

Monthly report on livestock disease trends as informally reported by veterinarians belonging to the Ruminant Veterinary Association of South Africa (RuVASA), a group of the South African Veterinary Association

October 2017

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

Click on Disease Reports

The following practices and laboratories (118) submitted reports during October 2017:

Mpumalanga (11)

Balfour – Dr. Louis van Jaarsveld
Bethal – Dr. Hardus Pieters
Grootvlei – Dr. Neels van Wyk
Karino – Dr. Silke Pfitzer
Lydenburg – Drs. Trümpelmann and Steyn
Malalane – Drs. Van Sittert and Van Sittert
Middelburg – Drs. Malan, Erasmus and Bernitz
Nelspruit – Dr. André Beytell
Piet Retief – Drs. Niebuhr and Weber
Standerton – Dr. Kobie Kroon
Volksrust – Drs. Watson, Solomon, Scheepers and Blaauw

Gauteng (6)

Bapsfontein – Drs. Engelbrecht and Olivier
Bronkhorstspuit – Drs. De Bruin, De Bruin, Rudolph and Slabber
Magaliesburg – Dr. Ryan Jeffery
Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital - Proff. Annandale, Prozesky, Shakespear, Holm, Pettey and Drs. Arnot, Fitte, Grobler, Hamman, Koepfel, Leask, Maboe, Marufu, Mokoele, O'Dell, Tshuma and Van der Leek
Pretoria – Dr. Hanneke Pienaar
Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

Limpopo (8)

Alldays – Dr. Nico du Preez
Bela-Bela (Warmbath) – Dr. Nele Sabbe
Lephalale (Ellisras) – Dr. Brigitte Luck
Modimolle (Nylstroom) – Drs. Huber, Bredell and Barnard
Mokopane- Dr. Henk Visser

Polokwane (Pietersburg) – Drs. Watson, Viljoen, Jansen van Vuuren, Van Rooyen, Snyman and Cremona

Vaalwater – Dr. Hampie van Staden

Vaalwater – Dr. Annemieke Müller

North West (8)

Brits – Drs. Boshoff and Coertze

Christiana - Dr. Pieter Nel

Klerksdorp – Drs. Coetzee and Venter

Leeudoringstad – Dr. Ian Jonker

Schweizer-Reneke – Dr. Cizelle Naudé

Stella - Dr. Magdaleen Vosser

Ventersdorp/ Koster –Dr. Nico Benadé

Vryburg – Drs. De Jager and Rautenbach

Free State (23)

Bloemfontein – Dr. Stephan Wessels

Bultfontein – Dr. Santjie Pieterse

Clocolan – Drs. Wasserman and Basson

Dewetsdorp – Dr. Marike Badenhorst

Ficksburg – Drs. Kotzé and Coetzer

Frankfort - Drs. Lessing, Cilliers and Janse van Rensburg

Gariep Dam – Dr. Marni Strauss

Hertzogville - Dr. Nico Hendrikz

Hoopstad – Dr. Kobus Pretorius

Kroonstad – Drs. Daffue, Eksteen, Van Zyl and Van der Walt

Ladybrand/Excelsior - Dr. De Vos and Nel

Memel – Drs. Nixon and Nixon

Parys – Drs. Wessels and Wessels

Philippolis – Dr. Stephan van Niekerk

Reitz - Dr. Murray Smith

Reitz – Dr. Schabort Froneman

Senekal – Dr. Jan Blignaut

Smithfield – Dr. Nienke van Hasselt

Trompsburg – Dr. Wyn Irwin

Viljoenskroon - Dr. Johan Kahts

Wesselsbron – Dr. Johan Jacobs

Winburg – Drs. Albertyn and Albertyn

Zastron – Drs. Troskie and Strauss

KwaZulu-Natal (15)

Bergville - Dr. Ariena Shepherd

Bergville – Dr. Jubie Muller

Camperdown – Dr. Anthony van Tonder

Dundee – Drs. Marais and Fynn

Dundee – Dr. Paul Reynolds
Eshowe – Drs. Pryke and Hoffman
Estcourt – Drs. Turner, Tedder, Taylor, Tratschler, Van Rooyen and Alwar
Howick – Drs. Hughes, Lund, Gordon, Allison and Taylor
Kokstad - Drs. Clowes and Shrives
Mtubatuba – Dr. Trever Viljoen
Newcastle – Dr. Barry Rafferty
Pietermaritzburg – Dr. Phillip Kretzmann
Pongola – Dr. Heinz Kohrs
Underberg - Drs. Collins, King and Delaney
Vryheid – Drs. Theron and Theron

Eastern Cape (12)

Alexandria - Dr. Johan Olivier
Aliwal North – Drs. Troskie and Strauss
Bathurst – Dr. Jane Pistorius
Cradock – Dr. Frans Erasmus
Graaff- Reinet - Dr. Roland Larson
Graaff-Reinet – Drs. Hobson, Strydom and Hennesy
Humansdorp – Drs. Van Niekerk and Janse Van Vuuren
Middelburg/Steynsburg/Barkly East – Drs Van Rooyen and Viljoen
Port Alfred – Dr. Leon de Bruyn
Stutterheim - Dr. Dave Waterman
Uitenhage – Drs. Mulder and Krüger
Witelsbos – Dr. Elmien Kotze

Western Cape (20)

Beaufort West - Drs. Pienaar and Grobler
Caledon – Drs. Retief, Coetzer and Jansen
Caledon – Drs. Louw and Viljoen
Darling – Drs. Van der Merwe, Adam and Senekal
George - Drs. Strydom, Truter and Pettifer
George – Dr. Mark Chimes
Heidelberg – Dr. Albert van Zyl
Malmesbury – Drs. Bosman and Groenewald
Malmesbury – Dr. Otto Kriek
Malmesbury – Dr. Markus Fourie
Malmesbury – Dr. Andrie Lech
Oudtshoorn – Dr. Glen Carlisle
Oudtshoorn – Dr. Adriaan Olivier
Piketberg – Dr. André van der Merwe
Plettenberg Bay – Dr. André Reitz
Riversdale – Drs. Du Plessis, Taylor and De Bruyn
Stellenbosch – Dr. Alfred Kidd
Swellendam – Dr. Jacques Malan

Vredenburg – Dr. Izak Rust
Wellington – Drs. Van Zyl and Louw

Northern Cape (9)

Calvinia – Dr. Bertus Nel
Colesberg – Drs. Rous and Rous
De Aar – Dr. Donald Anderson
Kathu – Dr. Jan Vorster
Kuruman – Dr. Lea Shuda
Kuruman – Dr. Gerhard v.d. Westhuizen
Postmasburg – Dr. Boeta van der Merwe
Upington – Drs. Vorster and Visser
Upington – Dr. A B Fourie

Feedlots (1)

Drs. Morris and Du Preez

Laboratory reports (5)

Dr. Marijke Henton - Vetdiagnostix, Johannesburg
Dr. Alan Fisher – Queenstown Provincial laboratory
Dr. Last, Bosch and Williams – Vetdiagnostix, Pietermaritzburg
Dr. Liza du Plessis – Idexx, Onderstepoort
Dr. Lucy Lange – Pathcare, Cape Town

Key Message

The rainy season is ahead of us and insect transmitted diseases such as lumpy skin disease, blue tongue, three day stiff sickness, Rift Valley Fever, Wesselsbron disease and African Horse Sickness might occur if animals had not been vaccinated in time. Discuss control measures with your veterinarian.

Tick transmitted diseases such as African and Asiatic red water, heart water and anaplasmosis will also cause huge losses if the correct management programmes are not followed.

Moisture and heat are ideal conditions for internal parasite outbreaks. Discuss with your veterinarian which products to use as well as the 5 point check to diagnose internal parasite problems in small stock.

Toxic plants cause huge losses in animals and Dr. Neil Fourie enlightens farmers on the 8 most common poisonings farmers may encounter in production animals.

Information is attached regarding the antibiotic awareness week. As antibiotic resistance affects both human and animals please spread this message far and wide!



agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

World Antibiotic
Awareness Week
13-19 November 2017

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

Happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used against them to treat the infections they cause. These infections become difficult to treat in animals and people.

What can livestock producers and pet owners do to prevent antibiotic resistance?

- ⇒ Vaccinate animals to reduce the need for antibiotics;
- ⇒ Ensure that antibiotics given to animals are only used to treat infectious bacterial diseases and under veterinary supervision. Don't use antibiotics on healthy animals.
- ⇒ Give antibiotics to animals at the prescribed dose and continue until the course is completed;
- ⇒ Observe the correct withdrawal periods to ensure that food produced from animals treated with antibiotics, such as meat, milk and eggs, does not contain harmful levels of antibiotic residues;
- ⇒ Promote and apply good practices, including improved hygiene, biosecurity and improved animal welfare, at all steps of animal production.

For more information, contact:

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Directorate: Veterinary Public Health

Private Bag X138, Pretoria 0001

Tel: 012 319 7572 Fax: 012 319 7639

www.daff.gov.za



www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance

www.oie.int/antimicrobial-resistance

www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance

THE 'SMALL' EIGHT

In a previous communication on Rural Vet (communication with production animal veterinarians) we suggested that *Cestrum* (ink berry) poisoning should be added to our current understanding that only seven plant toxicity syndromes, account for $\pm 70\%$ of stock losses in Southern Africa.

According to "Kellerman" *et. al.* " there are "600 – odd toxic plant species in South Africa alone". The "Big Eight " are: cardiac glycosides (heart toxins), gifblaar, lantana, geeldikkop, vermeersiekte, *Senecio*, and *Cestrum* (ink berry) poisoning.

Every region in Southern Africa has problems specific to that area and some of these syndromes are not listed as the big eight. Most recently a farmer in the Ladysmith area, lost 30 cattle to *Cotula nigellifolia* (= *Matricaria nigellifolia*) (stagger weed, stootsiekte bossie). This plant causes a nervous syndrome commonly known as "stootsiekte".

On a recent visit to Namibia, farmers told me that blindness in small stock caused by *Helichrysum argyrosphaerum* (wild everlasting, sewejaartjie) is a big problem during drought periods. A practice in the Western Cape reported that sprouting *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* trees (sugar gum, bloekom) after they have been cut down, often causes prussic acid (blousuur) poisoning.

Then there are poisonings caused by *Dipcadi glaucum* (slangkop), kweek, cyanobacteria (blou-groen alge), *Pteridium aquilinum* (adelaarsvaring) and many other lesser syndromes.

The information overload that students have to deal with is often analysed and we are tempted to leave out the "minor" syndromes. These three examples just go to show that we as veterinarians need to know the full spectrum of disease. Maybe 30 years after you have qualified, you need to pull a file deep down in the grey matter-but it is there!

Written by Dr Neil Fourie, Specialist toxicologist (neil@fourie.co.za)

To see what these plants look like go to Google images and type the name of the plants in the search block.

Websites that are there to help you with information regarding animal health:

National Animal Health Forum

www.nahf.co.za

Read what the Forum is all about:

<http://nahf.co.za/about/>

This website will become the information centre of animal health in Southern Africa.

On the toolbar click on **Stakeholders** and you will find links to producer organizations and other organizations who are participating in the NAHF

<http://nahf.co.za/stakeholders/>

Provincial Animal Health Forums have their own site – click on **Provinces**
<http://nahf.co.za/provinces/>

Important is to study the Veterinary Strategy (2016 -2026) as it gives direction to where we are going with Animal Health in South Africa.
<http://nahf.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Vet-strategy-final-signed.pdf>

Click on **Info centre** for more information on the “war” we have against Bovine Brucellosis. Please be up to date on the role all have to play to control this zoonotic disease.
<http://nahf.co.za/category/diseases/brucellosis/>

Information on other controlled diseases (Ovine Johne’s Disease, Pest of small stock – PPR, and African Horse Sickness) is available.

This link will continuously be updated.

Information on **antibiotic resistance** is also available at this address:
<http://nahf.co.za/category/antibiotic-resistance/>

Rural Veterinary Association of South Africa

www.ruvasa.co.za

Click on **Disease reporting** where maps and information can be sourced on the prevalence of diseases in all provinces. Abattoir reports are available. Use the information available to update management programmes

Landbouweekblad’s webpage

www.landbou.com

[Vra vir Faffa](#)

Click on: **Indeks van antwoorde** where more than 4 000 answers can be sourced on animal health.

Click on Beeste

Click on Siektes

Click on Brusellose

- 1 Stop Brusellose
- 2 Gevaar om Beesbrusellose (BBR) deur vendusies en skoue te versprei
- 3 Rapportering aan bure of ander eienaars oor die voorkoms van brusellose
- 4 Inligting oor brusellose op die NAHF se webblad
- 5 Kuddebestuur voor die dekseisoen
- 6 Bees Brusellose handleiding
- 7 Teenliggaamwaardes om beesbrusellose in koeie te bepaal
- 8 Veterinêre Strategie 2016 -2026
- 9 ‘n Dosyn dinge wat jy moet weet van beesbrusellose

10. Vyf kernfeite wat jy van beesbrusellose (Besmetlike misgeboorte – BM) behoort te weet
11. Veiligheid van vleis en biltong afkomstig van 'n bees met brusellose
12. Vervoer van diere uit 'n positiewe brusellose kudde
13. Beheer van brusellose in 'n beeskudde
14. Boerderypraktyke wat die gevaar van die voorkoms van brusellose verhoog
15. Pak brusellose by die horings
16. Brusellose kan jou lewe verwoes
17. Brusellose in wild
18. Bestuur van positiewe besmetlike misgeboorte beeste
19. Aankoop van beeste wat besmetlike misgeboorte het
20. Antwoorde oor brusellose
21. Behandeling van besmetlike misgeboorte
22. Besmetlike misgeboorte uitbreek in 'n kudde
23. Gevaar van brusellose onderskat
24. RB51-inenting teen brusellose in dragtige koeie
25. Alles oor Besmetlike Misgeboorte (BM)
26. Kompensasie vir BM en TB positiewe beeste?
27. Nóg vrae oor besmetlike misgeboorte
28. Koeie positief getoets vir besmetlike misgeboorte
29. Vrae, antwoorde oor besmetlike misgeboorte
30. Brusellose: Wat staan ons te doen?

Internal parasite control

www.wormx.info

Summary of disease report for October 2017

118 Reports from veterinary practices and laboratories were received (Mpumalanga (MP) 11; Gauteng (G) 6; Limpopo (L) 8; Northwest (NW) 8; Free State (FS) 23; KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) 15; Eastern Cape (EC) 12; Western Cape (WC) 20; Northern Cape (NC) 9; Feedlots (FL) 1 and Laboratories (Lab) 5).

Sheep scab					X	X			
Mange mites				X	X				
Nuisance flies	X				X	X	X	X	
Midges	X			X				X	
Mosquitoes								X	
Blowflies	X		X		X		X	X	
Screw-worm	X		X				X		
Gedoeelstia (uitpeuloogsiekte)									
Nasal bot		X		X	X	X		X	X

Make sure to assess the blue tick resistance status on your farm before buying tickicides. Your veterinarian will be able to collect engorged blue ticks to be tested for resistance.

Actives to be tested for resistance are: organophosphates, pyrethroids, amidines. Active registered for controlling blue ticks are: macrocyclic lactones and fluzaron (acaricide growth regulator). A new active was recently registered for use in cattle: fipronil

Tick numbers will increase after rains. Below is a list of diseases transmitted by ticks.

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
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									

Asiatic red water is spreading and is one of the deadliest diseases in cattle.

The new heartwater vaccine is still a year or two away as registration trials have to be done when the upscaling of vaccine production is accomplished.

The following tick toxicosis was reported by practices in the provinces:

Tick toxicosis	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Sweating sickness		X		X	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
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Lumpy skin disease	X			X	X	X			
Ephemeral fever (Three day stiff sickness)	X								
Blue tongue		X					X	X	
Rift Valley Fever									
Wesselsbron									
Nagana									

Now is the time to vaccinate animals against these diseases. Rains have fallen in many parts of the summer rainfall area which predicts lots of insect vectors.

Venerial diseases

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

Venereal diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Trichomonosis	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Vibriosis	X	X		X	X	X			
Pizzle disease									X
<i>Actinobacillus seminis</i>									

New cases of **trichomonosis** are reported every month and this disease is out of control. Make sure to buy bulls from farmers where biosecurity measures are in place and bulls are tested for these diseases at regular intervals.

Make sure that fences are in tact and gates closed so that bulls cannot escape to neighbouring cows that may be infected with *Trichomonas* and become infected or infected neighbouring bulls are jumping fences.

Cattle study groups should discuss preventative and control measures with their veterinarians. **Be sure to test bulls regularly for these diseases.**

Beware when buying in or sharing bulls! Remember female animals may also be infected.

Study the Good management SOP's for cattle farmers on the RPO website

<http://www.rpo.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/nuutRPO-NERPO-Code-Addendum.pdf>

<http://www.rpo.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/nuutRPO-NERPO-Code-Addendum-4-Good-management-practices-and-SOPs-for-cattle-farmers-1.pdf>

Bacterial diseases

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

Bacterial diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Anthrax									
Blackquarter	X		X		X	X	X		
Botulism			X					X	X

Pulpy kidney	X	X			X		X	X	X
Lamb dysentery									
Swelled head	X	X			X			X	
Red gut (cattle)	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Blood gut (sheep)		X		X	X	X		X	
Tetanus						X			X
Salmonellosis	X				X	X	X		
Bovine brucellosis	X		X	X	X	X			
Ovine brucellosis (Ram's disease)					X		X	X	
Bovine tuberculosis									
Johne's					X			X	
Leptospirosis					X				
Listeriosis									
<i>Pseudomonas</i>									
<i>Fusibacterium necrophorum</i>								X	
Septicaemia						X			
<i>E. coli</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Enzootic abortion	X				X				X
Lumpy wool								X	
Uterine gangrene									X
Bovine dermatophilosis (Senkobo disease)									
Wooden tongue									
Lumpy jaw						X			

Study the table above and determine the risk for animals on your farm. Get advice from your veterinarian on *Cryptosporidium*/*E. coli* outbreaks in your area and what to do to prevent losses in lambs and calves.

When buying animals this Vendor declaration can help you to minimize risk!

VENDOR DECLARATION BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

I hereby declare that I am the legal owner or authorised representative of the cattle on sale and am competent to make this declaration

1	The cattle for sale are clearly and permanently identified		Yes	No
2	The cattle for sale/slaughter were born on my farm		Yes	No
3	The farm has a closed herd policy i.e. I do not buy in cattle, rent out grazing or speculate with cattle		Yes	No
4	I practice bio-security on my farm to a level that is **	Poor	Moderate	Good
5	I vaccinate my heifer calves against Bovine Brucellosis once between the ages of 4 – 8 months		Yes	No
6	In addition I vaccinate my cattle older than 8 months with RB51		Yes	No

7	I have all the cattle on my farm tested for Bovine Brucellosis		Yes (date)	No
8	My herd has been tested negative within the past year		Yes	No
9	I did not buy in cattle since my last negative brucellosis test		Yes	No
10	I/my vet investigates any abortions on my farm		Yes	No
11	To the best of my knowledge, my immediate neighbours and farms in my area are free of Bovine Brucellosis		Yes	No
12	I use a veterinarian to advise me on my cattle's herd health		Yes	No
13	The cattle handling facilities on my farm are	Poor	Average	Good

Note: Vaccination does not mean freedom from Bovine Brucellosis as cattle can still be carriers
Please attach the most recent *Brucella* blood test certificate

Owner or authorised representative:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....

**** * Biosecurity**

Poor – speculates with cattle, does not vaccinate, poor fences, cattle come into contact with other cattle

Medium – Vaccinates heifers, does not buy in cattle of unknown health status

Good – closed herd/never buys in cattle, vaccinates heifers and no contact with other cattle, follows a herd health plan as advised by his veterinarian, does not allow transport trucks onto property, washes and disinfects truck after returning from the abattoir or auction grounds.

Compiled by: Dr. Sewellyn Davey, Chairman of the Brucellosis Steering committee of the National Animal Health Forum

Vendor's declaration for Ovine Johne's Disease

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. | YES NO |
| 2. The sheep for sale are clearly identified in the accompanying description. | YES NO |
| 3. The sheep for sale were born on my farm. | YES NO |
| 4. The farm has a closed flock policy. (No live sheep are brought onto the farm from elsewhere) | YES NO |
| 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. | YES NO |
| 6. I have actively looked for Ovine Johne's Disease and have had tests done for this. | YES NO |
| 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
9. All lambs born are vaccinated	YES NO
10. If vaccinated, the number of years that the vaccinations have been done is	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> years

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: _____

The use of this declaration is supported by the following organisations:



Viral diseases

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

Viral diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
BMC (snotsiekte)			x	x	x				
Rabies (cattle)				x	x				
BVD						x			
IBR						x			
BRSV								x	
PI3									
Maedi visna virus									
Rotavirus / Coronavirus	x					x			x
Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL)					x	x	x	x	
Sheep leucosis									
Jaagsiekte					x				
Orf	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Warts	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.

The snotsiekte vaccine is still in the experimental stage and will hopefully be registered in two years time.

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:

Toxicities	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Cardiac glycoside		x		x	x	x			
Slangkop									
Crotalaria									
Gifblaar	x	x	x						
Gousiekte									
<i>Cestrum</i> (ink berry)				x	x		x		
Tulip	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	

Lead									
Paraquat									
Phosamine									
Aldicarb									
Organophosphate									
Zinc phosphide									
Pyrethroid								x	
Amitraz									
Levamisole									
Ivermectin									
Tilmicosin									
Bromoxynil nitrate									
Ionophor							x		
Hypo									

Beware when buying in animals or moving into rested grazing camps as they are the animals which usually eat toxic plants such as tulp and ink berries (*Cestrum*).

During spring toxic plants are sometimes eaten by young animals that do not know these plants. Be aware of this situation and know where these plants are growing on the farm.

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

www.landbou.com

Vra vir Faffa

Klik op Indeks van antwoorde

Klik op Beeste of Skape

Klik op Vergiftigings

Klik op die Opskrifte

Every month there are reports of urea poisoning. Be aware when feeding this product that the correct concentration is used and that the lick does not get wet!

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
Protein	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Phosphate									x
Calcium					x	x	x	x	

Micro-nutritional deficiencies

Predators		X			X			X	
Theft					X			X	
Traumatic pericarditis (wire in fore stomachs)							X		
Trauma (fractures etc)	X	X			X	X		X	
Trauma (veldfires)	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

Cape Town – Dr. Lucy Lange

Lephalale – Dr. Brigitte Luck

George – Dr. Mark Chimes

Kareedouw – Dr. Martin Bootsma

Plettenberg Bay – Dr. André Reitz

Vaalwater – Dr. Hampie van Staden

Vaalwater – Dr. Annemieke Müller

Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

Ostriches

Western Cape

Oudtshoorn – Ostrimed

Condition	Comments
Avian influenza	Multifocal point introductions. Breeders worse affected drp in egg production. Sporadic mortalities. Green urine.
Diarrhoea	Clostridial enterocolitis
Sinusitis	Dusty environment/ some vitamin deficiencies?

Equines

Gauteng

Pretoria

Ophthalmia – Gedoelstia – 2 donkeys

Magaliesburg

Impaction colic in horses

KwaZulu-Natal

Camperdown

Crotalaria poisoning – I Suspected toxicity, emphysema

Eastern Cape

Port Alfred

E. coli – Foal diarrhoea – 1 Bathurst
Hoof abscesses – 2 cases, Bathurst
Phlegmosis of leg - 1 Bathurst

Eastern Cape

Colesberg

Botulism in a few horses
Biliary and herpes in a few mares
Impaction colic in horses

Western Cape

Wellington

Herpes – 1
Colic - 2

Game

Mpumalanga

Karino

Selenium deficiency – affects the entire area. Diagnosed in one impala. With farms getting smaller and lucerne being fed, I do think this issue will become more complex and pronounced in game.

Gauteng

Magaliesburg

Protein and energy deficiency – 3
Herd of 40 free ranging buffalo on 2000 hectares with plenty of grass to allow them to pick up body condition, given additional lucerne . Their body condition score is usually 4, this year 2. Had to delay blood testing.

Pretoria

Brown ear-tick – 2
Bont tick – 2
Closantel poisoning – 2
Eyes – 3 *Moraxella*

Limpopo

Alldays

Blackquarter – 3 cases of blackquarter in buffalo on one farm. *Clostridium chauvoei*, *C. novyi* and one “harslag” blackquarter not typable.

Bela-Bela

Lameness – Sable, could not find a reason, sable recovered.
Trauma – white rhino, injury during fight.
Cachexia – Nyala bull – very poor condition, treated with drop out dart, killed 2 days later by lynx.
Stomach ulcers and wounds – probably due to stress cause by mother that pushed her away after birth of new baby.
Death – Giraffe died after immobilization to treat foot when not able to stand.

Snare – huge wound on leg of waterbuck.

Modimolle

Mites – Buffalo - 2 outbreaks of hair loss in buffalo herds. Awaiting results – suspect

Trichophyton

Mokopane

Blue ticks 1

Bont tick – 1

Brown ear-tick - 1

Polokwane

Intestinal roundworms – 3

Resistant roundworms – 3

Bont-legged tick -3

Coccidiosis – 1

Diarrhoea – 2

Capture myopathy – 1

North West

Klerksdorp

Red-legged ticks – 3

Blue ticks – 2

Bont legged ticks – 2

Deaths – 2 Giraffes, young bulls – trauma due to fighting, blackquarter?

Vryburg

Intestinal roundworm – 2 Springbok, Oryx

Conical fluke – 2 Springbok, Sable, Oryx

Blue ticks - 3

Lightning – Giraffe, Sable

Schweizer-Reneke

Mycoplasma – Roans positive on PCR

Eastern Cape

Port Alfred

Verminosis – Sable calf (Langholm)

Theileriosis – 1 Sable

Capture myopathy – Blesbuck, 3 cases Kapriver (Moved from Free State)

Steynsburg/Middelburg

Energy deficiency -3

Protein deficiency – 3

Vitamin A deficiency -3

**Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for October 2017 from
Vetdiagnostix –Microbiology Laboratory, supplied by dr. Marijke Henton**

henton@vetdx.co.za

Diarrhoea in young ruminants due to *Cryptosporidium* followed by secondary colibacillosis was again common in calves [16] and lambs [3] and a goat kid. Three of the *E. coli* isolates were ESBL [Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase] producers, which means that they are resistant to all penicillins and cephalosporins, and usually other antibiotics as well. Such resistant strains have been selected by inappropriate antibiotic treatment of *Cryptosporidium* enteritis. Antibiotics do not affect *Cryptosporidium*.

There were three cases of enteritis in pigs, due to *E. coli* [2] and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

Abscesses and other purulent infections yielded *Trueperella pyogenes* in 6 cases. Four were in cattle [pneumonia, abscess, metritis], one kudu abscess and arthritis in a springbok.

Other respiratory infections in cattle were due to *Mannheimia haemolytica* [5], *Pasteurella multocida* [14], *Histophilus somni* [7], *Mycoplasma* [9] and one each of *Mannheimia* 8C and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

Mannheimia haemolytica and *Pasteurella multocida* caused two cases of pneumonia in sheep. A case of Blue Udder was also due to *M. haemolytica*. *Moraxella ovis* was isolated from a case of ovine ophthalmia but it was unlikely to be the cause, as *Moraxella ovis* is of low virulence. *Listeria monocytogenes* was isolated from a case of meningitis.

Pneumonia in a pig was due to *Pasteurella multocida*. *Staphylococcus hyicus* was isolated, together with *Staphylococcus aureus* from a case of Greasy Pig disease.

Various wounds in horses yielded an ESBL positive *Enterobacter* and an ESBL positive *E. coli*. Other ESBL positive equine infections were caused by *E. coli* [arthritis] and *Enterobacter* [metritis]. A methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA] was also isolated from an equine wound. These infections are also associated with excessive and inappropriate antibiotic use. Other isolates from infected wounds were *Streptococcus zooepidemicus* [2], *S. equisimilis*, *Actinomyces* [2] and *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*. A foal had oral thrush due to *Candida albicans*.

Feedlot report received from Drs. Shaun Morris and Eben du Preez for October 2017 (edupreez1@telkomsa.net)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Tapeworms	B 1
Liver fluke	B 3
Parafilaria	B 3
Cysticercosis (measles)	B 3
Blue ticks	B 3
Heartwater tick	B 3
Brown ear-tick	B 3
Bont-legged tick	B 3
Red-legged tick	B 3
Blowflies	O 1
African red water	B 2
Asiatic red water	B 1
Anaplasmosis	B 3
Heartwater	B 1
Lumpy skin disease	B 3
Red gut	B 3
Pulpy kidney	O 3

Bovine Brucellosis – Herd had previously been clean for 7 years	Bd 1
<i>E .coli</i>	O 3
Ringworm	B 3
Coccidiosis	B 2
EBL	B 1
Warts	B 3
Slangkop poisoning	B 1
Gifblaar	B 1
Protein deficiency	B 3
Energy deficiency	B 3
Phosphate deficiency	B 3
Vitamin A deficiency	B,O 3
Abortion	B 3
Dystocia	B 1
Metritis	Bd 2
Navell ill	B 1
Lameness	B 3
Lungs	B,O 3
Diarrhoea	B,O 3
Abscesses	B,O 3
Heatstroke	B 2
Trauma	B 3

Monthly report for October 2017 from Dr R D Last (BVSc; M.Med.Vet(Path); MRCVS)

Specialist Veterinary Pathologist, Vetdiagnostix - Veterinary Pathology Services

Contributors

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

LIVESTOCK DISEASE SURVEILLANCE			
LIVESTOCK SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Bovine, Dairy Cows	Kikuyu poisoning	1	Howick, KZN
Bovine, Feedlot Steer	Rumen acidosis plus leaky gut syndrome	1	Parys, Free State
Bovine, Calves	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Estcourt, KZN
Bovine, Adult Dairy Cow	Pulmonary thromboembolism	1	Howick, KZN
Ovine, Aborted Fetus	Chlamydia enzootic abortion	1	Clocolan, Free State
Bovine, Jersey Heifer	Eosinophilic myocarditis	1	Humansdorp, E.Cape
Bovine, Calves	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Kokstad, E. Cape
Bovine, Dairy Cows	<i>Pasteurella multocida</i> hemorrhagic septicaemia	1	Dundee, KZN
Goats, Kids 4 weeks	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Rustenburg, North West

WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE - 2017			
WILDLIFE SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Serval Cat, Sub-Adult	Flea bite anaemia and silicate pneumoconiosis	1	Parys, Free State
Springbok, Adult	Trueperella pyogenes arthritis	1	Ottosdal, North West
Sable antelope, Adult Cow	Fibropapilloma (sarcoïd)	1	Rooiberg, Limpopo
African Buffalo Bull	Heartwater	1	Eston, KZN
Roan antelope, Subadult	Proliferative bronchopneumonia (roan pneumonopathy)	1	Rustenburg, North West
Wildebeest, Adult	Toxic cardiomyopathy	1	Polokwane, Limpopo
Impala, Adult Ram	Coccidiosis	1	Dwaalboom, Limpopo

Monthly report for October 2017 from Queenstown Provincial Veterinary Laboratory as supplied by Dr. A.D. Fisher (alan.fisher@drdar.gov.za)

Condition	Area	Comments and Specie
Intestinal roundworms		O,C 3 (bankrupt- and wireworm)
Biting lice	Lady Frere, Cofimvaba	O 3
Sheep scab	Lady Frere, Cofimvaba	O 2
Heartwater	Mqanduli	C 1
Blood gut	Whittlesea	C 1
Pulpy kidney	Cofimvaba	O 1
Brucellosis	Mqanduli	B 3
Rabies	Mthatha Dutywa Tsolo, Cofimvaba	1 Canine 1 Bovine 2 Caprine
Coccidiosis		3 O,C
Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL)	Queenstown	31 out of 31 positive, Dairy cows
Protein deficiency		B,O,C 3
Energy deficiency		B,O,C 3
Acidosis		C 1
Cold exposure		O,C 3
Deaths reported by farmers		Large scale ovine and caprine deaths throughout the area (MME:

		mismothering, malnutrition and exposure) – end of long drought conditions, grazing exhausted, conditions exacerbated by coccidiosis and verminosis (<i>Haemonchus</i> and <i>Trichostrongylus</i>).
Poaching		6 Rhino's poached in 2 incidents: Sterkstroom area – gunshots
Poisoning	Queenstown	Between 30 and 50 dogs poisoned by suspected car theft syndicate operating in Queenstown and surrounding area Terbufos confirmed

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 on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for October 2017 from IDEXX Laboratories supplied by dr. Liza du Plessis (Liza-DuPlessis@idexx.com)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Tapeworms	G 1
Heartwater tick	B,E 1
Red-legged tick	E 1
Theileriosis	G 1
Red gut	B 1
<i>E. coli</i>	B,O 2
Rabies	B,G 1
Jaagsiekte	O 1
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	O 1
Equine sarcoid	E 1
Abortion	B,O C, 1
Retained afterbirth	G 1
Lungs	G, P 1
Diarrhoea	B,O 2
Hepatotoxicity	B 1
Cardiomyopathy	B 1