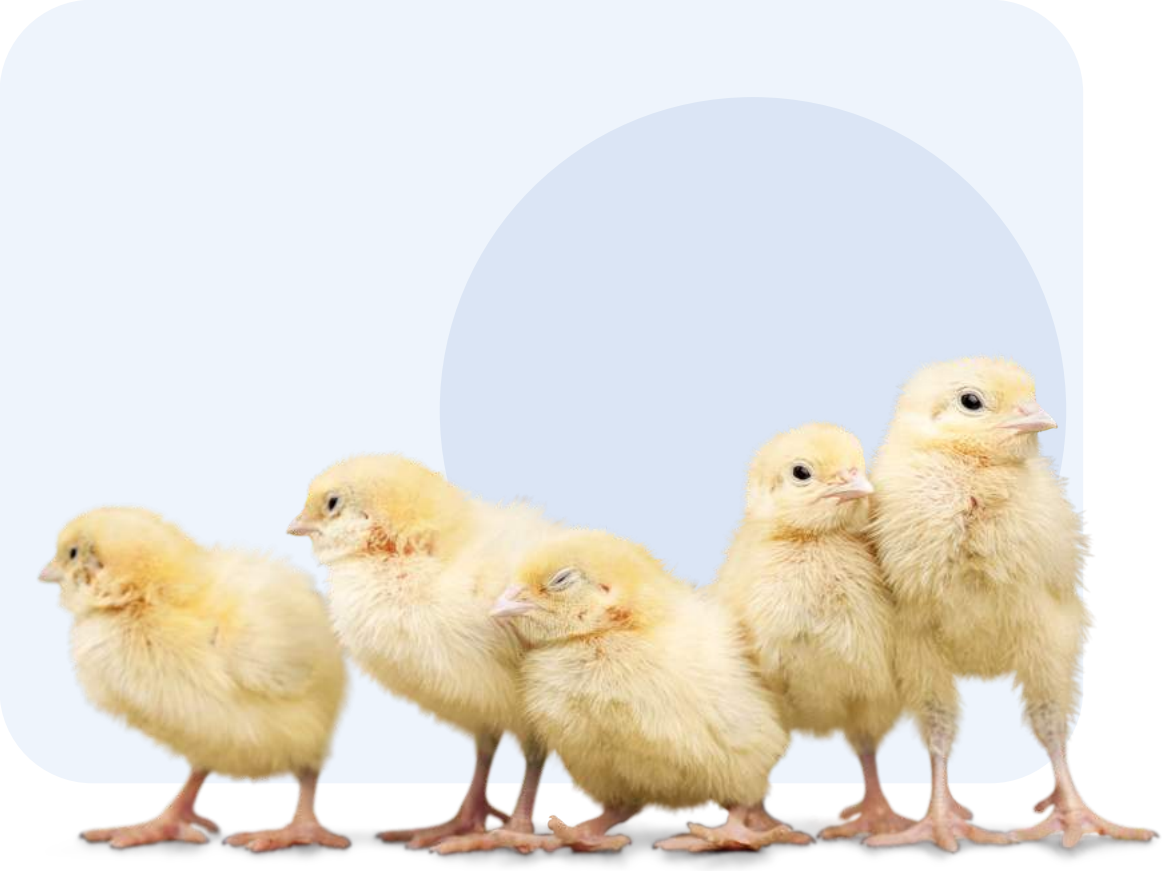
INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE



Infectious bursal disease (IBD), or Gumboro disease, is a highly contagious viral disease of young chickens. It damages the bursa of Fabricius, weakens immune response, and can increase susceptibility to secondary infections. **Clinical disease is most common at 3-6 weeks of age.**

PATHOGENESIS

Severity depends on the virus and the flock

- Strain, bird age, breed, and maternal immunity shape disease severity.
- Classical strains generally cause lower mortality; very virulent IBDV can cause severe, rapidly spreading outbreaks.
- Clinical signs commonly appear after a short incubation period of about 3-4 days.

INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE

TRANSMISSION

01

PERSISTS

IBDV can remain infectious for months in poultry environments.

02

SPREADS

Fecal contamination, litter, feed, water, footwear, equipment, and vehicles move the virus.

03

TRAVELS

Wild birds, insects, rodents, and people can mechanically transfer contaminated material.

CONTROL PRIORITY

Removeorganicmatter before disinfection and follow concentration, contact time, ventilation, and animal-occupancy directions on the disinfectant label.

SYMPTOMS

Clinical signs

- Depression and ruffled feathers
- Reduced feed intake
- Watery or whitish diarrhea
- Soiled vent feathers and vent pecking
- Dehydration, trembling, and sudden death

Subclinical impact

Infections before 3 weeks of age are often subclinical, but may cause:

- Immunosuppression
- Poor vaccine response
- Secondary infections
- Reduced growth

INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE

NECROPSY & CONFIRMATION

- Dehydration and hemorrhages in the thigh and breast muscles
- Enlarged or discolored kidneys
- Bursa of Fabricius may be enlarged and edematous, sometimes hemorrhagic, then progress to lymphoid depletion and atrophy

CONFIRM THE CAUSE

Outbreak severity varies with virus strain and flock immunity. Laboratory confirmation is recommended because signs and lesions can overlap with other poultry diseases.

APPLICATION AND TREATMENT

VERIFIED DOMINICAN REPUBLIC APPLICATION CLAIMS

WATER FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION

Treatment of drinking water with Safrax chlorine dioxide > 0.8 ppm is sufficient to inactivate IBDV.

> 0.8 PPM

EMPTY FACILITIES

Facilities without Animals, fumigation or spraying from 100 to 500 PPM

100-500 PPM

ANIMALS PRESENT

Facilities with Animals presents, fumigation or spraying at 25 PPM

25 PPM