

Egg Drop Syndrome '76 Indiana Incident Update

United Egg Producers
Animal Health & Biosecurity
Committee Meeting
January 24, 2022



Indiana Poultry Industry

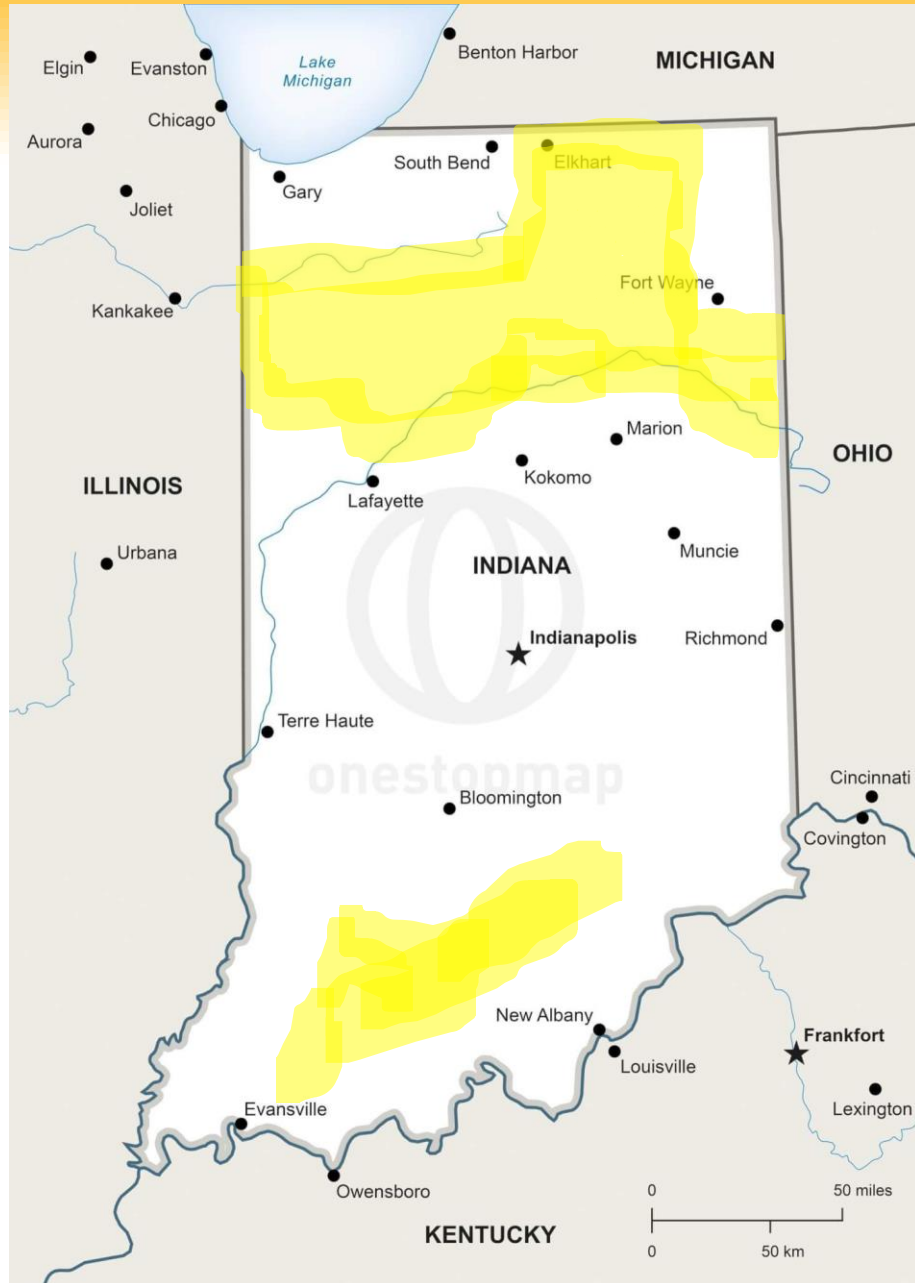
- Economic Impact
 - 12,500 employees directly involved in poultry industry
 - Over \$14.5 billion/year contribution to Indiana's economy
 - Corporate headquarters
 - Largest animal consumer of corn and soybean meal in Indiana
- National Production Rankings:
 - 1st Duck
 - 2nd Table Egg
 - 2nd Egg-Type Chick Hatch
 - 4th Turkey
 - 6th Organic Eggs
 - 14th Broiler chickens



Duck

- White Pekin ducks
- Small flocks in barns with slatted floors

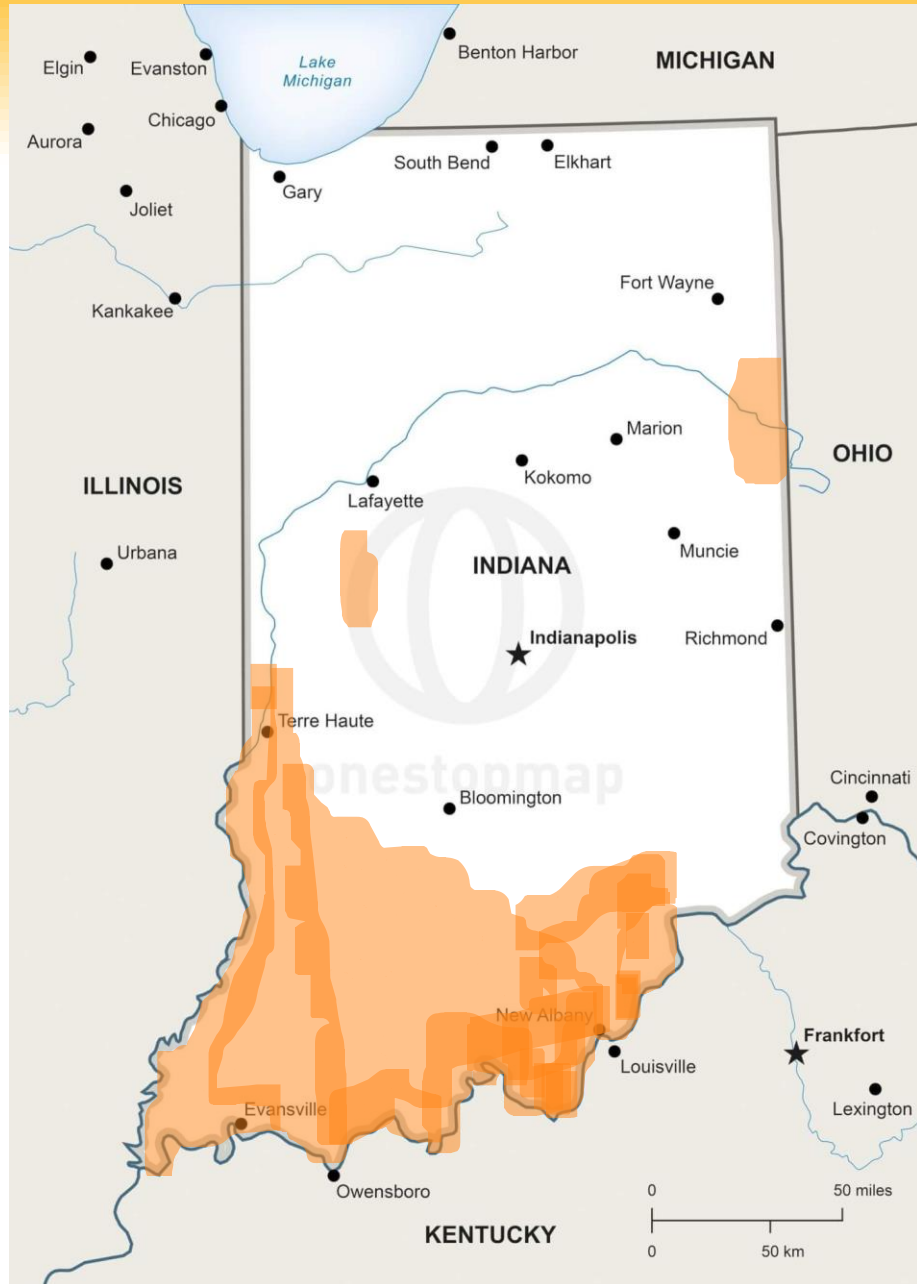




Egg Layers

- Conventional & Cage-free Layers
- Pastured layers





Turkey

- Commercial White Breasted turkeys
- Large barns with solid floors





Broilers

- Small barns with solid floors





People and Poultry Products are Safe!

- EDS'76 does not pose a threat to human health
- Eggs and poultry products from affected flocks are safe to eat

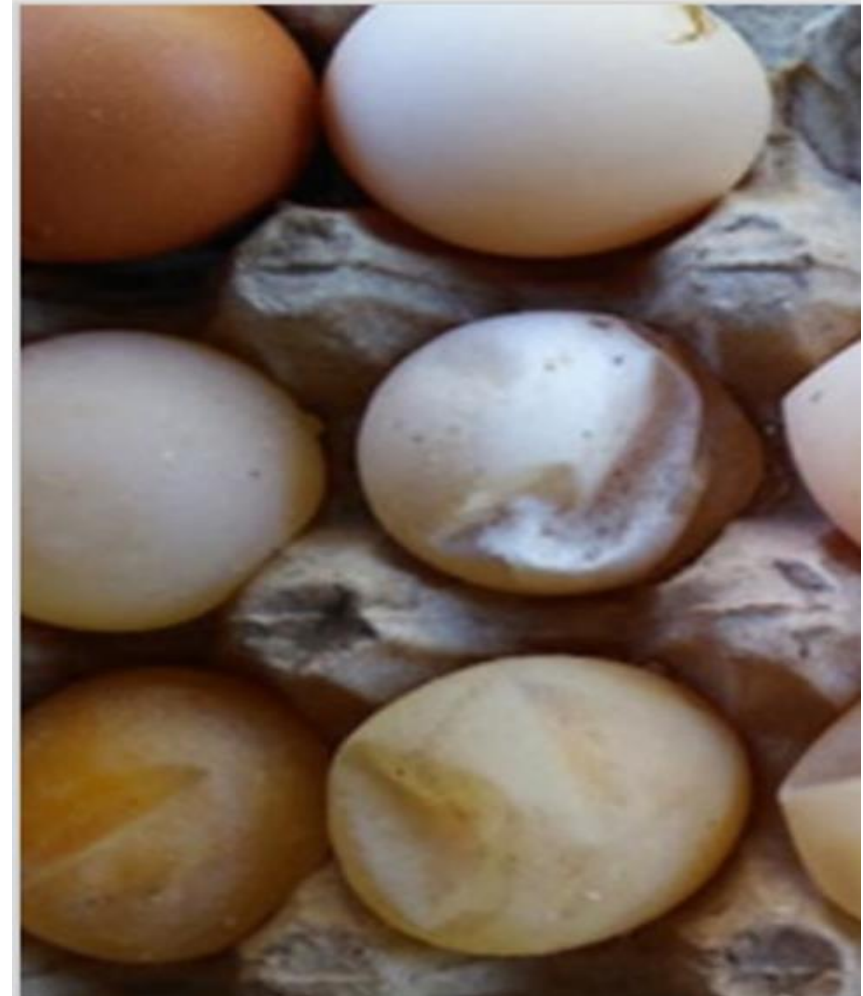


EDS '76 Virus Facts

- 21-day incubation period
- Oviduct and poor quality eggs have highest levels of virus
- Manure contains virus as well, but lower levels than some other poultry diseases as the digestive tract not involved
- Virus more resilient to normal disinfecting chemicals and practices

EDS '76 Effects on Birds & Egg Production

- No mortality, and birds appear otherwise healthy
- Sudden decrease in egg production
approximate decrease of 40-70%
of normal production
- Even if birds are allowed to rest,
the flock will never return to full
production
- Egg Quality
 - Loss of brown color
 - Thin shells
 - Soft shells
 - Shell-less



Forms of Transmission

Horizontal	Wild Bird	Vertical
Layer Farm to Layer Farm	Contact with wild or other birds	Primary Multiplier/Breeder
Breaks in biosecurity	Breaks in biosecurity	Hen infected - transmitted to baby chick through egg
Contaminated eggs, shells, egg waste, flats, crates, pallets	Direct contact with EDS-infected birds	EDS lies dormant in pullet until laying begins
Repair, service, visitors, children or producers	Exposure to EDS infected feces/droppings	EDS lies dormant in pullet until laying begins
Shared tools and equipment between farms	Wild waterfowl/birds, backyard or other poultry flocks	Virus transmitted by eggs produced and contaminated manure
Improper disposal of cull eggs, dead birds and manure	Incomplete Cleaning & Disinfection	
Incomplete Cleaning & Disinfection		

Timeline of EDS '76 in Indiana

- September 2021 – suspect flock depopulated
- October 2021- suspect flocks sampled and EDS '76 detected through NVSL testing
- November 2021 - suspect flocks sampled and EDS '76 detected through NVSL testing
- December 2021 - suspect flocks sampled and EDS '76 detected through NVSL testing
- January 2022 – suspect flocks currently undergoing testing

By the Numbers

- 17 flocks detected or suspected of EDS '76
- 2 flocks currently being rested; all others depopulated
- 342,680 total birds affected
 - 50,000 currently being rested
 - 272,680 depopulated
- Closest flocks – 168 feet apart
- Farthest flock – 25 miles from index facility

Indiana Response

- ISPA-led Northeastern Indiana Poultry Producer Virtual Meetings
- ISPA Password-protected webpage with EDS '76 Virus Information
- Indiana State Board of Animal Health Town Hall Meeting
- EDS Task Force with leadership of all northeastern Indiana poultry companies
- Indiana Board of Animal Health Regular Tuesday Industry Calls
- Indiana Board of Animal Health Epidemiological Survey
- Indiana Board of Animal Health Emergency Rulemaking makes EDS Viruses reportable in Indiana

ISPA Confinement Recommendation

- ISPA recommends all pastured birds be confined
- Period – 42 days from the date of last laboratory detection of EDS '76 in Indiana. EDS '76 has a 21-day incubation period.
- Affected flocks – pertains to all flocks in counties with an EDS '76 detected flock and all bordering counties. Also recommended for other flocks within the same integrated system
- Requested by industry to provide to their various certification organizations

Purdue University Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

- Purdue ADDL has developed capability to perform testing for EDS '76 virus.
- Test has been validated by NVSL.
- Now available to perform testing.

EDS Cooperation Area

- Review and evaluate biosecurity practices
- Avoid ALL contact with wild birds, backyard birds, and other poultry
 - Emphasize importance to employees
- Comply with ISPA confinement recommendation
- Be alert and sample and test flocks showing drop in egg production

Suspect Flock

- Notify Indiana BOAH and ISPA
- Sample flock
- Stop all non-essential visits
- Suspend egg pickups
- Implement enhanced biosecurity practices
- No sharing of tools, equipment or labor

EDS '76 Detected Flock

- **Flock Depopulation**
 - Dispose birds, eggs, manure and other materials
 - Virus Elimination and Extra Downtime
 - Cleaning and disinfection
 - Sentinel flock prior to repopulating
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- **Resting flock to return to production**
 - Follow BOAH Guidance (still in draft)
 - Enhanced Biosecurity
 - Comply with ISPA Confinement Recommendation

Questions?



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