



## President's Message

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**For current information  
about the H5N1 Avian  
Influenza outbreaks,  
please check the following  
websites:**

[www.offlu.net](http://www.offlu.net)

[usda.gov](http://usda.gov)

[www.thepoultrysite.com](http://www.thepoultrysite.com)

[www.fao.org/newsroom/en/  
focus/2006/1000348/index.  
html](http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/focus/2006/1000348/index.html)

The World Poultry Veterinary Association (WPVA) was formed in 1959 as international association of veterinarians and scientists who work in the field of poultry health and production. The major objectives of our Association are:

- to encourage research in poultry health and production
- to organize meetings for the scientific exchange of information on avian diseases and conditions
- to promote the exchange of information and material for the collaborative study of avian diseases between individuals and organizations
- to establish and maintain liaisons with related organizations and institutions.

During this last 44 years of activity, the WVPA has grown to be a truly global organization, adding both new members and new national country branches. There are currently 1956 members from 53 countries. National branches exist in 37 countries. 28 of these have 20 or more members. New branches have been formed within the last two years in Mexico, Poland, Tunisia and the Ukraine.

The increase in membership is matched by growing numbers of attendees at our world congresses, now held every two years. Although most members are still from European countries, our goal is to hold future World Congresses on all continents. To name just the recent locations, WVPA congresses took place in Jerusalem (1985), Brighton (1989), Sydney (1993), Budapest (1997), Cairo (2002), Denver (2003) and Istanbul (2005). Planning is already in progress for our next congress which will be held in Beijing on 12-16 September 2007. Throughout these years, our Association can be proud that it has continued to provide leadership in the dissemination of scientific information related to all aspects poultry diseases on a global basis.

In 2005, the XIV World Veterinary Poultry Congress took place in Istanbul, Turkey from August 22-26. A total of 730 registered participants enjoyed the very interesting scientific program as well as every aspect of a well-organized event. The scientific programme consisted of 15 keynote lectures, the Houghton Lecture, 174 oral and 199 poster presentations. Along with the Congress, the VIV 2005 Istanbul Poultry Exhibition took place with free entrance for all Congress participants. I would like to take the opportunity to express my deep and sincerely -felt thanks to the Organizing Committee, their efficient staff members, and to all members of the Turkish Branch of the World Veterinary Poultry association.

As the newly- elected WVPA President, it is an honour to have the opportunity to serve the World Veterinary Poultry Association. I thank all of you who have trusted and supported my nomination for this position. With your help and involvement, it is my plan to build further on the excellent accomplishments of my predecessors and to move our association forward so that it can even better fulfil its mission to serve all of the WVPA members in their countries on all continents. This can be achieved through your activities and cooperation with related international poultry organizations. For this reason I would like to recommend your attention to the International Congress of the World Poultry Science Association in Brisbane, Australia, 10 - 15 August 2008 and encourage your attendance at that congress.

Finally, on behalf of our Vice-Presidents Dr. Erhard Franz Kaleta and Dr. Trevor Bagust, as well as the Secretary/Treasurer, Dr. Ursula Heffels-Redmann, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all WVPA members in their many countries who have given and continue to give their support to global poultry health.

Yours sincerely,  
Prof. H.M. Hafez  
President, WVPA

**XV<sup>th</sup> WVPA Congress**  
**September 12-15, 2007 • Beijing, China**

For more information, please visit [www.wvpc2007.org](http://www.wvpc2007.org)



The newly elected executive quadriga of the WVPA (from left): Vice President Dr. T. Bagust, President Prof. H.M. Hafez, Secretary/Treasurer Dr. U. Heffels-Redmann, Vice President Prof. Kaleta



Prof. H.M. Hafez, Institute for Poultry Diseases, Free University Berlin, Germany receives the insignia of Presidency - the WVPA chain - from the past President Prof. Kaleta



The Secretary/Treasurer Dr. U. Heffels-Redmann is thanked for outstanding service and good cooperation by the past President Prof. Kaleta



The Houghton Trust Lecturer 2005 Dr. Ilaria Capua, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Italy (right) is congratulated by the representative of the Houghton Trust Dr. Janet Bradbury, UK, for her excellent lecture on "Avian Influenza - Past, Present and Future Challenges"

## Aerosols 2005

Hello from the AAAP office in Athens, Georgia, USA. The AAAP held the 48<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota in July, 2005. The meetings were very well attended with nearly 300 participants. We had 109 oral papers presented and 58 poster presentations.

The Keynote Speaker was Dr. Fred Hoerr of the Alabama Diagnostic Laboratories, Auburn, Alabama. The title was "Clinical Aspects of Immunosuppression."

The Lasher History Lecture was given by Mr. Andrew Rhorer of the NPIP. The title was "History of the National Poultry Improvement Plan."

The award recipients this year were Daniel R. Perez as the Bayer-Snoeyenbos New Investigator Award, H. John Barnes for the Phibro Animal Health Excellence in Poultry Research Award, Simon M. Shane for the Lasher-Bottorff Award, David A. Halvorson for the Calnek Applied Poultry Research Award. We were very excited that Kim Sprout won the Special Service Award for her many years of service to everyone in AAAP. We again enjoyed a fantastic opening night reception sponsored by our friends at Intervet.

There is not much to report regarding the health status for the U.S. poultry flock in 2005. Overall, the birds have been very healthy with only localized cases of gangrenous dermatitis and scattered cases of airsacculitis. The higher fuel prices are expected to result in less profitability for the industry in the winter months.

Charles L. Hofacre  
Corresponding Secretary, USA  
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## Avian Pathology

2005 was a very good year for Avian Pathology; our highest number of submitted manuscripts and our highest impact factor (1.789; published in June 2006). That is the highest impact factor amongst journals devoted to avian species, and places Avian Pathology 6/129 in the Veterinary Sciences category. The rate of acceptance of manuscripts submitted during 2005 was 40%. This reflects that we publish papers whose content is not only of high quality but also has novelty, and which is of interest to an international readership.

During November 2005 we switched submission and all aspects of the management of manuscripts to an online system, thanks to the provision of Manuscript Central by our publisher, Taylor and Francis. Papers should now only be submitted online on our homepage: [www.avianpathology.com](http://www.avianpathology.com). During 2006 Taylor and Francis made 10 recent Avian Pathology papers freely available, plus the recent review by Ilaria Capua and Dennis Alexander The challenge of avian influenza to the veterinary community, published in volume 35, issue number 3. Access to these papers is via a link on the homepage of the AVP website.

Two of our Associate Editors retired from the editorial team during 2006; David Swayne and Jens Christensen. I would like to express here the gratitude of all those who value Avian Pathology for the excellent work that Jens and David have done for the journal over many years. I am pleased to report that Dennis Alexander and Sjaak de Wit became Associate Editors in 2006. I am sure that they will be great assets to AVP.

Finally I would like to thank: our other Associate Editors; the Advisory Board for their advice during 2005 and 2006; our translators, whose translations of the abstracts can be read online at [www.avianpathology.com](http://www.avianpathology.com); and all those who have submitted and reviewed manuscripts for the journal, for without the input of all these people the journal would not experience the success that it does.

Dave Cavanagh  
Editor-in-Chief

<http://www.wvpa.net/>

# V<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Avian Coronaviruses and Pneumoviruses and Complicating Agents

Rauischholzhausen, Germany, 14-16 May 2006

The Castle Rauischholzhausen, serving as a conference centre for the Justus Liebig University of Giessen, was once again venue for the International Symposium on Avian Corona- and Pneumovirus Infections. Participants, mainly invited speakers from 17 countries, attended the symposium to present and discuss new research data on the epidemiology, virus properties, diagnosis, immunology, pathogenesis, vaccination and control of both virus infections. The proceedings of this symposium contain 47 full papers including summaries of the sessions. Copies of the proceedings with CD are available from:

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Clinic for Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Fish  
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D-35392 Giessen, Germany  
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## Report on the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Symposium on Turkey production Meeting of Workgroup 10, WPSA (Turkey)

Turkey Production: Prospects on future developments

Berlin, Germany, 9<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> June 2005

Today's intensive turkey production, caught between consumer protection, animal welfare and economics, requires a lot of knowledge about breeding, husbandry, nutrition, diseases, slaughter, and marketing of turkeys. Since 2000, the institute of Poultry Disease, Free University of Berlin, for the World Poultry Science Association - Federation of European Branches (WPSA), has worked to strengthen the dialogue and exchange of scientific work and practical experience between veterinarians, agriculturists, and economists and has organized international symposia.

In November, 2000, the first meeting of the European WPSA Working Group 10 met for the "Turkey Production in Europe in the New Millennium" meeting. Held in Berlin, the meeting was attended by participants from 15 countries.

From February 28th to March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2003 Working Group 10 arranged the second meeting on "Turkey Production: A Balancing Act Between Consumer Protection, Animal Welfare and Economy" had 187 participants from 22 countries.

This year's symposium, which was held June 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>, 2005, entitled "Turkey Production: Prospects on Future Developments," was attended by 176 people from 27 countries. Proceedings in English are available at ISBN 3-8001-4630-4.

In the first section, presentations discussed the breeding and genetics of turkeys, as well as potential and limitations of breeding. In the past, selection of turkey lines was very complex. Progress in molecular genetics and genome mapping will offer further chances to enhance the liveability, health, and the economic parameters of turkey production (Marini, USA/ Reed, USA).

The development of worldwide markets for turkey meat in the past and trends for the future was discussed. It was shown that rising production costs, declining per capita consumption and the current legislation in the EU all have negative effects on the development of the market. The European turkey industry is now under threat from imports from outside countries, principally from South America. The turkey industry in those countries is growing fast, and production in Chile and Iran was described.

In the second section of the symposium, the development of turkey nutrition in the last few decades was summed up and analyzed (Männer, Germany). Afterwards, a report about the use of possible

*Continued on Page 4*



*The WVPA executive quadriga together with the Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Congress Prof. Ahmet Ergün (middle)*



*Dr. W. Landman, Animal Health Service, Deventer, The Netherlands receives the 2003 Bart Rispens Research Award from Prof. Dr. K.A. Schat, Chairman of the Dr. Bart Rispens Memorial Award Fund for the best publication in Avian Pathology in 2001 and 2002*



*Dr. R. Raue, Institute of Virology, University Leipzig, Germany, thanks for the 2005 Bart Rispens Research Award presented to him by Prof. K.A. Schat, Cornell University, USA for the best publication in Avian Pathology in 2003 and 2004*



*View in the interested auditorium*

*Continued From Page 3*

alternative feed ingredients was presented. Each alternative feed ingredient has its own set of attributes and challenges, which must be properly addressed in order to permit its proper incorporation into a responsible feeding program (Dale, USA).

Practical experiences after the ban of animal products and the removal of antibiotics used as growth promoters in France were then shared. The very poor variety of protein sources and vegetable oil have led to problems with electrolytic balance, potassium concentration, and pelleting quality. The removal of antibiotic growth promoters added to negative adverse effects on feed conversion rates and litter quality. The consequences of these changes in feed have been animal welfare issues, largely due to pododermatitis, intestinal disorders, and other non-specific diseases and husbandry (Thiery, France).

An extensive session dealt with turkey husbandry and animal welfare. After a review about animal welfare entitled "Yesterday, Today and Prospective for Tomorrow (Luy, Germany)," another paper reported that neither the stocking density nor the litter material have a significant effect on the behaviour of turkeys (Bessei and Günthner, Germany). Another presentation reported on a new litter material made from cotton waste, gypsum, and old newsprint (Grimes, USA).

The influence of stocking density and environmental enrichment on walking ability and tibial dyschondroplasia (TD) was presented. The incidence as well as the severity of TD was not significantly affected either by the addition of a ramp or by stocking density. It was, however, noticed that the walking ability of the birds in all groups declined with age (Berk and Cottin, Germany). This section was ended by a paper discussing new trends in turkey husbandry and management and future approaches, with some particulars about ongoing changes Denmark were given. For example, in some farms the management conditions have been converted to closed and forced-air cooled barns with floor heating, which has turned out to be very successful. Strict hygienic concepts like all-in/all-out-systems, and water management, to name a few were also important factors (Frackenphol, Germany).

The next section of the symposium dealt with harvest and post-harvest techniques both at the farm and the slaughter house. A review outlined the basic requirements for the successful cleaning and disinfection of farm facilities. Two papers addressed the treatment and disposal of poultry manure in hygienic and environmentally conscious ways. Different techniques like composting, pelletizing, and anaerobic digestion were extensively discussed. Which method is the most suitable depends on many factors, such as size and type of the facility as well as the climate and economical situation. The value of poultry manure as a fertilizer depends on the nutrient content of the manure, how the manure is treated, and the method used to apply the manure. Generally, the physical properties of the manure determine the application technique (Körner / Röper, Germany).

A series of papers dealt with various aspects surrounding the loading, transport, stunning, and slaughtering of animals, all of which pose unique animal welfare and hygiene challenges. An integrated approach for loading, unloading, stunning by CO<sub>2</sub>, evisceration, and chilling was described in a presentation (Kranen, The Netherlands). Then, the development of poultry meat inspection was reviewed. The effort to reduce the contamination by zoonotic agents, resistant microbes, and residues must be under continuous improvement. Two papers dealt with the incidence of *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* on turkey carcasses (Alter et al., Deutschland/ Mayahi and Ghorbanpour, Iran). Both papers highlighted the degree of cross contamination during slaughter. Although the microbiological poultry meat quality is influenced by the health of live birds, a great deal of attention must be

invested in the prevention of cross contamination during processing. Logistic slaughtering, which has been practised successfully to reduce contaminations with *Salmonella*, should be expanded to reduce cross contamination of all zoonotic agents.

The sixth session of the symposium dealt with turkey diseases. Enteric disorders are one of the important groups of diseases affecting turkeys, and are continuing to cause high losses in many areas by increased mortality rates, decreased weight gain, increased medication costs, and reduced feed efficiency. Several pathogens are suspected as possible causes of enteric disorders either alone, in synergy with different other micro-organisms, or accompanied by non-infectious causes such as feed or management related factors. Under field conditions, however, it is difficult to determine the true cause of enteric disorders in poultry.

Parasitic infections of the gastro-intestinal tracts and treatment were discussed. Coccidiosis in turkeys is generally well controlled by drugs, however drug resistance has been a problem for some older synthetic compounds. Significant declines in efficacy have not yet been noted for ionophores. Long-term sustainability of coccidiosis control in turkeys might be facilitated by the adoption of rotation programs, involving the alternate use of a vaccine and drugs in successive flocks (Chapman/ Trites et al., USA). In recent years, the use of drugs in animal feeds has received increased public concern. It is desirable, therefore, to look for alternatives to medications for the control of this disease. Grimes and Davis (USA) reported about the use of two different direct feed microbials on intestinal integrity as a possible alternative to antibiotic growth promoters.

The subject of the seventh and last section of the symposium was histomoniasis, or blackhead, a disease that obtained new importance after all drugs for therapy and prophylaxis were banned in the EU and USA. During the past three decades, the incidence of histomoniasis was reduced drastically by better management, like separation of turkeys and chickens, and by the availability of prophylactic drugs. However, the ban on all effective therapeutic drugs caused a state of emergency. Additionally, the ban of the prophylactic drug Nifursol<sup>®</sup> as feed additive took effect. This added to the crisis. The occurrence of histomoniasis accompanied by high mortality has been reported in Europe during the last few years. But, because histomoniasis is not a notifiable disease, the data are incomplete and occurrence may be much higher than currently known. After an introductory review (McDougald, USA), new scientific results about molecular biologic detection and establishment of monoclonal isolates, the spread of histomonads to different organs after experimental infection, as well as two possible alternative products for prophylaxis were reported (Hess et al., Austria/ Hauck et al., Germany/ Duffy et al, Ireland / Hafez and Hauck, Germany).

The persistently high number of participants and countries show the importance and necessity of this symposium for everybody that is involved in turkey production.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Symposium for Turkey Production will take place in Berlin, June 2007.

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Chairman of the Working group 10  
World's Poultry Science Association  
Federation of European Branches  
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Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
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Königsweg 63  
14163 Berlin, Germany

# Australian Veterinary Poultry Association Update

The Australian Veterinary Poultry Association (Whoops, Alliance!), known by all of us as the AVPA –has had another pretty good year. Two major scientific Meetings were held, and both attracted a strong attendance by AVPA members. A steady membership of 80 or so provides a good core of personnel, and we regularly call on speakers to present at AVPA meetings who are outside our membership but have expertise relevant to avian health which can add to AVPA knowledge and perspectives. Recent examples were Papers by technically-qualified speakers representing four of the various major commercial companies who market feed additives entitled “How Much do they Improve Broiler Performance?” followed by a panel & audience discussion. Another meeting that featured scientific presentations followed by open discussion on the topic “The Latest on Sanitizers and Infection Control” also proved very informative. Another event that was very engaging for the AVPA audience was a debate, held under formal rules, between a speaker for the Affirmative (an eminent hospital microbiologist) and the Negative (a poultry industry veterinarian) on the topic “Are Antibiotics Used in Poultry in Australia a Human Health Risk?” A five minute rebuttal session was then given for the protagonists.

The next AVPA Scientific Meeting will be held in Auckland, New Zealand, in late October 2007. The organizer is Dr David Marks who can be contacted at (davidmarks@xtra.co.nz) if you would like to join us, and so mix scientific business with a pleasurable location.

Other activities and areas which continue to be of interest to AVPA in 2005-06 include:

- The continued persistence and progression of Avian Influenza in Asia and now into Europe.
- The continued decline in the list of medications that we can use in our poultry livestock. DMZ at the moment may be only maintained for breeders and this is covered in the therapeutics report.
- Pricing pressures, particularly in the egg industry, are impacting on the sustainability of some operators and certainly limiting capital expansion. It is the role of the veterinarian under these conditions to ensure that flock health and biosecurity is not compromised.
- Shortages in personnel to take positions as intensive livestock veterinarians, technical consultants for biological companies, and QA roles continue within the industry. We need to consider if these shortages are a result of the absence of people to fill these or that more attractive alternatives exist for such professionals.

To test Australia's preparedness for an outbreak of Avian Influenza (AI) using current Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan, “Exercise Eleusis” was held at the end of 2005. Many members of the AVPA were involved in this activity, which proved to be successful. Up to 90 international observers were impressed with the way the scenario was developed and the exercise undertaken. While a detailed evaluation has not yet been completed for the exercise, a preliminary evaluation did identify, as it was designed to

do, several weaknesses, particularly in the areas of people resources and communications.

The review will address these areas.

Avian Influenza, or “Bird Flu” as it is known in the media, has reinforced within the poultry industry the need for stringent biosecurity programs. The industry, with the help of the AVPA, has attempted to provide the Australian public with confidence as to the following fundamental facts: that clinical AI or “Bird Flu” is not present in the Australian commercial poultry industry, that the industry here is both physically and technically well prepared, and finally that the scenario of AI in poultry is distinct from a human influenza pandemic. As was stated to AVPA Membership by Past-President Peter Scott, “It is difficult enough to get the media interested in these more positive aspects, and the situation will not be being assisted by occasional ‘loose cannon’ scientists seeking publicity for particular research or commercial agendas.”

The new executive of the AVPA is President Dr Peter Groves (zootechny@bigpond.com), and our honourable secretary is Ben Wells (benwells@bigpond.net.au). The editor of AVPA's quarterly newsletter Dander will continue to be Kevin Whithear (kevingwt@unimelb.edu.au).

We send best wishes to all our sister Associations within the WVPA

Trevor Bagust



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## Update from Egypt

On February 17, 2006, H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) hit the poultry industry in Egypt, starting with a few foci in household birds and live bird shops in Giza & Cairo provinces, as well as one small turkey farm at El- Minia in Upper Egypt. The H5N1 spread rapidly within a few weeks to involve more commercial farms as well as different bird species in more than 17 provinces.

Culling, zoning and vaccination with an inactivated recombinant H5N1 vaccine for breeder stocks and commercial layers failed to contain the outbreaks during the first five weeks. The most likely reasons for this failure are: suboptimal biosecurity and management practices, illegal behavior of some poultry producers, the uncontrolled movement of live birds, litter trucks, manure and personnel, live bird markets in suburbs and villages, unregulated butcher shops in cities, lack of sufficient poultry slaughter houses in bird dense areas, unsatisfactory reimbursement of depopulated flocks or farms, insufficient field and laboratory surveillance during the epizootic, social and political pressures, as well as many other reasons. Economic losses due to the death and depopulation of birds within a one kilometer radius of infected farms were very great. Approximately 30 million birds were lost.

Nevertheless, after the fifth week, a positive response to the general vaccination of susceptible commercial and village flocks could be seen by the initially gradual and then significant reduction in the number of reported outbreaks, finally reaching the current low of 2 to 3 outbreaks per week. The veterinary authorities are optimistic in reaching a state of freedom from infection quickly, provided that satisfactory compliance to the current regulations by the poultry industry. Restructuring the poultry industry on a calculated and sound basis will help control future outbreaks.

A . A . Sami Ahmed

## Update from Hungary

The Hungarian Branch of WVPA started to reorganize its membership in 2005. National memberships were increased to more than 160. Of these, 73 members are also members of the WVPA.

Our first meeting, discussing broiler gut health, was held on September 9, 2005.

Our second meeting, titled Drezsy Days, was held from June 8-9, 2006. More than 235 people registered and Avian Influenza, presented by international speakers, was the most popular topic. There were also several presentations on Avian Nephritis Virus. Drezsy Days was filled with many other interesting presentations which made the two day even very exciting.

We are planning two more meetings this year.

Laszlo Korosi

## Israel Update

Summary of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreak in Israel 2006

Israel has long been on the alert to a possible outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), particularly because we are located on a major bird migration route from Africa to Europe. For the past few years, farmers and veterinarians have been notified about the clinical symptoms of HPAI through educational leaflets. Local farmers carefully managed their flocks and asked for veterinary assistance each time they saw a rise in mortality. Therefore, the poultry industry has been very carefully monitored in Israel.

Despite these precautions, the first confirmed outbreak of the disease was on the 16 March 2006. Diagnosis was made based on clinical signs and PCR. All subsequent outbreaks were first confirmed on PCR, followed by pathogen isolation in SPF embryonated eggs and haemagglutination (HA) tests on the allantoic fluid.

It was a per acute disease outbreak. For example, in a farm of 12000 16-week-old meat turkeys, the disease was observed in a unit of 3900 birds, of which 1800 died in two days. The Israeli Veterinary Services took steps to prevent the spread of the disease. The 9 infected flocks and all birds in a 3 km radius were culled and buried on site immediately after diagnosis. Quarantine and movement restriction were enforced in a 10 km radius from the outbreak surveillance zone. Agriculture inspectors and police surrounded the 10 kilometre zones and monitored vehicular movement around the clock. A few attempts were made to violate the restriction, but were stopped. Movement out of the surveillance zone of poultry for slaughter or for transfer to other holdings and movement of hatching eggs to hatcheries were permitted only after a negative PCR test sampled within 72 hours before the movement. Table eggs originating in the surveillance zone were released for consumption only after clinical examination of the laying flocks after the collection of the eggs from the holdings.

On 1 April 2006, the last infected flock was culled and buried. Since that date, no further cases of H5N1 have been diagnosed in Israel. The cleaning and disinfection of the holding areas within the 3-kilometer radius was completed on 1 May 2006. 30 days was then allowed to lapse before the areas were repopulated. The last restrictions were lifted on 8 June 2006.

In total 1,120,000 birds were destroyed. 8 contractors were employed



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to bury all the destroyed culled birds on site. The whole operation of culling and burying was done with the help of 20 men, 7 tractors and 6 trucks.

An epidemiological investigation was undertaken to disclose the index case and the method of spread of the disease. Personnel, vehicle and equipment movement to and from the infected holdings were thoroughly investigated. Any possible contact originating in the infected premises was checked and observed for any possible transmission of the virus. Further information on the epidemiological results can be obtained from the WVPA General Secretary.

## REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI PATOLOGIA AVIARE (SIPA) YEAR 2005

The SIPA scientific association has been very active in organizing courses, educational events, and meetings, promoting research studies, and maintaining the technical and scientific connection between field veterinarians and Official organizations, particularly the National Health Ministry and Regional Health Surveillance systems.

During year 2005 SIPA organized many different meetings dealing with topics of interest to both the public and private veterinarians. On February 23, 2005, a meeting at the University of Milan including talks from L. Gavazzi, G. Ortali, E. Alessandri, M. Della Valentina (private vets), T. Rampin (University of Milan), E. Catelli (University of Bologna), P. Massi and G. Tosi (IZSLER Forli) presented various aspects of "Pneumoviruses of Turkey" including clinical signs, diagnosis, epidemiology, prevention, and vaccination.

On April 21, SIPA, in collaboration with Intervet, organized a meeting in Bologna entitled "Salmonella Control on Avian Farms: Present and Future". The speakers were Prof. A. Franchini and Dr. G. Manfreda (University of Bologna), Dr. A. Caprioli (Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome) Dr. A. Ricci (National Reference Centre for Animal Salmonella at the IZS Venezie di Padova), Dr. M. Saviotti (ASL Forli), Dr. M. Tamba (IZSLER Bologna), Dr. Paul Barrow (GB) and Dr. Johan Breytenbach (Intervet). Different aspects of Salmonellosis were discussed, including EU Directives, National Laws and Programmes of Surveillance, epidemiology of Avian Salmonellosis, pathogenesis and immunity to infection, the relevance of passive immunity in protecting birds, and mechanisms of antibiotic resistance.

On May 14, 2005 there was a meeting in Cremona on the topic of "Food Safety: the Role of the Veterinarian in Avian and Rabbit Production" presented by speakers L. Gavazzi and G. Ortali (private, industry vets), P. Gaspari and L. Montella (official vets), M. Petracci (University of Bologna) and Romagno (Industry consultant).

Over September 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005 the annual conference of SIPA was held in Forli, in association with the Annual International Exhibition. During the first day of this, the 44<sup>th</sup> annual SIPA conference, several presentations were focused to highlight the global sanitary status of avian units during the present year with particular reference to the epidemiology of IBD, IB, AI, and Salmonellosis. The discussion also gave an overview of lesions found at the slaughterhouse in infected birds, and illustrated the role of wild birds in the epidemiology of the diseases of farm animals. During the second day, the general Symposium was held, with more than 200 attendees. The chosen topic was "Causes of Egg Drop in Farmed Poultry". The featured speakers and their topics were: Professor S. Cerolini (Università degli Studi di Milano) "Physiological Mechanisms of Egg Deposition;" Prof. S. Leeson (University of Guelph, Canada) "Nutritional Aspects of Egg Deposition;" Dr P. Lewis (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa) "Environmental

Aspects of Egg Deposition;" Prof. A. Zanella (University of Milan) "Viral Diseases and Egg Drop;" and Prof. M. Hafez (Free University of Berlin) "Bacterial Diseases and Egg Drop."

On November 24, 2005, SIPA, in collaboration with the local veterinary service, organized a meeting about "Avian Zoonoses and their Control." The topics and the speakers were the following: Dr. Luigi Montella (AUSL Bologna) "Introduction to the EEC 99/2003 Law;" Dr. Paola Massi (IZSLER Forli) "Animal and Human Salmonellosis and Campylobacteriosis;" Dr. Simone Magnino (IZSLER Pavia) "Avian and Human Chlamydia;" Dr. Paolo Cordioli IZSLER Brescia "West Nile: Results of Monitoring Plans, Actual and Potential Risks;" Dr. Antonio Lavazza (IZSLER Sede di Brescia) "Human and Animal Coronaviruses;" Dr. Mauro Delogu "Avian Influenza in Wild and Domestic Animals: Risk for Humans?;" Dr. Roberto Rangoni (Emilia Romagna Region) "Human Influenza and Risk of Pandemia;" and Prof. Vittorio Sambri (University di Bologna) "The Impact of Zoonotic Diseases"

In collaboration with the Veterinary Services branch of the Health Ministry, SIPA's activities have been intense, especially in the field of animal welfare. Several meetings were held on broiler welfare and the new EEC welfare laws. SIPA suggested scientific trials of new products added to transport cages for bird transport. SIPA also suggested completing a scientific trial of holding laying hens at different densities in cages to look for any significant effect.

Another topic discussed at great length has been the management of the Avian Influenza Crisis. Italy in particular has suffered from a terrific decrease (almost 50%) in the consumption of poultry meat, largely due to media coverage of H5N1 in Asia. SIPA members have been very active in participating in media, newspaper, and other public education institutions. We have stressed the importance of keeping scientific risk analysis differentiated from emotional responses. We have also loudly trumpeted the fact that the consumption of properly cooked and handled poultry products is not a risk for the consumer.

Luigi Montella (Member of the Board) and Antonio Lavazza

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September 2007

15th World Veterinary Poultry Congress  
Beijing, People's Republic of China, 12-16 September 2007

Contact:

Lily Wang LLWANG@wvpc2007.org  
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August 2008

WPSA 23rd World's Poultry Congress  
Brisbane, Australia, 10-15 August 2008

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Tel: +61 7 3858 5594  
Fax: +61 7 3858 5510

wpc2008@im.com.au  
www.wvpc2007.org

June 2009

16th World Veterinary Poultry Congress  
Marrakesh, Morocco, 8-12 June, 2008



## Avian Pathology

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: D. Cavanagh,**  
*Institute for Animal Health, Compton, UK*

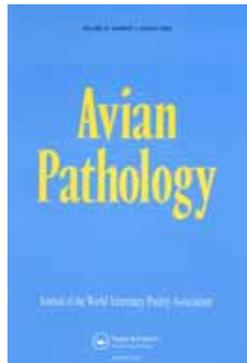
*Avian Pathology* will consider original material relevant to the entire field of infectious and non-infectious diseases of poultry and all other birds, including infections that may be of zoonotic/food-borne importance.

Subject areas include:

pathology; diagnosis; detection and characterisation of pathogens; gene sequences; epidemiology; immune responses; vaccines; genetics in relation to disease; and physiological and biochemical changes that are in response to disease.

Manuscripts reporting cases of naturally occurring disease must describe either new diseases or give significant new information about previously known diseases. The information should significantly enhance knowledge and understanding of the disease or pathogen. Papers on food-borne microorganisms acquired during or after processing are not appropriate. Manuscripts describing the occurrence or morphology of unicellular eukaryotes and multicellular organisms, or which are essentially catalogues of micro-organisms detected, are unlikely to be considered for publication unless they have a clear relationship to disease. First and subsequent reports of occurrence within a country of diseases well-recognized elsewhere will not be accepted unless they also include significant new information about the disease or pathogen. Manuscripts should report novel findings that are of interest to an international readership.

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