



Newcastle Disease in White Pekin Ducks: Response to Experimental Vaccination and Challenge

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ABSTRACT

A total of 120 Pekin ducks were distributed at random into four experimental groups, vaccinated or not against Newcastle disease (ND): G1 (Ulster 2C strain), G2 (B1 strain), G3 (LaSota strain), and G4 (non-vaccinated group). At 60 days of age, all groups were challenged with a pathogenic ND virus (NDV) suspension, and a group of specific pathogen free (SPF) chicks (G5) was also inoculated. Cloacal and tracheal swabs from all birds were collected after six, 14, 20, and 30 days post-challenge for virus isolation. NDV was isolated in 100% of SPF chicks. Pekin ducks from all groups, vaccinated or not, did not show any ND clinical signs, demonstrating that these birds are not susceptible to ND clinical disease. In the control group (G4), the virus was isolated 20 to 30 days after challenge, suggesting their possible NDV carrier state. In the vaccinated groups, no virus was isolated. This demonstrates that vaccination of white Pekin ducks against NDV is important to reduce NDV shedding in the field.

INTRODUCTION

Newcastle disease (ND) remains one of the most important poultry virosis, with highly infectious capacity, affecting both domestic and wild birds. Routine vaccination combined with the sacrifice of affected birds have helped to control the very virulent disease caused by ND virus (NDV), classified as *Avian Parainfluenzavirus* type 1. Newcastle disease is one of the main sanitary barriers for the free trade of poultry and poultry products (Office International Des Epizootes, 1996). The disease is currently distributed world-wide in a large range of hosts, with 27 of the 50 orders of birds reported to be possibly infected by this agent (Kaleta & Beldauf, 1988). One of the affected species is the white Pekin duck, which is commercially reared in several states of Brazil to produce meat.. However, to date, studies on health control of this poultry species are lacking. This study aimed at investigating the importance of the vaccination against Newcastle disease and NDV-carrier state of Pekin ducks.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Experimental birds and management: A total number of 120 day-old white Pekin ducks were distributed into four treatments of 30 birds each. Birds were housed in pens on litter, keeping a distance between treatment groups. Birds were designated to treatments, according to vaccination strain as G1 (Ulster 2C), G2 (B1), or G3 (LaSota), and to treatment G4 (control group - not vaccinated). Birds were fed a balanced diet according to different growth phases.



Vaccines: Commercial live NDV vaccines (Ulster 2C, B1, and LaSota strains) were administered to each experimental group, as described by Paulillo *et al.* (1996). Birds were vaccinated at seven days of age, and revaccinated at 29 days of age with the same vaccine strain that was applied in the first vaccination. Vaccine titers were obtained by determining 50% of the embryo-infecting dose in embryonated eggs of specific-pathogen-free breeders at 8 and 10 days of incubation. Titers of live vaccine strains Ulster 2C, B1, and LaSota were $7.15 \log_{10}/0.1\text{mL}$, $7.2 \log_{10}/0.1\text{mL}$, and $7.35 \log_{10}/0.1\text{mL}$, respectively. Birds were vaccinated and revaccinated by ocular route.

Serology: Blood samples of white Peking ducks were collected from seven to 60 days of age, at regular seven-day intervals. Nine samples from each group were collected on each day. Sera were inactivated at 56°C for 30 minutes, frozen, and stored at -20°C . Sera samples were submitted to inhibition of hemagglutination (HI) test, according to Cunningham (1971).

Challenge: At 60 days of age, 12 white Peking ducks from each treatment were challenged with a viscerotropic ND virus strain. The virus presented 1.78 intra-cerebral pathogenic index, and embryonic death time of 48 hours, with a 50% embryo-infecting dose titer of $8.15 \log_{10}/0.1 \text{ mL}$. Distilled water was used as diluent for the inoculum that was instilled by ocular-nasal route, according to the Code of Federal Regulations (1993). In order to measure the pathogenicity of the NDV-challenge strain, a group of 12 Specific-Pathogen-Free (SPF) chicks were inoculated with pathogenic NDV (G5). Birds were housed in isolators with filtered air, and received feed and water *ad libitum*.

Virus isolation: At six, 14, 20, and 30 days post-challenge, tracheal and cloacal swabs were collected from all birds of each group to carry out virus isolation. Tracheal and cloacal swabs were placed in phosphate buffer solution (pH 7.,2) containing antibiotics. Samples were inoculated into the allantoic cavity of SPF embryonated eggs between eight and 10 days of incubation. Embryos diagnosed as positive by hemagglutination test (HA) were subsequently tested by hemagglutination inhibition test (HI) with chicken serum containing antibodies against NDV, according to Allan & Gough (1974), Beard (1980), and Alexander (1986). Negative samples were inoculated three times

before being considered negative. Samples containing NDV were inoculated in SPF chickens, and caused 100% mortality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mean antibody titers against NDV from white Peking ducks are shown in Table 1. At seven days of age, none of the birds showed maternally-derived antibodies against NDV, as breeders were not submitted to any vaccination program against this disease. At 14 days of age, antibody titers against NDV were detected in the vaccinated groups. This active immunity was induced by vaccination at seven days of age. White Peking ducks were revaccinated at 29 days of age, and this procedure increased antibody titers against NDV up to 60 days of age, when the best serology results were observed. The low invasion capacity of the B1 strain (Hofstad, 1951) and low diffusion potential of the Ulster 2C strain (McFerran & Nelson, 1971) may explain the moderate antibody titers detected by HI in vaccinated white Peking ducks. The Test of Tukey did not demonstrate significant differences among groups vaccinated with Ulster 2C, B1, and LaSota strains. As the control group (G4) was not vaccinated, its antibody titers were null from seven to 60 days of age. The analysis of these serological results clearly shows that white Peking ducks produce antibodies when vaccinated with live vaccines against NDV.

Table 1 – Mean antibody titers measured by HI test (\log_2) of white Peking ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*) submitted to different vaccination programs against ND.

Group	Vaccine	Mean Antibody Titer Measured by HI Test (\log_2)								
		White Peking ducks age (days)								
		7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	60
G1	Ulster 2C	0.0	2.3 ^a	3.0 ^a	3.5 ^a	3.8 ^a	4.5 ^a	4.5 ^a	4.3 ^a	4.8 ^a
G2	B ₁	0.0	3.0 ^a	2.8 ^a	3.8 ^a	3.5 ^a	4.0 ^a	4.5 ^a	4.3 ^a	5.0 ^a
G3	LaSota	0.0	2.5 ^a	3.5 ^a	4.0 ^a	4.0 ^a	4.8 ^a	4.8 ^a	4.8 ^a	5.0 ^a
G4*	-	0.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b

* Control group – not vaccinated against ND. 1 - Means followed by the same letter, in the same column, are not different at 5% of probability, by Tukey test ($p > 0.05$).

Data of white Peking ducks challenged with velogenic NDV are shown in Table 2. White Peking ducks from the control group (G4) also did not show any ND signs after challenge, despite not being vaccinated against ND, which is consistent with the observations of Higgins (1971). None of the vaccinated groups presented any ND signs of after challenge. On the other hand, 100% of the SPF broilers died due to the NDV challenge, with re-isolation of the virus.



Table 2 - Results of challenge with velogenic NDV in white Pekin ducks.

Group	Vaccine	Number of challenged birds	Number of birds protected against NDV challenge
G1	Ulster 2C	12	12
G2	B1	12	12
G3	LaSota	12	12
G4	Control	12	12
G5	SPF chicks	12	0.0

Table 3 shows the results of viral isolation. NDV was isolated in Pekin ducks from the control group (not vaccinated against ND – group G4) at 20 and 30 days after challenge. This confirms the sensitivity of this species to NDV, as also demonstrated by Reis & Nóbrega (1956). These data show that white Pekin ducks are able to shed NDV 20 to 30 days after infection, which is important for the epidemiology of this disease.

Table 3 - Results of virus (NDV) isolation in white Pekin ducks after challenge with velogenic NDV.

Group	Vaccine	Viral isolation							
		6 DAC		14 DAC		20 DAC		30 DAC	
		T	C	T	T	C	T	T	C
G1	Ulster 2C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G2	B1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G3	LaSota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G4	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+

T = Trachea, C = Cloaca, DAC = Days after challenge, + = positive isolation, - = negative isolation

Unfortunately, there is no information on the importance of white Pekin ducks as NDV carriers, or as to the potential risk of the dissemination of this disease by Pekin ducks to other food-producing poultry that may be raised close to Pekin duck habitats. In contrast, NDV was not isolated from groups of Pekin ducks vaccinated against NDV. This suggests that vaccination can interfere with NDV shedding in white Pekin ducks.

The conclusions of the present study are that white Pekin ducks were resistant to the development of ND clinical signs when challenged with velogenic NDV. This is important for NDV epidemiology, because white Pekin ducks can shed the virus 20 to 30 days after challenge, and vaccination against ND is essential to reduce the elimination of the virus in the field.

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