Abstract

Avian infectious bronchitis (BIA) is a disease that provokes a severe socioeconomic impact in poultry world industry. It is a breathing sharp disease, highly contagious, characterized primarily for breathing signs in chickens in growth. In the egg-laying, the breathing sintomatología is minor but it causes a marked decrease in the production and quality of the egg. The etiologic agent of this disease is the virus of the avian infectious bronchitis, a group 3 Coronavirus in the family Coronaviridae of the Nidovirales. The virus is replied in the tejids of the breathing tract and in many others along the alimentary tract. This virus could infect other species of birds besides the chickens. The clinical characteristic signs are cough, sneezes, tracheals rales, watery eyes, lethargy and in the chickens, especially in youth ones, nasal discharges. These signs are indicative but only they haven't diagnosis value and the confirmation requires the isolation or the direct demonstration of the virus presence although serology could be useful in some circumstances. The laboratory diagnosis requires virus isolation and its identification. Are employed techniques as reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), haemagglutination inhibition (HI), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), as well as electron microscopy, monoclonal antibodies, virus neutralization (VN), immunohistochemical or immunofluorescence tests, and immunisation challenge trials in chickens. They are thoroughly used live and inactivated vaccines in the control of the disease.

Keywords

Avian infectious bronchitis, diagnosis, control.