Effect of Associated Vaccines on the Interference between Newcastle Disease Virus and Infectious Bronchitis Virus in Broilers (ERRATA)

William Maciel Cardoso
Av. Rogaciano Leite, 200- Apt° 1303 - Bl. Tulipe
Bairro Salinas
60.810-000. Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil
Phone/Fax: 55 (85) 3241 1307
or 55 (85) 3101 9848
or 55 (85) 9989 4742
E-mail: william.maciel@uol.com.br and josueromo@yahoo.com.br

Statistical Analyses
The titers obtained by ELISA and HI were submitted to analysis of variance using the statistical package SAS (SAS, 1999). Data on antibody titers were analyzed after logarithmic transformation (Log_{10} x+1). Means were compared using the Student’s t test at a significance level of 5%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
The control group presented antibody titers against IBV that decreased from GMT 4500 in the first day to basal levels at 45 days of age. Antibody titers against NDV were null throughout the experiment. Graph 1 shows NDV and IBV antibody curves of the control group.

The progressive decrease in antibody titers against IBV until basal levels is in accordance to findings reported by Gelb et al. (1998) who showed that maternal antibodies decreased to approximately zero after few weeks. The reduction in IBV antibodies and the absence of NDV antibodies indicated that there was no IBV or NDV field challenge during the experiment. Graph 2 shows the antibody titers against IBV of groups G1, G3-ABV and G3-CVLP at 35 and 45 days of age.

Anti-IBV antibody titers were similar among the groups G1, G3-ABV and G3-CVLP; however, there was a small increase in titers in group G1 in relation to group G3-ABV and this difference was not statistically significant (p>0.05). Antibody titers against IBV in groups G1, G3-ABV and G3-CVLP were not different, showing that the immune response against IBV was not modified by NDV, results that are in accordance with Raggi & Lee (1964) and Zygraich et al. (1973).