

IMAGE	NAME	AFFECTED ANIMALS	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
	Cattle Ticks	Cattle, Dogs, Goats, Cats	Ticks can be found anywhere on the body when cattle are heavily infested. Check the escutcheon, tail butt, belly, shoulder.	Chemicals can be applied in various ways such as cattle dip or spray (e.g. Bayticol Dip and Spray ®), by backline pour on (e.g. Baymec ® pour on) or by injection (e.g. Bomectin Injection). It is important to always follow label instructions.
	Rabbies	Dogs	Rabies is a viral disease that affects humans and other mammals. It affects the central nervous system. Symptoms range from a depressed quiet form, where the animal remains quiet and only bites when provoked.	No Treatment
	Bird Flu	Ducks, Poultry	An infected flock might show signs of respiratory distress, diarrhoea, a loss of appetite or a drop in egg production of more than 5%. If you are suspicious your flock has any form of avian influenza you must contact your local animal health office immediately.	Treatment may include antiviral medication and often requires intensive supportive care. Control efforts, including culling infected flocks and vaccinating healthy birds, have limited the spread of highly pathogenic bird flu strains.
	Dermatophilosis	Cattle, Goats	Dermatophilosis is a bacterial skin infection affecting multiple species of animals world-wide. It is most common in young or immunosuppressed animals or in animals chronically exposed to wet conditions. Signs include matted hair, crusts, and wart-like lesions that can have a wide distribution.	The disease is treated by systemic antibiotics, topical therapy, and changes in husbandry to keep animals dry. Dermatophilosis is a bacterial infection of the skin of animals. It is prevalent worldwide and is caused by <i>Dermatophilus congolensis</i> .

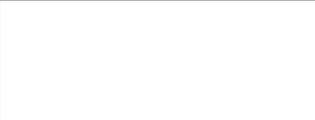


Liver Fluke

Horses, Cattle, Goats, Sheep

- Condemnation of livers.
- Reduced liveweight gains through reduced feed conversion efficiency.
- Reduced milk yields.
- Reduced fertility.
- Anaemia.
- Diarrhoea.
- In severe (but few) cases - death.

- Triclabendazole is effective at killing all stages of triclabendazole-susceptible flukes from two weeks old. ...
- Nitroxylin is licensed for the treatment of fascioliasis (infestation of mature and immature Fasciola hepatica more than 8 weeks after infection). ...
- Clorsulon is only effective against adult flukes.



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Myxomatosis

Rabbits

The first sign is puffy swelling around the head and face. 'Sleepy eyes' are a classic sign along with swollen lips, swellings on the inside of the ear and puffy swelling around the bottom and genitals. Within a day or so, these swellings can become so severe they cause blindness.

There is no specific treatment for myxomatosis. Supportive care is required. Some features that help recovery appear to be:

- **A warm environment.** Ambient temperature affects the course of the disease with high environmental temperature increasing recovery rate.
- **Antibiotics.** Although antibiotics will not be effective against the virus, they can control secondary infection.
- **Topical ointments** to soften and protect skin lesions.
- **Good nursing** i.e. clean bedding that doesn't stick to the lesions,

				<p>tempting food and handfeeding. Syringe feeding can be difficult if the rabbit has blocked nostrils. Rabbits that cannot or will not eat on their own should be euthanased.</p>
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- **Analgesia** Non-steroidal analgesics are useful. Opioid analgesics due not appear to be effective in ameliorating signs of pain. In a study of the effect of buprenorphine on the course of myxomatosis in laboratory rabbits, there was no difference in survival time.
- **NO corticosteroids.** The use of corticosteroids is contraindicated due to their immunosuppressive effects.



Foot and mouth disease

Cattle

- Fever
- Blisters in the mouth and on feet
- Drop in milk production
- Weight loss
- Loss of appetite
- Quivering lips and frothing of mouth
- Cows may develop blisters on teats
- Lameness

- Export restrictions are often imposed on countries with known outbreaks.

FMD outbreaks are usually controlled by quarantines and movement restrictions, euthanasia of affected and in-contact animals, and cleansing and disinfection of affected premises, equipment and vehicles.

Infected carcasses must be disposed of safely by incineration, rendering, burial or other techniques. Milk from infected cows can be inactivated by heating to 100°C (212°F) for more than 20 minutes. Slurry can be heated to 67°C (153°F) for three minutes.

Rodents and other vectors may be killed to prevent them from mechanically disseminating the virus.

Good biosecurity measures should be practiced on uninfected farms to prevent entry of the virus. Vaccination can be used to reduce the spread of FMD or protect specific animals