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**15 APRIL 2015**

**Verpligte Paramyxovirus Inenting**

Geagte Mnr Hills

Baie dankie vir U skrywe aangaande die verpligte inenting van Wedvlugduiwe teen Paramyxovirus soos deur SANPO voorgeskryf.

Na aanleiding van u kommentaar het ek dit goed gedink om n ekstensiewe opgedateerde wetenskaplike literatuur soektog te doen aangaande die inenting van duiwe. Die soektog wat alle publikasies tot en met Einde Maart 2015 insluit kon geen nuwe Wetenskaplike verantwoordbare publikasie oplewer waarin die vorige standpunt van myself en SANPO weerle kon word nie. Die verslag van Januarie 2009 vanag Dortmund kon nie deur myself gevind word nie. U is welkom om die verslag is sy geheel na my deur te stuur vir wetenskaplike evaluasie.

Ek antwoord u stellings graag as volg:

duiwesport ordelik beoefen en bevorder word. Klublede bevrage teken egter Sanpo se reg om as n nie-wetgewende organisasie n wettige produk as ondoeltreffend te verklaar sonder wetenskaplike bewyse. Klublede het n studie

Alhoewel lewendige La Sota wettiglik geregistreer is vir Hoenders is daar geen enkele wettige geregistreerde La Sota geatenuerde lewendige entstof (LSALV) geregistreer of aangemeld by Wet 36/1947 vir gebruik in duiwe. Die gebruik van LSALV in duiwe is wetenskaplik bewys om slegs kortwerkende immuniteit te voorsien. Verder is dit ook bewys om van geen waarde te wees om eers met LSALV te ent en dan op te volg met Geinaktiveerde PMV1 duiwe entstof (IAPMV1). Dit is ook bewys dat gedurende n uitbraak van Paramyxovirus in onge ente duiwe die duiwe nie vinniger immuniteit opbou as hulle eers met LSALV en daana met IAPMV1 gespuit word nie. In teenstelling het meer duiwe gevrek wat so ge ent was as die wat slegs IAPMV1 gespuit was.

gemaak oor spesifiek die simptome en gevolge van Peramixco virus by duiwe. Geskrifte van oorwegend buitelandse Veeartse is gebruik omdat weinig artikels in die verband deur plaaslike Veeartse geskryf word. Dit is moontlik dat plaaslike Veeartse meer konsentreer op diere-siektes Lasota word wereldwyd gebruik om veral

Ek het persoonlik al male sonder tal publikasies gedoen met wetenskaplike verwysings oor Paramyxovirus in duiwe. Ek het ook al by meer as 30 geleenthede die laaste 30 jaar lesings in

so te se elke streek in Suid Afrika aangebied oor duiwe siektes. Ek het spesifiek n punt daarvan gemaak om by elke lesing , ook een gehou te George naby aan U klub om en by 4 jaar gelede, elke keer die korrekte verantwoordbare inenting teen Paramyxovirus in duiwe te verduidelik. So het ek dan ook slegs twee weke terug by 2015 SANPO jaarvergadering weer die siekte inenting in diepte bespreek. Ek het bo en behalwe bg. Ook in verskeie oorsese lande onder andere by 5 geleenthede in Amerika lesings oor duiwe siektes insluitende Paramyxo virus gegee. Ek twyfel dat veel van die Europese veeartse naastenby so wyd oor die siekte referate aangebied het as ek self. Ek beskouw myself dus as wereldwye outoriteit oor die sowel as ander duiwe siektes. Dr Wim Boddaert n wereldbekende Belgiese veearts in n onderhoud bevestig my voorgestelde inentings schedule.

moontlik dat plaaslike Veeartse meer konsentreer op diere-siektes Lasota word wereldwyd gebruik om veral pluimvee te immuniseer teen Newcastle siekte.

**Pluimvee se virus verskil wesentlik van PMV1 (sien artikels aangeheg.) Pluimvee vlieg ook nie wedvlugte nie!**

en word met Lasota behandel. Tydens n verslagvergadering deur die Veeartseny kommissie te Dortmund in Januarie 2009 word die volgende gerapporteer. " two dosis of Lasota vaccine, administered 16 days apart, with a drop placed in each eye and nostril, resulted in a low level HI response but that all birds tested fully resisted challenge to PMV1 virus. Lasota vaccine, correctly administered provides strong, practical protection. Leading

**Voorsien asb die verslag vir wetenskaplike evaluasie. Tweemalige LSAV inenting sal wel immuniteit voorsien maar dit is van korte duur. Duiwe wat so geent word sal weer gedurende die seisoen vatbaar word vir die siekte en in vele gevalle subkliniese Paramyxo ontwikkel wat hulle niere verewig sal beskadig en verliese veroorsaak tydens wedvlugte. Die gebruik van LSAV kan ook Circo virus Jong Duif Siekte by baba deifies aktiveer. (Sien publiksaie op SANPO se webwerf) Die oormatige verliese word as een van die DBV se redes aangegee om die duiwesport te stop. Korrekte inenting is in almal insluitende u klublede se belang!**

to give preference to their product Products are available specifically approved for pigeons. But many also use the vaccines produced against Newcastle disease in chickens. In recent years vaccines containing the original Newcastle disease virus ( e. g. the Lasota strain) have appeared and gained approval for use with pigeons.

**U verwar die lewendige La Sota hoender drupel en water entstof (LSAV) met geïnaktiveerde hoende Lasota entstof soos Nobilus Broiler emulsion wat n La Sota stam entstof is maar wat geïnaktiveer is en wel in dag oud hoender kuikens gespuit word. Ek self beveel aan dat so n Hoender geïnaktiveerde entstof as die skraagdosie in jongduiwe of selfs as jaarlikse skraagdosie in ouer duiwe gebruik word aangesien dit verseker dat duiwe ook goeie immuniteit teen Honder Paramyxo ontwikkel en daar wel kruis immuniteit is. Die is egter baie belangrik dat baba duifies op om en by 21-24 dae die eerste keer met die dooie PMV1 (IAPMV1) gespuit word. Twee weke later moet U die geïnaktiveerde Hoender stam entstof bv ( Aviovac) gebruik. Bg entings program is aanvaar en goedgekeur deur SANPO.**

1. Onderneem n wetenskaplike studie rakende alle aansteeklike siektes by duiwe wat veroorsaak word deur virusse en bakteriee. ( verwys na Salmonella wat oorgedra kan word van duiwe na mense). Verkry insette van buitelandse Veeartse soos Drs. Piet de Weerd, Collen Walker, Zesolt Talaber, J.W. Stam en andere.

Gedurende 2015 SANPO jaarvergadering het ek voorgestel dat n duiwesiekte navorsings fonds deur SANPO bestig word om lokale studies oor duiwe siektes te doen. Dit is so aanvaar en ek het in my persoonlike hoedanigheid die eerste R10 000.00 geskenk om die fonds te begin. Ons sal nou saamwerk met alle oorsese veeartse wat wetenskaplik publiseer en navorsing doen en beplan ook om n naagraadse student by Onderstepoort te betrek in die studies. SANPO sal binnekort n skrywe in die verband aan sy lede rig. Ek het ook voorgestel dat SANPO n studie beurs beskikbaar stel vir veeartse in kliniese jare wat n belangstelling in duiwe toon.

2. Verseker dat die herhaaldelike gebruik van dieselfde tipe entstof vir dieselfde duiwe nie weerstand in die duif se liggaam laat opbou en dus ondoeltreffend is nie.

Dit is reeds gedoen alle publikasies is dit eens dat dit nie bestaan nie. Skraag dosisse deur hoender stam geïnaktiveerde entstof (Aviovac) is egter ook aanvaarbaar (sien bo) maar herhaaldelike inenting met IAPMV1 bly die beste.

3. Verseker dat wetgewing nie tot gevolg sal he dat net sekere verskaffers en verspreiders van entstowwe bevoordeel en lede benadeel word nie.

**SANPO tree in belang van sy lede op en beslis nie om enige firma te bevoordeel nie. Wetenskaplike feite word gebruik om sinvolle verantwoordelike besluite te neem.**

4. Wetgewing moet alle voels wat in beheerde omstandighede aangehou word insluit. ( volstruise, pluimvee ens.)
5. Die Wetgewer moet verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir alle koste om aansteeklike siektes by voels te bestry soos in die geval van diere. Die opleiding van Veeartse moet aangepas word sodat voelsiektes gediagnoseer en behandel kan word. Geskikte persone moet opgelei word om voels op die regte manier te kan inspuit
6. Wetgewing moet internasionaal toepaslik wees. .

**SANPO het geen wetgewende bevoegdheid wat landswette betref nie. Ek verseker u egter dat SANPO voortdurend agter die skerms werk om die voortsetting en korrekte bedryf van ons sport te verseker.**

**Opelinding van veeartse in duiwe siektes is my doelstelling (sien bo) en ek is seker dat SANPO my sal ondersteun hierin.**

**Opleiding van geskikte persone vir inenting kan gedoen word eur n DVD wat ek besig is om aan te werk.**

Ek hoop van harte dat ek al u vrae en kommentaar aangeraak en bevredigend beantwoord het. Ek heg die uitreksels vanaf die wetenskaplike artikels aan vir u verdere kennisname. SANPO sal U kontak en verder adviseer oor hulle besluit NAV U brief.

Ek is ook binne die volgende paar weke – voor die seisoen- by my vakansie huis in Sedgfield wees en sal met graagte die lede kom toespreek en verdere vrae beantwoord. U kan my kontak by drbotha@vetsfocus om so n lesing te reel.

Vriendelike duiwegroete

Dr Ockert Botha(BVSc)

## Uitreksels uit wetenskaplike artikels

In the prophylaxis of paramyxovirus in pigeons, inactivated vaccines are used, administered by subcutaneous injection in various prevention programs. However, vaccination should be only one component of a strategy of PPMV-1 control, on a par with effective biosecurity and proper, effective methods of prevention and diagnostics of paramyxovirus.

. The results suggest that the examined racing pigeons may have had contact with AIV, but virus replication may have been too low to induce detectable circulating antibody levels. Only a low percentage of samples were positive for APMV-1, but two outbreaks were observed in monitored flocks, indicating ongoing circulation of APMV-1 in the racing pigeon population.

Single or double vaccination of juvenile and adult birds with pigeon paramyxovirus virus type 1 (PPMV-1) vaccine followed by END challenge with 10(6.1) EID50/bird decreased the duration, incidence, and viral load. A positive correlation was observed between the presence of hemagglutination-inhibiting antibody titers at challenge and decreased viral shedding. Overt clinical signs of disease were not observed in any PPMV-1-vaccinated birds after challenge.

Pigeons aged 3 weeks were vaccinated, subcutaneously, with an inactivated aqueous-suspension LaSota vaccine. Irrespective of the level of maternally-derived antibodies the single vaccination gave protection lasting 1 year as shown by resistance against an intramuscular challenge with a virulent 'pigeon' PMV-1 strain.

Three strains of avian paramyxovirus-1 virus (PMV-1) were used to prepare four experimental monovalent oil-emulsion vaccines. A pigeon PMV-1 isolate (PPMV-1) and the Newcastle disease virus strains La Sota and Ulster were used to prepare four pools of beta-propiolactone-inactivated allantoic fluid for the vaccines.

. The HI responses were measured using the three strains of virus as HI test antigens. The titers were generally greater when the hemagglutination antigen used in the test was homologous with the antigen used to prepare the vaccine. All vaccines protected pigeons against morbidity and

death but not against infection with the challenge virus. The shedding of PPMV-1 challenge virus from PPMV-1 vaccinates was greatly reduced 6 days after challenge.

Avian paramyxovirus-1 (PMV-1) isolates from Delaware racing pigeons were compared with Newcastle disease virus (NDV) in pathogenicity and cross-protection studies in young chickens. The pathogenicity of pigeon PMV-1 isolates was more closely related to mesogenic (Roakin) NDV than to lentogenic (La Sota) or velogenic (Texas GB) NDV strains.

Extensive cross-reaction between pigeon PMV-1 and NDV occurred in hemagglutination-inhibition tests using polyclonal antisera. However, pigeon PMV-1 and NDV were readily distinguishable using a NDV monoclonal antibody, 2F12.

The immune response and protection from challenge afforded to adult pigeons by four different vaccination schedules were assessed. Intravenous challenge with a field pigeon isolate was done four weeks after the second of two doses of vaccine given four weeks apart. Little difference in protection was seen between two 0.25 ml and two 0.5 ml doses of oil emulsion vaccine, although the latter produced a slightly higher immune response. In both cases one of 10 challenged pigeons became sick and died. One dose of Newcastle disease virus B1 live vaccine followed four weeks later by 0.5 ml oil emulsion vaccine gave a comparable immune response to two 0.25 ml doses of oil emulsion but only six birds survived challenge. Two doses of Newcastle disease virus B1 vaccine gave a poor immune response and little protection from challenge; all 10 birds became sick and eight died. Assessment of the onset of protection following one dose of either 0.5 ml oil emulsion vaccine or Newcastle disease virus B1 indicated some partial protection in the latter group as early as five days after vaccination. Both groups showed protection at 10 days but by 21 days, although protection was sustained in the oil emulsion group, birds receiving live vaccine were fully susceptible. Measurement of the duration of protection in pigeon given two 0.5 ml doses of oil emulsion vaccine indicated that protection had begun to wane by 40 weeks after the first dose.

Since 1981 a highly contagious viral disease causing high morbidity and low mortality in racing pigeons has spread over Europe. The virus belongs to the avian paramyxovirus sero group I. Clinical signs include watery droppings, polydipsia and neurologic signs in a high proportion of infected animals. Definitive diagnosis can be made by virus isolation in cell cultures or chicken embryos, and virus identification by haemagglutination and haemagglutination inhibition (HI) tests. The HI test, using sera from suspected animals, is a useful clinical tool to confirm the diagnosis. The most important differential diagnosis is salmonellosis. Good immunity against this disease can be acquired by subcutaneous vaccination with an inactivated oil adjuvant poultry NDV-vaccine. For the benefit of pigeon racing a plea is made for compulsory vaccination in countries in which the disease is endemic.

## **Dr. Wim Boddaert on Pigeon Health**

Dr. Wim Boddaert, a Belgian veterinarian, is known across the globe as an expert on racing pigeons. Since 1994, he has been affiliated with Versele-Laga, the largest

producer of pigeon products in the world. Dr. Boddaert is also a pigeon fancier, recognized as World Champion four years ago.

Dr. Wim Boddaert with one of the champions of the Van Damme- Boddaert loft

Siegel Pigeons president Ed Minvielle visited with Wim at the Versele-Laga offices in June, where they discussed not only pigeon health in general, but also Wim's recent 1st National Championship race of Belgium against a field of 11,700 birds. His winner was a two year old, 98-3055308. The race distance was 791 kilometers (490 miles) from Cahors, with an east wind and temperatures of 30 degrees centigrade (about 85 degrees Fahrenheit)—all of which add up to hard race conditions. With a 6:40 a.m. release, Boddaert's winner clocked at 5:54 p.m., only 10 seconds in front of the second place pigeon, 30 kilometers (more than 18 miles) away. There were no more birds clocked until 15 minutes later.

Ed interviewed Wim about viruses that affect pigeons.

**ED: What about Paramyxovirus?**

WIM: The LaSota drops work for a two-to three-week period only, and if you use it in an infected loft, it can cause the situation to worsen. Colombovac is really the better product for Paramyxovirus.

**ED: But the LaSota drops do help the immune system, don't they?**

WIM: Yes, they do. And they can help with the race results if you give them a week to ten days before the race. A live vaccine works fast, much faster than a dead virus. Fanciers are also using wormers to boost for races. But nothing gives as good a boost as the LaSota drops.

**ED: Can't this be harmful?**

WIM: There will be no harm to the birds if they are vaccinated properly before. But you can give the LaSota drops only a maximum of two times per year, otherwise they are not effective.

