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

■ Author(s)

Cardoso WM[1*]
Aguiar Filho JLC[2]
Romão JM[3]
Oliveira WF[2]
Salles RPR[2]
Teixeira RSC[2]
Sobral MHR[2]

[1] Professor, Veterinary Medicine College, Ceara State University
[2] Graduate student, Veterinary Sciences, Ceara State University
[3] Undergraduate student, Veterinary Medicine College, Ceara State University

■ Mail Address

William Maciel Cardoso
Av. Rogaciano Leite, 200- Aptº 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 josueromao@yahoo.com.br

■ Keywords

Infectious bronchitis, Newcastle disease, vaccines, viral interference.

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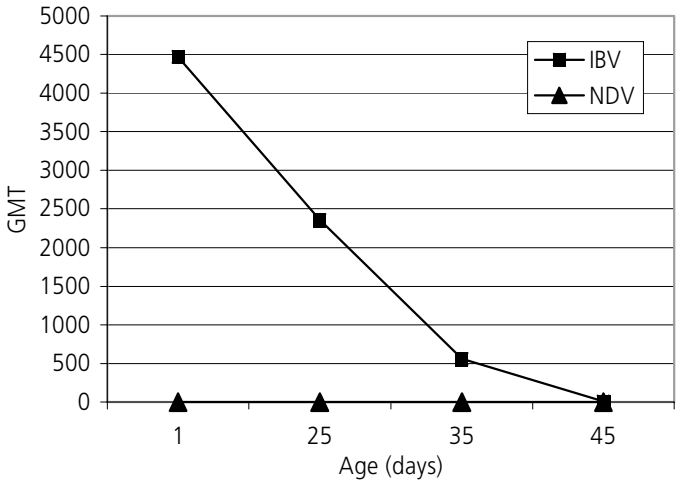
Statistical Analyses

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.



Graph 1 - Titers of antibodies against Newcastle disease virus and Infectious bronchitis virus in 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).