



Chikungunya Disease and its Impact on the Poultry Industry

Oxien Jain*

Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of North Texas Health Science Center, Fort Worth, United States of America

DESCRIPTION

Chikungunya disease, also known as coryza, is an acute respiratory infection of poultry caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus paragallinarum*. It is a highly contagious disease among chickens and can spread quickly from flock to flock. The signs of Chikungunya disease usually involve a sudden onset of respiratory symptoms, including coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge, watery eyes and difficulty breathing. Other signs may appear in some cases, such as conjunctivitis, swollen head and neck glands or reduced egg production. The impact of Chikungunya disease on the poultry industry has been significant due to its high transmissibility and ability to cause severe losses in production as well as mortality in flocks. In addition to economic losses resulting from decreased weight gain and egg production in birds affected by this disease, it can also be costly for producers to implement preventive measures such as vaccinations or biosecurity protocols. This is especially true for small-scale farms that may not have the resources or knowledge to pursue these strategies effectively. Furthermore, outbreaks of Chikungunya disease can lead to trade restrictions when exporting poultry products due to health concerns related to this pathogen. This is particularly problematic for countries that rely heavily on poultry exports for their economy.

In order to reduce the risk of outbreaks of Chikungunya disease and mitigate their impact on the poultry industry, it is essential for producers to practice proper biosecurity measures such as maintaining appropriate housing conditions and hygiene practices as well as limiting access by visitors. Vaccination against coryza is also a key component of prevention programs; however it should be noted that it does not guarantee complete protection against infection since different strains may be present within a given area or farm environment. Finally, it is important for producers to remain vigilant when dealing with cases of suspected infection on their premises so that they can promptly take action if needed; such actions may include quarantine measures or culling affected flocks in some cases. By implementing effective control strategies early on before an outbreak occurs, producers can help minimize the negative

impact Chikungunya disease has on the poultry industry while ensuring safe and healthy products for consumers around the world.

Chikungunya disease is an infectious and highly contagious avian disease, caused by the bacterium *Mycoplasma Gallisepticum* (MG). The symptoms of Chikungunya disease are respiratory distress, coughing, sneezing, wheezing and dropsy; which affect the bird's ability to breathe properly. In more severe cases of *M.gallisepticum* infection, changes in the eyes, sinuses and joints can occur. Moreover, it has been observed that chickens with *M.gallisepticum* suffer from reproductive problems like decreased egg production or infertility. The impacts of Chikungunya disease have been felt across the poultry industry for a long time now. Due to its highly contagious nature, Chickens with *M.gallisepticum* can spread the infection easily among other birds in close proximity. This not only results in a loss of productivity due to mortality and morbidity but also leads to a decrease in egg production resulting in an overall reduction in profit for poultry farmers.

The emergence of Chikungunya disease has had a profound economic impact on poultry farmers. For example, the increased costs of vaccinations, treatments, and preventative measures taken by poultry farmers to prevent the spread of the disease are an additional expense that can have a significant financial effect. Poultry farmers may be unable to meet production quotas due to sick birds or limited resources to prevent transmission. This can lead to decreased demand for eggs and other poultry products from consumers due to supply-side constraints. There may also be fewer young people willing to take up careers in poultry farming as a result of these negative economic consequences created by Chikungunya disease.

Examination of the environmental impact of Chikungunya Disease the poultry industry has been greatly affected by Chikungunya disease. It is a highly contagious viral infection that spreads rapidly amongst chickens, causing severe symptoms and ultimately leading to death. The disease is often fatal in chickens, and it can be difficult to control once it has spread through an entire flock. This has significant implications for the poultry industry, as it can result in devastating losses in production and

Correspondence to: Oxien Jain, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of North Texas Health Science Center, Fort Worth, United States of America, E-mail: jain.oxien.lu.ck@email.com

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revenue. The environmental impact of Chikungunya disease is also considerable. Since the virus is so contagious, it can quickly spread through wild birds and other animals in the surrounding area, introducing the pathogen into new ecosystems and causing further disruption. In addition, Chikungunya disease can contaminate soil and water sources, resulting in potential health risks for people living nearby. Due to its highly infectious nature and potential for environmental contamination, chicken guinea disease has been classified as a notifiable animal disease by the

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). This means that countries have a responsibility to notify each other when outbreaks occur, so that they can take steps to contain the spread of the virus and protect public health. Additionally, preventive measures are important for minimizing the risk of contracting Chikungunya disease. Vaccinating chickens regularly against this virus is essential in order to reduce its spread and minimize production losses for poultry farmers.