

Vaccinations for Chickens

Vaccinations are a must in chickens! Here, we discussed the need for and method of use of the vaccination.

Need for Vaccinations in Chickens

Chickens develop various types of diseases. The cause is either invisible factors, such as viruses, or visible factors, such as germs.

In the case of a disease, these factors cause other birds to be infected through the bird's feces, and thus, the diseases become epidemics.

Diseases caused by germs are treatable. However, the only way to prevent diseases caused by viruses is to use vaccines on time. As far as vaccines are concerned, they are generally called vaccines, while vaccines are prepared by making specific germs and viruses of many diseases less harmful through chemical processes.

When the vaccine enters the bird's body, it creates immunity in the bird's body against that germ or virus. This immunity is called antibodies in technical language. As a result, when a germ or virus enters a vaccinated bird, these antibodies destroy or neutralize these factors, protecting the bird against the disease.

Therefore, the only effective means of preventing diseases in a flock is to vaccinate the birds on time according to the recommended schedule and protect them from various infectious diseases. Thus, the poultry business's economics can be saved from destruction.

Effective proverb for preventing diseases in chickens:

“Prevention is better than cure.”

Strict action is the best strategy.

Method of Vaccinating Chickens for Infectious Diseases

Following the vaccination schedule is critical to protect chickens from various infectious diseases.

1. The vaccine should be certified. Therefore, vaccines or immunizations should be obtained from government institutions.
2. The vaccine should be kept in ice and taken to the farm or home.

3. The vaccine should be protected from direct sunlight. This destroys its potency.
4. If the vaccine is to be stored for some time, it should be kept at 4 degrees Celsius (freezing temperature).
5. Normal saline or distilled water should be used to prepare the vaccine. After mixing, it should be kept on ice.
6. The vaccine should be prepared in a quantity that can be administered to the chickens within an hour.
7. Before administering the vaccine, ensure your syringe is sterile and working properly.
8. Always 100% of the chickens should be vaccinated. Special care should be taken so no chicken in the flock is left without vaccination. These chickens can cause the spread of diseases in the flock. Gather the chickens on one side and put a net in front so no chicken can get out.
9. For vaccination, the chickens should be held very comfortably so that they are not under mental stress. Therefore, evening is the best time for vaccination.
10. Ensure the vaccine water does not fall on the hen while vaccinating.
11. After using the vaccine, the empty vaccine bottle should be burned so that the contents do not spread disease.
12. When drops are put in the eyes, the chick should be released after the drop is absorbed. Otherwise, the chick will shake its head and expel the vaccine.

Rani Khetik Vaccine

How to make:

1. For eye drops, add 5 millilitres (cc) of normal saline or distilled cold water to an ampoule of 100 doses and put one drop in each eye of the chick.
2. For subcutaneous 1/2 cc vaccination, add 50 millilitres of distilled cold water to an ampoule of 100 doses.

Chicken Vaccines (Immunizations)

How to administer in water:

Today, there are many water-based vaccines available in the market. Therefore, poultry farmers should know how to use them.

1. Boil and cool the water. Make sure that the water does not contain chlorine or bleaching powder.
2. Chickens should be given adequate water depending on the weather.
3. Wash the [water containers](#) thoroughly. Try to make as many containers available for chickens to drink water as possible so that no bird goes without.
4. Use about 100 grams of dry milk in 3 gallons of water. And this vaccine will be enough for 1,000 chickens.
5. When adding the vaccine to milk-mixed water, open the vial underwater instead of in the air and shake it well.
6. The chickens should drink this water for 20 to 30 minutes.

Note:

1. Before administering the preventive vaccinations, it should be ensured that the chickens do not have any disease, internal worms, or any kind of stress. Expert advice should be sought for this.
2. The day before, on that day, and after the preventive vaccinations are administered, the chickens should be given vitamins in water or feed.

Vaccines table

Below is the complete table of the vaccination program, including the diseases, vaccine names, and methods.

Broiler Vaccination Program:

Day	Disease	Vaccine Name	Method
0	Infectious Bronchitis	IB (H120)	Spray or Eye Drop (at hatchery)
5	Newcastle Disease	NDV (Lasota)	Drinking Water
8	Gumboro	IBD	Drinking Water
17–18	Hydropericardium Syndrome (HPS)	HPS	Injection

21-22	Gumboro	IBD	Drinking Water
26	Infectious Bronchitis + Newcastle	IB (H120) + ND (Lasota)	Drinking Water or Spray

Layer Vaccination Program:

Day	Disease	Vaccine Name	Method
0	Infectious Bronchitis	IB (H120)	Spray (at hatchery)
5	Newcastle Disease	NDV (Lasota)	Drinking Water
7	Gumboro	IBD	Drinking Water
10	Gumboro	IBD	Drinking Water
12	IB + ND	IB (H120) + NDV (Lasota)	Drinking Water or Spray
18	Gumboro	IBD	Drinking Water
22	Newcastle (Killed)	NDV (Killed)	Injection
28	Gumboro	IBD	Drinking Water
35	IB + ND	IB (H120) + ND (Lasota)	Drinking Water or Spray
42	Gumboro	IBD	Drinking Water
49	ND + IB (Killed)	ND (Killed) + IB (Killed)	Injection
60	Coryza	Coryza	Injection
75	Fowl Pox	Fowl Pox	Wing Web Method
90	Egg Drop Syndrome (EDS)	EDS	Injection
100	Coryza	Coryza	Injection
110	IB + ND	IB (H120) + ND (Lasota)	Drinking Water or Spray

115	ND + IB (Killed)	NDV (Killed) + IB (Killed)	Injection
118–120	Egg Drop Syndrome (Booster Dose)	EDS (Killed)	Injection

I hope you find this PDF helpful. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.