

Livestock Disease Information

African Swine Fever (ASF)

Species Affected: Domestic pigs, Wild swine (Wild boar, Warthog, Bush pigs, Giant forest hogs)

Clinical Signs:

High fever

Loss of appetite

Skin discoloration (hemorrhages)

Vomiting and diarrhea

Respiratory distress

Sudden death (Acute)

Joint swelling and skin ulcers (Chronic)

Preventive Measures:

Strict biosecurity (limit access, disinfect)

Avoid contact with wild pigs

Proper carcass disposal (burn/bury)

Control soft ticks

Restrict grazing

Quarantine and movement control

Anthrax

Species Affected: Most mammals and ruminants (highly susceptible), Pigs, Horses

Clinical Signs:

Sudden death

High fever

Bleeding from natural orifices (nose, mouth, anus)

Swelling in throat and shoulder

Lack of coordination

Preventive Measures:

Strict biosecurity

Vaccination

Avoid carcass opening

Deep burial of carcasses (lime)

Disinfection of affected areas

Avian Influenza

Species Affected: Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Wild aquatic birds

Clinical Signs:

Sudden death

Severe respiratory distress (coughing, sneezing)

Swelling of head, comb, and wattles

Cyanotic/blue comb

Drop in egg production

Nervous signs (tremors, incoordination)

Preventive Measures:

Strict farm biosecurity

Vaccination (in endemic areas)

Surveillance and monitoring

Quarantine and culling of infected birds

Control of poultry movement

Babesiosis

Species Affected: Cattle (cross breeds highly susceptible), Buffalo, Horses, Sheep, Goats,

Pigs

Clinical Signs:

High temperature

Jaundice/yellowish mucosal membranes

Coffee-coloured urine (Hemoglobinuria)

Anemia

Weakness

Preventive Measures:

Control of ticks (acaricide)

Treatment with Diaminazine or Imidocarb

Clean animal sheds

Black Quarter (BQ)

Species Affected: Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs

Clinical Signs:

High fever

Crepitating swelling (crackling sound) in heavy muscles (neck, shoulder, pelvic)

Dark dry swollen area

Lameness

Sudden death

Preventive Measures:

Vaccination

Antibiotic treatment (early stages)

Hygienic carcass disposal

Restrict grazing

Strict biosecurity

Bluetongue (BT)

Species Affected: Sheep (most susceptible), Cattle, Goats

Clinical Signs:

Fever

Swelling of face, tongue and eyelids

Cyanotic/blue tongue

Necrotic ulcers on mouth/gums

Lameness (coronitis)

Respiratory distress

Preventive Measures:

Vector control (insecticides/water management)

Vaccination

Avoid grazing in winter

Restrict animal movement

Enterotoxaemia

Species Affected: Sheep, Goats (especially young)

Clinical Signs:

Sudden death

Convulsions

Opisthotonus (arching of back)

Dullness and coma

Diarrhea

Preventive Measures:

Vaccination

Avoid sudden feed changes

Restrict grazing

Provide adequate roughage

Fasciolosis

Species Affected: Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goats

Clinical Signs:

Progressive anemia

Sub-mandibular edema (Bottle jaw)

Pale mucous membranes

Loss of appetite and weight

Weakness

Preventive Measures:

Avoid grazing in water-stagnant areas

Control snail population

Process submerged fodder (boiling)

Deworming (Anthelmintics)

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

Species Affected: Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goats, Pigs

Clinical Signs:

High fever

Vesicles/blisters on tongue, lips, gums, hooves and teats

Drooling of ropy saliva

Smacking sound

Lameness

Drop in milk production

Preventive Measures:

Regular vaccination (ring vaccination)

Disinfection (sodium carbonate/washing soda)

Control of animal movement

Strict biosecurity

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS)

Species Affected: Cattle, Buffalo (highly susceptible), Sheep, Goats

Clinical Signs:

High fever (up to 106°F)

Severe swelling of throat and neck

Dyspnea (difficulty breathing)

Respiratory distress

Sudden death (peracute)

Preventive Measures:

Prophylactic vaccination (pre-monsoon)

Avoid overcrowding/stress

Quarantine and treatment

Proper hygiene

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

Species Affected: Cattle, Buffalo

Clinical Signs:

Fever

Skin nodules (lumps) all over body

Edema of limbs and brisket

Enlarged lymph nodes

Nasal/ocular discharge

Drop in milk production

Preventive Measures:

Vaccination (Goat Pox/LSD vaccine)

Vector control (flies/mosquitoes/ticks)

Quarantine and movement restriction

Farm sanitation

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)

Species Affected: Sheep, Goats

Clinical Signs:

High fever

Ocular and nasal discharge (crusting)

Necrotic lesions in mouth (stomatitis)

Severe diarrhea

Respiratory distress (pneumonia)

Preventive Measures:

Vaccination

Quarantine of new animals

Strict biosecurity

Movement restriction

Sheep & Goat Pox

Species Affected: Sheep, Goats

Clinical Signs:

Papules and nodules on skin (unwooled areas)

Respiratory distress

Mucopurulent nasal discharge

Preventive Measures:

Vaccination

Quarantine infected flocks

Vector control

Classical Swine Fever

Species Affected: Pigs

Clinical Signs:

High fever

Huddling

Anorexia

Skin hemorrhages (purplish discoloration of ears/abdomen)

Conjunctivitis

Ataxia/walk hindquarters

Preventive Measures:

Vaccination

Strict isolation and slaughter policy (if applicable)

Boiling of swill

Biosecurity

Theileriosis

Species Affected: Cattle (Cross-bred/Exotic), Buffalo

Clinical Signs:

High fever

Enlarged superficial lymph nodes

Anemia

Respiratory distress

Preventive Measures:

Tick control (acaricide)

Vaccination (*Theileria annulata*)

Treatment with Buparvaquone

Trypanosomosis

Species Affected: Cattle, Buffalo, Horses, Camels, Dogs

Clinical Signs:

Intermittent fever

Anemia (pale mucous membranes)

Emaciation/weight loss

Edema of legs/abdomen

Corneal opacity (in dogs/horses)

Preventive Measures:

Control of vectors (flies)

Chemoprophylaxis (Quinapyramine)

Treatment of affected animals