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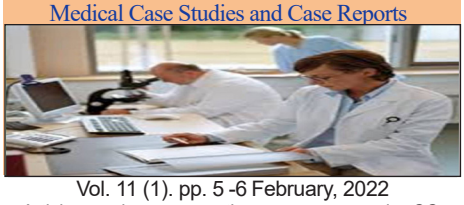

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Commentary Open Access

Commentary on polyomavirus (french molt) in birds

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INTRODUCTION

The pet bird polyomavirus belongs to the papova virus family, the same group of viruses that cause benign skin tumors (papillomas or warts) in birds. The polyomavirus can cause benign feather lesions (called budgerigar or budgerigar chick disease) or acute death of budgerigars. Species that are particularly susceptible to polyomaviruses include budgerigars and members of the parrot family. To a lesser extent, canaries and finch are also more susceptible. Tripoliomavirus is a virus that can cause serious illness and death in caged birds, especially young chicks a week or two months old. The avian polyomavirus is a papovavirus, a highly contagious DNA virus that can cause diseases such as French mol and “feather loss” in birds. French malls affect birds around the world, primarily budgerigars (commonly referred to as budgerigars or budgerigars) and parrots. Currently, there is no cure for the avian polyomavirus, and many chicks die from outbreaks each year.

Because the virus is deadly and easy to spread, bird lovers and breeders have included measures to minimize the signs and symptoms, possible causes, and risk of outbreaks of polyomaviruses and French malts. , It is recommended to fully understand. Breeding, displaying and buying and selling birds can be difficult if breeders and enthusiasts are unaware of diseases such as French malls. The best way to prevent French malls from infecting birds and aviaries is to take some precautions, such as isolating new birds, maintaining a hygienic environment, and providing adequate diet. Vaccines for adult birds are also available, but of course this does not help birds that are already sick.

SYMPTOMS AND TYPES

From the time the bird contracts the infection, it takes about 10-14 days for it to display symptoms. However, a bird may or may not show any sign of the polyomavirus infection. If the symptoms are displayed in your bird, its death may be imminent usually within one or two days. Since the infection lowers the immunity of the bird, it can be susceptible to other viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites, which can lead to secondary infection and death. Birds with polyomavirus infection may display symptoms, including: A swollen (distended) abdomen, loss of appetite, regurgitation, vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration, weight loss, depression, feather abnormalities, excessive urination, difficulty breathing, bleeding (haemorrhages) below the skin, listlessness, tremors. Paralysis causes of the polyomavirus are usually contracted through direct contact with other infected birds. It also infects chicks through infected feces, dander, air, birdhouses, incubators, feather dust, or from infected parents.

Direct exposure of non-vaccinated birds to a chicken inflamed with polyomavirus or a non-symptomatic service is the maximum not unusual place direction for transmission. Humans which have dealt with a ill chicken or service chicken, used feeding utensils from ill toddler birds, or do not longer thoroughly disinfect meals and water bowls can convey the virus on their individual and infect different birds. Feather dander and physical fluids from inflamed birds also are a common supply for transmission to different birds

PREVENTION

There is no cure for the budgerigar polyomavirus. Some

veterinarians believe that apparently infected birds are treated with antiviral drugs such as acyclovir and AZT. These are used to treat other viruses, both of which may help in the cases of French molt. Make sure the sick bird is isolated from other birds. Manual removal of feces and feathers and careful disinfection of the area can reduce viral contamination of the area. The DNA probe test should be performed on currently owned and newly acquired birds before assembly. Birds can shed the virus intermittently, so multiple negative tests are needed to reasonably confirm that the bird is not a carrier. Polyomavirus vaccines are available for some psitacin birds (parrots) that help prevent APV.

RECOVERY

Affected birds may be given special dietary supplements and silica, as advised by the veterinarian. Prevention is your best course of action. Disinfecting the living environment is essential for the health of aviaries and birds. Veterinarians can recommend safe and commercially available disinfectants. Thoroughly clean all equipment, wear gloves, and wash your hands while handling birds. Insect management is essential. In the meantime, it is important to vaccinate adults to prevent the infection from spreading to the aviary. Talk to your veterinarian about this vaccine and your annual booster dose.