

Monthly report on livestock disease trends as informally reported

Previous disease reports can be seen on the RuVASA website www.ruvasa.co.za

Click on Disease Reports

The following practices and laboratories (123) submitted reports during October 2016:

Mpumalanga (12)

Balfour - Dr. Louis van Jaarsveld
Bethal - Dr. Hardus Pieters
Bushbuckridge - Dr. Martin Jansen
Delmas - Dr. Johan Jooste
Ermelo - Drs. Potgieter and Steinberg
Grootvlei - Dr. Neels van Wyk
Karino (Nelspruit) - Dr. Silke Pfitzer
Lydenburg - Drs. Trümpelmann and Steyn
Nelspruit - Dr. André Beytell
Middelburg - Malan, Erasmus and Bernitz
Piet Retief - Drs. Niebuhr and Weber
Standerton - Dr. Kobie Kroon

Gauteng (8)

Bapsfontein - Drs. Engelbrecht, Olivier and Ribbens
Bronkhorstspuit - Drs. De Bruin, De Bruin, Rudolph and Slabber
Magaliesburg - Dr. Ryan Jeffery
Nigel - Dr. Cindy van der Westhuizen
Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital - Proff. Annandale, Prozesky, Shakespear, Holm and Drs. Esposito, Gratwick, Hamman, Harmse and O'Dell
Pretoria - Dr. Hanneke Pienaar
Pretoria - Dr. Rosaly Steyn
Vanderbijlpark - Dr. Kobus Kok

Limpopo (7)

Bela-Bela - Dr. Nele Sabbe
Bela-Bela - Drs. Du Toit, Bester, Hansen and Herbst
Lephalale - Dr. Brigitte Luck
Modimolle - Drs. Bredell, Barnard and Slabbert

Mokopane (Potgietersrus) - Dr. Henk Visser
Polokwane (Pietersburg) - Drs. Watson, Viljoen, Jansen Van Vuuren, Van Rooyen, Snyman and Cremona
Vaalwater - Dr. Hampie van Staden

North West (8)

Brits - Drs. Boshoff and Coertze

Christiana - Dr. Pieter Nel
Klerksdorp - Drs. Van den Berg and Theron
Klerksdorp - Drs. Coetzee and Venter
Leeudoringstad - Dr. Ian Jonker
Stella - Dr. Magdaleen Vossler
Ventersdorp/ Koster - Drs. Marais and Benadé
Vryburg - Dr. Jurie Kritzinger

Free State (21)

Bethlehem - Dr. J.C du Plessis
Bloemfontein - Dr. Stephan Wessels
Bothaville - Dr. Johann Blaauw
Bultfontein - Dr. Santjie Pieterse
Clocolan - Dr. Liezel Wasserman
Dewetsdorp - Dr. Marike Badenhorst
Ficksburg - Drs. Kotze and Coetzer
Frankfort - Drs. Lessing, Cilliers and Janse van Rensburg
Gariep Dam - Dr. Marni Strauss
Hoopstad - Dr. Kobus Pretorius
Kroonstad - Drs. Daffue, Eksteen, Van Zyl and Van der Walt
Ladybrand/Excelsior - Drs. De Vos and Nel
Memel - Drs. Nixon and Nixon
Parys - Drs. Wessels, Wessels and Van Vuuren
Reitz - Dr. Murray Smith
Senekal - Dr. Theo Kotze
Smithfield - Dr. Nienke van Hasselt
Trompsburg/Springfontein - Dr. Wyn Irwin
Viljoenskroon - Dr. Johan Kahts
Villiers - Drs. Hattingh and Hauptfleisch
Zastron - Drs. Troskie and Strauss

KwaZulu-Natal (16)

Bergville - Dr. Ariena Shepherd
Bergville - Dr. Jubie Muller
Camperdown - Dr. Anthony van Tonder
Dundee - Drs. Marais and Fynn
Estcourt - Drs. Turner, Tedder, Taylor, Tratschler, Van Rooyen and Alwar

Greytown - Dr. Mike Caldicott
Howick - Drs. Hughes, Lund, Gordon, Allison and Taylor
Kokstad - Drs. Clowes and Shrives
Mooi River - Drs. Fowler, Hartley, Waterman and Mallet
Mtubatuba - Dr. Trever Viljoen
Newcastle - Dr. Barry Rafferty
Pietermaritzburg - Dr. Phillip Kretzmann
Pongola - Dr. Heinz Kohrs
Underberg - Drs. Collins, King and Delaney
Underberg - Dr. Pete Dommert
Vryheid - Drs. Theron and Theron

Eastern Cape (14)

Alexandria - Drs. Olivier and Dreyer
Aliwal North/Zastron - Drs. Troskie and Strauss
Bathurst - Dr. Jane Pistorius
Cradock - Dr. Ilse Jenkinson
Graaff- Reinet - Dr. Roland Larson
Graaff-Reinet - Hobson, Strydom and Hennesy
Humansdorp - Drs. Van Niekerk and Janse Van Vuuren
Jeffreys Bay - Drs. Hoek, Lategan and McFarlane
Kareedouw- Dr. Marten Bootsma
Middelburg/Steynsburg - Drs. Van Rooyen and Viljoen
Port Alfred - Dr. Leon de Bruyn
Stutterheim - Dr. Dave Waterman
Uitenhage - Drs. Mulder and Krüger
Witelsbos - Dr. Bernadine van den Berg

Western Cape (18)

Beaufort West - Drs. Pienaar and Grobler
Caledon - Drs. Retief, Coetzer, Conradie and Woudstra
Caledon - Drs. Louw and Viljoen
Darling - Drs. Van der Merwe, Adam and Senekal
George - Drs. Strydom, Truter and Pettifer
Heidelberg - Dr. Albert van Zyl
Malmesbury - Dr. Otto Kriek
Malmesbury - Dr. Markus Fourie
Malmesbury - Dr. N.J. Heyns
Montagu - Dr. Trudie Prinsloo
Oudtshoorn - Dr. Glen Carlisle
Oudtshoorn - Dr. Adriaan Olivier
Piketberg - Dr. André van der Merwe
Plettenberg Bay - Dr. André Reitz
Plettenberg Bay - Drs. Nell and Tindall
Riversdal - Drs. Du Plessis, Taylor and De Bruyn
Stellenbosch - Dr. Alfred Kidd
Swellendam - Drs. Malan and Venter

Northern Cape (11)

De Aar - Dr. Donald Anderson
Calvinia - Dr. Bertus Nel
Colesberg - Drs. Rous and Rous
Kathu - Dr. Jan Vorster
Kimberley - Drs. Van Heerden and Swart
Kuruman - Dr. Maike Ottermann
Kuruman - Dr. Lea Shuda
Kuruman - Dr. Gerhard van der Westhuizen
Philpstown - Dr. Stephan Vermeulen
Postmasburg - Dr. Boeta vd Merwe
Upington - Drs. Vorster and Visser

Feedlots (2)

Dr. Andy Hentzen

Drs. Morris and Du Preez

Laboratory reports (6)

Dr. Marijke Henton - Vetdiagnostix, Johannesburg

Dr. Liza du Plessis - Idexx SA Onderstepoort

Dr. Lucy Lange - Pathcare, Cape Town

Dr. Alan Fisher - Queenstown Provincial laboratory

Dr. Rick Last - Vetdiagnostix, Pietermaritzburg

Dr. Emily Lane - National Zoological Gardens

Key Message

Animal Health Forums are now established and operating in all provinces!

Better relationships are being built between the State Veterinary departments and the private sector.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FORUM

1. To provide leadership in securing outcomes that position South Africa as a world leader in terms of its animal health status, that protect the national herds / flocks, and that promote national and international market access both in the short and long term.
2. To promote and improve the health status of the National Livestock Herds / Flocks in order to promote sustainable livestock production and food safety.
3. To foster or stimulate effective disease control, and ensure safe food and related products.
4. To foster and promote relations between the organised role players in the animal production industry such as Government, Veterinary groups, research groups, disease control laboratories - as well as between representatives of the Forum members, in all aspects concerning animal health and food safety.
5. To promote, support or oppose, as necessary in the interests of animal health, disease control and food security: Any legislation or regulation or national health standard introduced by Central, Provincial or local Government bodies, and including any international Statutory Agencies, which could affect the Forum's members.
6. To promote acceptable national health standards aimed at meeting consumer and market requirements, both nationally and internationally.
7. To encourage a code of conduct of all stake holders of the Forum such as to command the confidence and respect of the public in general.
8. To address any issues relevant to the objectives of the Forum.

The recent Veterinary Strategy (2016 -2026) identified Bovine Brucellosis as the model that will be used for disease control of the national herd.

The Brucellosis Steering Committee falling under the auspices of the National Animal Forum (NAHF) has been driving the VET (Vaccinate, Educate and Treat) strategy for bovine brucellosis.

Brucellosis is a disease destroying the Livestock industry which can also be transmitted to Humans

Brucellosis is spreading unabated in a number of SA Provinces. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries together with industry's National Animal Health Forum are combining efforts in an action to control and eventually eradicate Brucellosis from South Africa. This will necessarily mean that all parties ie. Farmers, Livestock production organisations, DAFF and South African Veterinary Association through RuVASA practitioners will all have to be committed to this cause if progress is to be made over the next few years to bring Brucellosis under control.

The NAHF in conjunction with DAFF will be issuing press releases over the next few months to increase awareness of this disease among all stakeholders. We urge all media to become involved in our combined efforts to keep all parties well informed. We look forward to a fruitful relationship with the media and ask that you submit any queries to Marzanne Polydorou (admin@csvet.co.za).

Yours sincerely

Dr Pieter Vervoort (BVSc)

Chairman NAHF

Brucellosis control initiative of the National Animal Health Forum

VET - Vaccinate Educate Test

The Carte Blanche programme on Brucellosis is still available on www.carteblanche.co.za

For additional information on Brucellosis in Afrikaans go to the following website:

Besoek ook www.landbou.com

Klik op Indeks van antwoorde

Klik op Beeste

Klik op Siektes

Klik op Brusellose

Klik op die verskillende antwoorde

BUY WISELY , KNOW WHAT YOU BUY!

Beware of " bargain " buys - you may get more than you bargained for! Buying livestock always involves some risk of importing diseases that are not obvious at the time of purchase, so knowing the degree of risk will help to make an informed and prudent decision. That is what the Ovine Johne's Disease (OJD) Vendor Declaration is designed to do. The more "yes" answers, the lower the risk, and conversely the more "no" answers, the higher the risk. Just remember that low risk does not mean no risk. Note that the last 3

questions apply ONLY to flocks already declared OJD positive, and such sheep may legally only be sold to other OJD positive farms.

Buyers must insist on being given a current, valid Declaration as in the attached examples before they decide whether to buy or not, and preferably always after consulting their veterinarian.

Why is OJD to be avoided if at all possible? Here are some of the most important reasons:

- # It can be introduced to a flock by buying just one apparently healthy sheep
- # Once in a flock OJD is virtually impossible to eradicate
- # Being positive means eternal quarantine
- # Control rests on never-ending vaccination
- # Vaccination is very effective in lowering the impact of OJD but does not eliminate it
- # Left unmanaged, it can cause annual deaths of 10% or more of the breeding ewes

Note that we intend to extend the principle of **Vendor Declarations** to other important diseases, starting with Brucellosis in cattle.

Insist on an OJD **Vendor Declaration** before considering buying - it is every farmer's right and duty. **No Declaration, No Sale!**

OVINE JOHNE'S DISEASE VENDOR DECLARATION

ON THE SALE OF SHEEP

(Updated Draft May 2015)

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|----|---|--|
| 1. I hereby declare that I am the owner or authorised representative of the sheep on sale and am competent to make this declaration. | <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">YE</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">NO</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">S</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;"></td></tr></table> | YE | NO | S | |
| YE | NO | | | | |
| S | | | | | |
| 2. The sheep for sale are clearly identified in the accompanying description. | <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">YE</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">NO</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">S</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;"></td></tr></table> | YE | NO | S | |
| YE | NO | | | | |
| S | | | | | |
| 3. The sheep for sale were born on my farm. | <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">YE</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">NO</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">S</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;"></td></tr></table> | YE | NO | S | |
| YE | NO | | | | |
| S | | | | | |
| 4. The farm has a closed flock policy. (No live sheep are brought onto the farm from elsewhere) | <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">YE</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">NO</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">S</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;"></td></tr></table> | YE | NO | S | |
| YE | NO | | | | |
| S | | | | | |
| 5. I know the signs of the disease and to the best of my knowledge, all of my properties are free of cases of Ovine Johne's Disease. | <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">YE</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">NO</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 2px 5px;">S</td><td style="padding: 2px 5px;"></td></tr></table> | YE | NO | S | |
| YE | NO | | | | |
| S | | | | | |

6. I have actively looked for Ovine Johne's Disease and have had tests done for this.

YES	NO
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7. To the best of my knowledge, my immediate neighbours and farms in my magisterial district of my farm(s) are free of cases of Ovine Johne's Disease.

YES	NO
-----	----

8. The sheep on my properties have been vaccinated against Ovine Johne's Disease and are clearly marked with the approved ear tag.

YES	NO
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9. All lambs born are vaccinated

YES	NO
-----	----

10. If vaccinated, the number of years that the vaccinations have been done is

	years
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NOTE: Vaccination does not mean freedom from OJD, vaccinated animals can still be carriers.

Statement 8 and 9 apply only to already infected flocks, and such sheep can only be sold to other infected flocks by law.

Buyers should consult their veterinary advisor before any purchases.

Signature

Date

NAME

Farm:

OWNER OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

District:

VERHANDELINGSVERKLARING: OVINE JOHNE se SIEKTE (OJD)

Verkoop van skape

11. Ek verklaar hiermee dat ek die eienaar of gemagtigde verteenwoordiger van die skape wat te koop aangebied word, is en dat ek bevoeg is om hierdie verklaring te maak.

JA	NEE
----	-----
12. Die skape wat te koop aangebied word kan duidelik geïdentifiseer word.

JA	NEE
----	-----
13. Die skape wat te koop aangebied word is op my plaas gebore.

JA	NEE
----	-----
14. Die plaas het 'n geslote kudde beleid (Geen lewende skape is van elders ingebring nie).

JA	NEE
----	-----
15. Ek is bewus van die tekens van OJD en na my beste wete is al my eiendom vry van enige gevalle van Ovine Johne se siekte.

JA	NEE
----	-----
16. Ek het aktief gesoek na tekens van OJD en het die nodige toetse daarvoor laat doen.

JA	NEE
----	-----
17. Na my beste wete is my onmiddellike bure en buurplase in my landdrostdistrik ook vry van enige gevalle van OJD.

JA	NEE
----	-----

18. Die skape op al my eiendomme is ingeënt teen OJD en is duidelik gemerk met 'n goedgekeurde oorplaatjie.

JA	NEE
----	-----
19. Alle lammers is ingeënt teen OJD.

JA	NEE
----	-----
20. Indien ingeënt, aantal jare wat inentings plaasgevind het.

	JAR E
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NEEM KENNIS VAN DIE VOLGENDE : Inenting beteken nie vry van OJD nie, want ingeënte diere kan steeds draers van die siekte wees.
Verklaring 8 en 9 is slegs van toepassing op kuddes wat reeds met OJD besmet is en volgens wetgewing kan sulke diere slegs verkoop word aan ander OJD besmette kuddes.
Kopers moet hul veeartsenykundige adviseur raadpleeg voor enige aankope.

Handtekening

Datum

Naam

Plaas:

EIENAAR OF GEMAGTIGDE
VERTEENWOORDIGER

Distrik:

Antibiotic resistance

Antibiotic resistance is a major world wide issue and all should be aware of this issue as it affects every human being and animal.

Our role as veterinarians and farmers is summarized below:

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR CAN DO

HANDLE ANTIBIOTICS WITH CARE

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

- 1 Ensure that antibiotics given to animals—including food-producing and companion animals—are **only used to control or treat infectious diseases** and under veterinary supervision
- 2 Vaccinate animals to reduce the need for antibiotics and develop alternatives to the use of antibiotics in plants
- 3 Promote and apply **good practices** at all steps of production and processing of foods from animal and plant sources
- 4 Adopt **sustainable systems** with improved hygiene, biosecurity and stress-free handling of animals
- 5 Implement **international standards** for the responsible use of antibiotics and guidelines, set out by OIE, FAO and WHO

www.who.int/drugresistance
www.oie.int/antimicrobial-resistance
www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance

#AntibioticResistance

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

World Health Organization

Summary of disease report for October 2016

123 Reports from veterinary practices and laboratories were received (Mpumalanga (MP) 12; Gauteng (G) 8; Limpopo (L) 7; North West (NW) 8; Free State (FS) 21; KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) 16; Eastern Cape (EC) 14; Western Cape (WC) 18; Northern Cape (NC) 11; Feedlots (FL) 2 and Laboratories (Lab) 6).

Internal parasites

The following reports were received from practices regarding internal parasite infestations:

Internal parasites	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Roundworms	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Resistant roundworms	x				x		x	x	
Wireworm	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Brown stomach-worm							x	x	
Large-mouthed bowelworm									
Nodularworm				x					x
Lungworm									
Eyeworm									x
<i>Parafilaria</i>		x	x			x			
Tapeworms	x	x	x		x			x	x
Liver fluke		x			x	x	x	x	
Conical fluke	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Cysticercosis (measles)	x	x						x	
Schistosomiasis (bilharzia)									
Coccidiosis	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Cryptosporidiosis	x								

Internal parasite outbreaks with numerous mortalities , especially due to wireworm were reported. Clinical signs of parasitism are: anaemia (pale mucous membranes), bottle jaw, weight loss and diarrhoea. Visit www.wormx.info for more information and videos on the FAMACHA and Five point check management systems. Contact your veterinarian regarding the Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT) to establish which dewormers can still be used effectively in your flock to control worms.

External parasites

The following reports were received from practices regarding external parasite infestations:

External parasites	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Blue ticks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Resistant blue ticks	x					x			
Heartwater ticks	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Brown ear-ticks			x			x		x	
Bont-legged ticks	x		x	x	x	x		x	x
Red-legged ticks	x			x	x	x			
Paralysis ticks					x	x	x		
Tampans									x
Biting lice	x			x	x				x
Sucking lice				x	x		x		
Itch mites									
Sheep scab				x	x				
Mange mites		x		x					
Nuisance flies	x			x		x	x	x	
Midges				x				x	
Mosquitoes									x
Blowflies	x		x		x				
Screw-worm	x				x	x	x		
Gedoelestia (uitpeuloogsiekte)									
Nasal bot					x	x		x	x

An increase in tick numbers. Ticks transmit diseases such as African and Asiatic red water, heartwater, anaplasmosis and lumpy skin disease.

Prevent losses by studying the life-cycle of the various tick species and vaccination programmes to prevent these diseases.

The toxin injected into animals by bont legged-ticks cause sweating sickness and serious wounds which become infested with screw-worms. Blue tick resistance to drug groups is on the increase - ask your veterinarian to assist you with information so as to minimize the chances of selecting blue ticks for resistance. Biosecurity is of utmost importance when buying in animals.

Tick borne diseases

The following tick borne diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Tick borne diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
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African red water	x				x	x	x	x	
Asiatic red water	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Anaplasmosis	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Heartwater	x	x	x	x		x	x		
Lumpy skin disease	x			x	x	x			
Corridor disease									
Theileriosis							x		

The following tick toxicoses were reported by practices in the provinces:

Tick toxicosis	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Sweating sickness				x	x				

Insect transmittable diseases

The following insect transmittable diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Insect transmittable diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Lumpy skin disease	x			x	x	x			
Ephemeral fever (Three day stiff sickness)			x						
Blue tongue				x		x		x	
Rift Valley Fever									
Wesselsbron									
Nagana									

Do not neglect vaccinating animals! The rainy season is ahead of us and with it an increase in insects which are carriers of diseases tabled above. Have you vaccinated your animals to prevent losses!?

Veneral diseases

The following venereal diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Veneral diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Trichomonosis	x		x	x	x	x			

PI3									
Maedi visna virus									
Rotavirus / Coronavirus									
Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL)				x	x	x	x	x	
Sheep leucosis									
Jaagsiekte									
Orf	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Warts	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x

There is no treatment for viral diseases with the result that animals have to be protected by vaccinations if they are available.

There is not a vaccine available against snotsiekte. This deadly virus is associated with wildebeest but remember there is also a sheep associated strain. Wildebeest sheds the virus especially during the calving season, when calves are weaned and during the hunting season when they are stressed. A vaccine against snotsiekte is at present being tested.

We will keep you updated on the progress.

Discuss vaccination programmes and biosecurity measures with your veterinarian.

Fungal diseases

The following fungal disease was reported by practices in the provinces:

Fungal diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Ringworm		x		x	x	x	x	x	

Protozoal diseases

Protozoal diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Besnoitiosis (olifantsvelsiekte)									

Toxicities

The following toxicities were reported by practices in the provinces:

Harpisbos									
Syringa berries									
Kraalbos									
Crotolaria									
Radish									
Carrot poisoning									
Onion poisoning									
Bracken fern									
Pollen beetle (<i>Astylus atromaculatus</i>)									
Water contamination					x	x			
Nitrate	x								x
Urea					x		x		x
Snake bite					x	x			x
Moth cocoons (impaction)									
Blue green algae					x				x
Copper									
Selenium									
Zinc									
Fluoride									
Lead									
Paraquat									
Phosamine									
Organophosphate									
Zinc phosphide	x								
Pyrethroid									
Amitraz									
Levamisole									
Tilmicosin									
Ionophor									
Hypo									

Toxic plants are usually greener than the natural grazing and farmers should be aware of these plants and which clinical signs are seen when they are eaten. Tulp toxicities were the major causes of deaths.

Beware when buying in animals as they are the animals which usually eat toxic plants such as tulp.

For further information on treatment of tulp and other poisonings visit:

www.landbou.com

Klik op Indeks van antwoorde

Klik op Beeste of Skape

Klik op Vergiftigings

Klik op die Opskrifte

Urea poisoning was on the increase which is due to a management problem.

Before treating animals read the lable or packet insert and make sure of the dosage rate and warnings.

Chemical substances are recorded every month as being the cause of huge losses. Top of the list is urea poisoning. In October over 90 cows died as a result of zincphosphide poisoning!

Nutritional deficiencies

The following nutritional deficiencies were reported by practices in the provinces:

Deficiencies	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Energy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Protein	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Phosphate	x			x		x			x
Calcium	x			x	x		x	x	x

Due to the severe drought conditions animals suffer on many farms from nutritinal deficiencies. The results are poor conception rates, retained afterbirths, poor quality of colostrum and a decrease in the immune status of animals.

Micro-nutritional deficiencies

The following micro-nutritional deficiencies were reported by practices in the provinces:

Deficiencies	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Iodine									
Copper	x		x				x	x	
Zinc								x	
Selenium	x			x	x	x	x	x	

Magnesium				X					
Manganese									
Vitamin A			X	X	X				X
Vitamin B 1						X			

There are antagonists such as calcium, iron and sulphur which hamper the uptake of micro-minerals. Have water and soil samples analysed to see what the levels of these antagonists are. Arrange with your veterinarian to have liver samples analysed to determine the status of these micro-minerals in your herd or flock.

With the drought and lack of proper grazing, mineral deficiencies will increase.

Beware of fluoride poisoning as borehole water levels fall.

Supplement animals with vitamin A during drought conditions.

Multifactorial diseases and other conditions

The following conditions were reported by practices in the provinces

Multifactorial diseases and other conditions	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Abortions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stillbirths					X	X	X	X	X
Abscesses	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Intestinal ulcers									
Bladder stones -urolithiasis	X				X	X			
Blindness					X	X			X
Bloat	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Blood gut (sheep)							X	X	
Blue udder	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Diarrhoea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Epididymitis					X				X
Eye cancer	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Eye infections	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Joint ill	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Lameness/foot problems	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Lung infection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mastitis	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	

The present and past drought conditions play a huge role in fertility. Fertility of animals is one of the most important factors determining the success of farming. Discuss all issues with your veterinarian.

Environmental conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Exposure to cold									
Frozen to death									
Heat stress							x	x	x
Lightning	x				x	x			
Drought	x		x			x	x		x

Other conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Drug residues (milk, meat, liver, kidney etc)									
Preditors		x			x	x		x	x
Theft					x				
Traumatic pericarditis (wire in fore stomachs)									
Trauma (fratures etc)	x	x			x				x

In the CODE OF CONDUCT of the RPO the following standard operating procedures are documented. The local veterinarian should be your partner to help you achieve the necessary standards. <http://www.rpo.co.za/BestPractices/English.aspx>

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO SUPPORT BIO-SECURITY.

Precautionary measures are required to protect the herd against diseases acquired because of external contact. The following categories are of concern:

1. DIRECT LIVESTOCK PURCHASES (and own animals returning):

The following should be *verified* before importing new animals into the herd:

How long animals have resided at the purchase or previous location?

Have there been any recent disease outbreaks in the location?

Do brand marks clearly confirm ownership?

Was a vaccination program followed (need paper or veterinarian proof). What are the local prevalent external parasites and the routinely implemented control program?

Is a veterinarian supported control program against transmittable diseases followed?

Dates and sufficient number of tests for reproductive diseases of both male and female

Dates and tests for zoonotic diseases

The above should also be verified with the purchaser's own veterinarian.

2. PURCHASES FROM SALES OR SPECULATORS

Purchase only in areas which are not in close proximity to scheduled areas

Visually inspect the animals before purchasing for:

* brand marks

* parasite infestation

3. TRANSPORT TO THE FARM

Use only reputable transporters

Has the truck been cleaned and disinfected?

Truck to follow the shortest uninterrupted route

Truck to take the shortest route to the handling facilities

Do not allow the truck personnel to get in contact with the farm herd

4. ARRIVAL ON THE FARM

Off-load the livestock to limit stress and to be visually evaluated for any unnatural conditions.

Isolate them from the farm herd and shared facilities for at least 21 days (quarantine)

Retest for diseases of concern if needed, before mixing with the rest of the herd

Process new arrivals within 24 hrs after arrival (unique ID tag brand, dip, dose, vaccinate)

Inspect regularly

5. FEED PURCHASES

Ensure bales of hay are sourced from areas that are not bordering scheduled areas

Purchase feed from reputable dealers only

Avoid buying feed in second hand bags

Ensure feed trucks are also disinfected and cleaned, especially if also used to transport animals to abattoirs

6. VISITORS

Do not allow strangers or their vehicles amongst the livestock

Ensure fences are well maintained and preferably jackal and warthog proof

7. EMPLOYEES

Do not allow the employees to eat in feed stores

Supply employees with sufficient ablution facilities

Regularly arrange to let employees be medicated for tape worm and have health check-ups

Keep record of all employee livestock on the property

Treat employee livestock with separate but dedicated health programs

Ensure employees understand the reason behind the implemented bio-security measures to help ensure compliance.

GENERAL AND REPRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Record keeping: All animals are individually identified and recorded.

To prove ownership: All animals are marked with the registered brand mark according to the Animal Identification Act, No 6 of 2002.

A defined breeding season is the basis of effective management: The breeding season coincides with the rainy season, i.e. the period when nutritive value of the pasture is at its best.

Sufficient energy reserves in the herd as measured by condition scoring are vital, especially for effective breeding, and when inadequate the herd is supplemented in consultation with a nutritionist: Condition scoring of bulls and cows are regularly done, particularly at the onset of the breeding season and supplemented if necessary.

Bull - cow ratios are maintained: A ratio of 1 to 25 is maintained in every separate herd.

Fertility of breeding bulls: All breeding bulls are tested for mating ability and semen quality before the breeding season.

Sexually transferable diseases: Sheath washes or scrapes on bulls are performed annually. Diseases that can cause poor conception, abortion or weak calves: Cows are vaccinated against such diseases in consultation with the veterinarian.

Breeding success monitored by a veterinarian: Rectal pregnancy or scan diagnosis is done by the veterinarian 8 weeks after the breeding season.

Twenty percent of cows or more not pregnant: Further tests are done to determine cause of low pregnancy rate.

Culling of non-pregnant cows: Non-pregnant cows are removed from the herd and considered a necessary bonus to supporting herd income.

HERD HEALTH AND BIO-SECURITY

Maintenance of herd health is key to a successful enterprise: A veterinarian should visit the farm bi-annually at least.

Calf mortality before 3 months of age is an important reason for poor weaning percentage: Good management practices are applied to limit early calf deaths.

Some diseases and parasites (internal and external) are more often encountered in specific areas: Annual vaccinations and a parasite control program should be applied according to regional requirements and in liaison with the veterinarian.

Farmers selling weaned calves to feedlots may want to have a market advantage compared to others: A specific vaccination program is applied before weaning for that purpose.

Herds may be at risk of being exposed to CA and TB: The herd is tested annually for CA and all heifers are vaccinated against CA between 4 and 8 months of age with an efficient, approved remedy. The herd is tested at least every 5 years for TB

Precautionary measures are required to prevent diseases being imported into the herd: A quarantine program to keep incoming animals separate is followed. All incoming animals have a suitable certificate of negative test results or are of a certified clean, closed herd. Stock remedies and medicines should be registered, correctly stored and used before the transpire date: All medicines and stock remedies are registered, stored and applied according to prescription.

Prescribed medicines with a specific application are under the control of the veterinary profession: All prescription medicines are obtained and applied under prescription from a veterinarian.

Practices that had nothing to report

Delmas – Dr. Johan Jooste

Plettenberg Bay – Dr. Stephan Nell

Trompsburg/Springfontein – Dr. Wyn Irwin, retired from practising moved to

Vanberbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

Ostriches

Western Cape

Oudtshoorn - Ostrimed

Condition	Comments
-----------	----------

Bont legged-tick 2	After hot weather, huge explosion in tick activity. Same holds true for midges.
Midges - 3	After hot weather, huge explosion in tick activity. Same holds true for midges.
Red gut - <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> - 3	Heat wave days result in lowered intake, moderate weather following result in increase/ over intake of highly fermentable and digestible nutrients. Overgrowth of clostridium = rooiderm= enterotoxaemia
Energy deficiency -3	Good weather followed by poor very cold day or evenings - Wet and cold with wind, severe chill factor.
Diarrhoea - 3	High heat days or over heating during cold spells result in a trigger of diarrhoea. Severe tiflocolitis – normal entero flora overgrowth notably Clostridium group. Peracute to acute condition. If preliminary antibiotics (oxytetracyclines or makrolides) do not work mortality rate of 80% is to be expected. 2nd and 3rd generation antibiotics or quinolones have little to no effect.
Cold exposure -3	Good weather followed by poor very cold day or evenings. Notably older chicks which are not fully protected suffer most. Show poor intake, negative metabolic rate and long tail of mortalities
Food deficiency	Rain little relief, poor regrowth of pastures, hot winds and excessive heat has dried the surface.
Ticks and midges	After hot weather, huge explosion in tick activity. Same holds true for midges.

Equines

Gauteng

Bapsfontein

Trauma- 2

Magaliesburg

Eye infections (ophthalmia) - Lots of Moraxella infections in horses

Nigel

West Nile/Herpes virus - Awaiting confirmation of diagnosis

KwaZulu-Natal

Underberg

Predation- 1 Jackal predation on a foaling horse. Perineum badly eaten, horse had to be euthanized

Eastern Cape

Port Alfred

One abortion - Bathurst Twins and Bacterial?

Biliary - One case Bathurst

Sarcoid - One case Kleinemonde

Western Cape

Oudtshoorn

Nuisance flies - 2

Northern Cape

Colesberg

Rhodococcus - Race horse foals

Game

Mpumalanga

Karino

Capture myopathy - 1 Sable

Gauteng

Bapsfontein

Lungs - 2

Capture myopathy - 1

Pretoria -Animavet

Bont tick - 2

Brown ear-tick - 2

Lameness - 1

Pneumonia - 1

Eye infection - 3

Limpopo

Bela-Bela

Internal parasites - Duiker, lungworms and nematodes

Pneumonia - Nyala, suspected pneumonia, few days ded when post mortem was done

Ophthalmia - Sable 1, Nyala 2

Hair loss - 1 Golden wildebeest, 1 Impala (2 farms), unknown cause

Mokopane

Blue ticks - 1

Bont ticks - 2

Abscesses - 1

Modimolle

Gedoelstia infection - Dramatic increase in cases of *Gedoelstia* infection in game - (Eland, Impala, Nyala, etc)

Polokwane

Protein deficiency - 3

Energy deficiency -3

Lungs -1

Abscesses - 1

Vaalwater

BMC (snotsiekte) - 2 Buffalo

North West

Klerksdorp

Red-legged ticks - 2

Magaliesburg

Eye infections (ophthalmia) - Lots of *Moraxella* infections in wildlife

KwaZulu-Natal

Pongola

Protein deficiency - 3 (drought)

Energy deficiency - 3 (drought)

Underberg

Rabies - 1 Jackal

Eastern Cape

Humansdorp

Lucerne overfeeding - 1 Buffalo

Zinc deficiency - 1 Buffalo

Capture myopathy - 2 Eight out of 13 animals died

Port Alfred

Capture myopathy : 3 cases Kasouga, 8 cases Boknes Impala

Chronic hoof abscess and sole ulcer buffalo - one case Salem (from Mokala)

Dystocia post capture : One case Bathurst Nyala

Septicemia post horn injury post capture- One case black impala ram Elephant Park

Verminosis (*Haemonchus*) One case Blesbok Bathurst.

Heartwater: One mountain reedbuck Langholm, 2 springbok Langholm

Uitenhage

Theileriosis - Sable

Northern Cape

Kimberley

Bovine malignant catarrhal fever (snotsiekte) - buffalo in Kimberley area

Diarrhoea - 1 Sable

Malnutrition/coccidiosis/sarcoptic mange - 3 Buffalo - about 70 in bomas about all affected to a more or lesser degree. Two died. Positive reaction after treatment and correction in nutrition.

Non specific progressive lameness and deaths - 2 decomposed carcasses for post mortems.

Mortalities - 2 Nyala - 8 out of 30 nyalas died of unknown cause. No fresh material available for post mortems. Anthrax as cause could not be confirmed. No improvement after vaccination.

Multiple abscessation - 1 Roan calf

Abscess - 1 Sable

Abnormal claw growth - Sable

Swine

Gauteng

Onderstepoort

Dystocia - 1

Vaginal prolaps - 1

Free State

Ladybrand/Excelsior

E. coli - 1

Lameness - 1

Greasy pig disease - 2

Energy deficiency - 3

KwaZulu-Natal

Underberg

Ascarid explosion and mange in free range pigs

Eastern Cape

Humansdorp

Sarcoptes mites - 1

Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for October 2016 from Vetdiagnostix -Microbiology Laboratory, supplied by dr. Marijke Henton (henton@vetdx.co.za)

Calves showing diarrhoea and septicaemia caused by *E. coli* predominated this month [15]. *Cryptosporidium* was found together with *E. coli* in 5 of the enteritis cases. Enteritis due to *Cryptosporidium* is becoming more frequent in ruminants from the western part of South Africa. As the diarrhoea becomes intractable, a variety of antibiotics are used, leading to *E. coli* strains that are resistant to most of the antibiotics that can be used in cattle.

Pneumonia in cattle yielded *Pasteurella multocida* [4], *Mannheimia haemolytica* [2], *Histophilus somni* [1], *Mannheimia* biovar 8C, *Trueperella pyogenes* together with *Prevotella* and *Actinomyces* species.

Pneumonia in a sheep yielded *Histophilus somni* as well.

Two cases of blackquarter were positive for *Clostridium chauvoei* on FAT. This is an unusual finding, as most cattle in South Africa are vaccinated against *C. chauvoei*. Laboratories tend to receive samples from perceived vaccine failures, and so the FAT tests are usually positive for the other causes of gangrenous myositis.

E. coli was also a common cause of enteritis and septicaemia in pigs [4]. A rare cause of porcine abortion, *Actinobacillus hyovaginalis* was cultured from an aborted foetus.

Sporothrix schenckii was isolated from a typical beaded chain of subcutaneous nodules in a horse. A hygroma yielded *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*, and abscesses *Actinomyces* and *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was associated with an abortion, and *Arcanobacterium* [which is related to *Actinomyces*] was associated with infertility. Respiratory tract infections yielded *Actinomyces*, *Mycoplasma* and the anaerobes, *Prevotella* and *Porphyromonas*.

A nyala was positive for *Clostridium septicum* on the FAT test.

Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for October 2016 from IDEXX Laboratories supplied by dr. Liza du Plessis (Liza-DuPlessis@idexx.com)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Intestinal roundworms	O,G 1
Liver fluke	B,O 1
Heartwater tick	G 2
Brown ear tick	G 1
Heartwater	B,C 2
Theileriosis	G 2

Coccidiosis	G 1
BMC (snotsiekte)	B 1
Protein deficiency	O,G 2
Energy deficiency	G 2
Abortion	B 1
Retained afterbirth	B 1
Lungs	O2
Diarrhoea	B 2
Abscesses	O 1
Sarcoid	E 1
Capture myopathy	G 2
Tulip toxicity	O 1
Inkberry toxicity	B 2

Feedlot report received from Dr. Andy Hentzen for October 2016
(andyvet@mweb.co.za)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Liver fluke	B3, O2
Conical fluke	B1
Parafilaria	B2
Cysticercosis	B3
Blue ticks	B 1
Brown ear-ticks	B 1
Biting lice	B1
Sucking lice	B3
Nuisance flies	B 1
African red water	B2
Heartwater	B1
Trichomonosis	B3
Blackleg	B2
Red gut	B 3
Ringworm	B 3
Leptospirosis	B 1

BVD	B 3
IBR	B 3
EBL	B 1
Warts	B 3
Water contamination	B 3
Urea poisoning	B 1
Protein deficiency	B 3
Energy deficiency	B 3
Phosphate deficiency	B 2
Copper deficiency	B 2
Zinc deficiency	B 2
Selenium deficiency	B 2
Vitamin A deficiency	B 3
Combination of trace mineral deficiencies	B 3
Abortions	B 3
Dystocia	B2
Metritis	B1
Retained afterbirth	B2
Lameness	B3
Lungs	B3
Diarrhoea	B3
Eye problems	B3
Abscesses	B,C3

Feedlot report received from Dr. Shaun Morris and Dr. Eben du Preez for October (edupreez1@telkomsa.net)

Sheep Feedlots

On arrival a number of lambs were in poor condition and some of them were incapable to adapt and suffered and died from conditions such as internal parasite infestations, pulpy kidney, coccidiosis and poor rumen development and function.

Blow fly and nasal bot problems were seen.

Blood gut occurred occasionally as well as cases of pneumonia due to *Arcanobacterium* abscesses in the lungs and diarrhoea due to *E. coli* infections.

Lambs from the dry areas of the country had eye infections due to vitamin A deficiency.

Urolithiasis (bladder stones) caused a lot of problems.

Cattle Feedlots

The drought in some areas of the country did have an effect on the health of calves arriving at feedlots. What was often seen is that calves were very thin, some died and had very small rumens with poor papillae formation. The dust in those areas also played a role in an increased morbidity and mortality rate due to mostly pneumonia and in some cases acute deaths due to Acute Interstitial Pneumonia (AIP). Some animals with lung lesions suffered from heat stress during the very hot days. Eye infections were quite common.

Acidosis occurred mainly in newer cattle but with the severe windy conditions a number of calves had acidosis due to a disturbed eating pattern and mortalities due to Redgut were rife.

Cases of IBR, EBL, ringworm, warts and blackquarter occurred as well as cases of Lumpy Skin Disease.

Infestation with ticks increased dramatically after the rains in most of the country. Anaplasmosis and Red water cases were seen.

A few cases of Gedoelstia (uitpeuloogsiekte) occurred.

Feedlot report received from Dr. Andy Hentzen for October 2016 (andyvet@mweb.co.za)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Liver fluke	B3, O2
Conical fluke	B1
Parafilaria	B2
Cysticercosis	B3
Blue ticks	B 1
Brown ear-ticks	B 1
Biting lice	B1
Sucking lice	B3
Nuisance flies	B 1
African red water	B2
Red gut	B 3
Ringworm	B 3
Leptospirosis	B 1

BVD	B 3
IBR	B 3
EBL	B 1
Warts	B 3
Water contamination	B 3
Urea poisoning	B 1
Protein deficiency	B 3
Energy deficiency	B 3
Phosphate deficiency	B 2
Copper deficiency	B 2
Zinc deficiency	B 2
Selenium deficiency	B 2
Vitamin A deficiency	B 3
Combination of trace mineral deficiencies	B 3
Abortions	B 3
Dystocia	B2
Metritis	B1
Retained afterbirth	B2
Lameness	B3
Lungs	B3
Diarrhoea	B3
Eye problems	B3
Abscesses	B,C3

**Monthly report for October 2016 from Dr R D Last (BVSc;
M.Med.Vet(Path); MRCVS)**

Specialist Veterinary Pathologist, Vetdiagnostix - Veterinary Pathology Services

Contributors

LIVESTOCK DISEASE SURVEILANCE			
LIVESTOCK SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Porcine, Weaners	<i>Mycoplasma hyosynoviae</i> polyarthrititis	2	Empangeni, KZN

Ovine, Adult Ewe	Copper poisoning	1	Kokstad, KZN
Bovine, Calves	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Middelburg, Mpumalanga
Bovine, 2 day old calf	Rumen maldigestion with bacterial endotoxaemia	1	Dundee, KZN
Caprine, Kid 3 day old	Flea bite anaemia and thyroid goitre	1	Estcourt, KZN
Ovine, Yearling	Enteric coccidiosis	1	Greytown, KZN
Ovine, Ewes x 2	Listeriosis	1	Kokstad, KZN
Porcine, Piglets	Sarcoptic mange	1	Humansdorp, Eastern Cape
Bovine, Dairy Cows	Tricothecene poisoning	1	Potchefstroom, North West
Bovine, Dairy Calves	Cryptosporidiosis and <i>E. coli</i>	2	Ladysmith, KZN
Bovine, Abortions	Neospora	2	Harare, Zimbabwe

Mr Butch Bosch, Ms Ntando Magoso, Mrs Beverley Williams, Ms Nicole Genga, Dr Rick Last

WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILANCE			
WILDLIFE SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Sable, Bull	<i>Clostridium novyi</i> malignant oedema	1	Nooitgedacht, Limpopo
Nyala, Calf	White muscle disease	1	Greylingrust, Free State
Elephant, Adult cow	Pulmonary thromboembolism	1	Kroonstad, Free State
Jackal, Adult Male	Spirocercal aortic mineralization / aneurysm	1	Estcourt, KZN
Blue Wildebeest, Cow	Aspiration pneumonia	1	Rustenburg, North West
Steenbok, Ram	Clostridial enterotoxaemia	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo
Buffalo, Sub-adult Bull	Suspected Malignant Catarrhal Fever	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo
Gemsbok, Bull	Capture myopathy with DIC	1	Hertzogville, Free State
Roan Antelope, Calf 12 days	Theileriosis (in-utero infection?)	1	Rooiberg, Limpopo

**Monthly report for October 2016 from Queenstown Provincial
Veterinary Laboratory as supplied by Dr. A.D. Fisher
(alan.fisher@drdar.gov.za)**

Condition	Area	Comments and Specie
Tape worms		O 1
Cysticercosis		O 1
Asiatic red water		B 1
Heartwater		O,C 3
Blackquarter		C 1
<i>E. coli</i>		C 1 (Approximately 30 kids died)
Coccidiosis		O,C 3
Lungs		O 1
Rabies	Cofimvaba Dutywa Elliot Mthatha Nyandni Port St Johns Stutterheim Mnqanduli	B 1 B 2, O 1, C 1 C 1 B dairy 2, C 2 B 1 C 1 C 1
Cold exposure		G 1
Organophosphorus poisoning		Canine 1, Feline 1, Avian 1

B - bovine; O - ovine; C - caprine; P - pigs; G - game

1 = one case; 2 = 2 to 9 cases; 3 = more than 10 cases

**Monthly report for October 2016 from Dr. Lucy Lange: PathCare
Vetlab**
(lange@pathcare.co.za)

Disease condition	Specie
Pneumonia/Pasteurellosis	Cattle
Vibriosis	Cattle
Trichomonosis	Cattle

Liver necrosis	Cattle
Cryptosporidiosis	Cattle
Bovine leucosis (EBL)	Cattle
BMC (Snotsiekte)	Cattle
Malnutrition	Cattle
Necrobacillosis	Cattle
Granulation tissue	Equine
Sarcoid	Equine
Pneumonia	Equine
Malnutrition	Sheep
Septicaemia	Sheep
Coccidiosis	Sheep
Pulpy kidney	Sheep
<i>Pasteurella</i> pneumonia	Sheep
Liver necrosis (plants)	Sheep
Hypoproteinemia	Sheep
Pulpy kidney	Boer goats
Bacterial pneumonia	Boer goats
Pneumonia	Swine
Internal parasites	Swine
Game:	
Muscle necrosis/ Capture myopathy	Nyala, Sable, Bontebok Blesbuck, Tsessebe
Necrobacillosis	Lechwe
Malnutrition	Gemsbok
Coccidiosis	Buffalo

Minder produksiediere en wild die afgelope maand

Report from Dr. Emily Lane Wildlife Pathology Research Programme
 No report for October 2015

DISEASE DISTRIBUTION REPORT AS REPORTED BY VETERINARIANS

Table of Contents

<u>Internal Parasites</u>	Roundworms in general , Resistant Round Worms , Wireworm , Brown stomach-worm , Nodular worm , Eye worm (Thelazia rhodesii) , Tape Worms , Parafilaria , Liver fluke , Conical Flukes , Cysticercosis , Other
<u>External Parasites</u>	Blue ticks , Resistant blue Ticks , Heartwater (Bont) ticks , Brown ear-ticks , Bont-legged ticks , Red-legged ticks , Paralysis ticks , Biting lice (red lice) , Sucking lice (blue lice) , Scab mites , Mange Mites , Nuisance Flies , Blowflies , Screw-worm , Nasal bot larvae , Midges , Mosquitoes , Tampans
<u>Tick-borne Diseases</u>	African red water , Asiatic red water , Anaplasmosis , Heartwater , Sweating Sickness , Theileriosis
<u>Insect Transmittable Diseases</u>	Lumpy skin disease , Three-day-stiffsickness , Blue tongue
<u>Venereal Diseases</u>	Trichomonosis , Vibriosis , Pizzle disease
<u>Bacterial Disease (other)</u>	Blackquarter , Botulism , Pulpy Kidney , Swelled head disease , Redgut (cattle) , Blood gut (Sheep) , Tetanus , Salmonellosis , Brucella abortus , Brucella ovis , Johnes` disease , Pseudomonas , Septicaemia , E.coli , Enzootic Abortion , Dermatophilosis (Lumpy Wool) , Intrauterine Gangrene , Fusibacterium necrophorum , Other
<u>Protozoal diseases (other)</u>	Coccidiosis , Cryptosporidium
<u>Fungal diseases</u>	Ringworm
<u>Viral Diseases (other)</u>	BMC , Rabies , BVD (Bovine viral diarrhoea) , IBR (Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) , Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) , Orf , Warts
<u>Poisonings (Plant) and Fungal</u>	Cardiac glycoside poisoning , Cestrum , Cynanchum poisoning , Facial eczema , Gifblaar , Gousiekte , Kikuyu poisoning , Nenta poisoning (Krimpsiekte) , Nitrate poisoning , Prussic acid poisoning , Rye grass poisoning , Seneciosis , Tulip Poisoning , Mycotoxycosis , Other
<u>Poisonings</u>	Water contamination , Urea Poisoning , Snake Bite , Blue-green algae , Other
<u>Macro Nutritional Problems</u>	Energy deficiency , Protein deficiency , Phosphate deficiency , Calcium deficiency
<u>Micro Nutritional Problems</u>	Copper deficiency , Zinc deficiency , Selenium deficiency , Magnesium deficiency , Vitamin A deficiency , Vitamin B deficiency
<u>Multi-factorial Disease Conditions</u>	Abortions , Stillbirths , Abscesses , Abscesses in general , Bladder stones , Blindness , Bloat , Blood gut (sheep and goat) , Blue udder , Diarrhoea , Epididymitis , Eye Cancer , Eye infections , Joint Ill , Lameness/Foot Problems , Lung infection , Mastitis in general , Navel Ill , Trauma , Downer , Other

Metabolic Diseases	Acidosis , Displaced abomasum , Ketosis , Milk Fever
Reproductive diseases	Dystocia (Difficult Births) , Endometritis , Metritis , Poor conception , Retained afterbirth , Sheath Prolaps , Uterus prolaps , Vaginal (Cervical) prolaps
Climatical Cause	Drought , Heat stress , Lightning
Non specific diseases	Cause of death not established , Preditors , Sabotation - Theft , Trauma

Internal Parasites

Roundworms in general

PROVINC E	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu -Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (2)	2.0 (4)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (3)	2.5 (4)	1.8 (8)	1.9 (8)	2.3 (10)	2.0 (3)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef						1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	
Dairy						2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	
Sheep	2.0 (2)	2.0 (3)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (3)	2.5 (4)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (4)	2.4 (5)	2.0 (2)
Goat		2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			1.7 (3)	2.0 (3)	2.5 (2)	2.0 (1)

Mpumalanga

Standerton, Econovet

Sheep: 2

Volksrust, Cape Cross Volksrust Dierhospitaal

Sheep: 2

Gauteng

Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Pretoria, Anima Veterinary Consulting Rooms

Sheep: 3

Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic

Sheep: 1, Goat: 2

Limpopo

Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

North West**Klerksdorp, Klerksdorp Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

Ventersdorp, Buffelsvlei Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 1

Free State**Bloemfontein, Dr Stephan Wessels**

Sheep: 3

Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek Vennootskap

Sheep: 2

Kwazulu-Natal**Bergville, Tugela Vet Clinic**

Beef: 1, Goat: 1

Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Dairy: 2

Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic

Beef: 2

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2, Goat: 2

Eastern Cape**Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic

Goat: 2

Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

Humansdorp, Humansdorp Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 1

Port Alfred, Port Alfred Veterinary Clinic

Goat: 1

Bathurst

Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

Witelsbos, Witelsbos Veterinary Consulting Rooms

Beef: 1

Buffels

Western Cape

Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek

Beef: 2, Goat: 2

Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Sheep: 2

George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Montagu, Legalvet Services

Sheep: 2

Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

Northern Cape

Kimberley, Kimberley Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Protein deficiency - 5 out of 25 died, chronic granulomatous enteritis.

Kuruman, Lea Shuda CSS Vet

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Resistant Round Worms



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (1)				3.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)
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Mpumalanga

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Sheep: 2

Free State

Bloemfontein, Dr Stephan Wessels

Sheep: 3

Eastern Cape

Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 2

Western Cape

George, George Animal Hospital

Sheep: 3

Wireworm



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.8 (4)		2.2 (6)	2.2 (5)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (4)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef			2.0 (1)						
Sheep	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.5 (2)		2.2 (6)	2.5 (2)		2.3 (3)	1.0 (1)
Goat			2.0 (1)			2.0 (3)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	

Mpumalanga

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Sheep: 2

Gauteng

Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Nigel, Welgelegen Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

Limpopo

Bela-Bela, Warmbad Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

One sheep farm with wireworm problems

Modimolle, Kranskop Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Several mortalities

Sheep: 2

Several mortalities

Goat: 2

Several mortalities

Free State

Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

Ladybrand, Ladybrand / Excelsior Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 1

Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek Vennootskap

Sheep: 2

Kwazulu-Natal

Camperdown, Camperdown Vet Clinic

Goat: 1

Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

Eastern Cape

Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic

Goat: 2

Western Cape

George, George Animal Hospital

Sheep: 3

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniëk

Sheep: 1

Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniëk

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

Northern Cape**Kuruman, Dr. Maike Ottermann CCS Vet**

Sheep: 1

Brown stomach-worm

PROVINC E	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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Average

2.0 (1)

1.0 (2)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Dairy

1.0 (1)

Sheep

1.0 (1)

Goat

2.0 (1)

Eastern Cape**Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 2

Western Cape**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniëk**

Sheep: 1

Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniëk

Dairy: 1

Nodular worm

PROVINC E	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
-----------	------------	---------	---------	------------	------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

Average

1.0 (1)

1.7 (3)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)
Goat		2.0 (1)

North West

Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 1

Northern Cape

Kuruman, Dr. Maike Ottermann CCS Vet

Sheep: 1

Kuruman, Lea Shuda CSS Vet

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Eye worm (*Thelazia rhodesii*)



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average									3.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef

3.0 (1)

Northern Cape

Kuruman, Kuruman Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

Tape Worms



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.5 (4)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		2.3 (4)			1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef

2.0 (1) 1.0 (1)

1.5 (2)

Sheep

1.5 (4)

2.3 (4)

2.0 (1)

1.0 (1)

Mpumalanga

Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dieresprekkamer

Sheep: 1

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Sheep: 1

Standerton, Econovet

Sheep: 2

Volksrust, Cape Cross Volksrust Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

Gauteng

Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Limpopo

Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 1

Free State

Bloemfontein, Dr Stephan Wessels

Sheep: 3

Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

Ladybrand, Ladybrand / Excelsior Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

Western Cape

George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 2

Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital

Beef: 1

Northern Cape

Kuruman, Dr. Maike Ottermann CCS Vet

Sheep: 1

Parafilaria



PROVINC E	Mpumalang a	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu -Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
-----------	-------------	---------	---------	------------	------------	----------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

Average		2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)			2.0 (1)			
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)			2.0 (1)			
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Gauteng

Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Limpopo

Mokopane, Dr Henk Visser

Beef: 2

Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

Kwazulu-Natal

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2

Liver fluke



PROVINC E	Mpumalang a	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu -Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
-----------	-------------	---------	---------	------------	------------	----------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

Average		2.0 (1)			2.0 (5)	1.9 (8)	1.0 (1)	1.4 (7)	
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		2.0 (1)			2.0 (3)	1.8 (5)	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	
Dairy						2.5 (2)		1.3 (3)	
Sheep					2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)		1.5 (2)	

Gauteng

Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

Free State

Bloemfontein, Dr Stephan Wessels

Beef: 2

Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek Vennootskap

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

Kwazulu-Natal**Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 2

Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 1

Newcastle, Ncanduvet Newcastle

Beef: 1

Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic

Beef: 1

Pongola river flood plains

Sheep: 1

Vryheid, Dr GH Theron

Beef: 3

Eastern Cape**Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

Western Cape**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 1

George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Dairy: 1

Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital

Dairy: 1

Conical Flukes



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			1.6 (5)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			1.5 (4)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (2)		
Dairy								1.0 (1)	
Sheep					2.0 (1)				

Mpumalanga

Balfour, Balfour Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Gauteng

Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

Free State

Bethlehem, Bethlehem State Vet

Beef: 1

Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

Kwazulu-Natal

Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

Vryheid, Dr GH Theron

Beef: 2

Eastern Cape

Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 1

Western Cape

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Dairy: 1

Cysticercosis

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
----------	------------	---------	---------	------------	------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

Average	3.0 (1)	2.0 (2)						1.0 (1)	
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	3.0 (1)	2.0 (2)						1.0 (1)	
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Mpumalanga

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Beef: 3

Abattoir inspections

Gauteng

Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Western Cape

George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 1

Other

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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Average					3.0 (1)				
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep

3.0
(1)

Free State

Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

External Parasites

Blue ticks



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.5 (4)		2.3 (3)	1.5 (2)	2.4 (10)	2.4 (10)	2.0 (2)	2.3 (7)	2.0 (3)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.5 (4)		2.3 (3)	1.5 (2)	2.3 (8)	2.4 (8)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (3)	2.0 (1)
Dairy						2.5 (2)		2.7 (3)	
Sheep					3.0 (2)			2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)
Goat									2.0 (1)

Mpumalanga

Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer

Beef: 1

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Beef: 2

Standerton, Econovet

Beef: 2

Limpopo

Modimolle, Kranskop Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

Mokopane, Dr Henk Visser

Beef: 1

Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

North West

Klerksdorp, Klerksdorp Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

Free State

Bothaville, Cape Cross Bothaville Veterinary Hospital

Beef: 2

Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

Ladybrand, Ladybrand / Excelsior Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek Vennootskap

Beef: 2

Kwazulu-Natal

Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 3

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2

Pietermaritzburg, Richmond Veterinay Clinic

Beef: 3

Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 1

Vryheid, Dr GH Theron

Beef: 3

Eastern Cape

Alexandria, Alexandria Platteland Spreekkamer

Beef: 2

Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Direkliniek

Beef: 2

Western Cape

George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Direkliniek

Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Direkliniek

Beef: 1

Plettenberg Bay, Plettenberg Bay A Reitz

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3

Northern Cape

Kuruman, Lea Shuda CSS Vet

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Resistant blue Ticks



PROVINC E	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu -Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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Average	1.0 (1)					2.0 (1)			
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (1)					2.0 (1)			
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Mpumalanga

Standerton, Econovet

Beef: 1

Kwazulu-Natal**Pietermaritzburg, Richmond Veterinay Clinic**

Beef: 2

Heartwater (Bont) ticks

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.3 (4)	1.8 (4)	2.7 (6)	2.0 (2)		2.0 (14)	1.0 (4)	1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.5 (2)	2.0 (2)	2.8 (4)	2.0 (1)		2.1 (8)	1.0 (2)		
Dairy						2.0 (1)			
Sheep	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	2.0 (1)		2.0 (2)		1.0 (1)	
Goat	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)				1.7 (3)	1.0 (2)		

Mpumalanga**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dieresprekkamer**

Beef: 2

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Gauteng**Pretoria, Anima Veterinary Consulting Rooms**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

Pretoria, Dr Rosaly Steyn (LNR) CSS vet

Beef: 2, Goat: 1

Limpopo**Lepalale, Matoppi Dierkliniek**

Beef: 3

Many tick, mostly bont ticks

Modimolle, Kranskop Dierkliniek

Beef: 3

Large increase in tick populations

Mokopane, Dr Henk Visser

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

North West

Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

Kwazulu-Natal

Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

Camperdown, Camperdown Vet Clinic

Beef: 1, Goat: 1

Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 3

Newcastle, Ncanduvet Newcastle

Beef: 2

For the first time in almost 40 year of practice in this area an outbreak of heart water occurred. We have never seen heart water here before. This outbreak was in both sheep and cattle on the same farm. Diagnosis was confirmed with IHC stain. Numerous heart water ticks were seen on cattle. I suspect the ticks were brought in by game to the neighbouring farm and spread possibly by warthog roaming the whole area.

Pietermaritzburg, Richmond Veterinay Clinic

Beef: 3

Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Vryheid, Dr GH Theron

Beef: 2

Eastern Cape

Alexandria, Alexandria Platteland Spreekkamer

Beef: 1

Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic

Goat: 1

Witelsbos, Witelsbos Veterinary Consulting Rooms

Beef: 1, Goat: 1

Western Cape

Montagu, Legalvet Services

Sheep: 1

Brown ear-ticks

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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Average			2.3 (3)			2.0 (1)		3.0 (3)	
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef			2.3 (3)			2.0 (1)		3.0 (2)	
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Dairy								3.0 (1)	
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Limpopo

Modimolle, Kranskop Direkliniek

Beef: 3

Mokopane, Dr Henk Visser

Beef: 1

Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

Kwazulu-Natal

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2

Western Cape

George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

Oudtshoorn, Ostrimed

Beef: 3

Bont-legged ticks

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
----------	------------	---------	---------	------------	------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

Average	2.0 (2)		3.0 (2)	2.5 (4)	2.5 (13)	3.0 (2)		1.5 (2)	3.0 (2)
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (2)		3.0 (2)	2.7 (3)	2.3 (10)	3.0 (2)		1.5 (2)	
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Dairy			3.0 (1)	
Sheep		2.0 (1)	3.0 (2)	3.0 (2)

Mpumalanga

Balfour, Balfour Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Limpopo

Modimolle, Kranskop Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

North West

Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

Klerksdorp, Klerksdorp Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

Free State

Bethlehem, Bethlehem State Vet

Beef: 2

Bloemfontein, Dr Stephan Wessels

Beef: 3

Bothaville, Cape Cross Bothaville Veterinary Hospital

Beef: 2

Bultfontein, Greylingrust Dierspreekkamer

Beef: 2

Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Kwazulu-Natal**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3

Vryheid, Dr GH Theron

Beef: 3

Western Cape**Oudtshoorn, Ostrimed**

Beef: 2

Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Northern Cape**Calvinia, Calvinia Veeartskliniek**

Sheep: 3

De Aar, De Aar Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 3

Red-legged ticks

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
----------	------------	---------	---------	------------	------------	---------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

Average	1.0 (1)			2.3 (3)	2.7 (9)	2.0 (2)			
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (1)			2.5 (2)	3.0 (3)	2.0 (2)			
Dairy					3.0 (1)				

Sheep	2.0 (1)	2.4 (5)
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Mpumalanga

Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dieresprekkamer

Beef: 1

North West

Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

Klerksdorp, Klerksdorp Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

Free State

Bethlehem, Bethlehem State Vet

Sheep: 2

Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierkliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierkliniek Vennootskap

Sheep: 2

Kwazulu-Natal

Pietermaritzburg, Richmond Veterinay Clinic

Beef: 2

Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2

Paralysis ticks



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep					2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		
Free State									
Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek Vennootskap									
Sheep: 2									
Kwazulu-Natal									
Bergville, Tugela Vet Clinic									
Sheep: 2									
Eastern Cape									
Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Dierekliniek									
Sheep: 1									
Biting lice (red lice)									^
PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)				3.0 (1)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Beef					1.0 (1)				
Sheep	2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)				3.0 (1)
Mpumalanga									
Standerton, Econovet									
Sheep: 2									
North West									
Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek									
Sheep: 2									
Free State									
Bloemfontein, Dr Stephan Wessels									
Sheep: 2									
Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek									
Beef: 1									

Northern Cape**Calvinia, Calvinia Veeartskliniek**

Sheep: 3

Sucking lice (blue lice)

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average				2.0 (1)	1.7 (3)		2.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef				2.0 (1)	1.7 (3)				
Goat							2.0 (1)		

North West**Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

Free State**Ladybrand, Ladybrand / Excelsior Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Eastern Cape**Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 2

Scab mites

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average				2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (1)
Sheep	2.0 (1)

North West

Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

Free State

Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek Vennootskap

Sheep: 2

Mange Mites

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average		2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)					

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)					
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Gauteng

Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

North West

Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

Nuisance Flies

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.5 (4)			3.0 (1)		1.6 (7)	2.0 (1)	2.4 (5)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.3 (3)	3.0 (1)	1.6 (5)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)
Dairy			2.0 (1)		2.3 (3)
Sheep	3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)		

Mpumalanga

Balfour, Balfour Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Beef: 2

Standerton, Econovet

Beef: 2

North West

Vryburg, Vryburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

Kwazulu-Natal

Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

Camperdown, Camperdown Vet Clinic

Beef: 1

Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2

Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

Eastern Cape

Alexandria, Alexandria Platteland Spreekkamer

Beef: 2

Western Cape

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2

Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

Biting flies need to be controlled due to the fact that they significantly affect performance in dairy animals and are responsible for the spread of diseases like Anaplasmosis.

Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital

Dairy: 2

Blowflies

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)		2.5 (2)			2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef			1.0 (1)						
Sheep	1.0 (1)				2.5 (2)			2.0 (1)	

Mpumalanga

Balfour, Balfour Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

Limpopo

Mokopane, Dr Henk Visser

Beef: 1

Free State

Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

Reitz, Riemland Dierhospitaal

Sheep: 2

Western Cape

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

Screw-worm

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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Average	2.0 (1)	1.0 (2)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported				
Beef	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	
Sheep		1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)
Goat			2.0 (1)	

Mpumalanga

Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Beef: 2

Free State

Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

Kwazulu-Natal

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2, Goat: 2

Eastern Cape

Port Alfred, Port Alfred Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 1

Screw-worm case post bont tick bites

Nasal bot larvae



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					2.3 (3)	1.3 (3)		2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Sheep					2.3 (3)	1.5 (2)		2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)
Goat						1.0 (1)			

Free State**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

Kwazulu-Natal**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic

Sheep: 2

Western Cape**Beaufort West, Beaufort West State Vet**

Sheep: 2

Montagu, Legalvet Services

Sheep: 2

Northern Cape**Kuruman, Dr. Maïke Ottermann CCS Vet**

Sheep: 1

Midges

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average				3.0 (1)				2.7 (3)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Beef				3.0 (1)				3.0 (1)	
Dairy								2.0 (1)	
Sheep								3.0 (1)	

North West

Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

Western Cape**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 2

Oudtshoorn, Ostrimed

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

Mosquitoes

PROVINC E	Mpumalang a	Gauten g	Limpop o	Nort h West	Free Stat e	Kwazulu -Natal	Easter n Cape	Wester n Cape	Norther n Cape
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Average									2.0 (3)
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef									2.0 (1)
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Sheep									2.0 (1)
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Goat									2.0 (1)
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Northern Cape**Kuruman, Lea Shuda CSS Vet**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

Tampans

PROVINC E	Mpumalang a	Gauten g	Limpop o	Nort h West	Free Stat e	Kwazulu -Natal	Easter n Cape	Wester n Cape	Norther n Cape
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Average									2.0 (1)
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef									2.0 (1)
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Northern Cape**Kuruman, Kuruman Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

Tick-borne Diseases**African red water**

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (2)				2.0 (2)	1.9 (7)	2.0 (3)	2.2 (5)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (2)				2.0 (2)	2.0 (6)	2.0 (3)	2.0 (2)	
Dairy						1.0 (1)		2.3 (3)	

Mpumalanga

Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Volksrust, Cape Cross Volksrust Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

Free State

Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek Vennootskap

Beef: 2

Kwazulu-Natal

Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

Dundee, Endumeni Herd health

Beef: 1, Dairy: 1

Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 2

Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2

Pietermaritzburg, Richmond Veterinay Clinic

Beef: 2

Eastern Cape

Alexandria, Alexandria Platteland Spreekkamer

Beef: 2

Humansdorp, Humansdorp Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

Western Cape

George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2

Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2

Asiatic red water



PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (2)	2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	1.8 (6)	1.5 (4)	2.7 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (2)	2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	2.0 (5)	1.5 (4)	3.0 (1)	
Dairy						1.0 (1)		2.5 (2)	

Mpumalanga

Balfour, Balfour Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

Piet Retief, Pets Vet Hospital

Beef: 1

Gauteng

Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Cattle brought in not resistant

Free State

Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Kwazulu-Natal**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

Bergville, Tugela Vet Clinic

Beef: 2

Dundee, Endumeni Herd health

Beef: 2, Dairy: 1

Pietermaritzburg, Richmond Veterinay Clinic

Beef: 2

Underberg, Underberg Veterinary SurgeryBeef: 2
Seasonal**Eastern Cape****Humansdorp, Humansdorp Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

Port Alfred, Port Alfred Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

Three cases: Shaw Park, Elephant Park , Near Fish river

Stutterheim, Stutterheim Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 1

Newly introduced bull died of Asiatic red water 26 days post vaccination with red water vaccine

Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

Western Cape**George, George Animal Hospital**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2

Anaplasmosis

PROVINC E	Mpumalang a	Gauten g	Limpop o	Nort h West	Free Stat e	Kwazulu -Natal	Easter n Cape	Wester n Cape	Norther n Cape
Average	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	1.7 (7)	1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)	1.8 (5)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (2)		3.0 (1)	1.7 (6)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)
Dairy		2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		2.0 (4)

Mpumalanga

Grootvlei, Grootvlei Direkliniek

Beef: 2

Standerton, Econovet

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