

ORNITHOSIS OUTBREAK IN TURKEYS - 1974

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SUMMARY

A routine analysis of specimens submitted to the diagnostic laboratory at Texas A&M University (TAMU) from a turkey flock with respiratory problems suggested ornithosis. Ten days later, May 1, 1974, a second case with a field diagnosis of sinusitis was laboratory positive for ornithosis. Three more such cases showed up the next week. ✓

The Texas State Department of Health (TSDH) had been notified (May 8) and was alerting medical practitioners in the turkey producing and processing area.

On May 8, Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) started placing quarantines on the infected flocks. The acting veterinarian in charge, Veterinary Services, informed the Hyattsville office of the diagnosis of ornithosis.

Illness, that was later confirmed as ornithosis, commenced in Waco, Texas, turkey processing plant employees the first week in May but did not come to the TSDH attention until May 17, 1974. A similar outbreak commenced the third week in May in employees of a plant in Lampasas, Texas, and again in the last half of June in a plant in Gibbon, Nebraska, and in a plant in Brownwood, Texas. ✓

Concern for the safety of poultry inspectors and processing plant employees continued to mount in Washington. On July 12, 1974, APHIS officials started action that created a cooperative surveillance task force to monitor the turkey flocks in Texas prior to slaughter. By August 1, 152 flocks with over 1.8 million turkeys had received a flock inspection and were serologically sampled for ornithosis. Only three additional flocks were classified infected (serologically positive). All positive flocks were treated with chlorotetracycline 200 grams/ton feed for 21 days prior to slaughter.

ORNITHOSIS IN TURKEYS

Ornithosis has not been reported in turkeys by the Texas laboratories since the Southern Conference of Avian Diseases report started in 1966. ✓

In this outbreak, the disease was not readily recognized and flock histories indicate that treatment for fowl cholera had been used. The hypothesis has been proposed that ornithosis had appeared as a mixed infection this year. ✓

The condition at slaughter appeared more like airsacculitis and was not readily recognized by the veterinary inspectors.

Epidemiological investigations did not define a definite beginning point or a route of spread. Some flocks thought to be the source of human exposure at slaughter did not have a history compatible with ornithosis. Those flocks known to have had ornithosis were treated with chlorotetracycline prior to slaughter.

ORNITHOSIS IN TURKEY PROCESSING PLANT EMPLOYEES

Ornithosis was diagnosed with laboratory support in employees of five establishments as follows:

May 1 through June 10, 1974 - ~~Plantation Feeds~~, Waco, Texas

During this period, two waves of illness occurred; no source flock was identified in the first; the second was attributed to a flock (McIntyre Farm) from Bremond, Texas, slaughtered May 17 and May 21. Seventy-two out of a total of 275 employees reported symptoms compatible with ornithosis.

May 21 through May 28 - Lampasas, Texas

Forty out of a total of 180 employees developed symptoms of ornithosis. This outbreak was attributed to the slaughter of a local flock on May 3.

June 18 through June 21 - Gibbon, Nebraska

Out of a total of 80 employees, 20 developed symptoms compatible with ornithosis. There was one death before the diagnosis of ornithosis was made, and it was not confirmed in this case. This outbreak was attributed to three flocks from the Lampasas, Texas, area slaughtered in late May and early June.

June 25 through June 26 - Brownwood, Texas

Out of a total of 100 employees, three developed symptoms similar to ornithosis; this case attributed to slaughter of turkeys from Blanket, Texas.

FIELD ACTIVITIES DURING THE OUTBREAK

The case history and tissues for the first case was submitted to the diagnostic laboratory at TAMU by a veterinary practitioner in Belton, Texas. It is suspected that this condition could have existed in three or more turkey flocks since February 1974.

The diagnostic laboratory informed the TAHC of a possible ornithosis outbreak on May 8. The TAHC issued quarantine on the first flock on May 8, 1974. Also on this date, Veterinary Services personnel in Texas informed the Regional Director, Veterinary Services in Hyattsville, and the TSDH alerted the local medical practitioners. ✓

On May 17, Veterinary Services in Hyattsville received word that ornithosis was found in slaughter plant employees. This information was related to the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia.

On June 24, the Meat and Poultry Inspection epidemiologist reported to the Regional Director, Veterinary Services that ornithosis was diagnosed in processing plant employees in Gibbon, Nebraska, and believed traceable to Texas turkeys slaughtered in Gibbon the first of June. By June 28, ornithosis was known to have occurred in three plants (Waco, Lampasas, and Gibbon, Nebraska).

During the next week, the Veterinary Services Regional Poultry Epidemiologist was in Texas investigating known and suspected premises. He was unable to find the original source flock or determine a mode of spread between premises.

On July 9, 1974, the Acting Deputy Administrator, Meat and Poultry Inspection, sent out MPI Bulletin 752 to all poultry inspectors announcing the ornithosis outbreak, describing the pathology, and giving instructions on the procedures to be followed when ornithosis was diagnosed at slaughter.

On July 11, The Administrator of APHIS dispatched technical personnel to Texas to aid in setting up and advising a field surveillance task force.

Members of TAMU, Veterinary Microbiology faculty, TAHC, TSDH, MPI-VS, ^{at College Station, Texas.} joined to form a headquarters staff. Within the next 4 days headquarters was established in the ARS laboratory building at College Station, a two-day orientation for veterinarians on ornithosis, and a one-day meeting with the Texas Turkey Growers was held to explain the purpose of the task force and to obtain their cooperative support. Actual field inspection of flocks commenced within the week. By the time the task force was fully organized, it consisted of 12 Federal veterinarians, 6 State veterinarians, 1 program analyst, 4 clerks, 3 couriers, and 2 field assistants.

The procedure was to inspect all turkey flocks in Texas one to two weeks prior to their scheduled slaughter date. At the time of veterinary inspection of the flock, 10 random samples of blood were drawn from each lot/pen of birds on a premises which was couriered into TAMU laboratory for an ^{CF} indirect c.f. test for ornithosis. Samples with a titer of 1:32 or higher were considered positive and the flock was detained for a 21 day treatment with chloratetracycline in feed (200 gm./ton) and a second inspection before release for slaughter. Flocks considered serologically negative were given a permit to go to slaughter immediately.

CONCLUSIONS

This is the first time in about ten years that ornithosis has been diagnosed in the TAMU laboratory. The disease appeared in a rather mild form in the turkeys, almost as if it were a secondary infection. Transmission to processing plant workers did occur in at least four plants. The source of the infectious agent was not determined nor was the mode of transmission. ↓

Ornithosis in Turkey Producing area of Texas 1974

- △ Turkey Farms with Ornithosis
- ⊗ Turkey Processing Plants ^{reporting} Ornithosis in employees
- x Turkey Processing Plants with No Ornithosis reported
- Turkey Processing Plant reporting Ornithosis in 1948, 1951 + 1952 (Not now in operation)

