VI. SUMMARY

Based on postmortem findings at Department of Pathology, Veterinary College on 40,700 dead birds during 1994-2004, the occurrence of different disease conditions was Pasteurellosis, Coccidiosis, Salmonellosis, IBD, Hepatitis, Arthritis, FLKs in descending order followed by miscellaneous diseases.

Fowl cholera infection is endemic in different parts of Karnataka and this could be due to wide host range decreased innate immunity, inappropriate usage of antigens/serotype in the immunization programmes and lack of conscious efforts in reporting the disease outbreaks at field level.

Highest overall mortality was observed in Bangalore and lowest was in Hassan and Mandya.

Out of 40,700 birds subjected to postmortem, coccidiosis was highest and arthritis was lowest, Pasteurellosis was second in row.

Investigation on prevalence of Fowl cholera in different variety of poultry birds indicated that Cobb had highest and hubex had lowest prevalence.

Geometric mean titre of biofilm vaccinated group ranged from 7 to 549 and lowest GMT was observed on 15 and highest on 165 days after vaccination.

GMT of broth vaccinated group ranged from 4 to 79 and lowest was observed on 15 days and highest was on 90 days PV.

GMT of commercial vaccine ranged from 4 to 56 and lowest was observed on 15 days and highest was on 105 days PV.

The skin thickness test using DNCB to assess cell mediated immunity did not reveal any significant changes in any group of birds.
Results of challenge studies revealed the level of immunity in biofilm vaccinated group as 100 per cent, in broth vaccinated group, 80 per cent and in the commercial vaccinated group, as 70 per cent. It can be concluded that biofilm vaccine afforded superior immunity than other two groups.