Bluetongue:

Symptoms:

1. Fever (40-41°C)
2. Lameness
3. Reddening around coronary band(top of the hoof)
4. Nasal discharge
5. Swelling of lips, tongue and head

Treatment:

Contact the veterinarian and inject Syvazul BTV Vaccine

Botulism :

Symptoms :

The initial signs of botulism are progressive difficulty in chewing and swallowing, caused by paralysis of the tongue and muscles of mastication. This results in slow prehension and chewing of feed, water and feed falling out of the mouth, excessive salivation and weakness of the tongue.

Treatment:

* Removing and replacing suspect feeds or water
* Giving shade to the animals
* Hydration
* Correcting electrolyte disturbances
* Active immunization of cattle in high-risk herds
* Passive immunization with botulism antitoxin

Bovine Tuberculosis:

Symptoms:

 emaciation, lethargy, weakness, anorexia, low-grade fever, and pneumonia with a chronic, moist cough.

Treatment:

Contact a veterinarian

Bovine Viral Diarrhoea:

Symptoms:

Bloody diarrhea, High fever (105–107 ºF), Off-feed, Mouth ulcers, Pneumonia

Treatment:

* Fluids and anti-inflammatory agents: Can be used for acutely infected animals
* Increased feed and water intake: Can temporarily improve the well-being of your cattle
* NSAIDs: Such as meloxicam or flunixin meglumine, can be recommended as part of the initial treatment in calves with diarrhea that are systemically ill
* Removing diseased or apparently healthy PI's from the herd as soon as possible
* Culling infected calves to prevent the spread of BVD
* Isolating unwell animals
* Waste management
* Pest control
* Nutrition

BRUCELLOSIS :

SYMPTOMS:

* Infertility
* Reduced milk production
* Spontaneous abortion
* Birth of weak offspring
* Retained placentas
* Uterine infections
* Low conception rates
* Hygromas
* Orchitis in bulls

TREATMENT:

* Streptomycin and doxycycline: Streptomycin for 2 to 3 weeks and doxycycline for 8 weeks
* Gentamicin plus doxycycline: Gentamicin for 5-7 days and doxycycline for 8 weeks
* Epizootic haemorrhagic disease

Symptoms:

1. Fever: Cows affected by EHD typically exhibit a high fever.
2. Loss of appetite: Infected cows may show a decreased interest in eating.
3. Excessive salivation: Cows may drool excessively due to oral lesions caused by the virus.
4. Nasal discharge: Clear or frothy discharge from the nose may be observed.
5. Respiratory distress: Some cows may experience difficulty breathing.
6. Lameness: Limb swelling and lameness are common symptoms.
7. Oral lesions: Ulcers and erosions may develop on the tongue, gums, and oral mucosa.
8. Weakness and lethargy: Infected cows may appear weak and lethargic.
9. Sudden death: In severe cases, affected cows may die suddenly without showing significant clinical signs.

Treatment:

1. Supportive care: There is no specific treatment for EHD in cows. Supportive care is essential to help affected animals recover. This includes providing adequate nutrition, hydration, and shelter.
2. Symptomatic treatment: Pain relief medications and anti-inflammatory drugs may be administered to alleviate discomfort and reduce fever.
3. Control measures: Quarantine infected animals to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy individuals. Implement vector control measures to reduce the risk of transmission by biting midges (Culicoides spp.), which are responsible for spreading the virus.
4. Vaccination: In areas where EHD is endemic or outbreaks are common, vaccination of susceptible animals may be considered as a preventive measure. Consult with a veterinarian to determine the most appropriate vaccination strategy for your herd.
5. Monitoring and surveillance: Regular monitoring of the herd for signs of illness and surveillance for the presence of the virus in the local area are essential for early detection and control of EHD outbreaks.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Symptoms:

1. Fever: Infected animals may exhibit a sudden rise in body temperature.
2. Vesicles and blisters: The most characteristic clinical sign of FMD is the development of vesicles (fluid-filled blisters) on the tongue, lips, gums, nostrils, and between the claws.
3. Drooling: Excessive salivation or drooling is common due to the presence of oral lesions.
4. Lameness: Animals may be reluctant to move due to painful foot lesions.
5. Reduced appetite: Affected animals may show a decreased interest in eating.
6. Excessive milk production: Dairy cows may experience a sudden increase in milk production followed by a rapid decline.
7. Weight loss: Infected animals may lose weight due to reduced feed intake and fever.
8. Decreased productivity: FMD can result in reduced growth rates, decreased milk production, and decreased fertility.
9. Secondary infections: Lesions caused by FMD can predispose animals to secondary bacterial infections.
10. Increased mortality: In severe cases or in animals with complicating factors, FMD can lead to death, particularly in young animals.

Treatment:

1. There is no specific treatment for FMD. The management of FMD outbreaks primarily focuses on controlling the spread of the disease and providing supportive care to affected animals.
2. Quarantine and movement restrictions: Infected animals and those in close contact with them should be quarantined to prevent the spread of the virus to other susceptible animals. Movement restrictions may be imposed on farms and regions affected by FMD to limit the movement of animals and prevent the spread of the disease.
3. Biosecurity measures: Implement strict biosecurity measures to prevent the introduction of the virus onto your farm and the spread of the disease within your herd. This includes controlling access to your premises, disinfecting vehicles and equipment, and minimizing contact between animals from different premises.
4. Symptomatic treatment: Supportive care may include providing pain relief medications, ensuring adequate nutrition and hydration, and treating secondary bacterial infections.
5. Vaccination: In some regions, vaccination may be used as a preventive measure to reduce the risk of FMD outbreaks. However, vaccination alone may not provide complete protection, and it is often used in conjunction with other control measures.
6. Depopulation: In severe outbreaks or in situations where the disease is widespread and difficult to control, depopulation of affected animals may be considered as a last resort to prevent further spread of the virus.

JOHNE’S DISEASE

Symptoms:

1. Progressive weight loss: Affected animals typically experience gradual weight loss despite maintaining normal appetite.
2. Chronic diarrhea: Animals may develop persistent and watery diarrhea, which often worsens over time.
3. Reduced milk production: Dairy cows with Johne's Disease may exhibit a decline in milk yield over time.
4. Poor body condition: Animals may appear emaciated and have a poor body condition despite adequate feeding.
5. Decreased fertility: Infected animals may experience reduced fertility, including lower conception rates and increased calving intervals.
6. Edema: Swelling of the legs or brisket may occur in advanced cases of Johne's Disease.
7. Progressive weakness: Affected animals may become weak and lethargic as the disease progresses.
8. Rough hair coat: Animals may exhibit a rough or unkempt hair coat.
9. Rectal prolapse: Rectal prolapse can occur in severe cases due to chronic diarrhea and muscle weakness.
10. Sudden death: In advanced stages of the disease, affected animals may die suddenly without showing significant clinical signs.

Treatment:

1. There is no cure for Johne's Disease. Once an animal is infected, the disease is typically progressive and incurable.
2. Management strategies: Implementing management practices aimed at reducing exposure to MAP can help control the spread of Johne's Disease within a herd. This includes maintaining strict biosecurity measures, such as preventing contact between infected and susceptible animals, avoiding the introduction of infected animals into the herd, and practicing proper sanitation and hygiene protocols.
3. Testing and culling: Regular testing of animals for Johne's Disease using diagnostic tests such as fecal culture, PCR (polymerase chain reaction), or ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) can help identify infected animals. Infected animals should be culled from the herd to prevent further transmission of the disease.
4. Vaccination: Vaccination against Johne's Disease is available in some regions, although its effectiveness can vary. Consult with a veterinarian to determine whether vaccination is suitable for your herd and to discuss the most appropriate vaccination strategy.
5. Nutritional support: Providing adequate nutrition to infected animals can help support their overall health and immune function. However, it is important to note that nutritional support alone cannot cure or control Johne's Disease.

PSOROPTIC MANGE

**Symptoms:**

1. **Intense Itching**: Infected animals typically exhibit severe itching, which leads to constant scratching and rubbing against objects.
2. **Hair Loss**: Mange causes patchy hair loss, particularly around the head, neck, and back.
3. **Crust Formation**: Crusts and scabs may develop on the skin surface, especially in more advanced stages.
4. **Skin Irritation**: The affected skin often becomes inflamed, reddened, and may develop lesions or sores.
5. **Thickened Skin**: Chronic cases may result in thickening of the skin, particularly in areas of long-term infestation.

**Treatment:**

1. **Topical Treatments**: Various topical medications are available to treat psoroptic mange. These may include dips, sprays, or pour-ons containing acaricides (mite-killing agents) such as ivermectin or doramectin. These are applied directly to the affected areas of the animal's skin.
2. **Injections**: Injectable formulations of ivermectin or doramectin may also be used for treatment, especially in severe cases or when topical treatments are ineffective.
3. **Environmental Control**: It's important to treat the entire environment where the infected animal resides, as the mites can survive off the host for a period of time. This involves thorough cleaning and disinfection of pens, bedding, and any other areas the animal frequents.
4. **Isolation and Quarantine**: Infected animals should be isolated from healthy ones to prevent the spread of the disease within the herd or flock.
5. **Veterinary Guidance**: Treatment should always be under the supervision of a veterinarian, who can provide specific recommendations based on the severity of the infestation and the individual animal's health status.
6. **Follow-up Treatment**: In some cases, multiple treatments may be necessary to completely eliminate the mites and prevent reinfestation. Follow-up examinations by a veterinarian are important to monitor progress and ensure the effectiveness of treatment.

Schmallenberg Virus

### Symptoms:

1. **Congenital Malformations**: SBV infection during pregnancy can lead to congenital malformations in offspring, including abnormalities of the central nervous system, skeletal deformities, and defects in the eyes and hooves.
2. **Abortions**: Infected pregnant animals may experience spontaneous abortions or stillbirths.
3. **Reduced Milk Production**: In lactating animals, SBV infection can lead to a temporary reduction in milk production.
4. **Fever**: Affected animals may exhibit signs of fever, such as increased body temperature.
5. **Reduced Fertility**: SBV infection can also lead to reduced fertility in both males and females.
6. **Generalized Signs of Illness**: Some animals may exhibit nonspecific signs of illness, including lethargy, loss of appetite, and decreased activity.

### Treatment:

1. **Supportive Care**: There is no specific antiviral treatment available for SBV. Management primarily involves supportive care to alleviate symptoms and provide comfort to affected animals.
2. **Monitoring**: Regular monitoring of animals for signs of illness, particularly pregnant animals, is important for early detection of SBV infection.
3. **Vaccination**: Vaccination against SBV is available in some regions. Consultation with a veterinarian regarding vaccination protocols and recommendations is advised, especially in areas where the virus is prevalent or outbreaks have occurred.
4. **Vector Control**: Since SBV is primarily transmitted by biting midges (Culicoides spp.), implementing vector control measures such as insecticides and environmental management to reduce midge populations can help decrease the risk of transmission.
5. **Biosecurity Measures**: Implementing strict biosecurity measures on farms can help prevent the introduction and spread of SBV. This includes quarantine protocols for new animals, proper hygiene practices, and minimizing contact with potentially infected animals.
6. **Veterinary Consultation**: In cases of suspected SBV infection, consultation with a veterinarian is crucial for proper diagnosis, supportive care, and management of affected animals.

bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) – mad cow disease

### Symptoms:

1. **Behavioral Changes**: Affected cows may exhibit changes in behavior, such as increased nervousness, agitation, or aggression, or conversely, they may become more lethargic and depressed.
2. **Coordination Problems**: BSE typically leads to neurological symptoms, including difficulties with coordination, such as staggering, swaying while standing, or difficulty walking.
3. **Weight Loss**: Cows with BSE may experience progressive weight loss despite maintaining a normal appetite.
4. **Changes in Gait**: Affected cows may exhibit an abnormal gait, such as a wide-based stance or stiff movements.
5. **Altered Sensory Perception**: Some cows may display abnormal sensory responses, such as heightened sensitivity to touch or sound, or conversely, decreased responsiveness to external stimuli.
6. **Difficulty Rising**: As the disease progresses, affected cows may have difficulty rising from a lying position.
7. **Other Neurological Signs**: Additional neurological signs may include muscle tremors, excessive salivation, and difficulty swallowing.

### Treatment:

Unfortunately, there is currently no specific treatment available for BSE in cows. Once clinical signs of BSE are observed, the disease is invariably fatal, typically within weeks to months.

Management and control measures for BSE primarily focus on preventing the spread of the disease and minimizing its impact on public health and animal welfare. These measures include:

1. **Surveillance Programs**: Implementing surveillance programs to detect cases of BSE and monitor the prevalence of the disease within cattle populations.
2. **Feed Regulations**: Strict regulations regarding animal feed to prevent the recycling of infectious prions that cause BSE. This includes prohibiting the use of specified risk materials (SRMs) from cattle feed and enforcing measures to prevent cross-contamination during feed production.
3. **Culling and Depopulation**: In cases where BSE is detected, affected animals and potentially exposed cohorts may be culled to prevent further transmission of the disease.
4. **Biosafety Measures**: Implementing biosafety measures on farms and in slaughterhouses to minimize the risk of exposure to infectious prions.
5. **Monitoring and Surveillance**: Continuously monitoring and surveilling cattle populations for signs of neurological disease and conducting post-mortem examinations to confirm cases of BSE.
6. **Education and Awareness**: Providing education and raising awareness among cattle producers, veterinarians, and the general public about the risks associated with BSE and the importance of implementing preventive measures.