

1. Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)

Overview:

Foot-and-Mouth Disease is a **highly contagious viral disease** affecting cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and other cloven-hoofed animals. It spreads rapidly through saliva, milk, feces, and air droplets.

Symptoms:

- Fever followed by blisters on the mouth, tongue, gums, teats, and between the hooves
- Drooling, reduced appetite, and lameness
- Sudden drop in milk production
- Blisters rupture, leading to painful ulcers

What to Do:

1. **Isolate infected animals immediately** to prevent spread.
2. **Disinfect** housing areas and feeding equipment regularly.
3. **Restrict animal movement** until the outbreak is contained.

Treatment and Medication:

- No specific antiviral treatment — **symptomatic care** only.
- Apply **antiseptic solutions (like potassium permanganate or iodine)** on lesions.
- Give **broad-spectrum antibiotics** (under vet supervision) to prevent secondary bacterial infections.
- Provide **soft feed and clean water**.

Prevention:

- Regular **vaccination every 6 months** using the FMD vaccine.
- Maintain **strict farm biosecurity** and quarantine new animals.

2. Bovine Pneumonia (Shipping Fever)

Overview:

Bovine Pneumonia is a **respiratory disease** caused by bacteria such as *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, and viruses. It commonly affects young cattle after stress (like transport or weather change).

Symptoms:

- High fever (up to 106°F)
- Coughing, nasal discharge, labored breathing
- Loss of appetite and weight loss
- Lethargy and reduced milk yield

What to Do:

1. **Isolate affected cattle** from the herd.
2. **Ensure proper ventilation** and avoid overcrowding.
3. **Provide clean, dry bedding** and reduce stress.

Treatment and Medication:

- **Antibiotics:** Oxytetracycline, Enrofloxacin, or Florfenicol (vet-prescribed)
- **Anti-inflammatory drugs** (e.g., flunixin meglumine) to reduce fever and pain
- **Electrolyte and vitamin supplements** to support recovery

Prevention:

- Avoid stress and overcrowding.
 - Provide **balanced nutrition** and **adequate colostrum** for calves.
 - Use **vaccines against respiratory pathogens** if available.
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3. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

Overview:

Lumpy Skin Disease is a **viral disease** caused by the *Capripoxvirus*. It spreads via mosquitoes, ticks, and direct contact between animals.

Symptoms:

- Firm, round **nodules on the skin**, particularly on neck, limbs, udder, and genital area
- Fever, nasal discharge, and swollen lymph nodes
- Drop in milk yield and weight loss

What to Do:

1. **Separate infected animals** and treat wounds to prevent infection.

2. **Control insects** using repellents and spraying.
3. Maintain **good hygiene** and remove stagnant water sources.

Treatment and Medication:

- **No specific antiviral** — only supportive therapy.
- **Antibiotics** to prevent secondary bacterial infections.
- Apply **antiseptic ointments** on skin lesions.
- Provide **nutrient-rich feed** to improve immunity.

Prevention:

- **Vaccination with LSD vaccine** (Neethling strain) annually.
 - **Vector control** (insecticides, clean surroundings).
 - Avoid movement of infected animals.
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4. Black Quarter (Blackleg Disease)

Overview:

Black Quarter (BQ) is a **bacterial infection** caused by *Clostridium chauvoei*. It primarily affects young cattle (6 months to 2 years) and spreads through contaminated soil.

Symptoms:

- Sudden lameness and high fever
- Swelling in hip, shoulder, or thigh areas that crackles when pressed (gas formation)
- Loss of appetite and death within 12–48 hours

What to Do:

1. **Isolate affected animals immediately.**
2. **Inform a veterinarian urgently** — it can spread fast and cause herd losses.
3. **Burn or bury carcasses deeply** to prevent soil contamination.

Treatment and Medication:

- **High-dose penicillin** (early treatment is crucial)
- **Antitoxin serum** if available
- Wound cleaning with **antiseptic solutions**

Prevention:

- **Annual vaccination** with the *Black Quarter vaccine* (preferably before monsoon).
 - Avoid grazing in **flood-prone or contaminated areas**.
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5. Anthrax

Overview:

Anthrax is a **fatal bacterial disease** caused by *Bacillus anthracis*. It can infect both animals and humans (zoonotic). The spores survive in soil for decades.

Symptoms:

- Sudden death with blood oozing from nose, mouth, and anus
- High fever, difficulty breathing before death
- Swelling in the neck and lower chest

What to Do:

Highly dangerous — report immediately to veterinary authorities.

1. **Do not open the carcass** (exposure releases spores).
2. **Isolate area and animals.**
3. **Disinfect the site with 5% formalin or bleaching powder.**

Treatment and Medication:

- **Penicillin or oxytetracycline** (only if diagnosed early).
- Supportive therapy as per veterinarian's advice.

Prevention:

- **Annual vaccination** with the *Anthrax Spore Vaccine*.
 - **Avoid grazing near anthrax outbreak areas.**
 - Properly **dispose of carcasses by burning or deep burial** with disinfectant.
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General Farm Management Tips

- Maintain **regular vaccination schedules** for all cattle.
- Keep **records of disease history and treatments**.

- Ensure **clean water, balanced diet, and stress-free housing.**
- Always **consult a certified veterinarian** before using any medication.
- Practice **strict hygiene and quarantine** for new or sick animals.