



THE BIRD CLINIC VETERINARY CORPORATION

RECOMMENDED HEALTH CARE FOR YOUR PET BIRD

A proper healthcare program is dependent on the particular bird species. An experienced avian veterinarian will understand these differences and be able to explain them to an owner. A good relationship with an avian veterinarian is the most important starting point. **Have your bird examined as soon as possible after purchase.** Your bird should have a thorough physical exam and testing (see below). The veterinarian should spend time explaining a proper diet, cage requirements, and behavioral traits specific to your bird species. This first exam will establish a great baseline to judge all future medical visits. The tests described below **may not all be necessary** and others may be required dependent on the species of bird, its age, and the judgment of you and your avian veterinarian.

BODY WEIGHT

A precise weighing (in grams) of an individual bird is of key importance in determining its health status. Juvenile birds should demonstrate an incremental weight gain as they mature. **For an adult bird its "healthy" weight should stay consistent within a 1-5% range.** Therefore, the value of this simple measurement is both diagnostic, as well as prognostic in dealing with a specific pet bird. Weighing your bird once a week in the morning, before feeding, and keeping a weight log can be of great value in "home healthcare" maintenance.

HCT / TSS

(Hematocrit / Total Serum Solids w/ buffy coat, plasma evaluation)

This in-hospital screening test at The BIRD Clinic evaluates the overall "Internal" condition of a bird. The **hematocrit** or **pack cell volume (PCV)** determines the percentage of red blood cells compared to total blood volume. As a small sample of whole blood is centrifuged, red cells migrate to the bottom. What remains are the **white blood cells (WBC)** and **plasma**. The white cell layer sits above the red blood cells and is referred to as the "**Buffy Coat**". This is a crude estimate of the total WBC count and could indicate a disease process requiring further testing. A blood smear is required to further quantify the WBC value and establish a "differential" for the number and various types of white cells. The plasma is then evaluated, documenting the volume, color, turbidity, refractive index, and fat levels. This may indicate dehydration, general body debilitation, liver problems, reproductive disease, or heart problems. This small sample of blood reveals a great deal of information about our pet birds and is why:

The BIRD Clinic recommends this test every year.

GRAM STAIN

This stain differentiates between two large groups of bacteria: Gram Positive (Gm +) and Gram Negative (Gm -). This is important because generally Gm (+) organisms make up normal avian flora and Gm (-) organisms tend to be pathogenic. Humans have a predominant Gram Negative bacterial flora. This is why **mouth to mouth kissing of your bird is not wise** due to the possible transmission of pathogenic bacteria. This test can evaluate the type and number of bacteria in a sample and detect yeast or bacteria that cannot be cultured such as *avian gastric yeast (AGY)* or *spirochetes*. **The BIRD Clinic recommends a gram stain of the choana (roof of mouth) and feces every year. Please do not feed any bread (yeast) products 24hrs before this testing.**

AEROBIC BACTERIAL CULTURE

Evaluates the quantity, genus and species of bacteria from any body surface. This would be indicated if the gram stain revealed potential pathogenic organisms. The common areas tested are the oral cavity and fecal droppings. A culture is a more sensitive test than a gram stain. Once a pathogenic bacterium is identified, it can be tested against a group of antibiotics (sensitivity test) to determine which specific antibiotic can eliminate the infection.

PARASITE FLOTATION

Fecal floatation is a similar test to the one used in dogs and cats to detect internal parasites. Birds can harbor internal parasites such as *roundworms*, *tapeworms*, *coccidia*, *giardia*, or *capillaria*, as well as external parasites such as *biting lice* and *surface or burrowing mites*.

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CHLAMYDIA PSITTACI (A Human Health Concern)

This disease goes by many names: Parrot Fever, Psittacosis, Ornithosis, and Chlamydiosis. For Psittacine birds as pets this is perhaps the most important disease, because it is **CONTAGIOUS TO HUMANS**. The organism *Chlamydia psittaci*, lives / hides inside living cells of the birds' body, creating a carrier state in the bird. The organisms can be shed in the stool or oral/nasal secretions, especially if the bird undergoes some form of immune stress. The organisms, once shed, become airborne thereby **creating the risk to other birds or humans**. The problem with this disease is that in the acute form, birds can die in less than 24 hours, while in the chronic form they may "appear" perfectly healthy yet die slowly over many years from chronic cellular damage. Many tests have been developed over the years. Current tests include the Direct Complement Fixation (DCF), Antibody titers, and various polymerase chain reaction (PCR) antigen tests. **No single chlamydial test is 100% diagnostic**, as some birds fail to mount an immune response in acute infections or the organism may be a species of Chlamydia whose origin is from a cat, dog, or even a human. However, this test is VERY important to ensure the bird's **TOTAL** health because if the bird is positive **it can be 100% effectively treated** and then no longer pose a threat to the owner, the household, or any human/bird that comes in contact with the pet bird. The BIRD Clinic has seen 1000's of Chlamydia infected birds, but with a proper diagnosis, most were treated and cured of this potentially fatal disease. Because of the risk to the owner's household and The BIRD Clinic's staff **All patients of The BIRD Clinic are required to have this test performed within one year of their first visit.** Guarding against this disease is the responsibility of all bird owners and is also a reportable disease in the State of California.

PSITTACINE BEAK & FEATHER VIRUS (Pbfd) (Avian Aids Virus)

One of the most devastating airborne viral diseases of the pet bird industry that **has NO cure**. Pbfd is part of a small family of viruses called *Circoviridae*. The blood test for Pbfd is very accurate from properly prepared samples. Positive young birds have a poorer prognosis than older birds if clinical signs are observed and often will die. There is no licensed vaccine in the United States. The BIRD Clinic recommends that all susceptible birds be tested for Pbfd and then not be exposed to other birds of unknown viral status. Lovebirds currently have the highest incidence.

POLYOMA VIRAL DISEASE (PVD)

Avian polyoma is a constant threat to the United States aviculture community. PVD is a subfamily of *Papovaviridae* named *Polyomavirinae*. Accurate blood testing is available. Positive young birds, especially before weaning, are at greatest risk of dying. Older birds often become lifelong carriers or can suddenly die. In 1996 a monumental breakthrough occurred with the release of a vaccine to protect against this terrible viral disease. The BIRD Clinic recommends that birds be tested for PVD. A polyoma vaccination program is especially important in any commercial breeding operation to protect against devastating outbreaks and death of numerous baby birds.

PSITTACID HERPES VIRUS (PsHv)

Pacheco's disease virus is now known as the Psittacid Herpes virus. It causes both Pacheco's disease as well as mucosal papillomas and is linked to cancer of the liver and pancreas. In 2003-2004 this research all came to light and a swab/blood test was developed to find birds infected with this virus to help prevent further spreading. When one comingles birds of different species in one's home or in a boarding situation finding carriers ahead of time can prevent the death of another bird (see website for more details).

AVIAN BORNA VIRUS (ABV) / ANTIGANGLIOSIDE (AG) TESTING

First reported in 2008 as a cause for Proventricular Dilatation Syndrome (PDD). A Borna test became available, but it only told us if the bird had the virus, but not necessarily the disease (think Chicken pox(herpes) vs Shingles). In 2019 the AG test from Europe was licensed in the US. The AG test actually informs us if the bird's body is reacting (immune mediated) to the viral infection and thereby damaging nerves in the body. This has been a monumental breakthrough in evaluating patients with neurologic symptoms. 2020 also saw the release of a new therapy to help these devastating cases that previously always ended in death.

CONCLUSION

Once a bird has been properly evaluated and tested for the appropriate viral diseases, the greatest risk to contracting a disease is in a non-regulated boarding facility. Please also see our "Toxins in Pet Birds" web handout to decrease the risk of harm in your pet bird. General check-ups every 12 months will ensure your bird's long life by uncovering diseases in their early, more treatable state. **A preventative health program has proved to save considerable money compared to the cost and time to treat a bird with an advanced disease condition.**

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