Abstract
Preventive programs and biosecurity measures separately applied are not sufficient to prevent the intensive poultry industry against infections diseases. For this reason, inactivated vaccines are increasingly used today. They are used under natural and experimental conditions. With the objective to evaluate effectiveness of an oil bacterin in opposition to Mycoplasma gallisepticum, enriched with an antigenic protein to control the Chronic Respiratory Syndrome in experimental conditions in 90 Broiler chickens of 21 days. They were distributed in three (3) groups, group one: control, group two: vaccinated animals with the enriched vaccine and group three: vaccinated animals with the conventional vaccine. After 21 post vaccination days, animals were confront with the R low strain of M. Gallisepticum and valued the clinical alterations and lesions in this animal were valued. It demonstrated the oil enriched vaccine was appropriate to induce decrease of clinical manifestations and lesions in the vaccinated animals.

Keywords
Bacterin, Mycoplasma gallisepticum, clinical, lesions