Laryngotracheitis Posters

483 Glycoprotein J and glycoprotein I specific ELISA for the detection of ILT. A. Mundt* and M. García, Poultry Diagnostic and Research Center, Department of Population Health, University of Georgia.

AAAP abstract†

484 Exploration of the early mechanisms involved in the immune protection against the infectious laryngotracheitis virus infection. A. Vagnozzi*, M. Garcia, S. Riblet, G. Zavala, R. Ecco, and C. Afonso, Poultry Diagnostic and Research Center, Department of Population Health, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens.

AAAP abstract†

485 Whole genome sequencing of infectious laryngotracheitis. C. Boettger* and C. L. Keeler Jr., University of Delaware.

AAAP abstract†

486 Onset of immunity in chickens following vaccination with a recombinant herpesvirus of turkeys vaccine expressing infectious laryngotracheitis antigens. L. S. Melson* and D. L. Laris, Intervet Schering Plough Animal Health, Millsboro, DE.

Infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT) is an acute viral infection in chickens associated with acute respiratory disease; decrease in egg production and in some cases, high mortality. While chicken embryo origin (CEO) live attenuated infectious laryngotracheitis virus (ILTV) vaccines are efficacious in controlling ILT, these vaccines are sometimes associated with spread of vaccine virus to non-vaccinates, latently infected carriers, and the ability to revert to high levels of virulence following in vivo passage. Since infections can spread quickly through flocks, it is important that ILT vaccines provide rapid early onset of immunity. Intervet Inc. licensed a herpesvirus of turkeys (HVT) recombinant vaccine (INNOVAX-ILT) expressing glycoproteins D (gD) and I (gI) of ILTV that provides protection against both Marek′s disease and ILT. In 3 separate trials, INNOVAX-ILT was administered by the in ovo route to 18-d-old embryonated eggs or by the subcutaneous route to one-day-old chicks and challenged at 2 weeks of age with a virulent ILT challenge virus by the intratracheal route. Chickens were observed daily through 10 d post-challenge for clinical signs of ILT. At 2 weeks of age, protection was observed in 75% (Trial 1) and 91% (Trial 2) of the chickens vaccinated by the in ovo route and 94% (Trial 3) of the chickens vaccinated by the SC route while 92% - 100% of the non-vaccinated, challenged chickens developed clinical signs of ILT.

Key Words: chicken, ILT, recombinant vaccine, onset of immunity

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