



YOU WANT TO BRING IN WHAT?

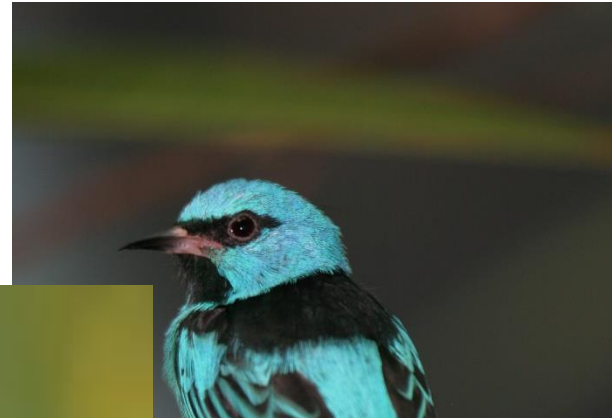
Surviving the Quarantine of 19 Passerines

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THE BIRDS



2.1 Red-legged Honeycreepers



2.2 Turquoise Tanagers



CHOOSING A LOCATION

Flocks Loose in Rooms

- Pros:
 - Maintain similar environment and management
 - Potentially less stressful for birds
 - Possibly easier set-up
- Cons:
 - Difficult/impossible to monitor individuals
 - Possibility of aggression

Individuals/Pair in Cages

- Pros:
 - Easier to monitor individuals
 - Consumption
 - Fecal collection
 - Weigh
- Cons:
 - More expensive set-up
 - Limited appropriate cages
 - Increased stress for birds
 - Unable to determine mate choice



PASSERINE-PROOFING



CAGE PREPARATIONS

- Standing Cage
 - Large enough for a pair
 - 1"x1/2" mesh for smaller species
 - Raised platform at door
- Stacking and Howdy Cages
 - 1 bird per cage
 - Raised off of floor
 - Removable tray ideal
 - Shade cloth at door/tray
 - Extra lighting required



QUARANTINE PROTOCOLS

- Separate keeper not possible in this case
- Designated Clothing: Smocks, coveralls, boots
- Foot Baths
- Designated bowls (52 of them per day!)
 - Sanitized and stored at hospital



THE ARRIVAL

- 3 words: DON'T LET GO!
- Each bird examined, banded, weighed
- Accessioned immediately
- Cage tags, charts
- Calendar



Hoofstock stall 3 Left side

1.0 RL Honeycreeper A12119 Rt Green-Immature	1.0 RL Honeycreeper A12120 Rt Blue	Fecal schedule: 5/12- 5/19- 5/26-
1.0 Blue Dacnis A12115 Rt Green	0.1 Blue Dacnis A12118 Lt Yellow	

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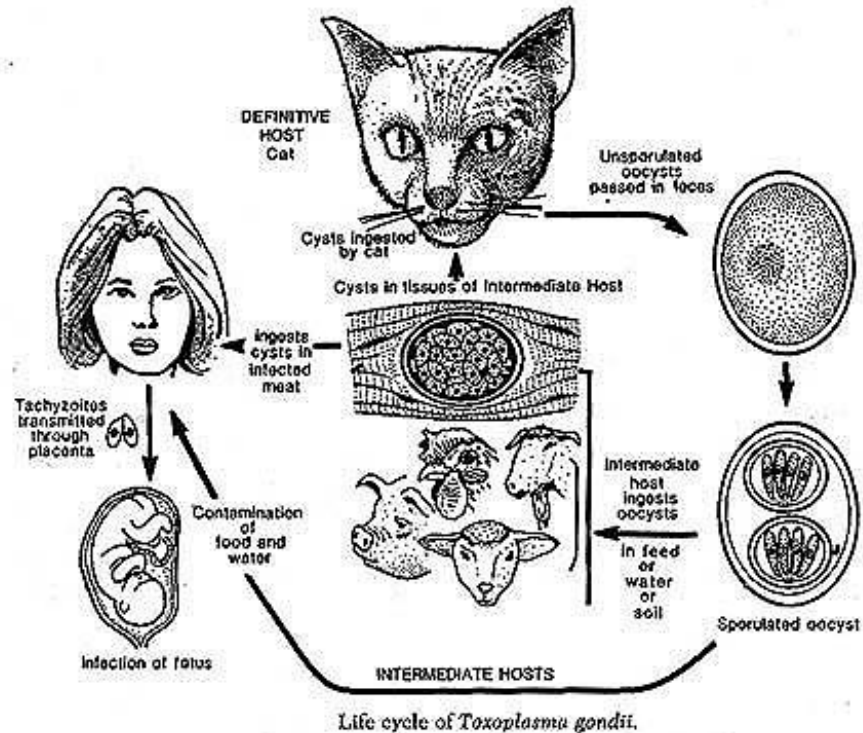
CHALLENGES

- Cleaning
- Weighing/fecal schedule
- Shifting to DZ diet
- Encouraging solid food
- Medicating birds



COCCIDEA IN PASSERIFORMES

- Isospora spp.
- Eimeria spp.
- Toxoplasma sp.
- Sarcocystis sp.



ISOSPORA SERINI

- = Atoxoplamosis, Liver spot, Black spot disease
- Canaries, finches, sparrows, grosbeaks, starlings, mynahs
- Host-specific parasite
- Transmission: fecal – oral
- Shedding is often sporadic



ISOSPORA SERINI (ATOXOPLASMOSIS)

- Sexual reproduction – organs
- Asexual reproduction – intestines
- Clinical signs:
 - Chick and fledgling birds
 - Diarrhea
 - Anorexia
 - Depression, ruffled feathers
 - Ataxia
 - Hepatic enlargement (black spot)
 - Up to 80% mortality



ISOSPORA SERINI (ATOXOPLASMOSIS)

- Adults have asymptomatic infections
 - Shed intermittantly
- Oocysts are stable in the environment
 - Most disinfectants will not destroy them
- Reduction of parasite loads
 - Routine monitoring
 - Prophylactic treatment prior to arrival of chicks



DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

○ Diagnosis

- Fecal floatation
- Necropsy and histopathology
- Quantitative PCR

○ Treatment

- Hygeine
- Regular testing
- Medication
 - Amprolium
 - Trimethoprim/Sulfadiazene
 - Ponazuril
 - Commercial Formulation is 120 mg/ml
 - Compounding / Dilute Formulation of 6 mg/ml

