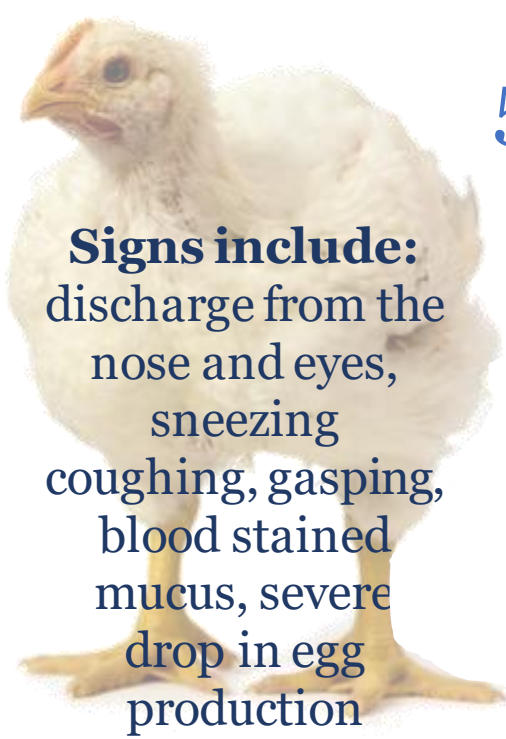




Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) in poultry

ILT is caused by a **herpes** virus that is reactivated in infected birds during times of stress



Signs include: discharge from the nose and eyes, sneezing, coughing, gasping, blood stained mucus, severe drop in egg production

5 - 100% of birds are affected

0 - 20% mortality

Illness may last **3-14** days

ILT is most commonly spread by direct contact between infected and susceptible birds.

But it can also be spread by:



Don't share equipment with other poultry producers. Clean and disinfect equipment and vehicles after use.

Dispose of litter and carcasses properly.



Protect your flock from ILT



Avoid visiting other poultry farms. Provide clean coveralls and boots to anyone entering your barns.

Use all-in all-out procedures.



Discuss ILT vaccination with your veterinarian if you are located in the FBCC Biosecurity Advisory Area or are linked to a farm in the Area.



Ensure service providers including catching crews and litter haulers observe farm biosecurity procedures including parking in designated areas and using clean footwear and clothing.

Since ILT can look like other significant poultry diseases, call your veterinarian when sick birds are identified.



If ILT is diagnosed in your flock, discuss management including vaccination with your veterinarian.



Sick birds?



Submit dead or sick birds to an animal health diagnostic laboratory for testing. Proper disposal of carcasses is important.

Heat litter to 38°C(100°F) for 100 hours. Fallow for 2 weeks after litter heating, cleaning and disinfecting and drying (3 weeks downtime between flocks).