ABSTRACT

WURY KADARSIH. The Study of Broiler Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) Vaccination Using Serologic and Immunohistochemistry Test Under Direction: EKOWATI HANDHARYANI, SURACHMI SETIYANINGSIH

In Indonesia, Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) has been an important poultry disease because of its immunosuppressive and mortality impacts. To prevent the disease, a variety of vaccines containing different IBD virus strains are currently available in the market. This study was aimed to compare IBD vaccination strategies using 3 different vaccines in broiler chicken followed by challenge using Indonesian field virus (Kediri strain from East Java, Indonesia). There were 8 broiler groups, group I as infection control (did not vaccine, but infected), and group NI as vaccine negative control (did not infected, and did not vaccine). Vaccine used in this study are vaccine strain W2512 (intermediate plus vaccine) which applied at hatchery, vaccine strain D78 (intermediate vaccine) which applied at 13 days and vaccine strain 228E (intermediate plus vaccine) which applied at 13 days. Evaluation antibody titer by using Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay/ELISA method at 21 and 29 days, demonstrated that there were no significantly difference among all groups. Applied of vaccination made decreased in bursal index while infection of IBD will increasing in bursal index. Immunohistochemistry works showed that there were positive immunoreactivities results by using field virus primary antibody in both vaccinated groups and infected groups.

Keywords: IBD virus, IBD vaccination, IBD diagnostics.