

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

November 2017

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

Click on Disease Reports

The following practices and laboratories (122) submitted reports during November 2017:

Mpumalanga (12)

Balfour – Dr. Louis van Jaarsveld
Bethal – Dr. Hardus Pieters
Ermelo – Drs. Potgieter and Steinberg
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 (5)

Bronkhorstspuit – Drs. De Bruin, De Bruin, Rudolph and Slabber
Magaliesburg – Dr. Ryan Jeffery
Nigel – Dr. Cindy van der Westhuizen
Pretoria – Dr. Hanneke Pienaar
Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

Limpopo (6)

Bela-Bela (Warmbath) – Drs. Du Toit, Hansen, Bester and Herbst
Lephalale (Ellisras) – Dr. Brigitte Luck
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 (10)

Brits – Drs. Boshoff and Coertze
Christiana - Dr. Pieter Nel
Klerksdorp – Drs. Coetzee and Venter
Klerksdorp – Drs. Van den Berg, Van den Berg, Theron and Geral
Leeudoringstad – Dr. Ian Jonker
Lichtenburg – Dr. Nelmarie Krüger-Rall
Stella - Dr. Magdaleen Vossler
Ventersdorp/ Koster –Dr. Nico Benadé
Vryburg – Drs. De Jager and Rautenbach
Vryburg – Dr. Jurie Kritzinger

Free State (24)

Bethlehem – Drs. Strydom and Strydom
Bethlehem – Dr. J. C. Du Plessis
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
Harrismith – Dr. Pretorius, Bester and Nel
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
Villiers – Drs. Hattingh and Hauptfleish
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 (13)

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, Janse Van Vuuren and Davis
Jeffreys Bay – Drs. Lategan, Hoek and McFarlane
Middelburg/Steensburg/Barkly East – Drs Van Rooyen and Viljoen
Queenstown – Drs. Du preez, Godley, Klopper, Jansen van Vuuren, De Klerk and Catherine
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. Riaan Putter
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
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

Kimberley – Drs. Van Heerden and Swart

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 (7)

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

Dr. Emily Lane – National Zoological Gardens and Veterinary Faculty

Dr. Mark Chimes – Dairy Standards, George

Key Messages

- **As the first spring rains fell in many areas, problems with internal parasites (especially wireworms causing anaemia in small stock) have been reported. Consult with your veterinarian on holistic parasite management as overuse of anthelmintics lead to parasite resistance.**
- **Brown stomach worm infestations have been reported from the Free State, KZN and Western Cape.**
- **Liver fluke is a killer parasite – infection takes place where the intermediate host, water snails are present in vleis, irrigated pastures and other water sources.**
- **Diarrhoea with a high mortality rate is still reported in lambs and calves. Contact your veterinarian so that samples can be sent away to a laboratory to confirm the diagnosis and to assess which antibiotic(s) should be used. In many cases *Cryptosporidium* with pathogenic secondary *E. coli* types are isolated. Excellent biosecurity measures should be implemented to control this deadly disease complex.**
- **Tick infestations are rife – beware of tick damage to udder and ears, tick transmitted diseases such as African and Asiatic redwater, heartwater, anaplasmosis, lumpy skin disease and sweating sickness. Do not over treat animals with ectoparasiticides as this leads to blue tick resistance. Consult with your veterinarian on control programmes and which actives to use. Have you vaccinated your animals against tick transmitted diseases in areas where these diseases occur or when moving naïve animals into these areas?**

- As the number of insects increase, the probability that insect borne diseases such as blue tongue, Three day stiff sickness, Lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley fever, Wesselsbron disease and African Horse Sickness may occur, increase. I do hope that ALL farmers have vaccinated their animals in time.
- Biting flies are also able to transmit diseases such as anaplasmosis and lumpy skin disease. Nuisance flies are able to transmit disease causing bacteria such as brucellosis, mastitis and eye infections.
- Be sure that biosecurity measures are always of a very high standard to prevent buying in diseases such as trichomonosis, vibriosis, Johne's disease, brucellosis, ram's disease, enzootic abortion, foot rot, jaagsiekte, sheep scab, BVD, EBL, TB, resistant ecto- and endoparasites. Have you got quarantine facilities on your farm?
- Have you updated your vaccination programme in consultation with your veterinarian? Have you given booster vaccines when indicated?
- Brucellosis in cattle is the Veterinary Strategy's Model disease. Do you know what VET stands for?
V = Vaccinate
E = Educate
T = Test
Are you vaccinating all your heifers between the ages of 4 and 8 months according to law with Strain 19 or RB 51 vaccines.
Older non pregnant females can also be vaccinated with RB 51.
- Are you aware where toxic plants are growing on your farm. This is of utmost importance when animals are bought in and young animals are put to grazing in a new camp. Examples where toxicities occur are eg. tulip, inkberry, gousiekte, slangkop, *Senecio*, *Lantana*, *Cynanchum* and gifblaar.
- Keep insecticides and urea under lock and key!
- Always keep rabies in mind if an animal shows abnormal signs! Do not fiddle in a bovine's mouth if salivating. Wear gloves!
- When last did you test the boreholes on the farm for trace minerals and minerals such as iron, sulphur, calcium, fluoride. Do you know the status of zinc, copper, manganese, selenium, calcium and phosphate of your animals. Liver and blood samples should be analyzed. Talk to your veterinarian.
- Vitamin A is a very important vitamin to administer to animals especially in drought conditions.

A topic that has been on TV and radio is humans dying of listeriosis in South Africa. What is the incidence in animals and what role do they play in the transmission of disease?

Listeriosis in animals

Question: There have been recent media reports about deaths from listeriosis in people in South Africa. Does the disease also occur in animals?

Answer:

Listeriosis is caused by a bacterium [germ], *Listeria monocytogenes*. Three syndromes occur, and these are meningitis and encephalitis, abortions or still-births and septicaemia. Rare cases of mastitis and conjunctivitis have also been found in the past.

Meningo-encephalitis is usually seen in ruminants, whilst septicaemia is more commonly seen in other animals and new-born ruminants.

Dr Marijke Henton, specialist in veterinary bacterial diseases, says that it is rare in South Africa, and it is only diagnosed about once every 5 years in animals.

Previous cases included deaths in cattle and sheep, which were fed poor quality, unmarketable potatoes. The outbreak occurred in the cold Highveld of Mpumalanga in the winter. *Listeria* prefers cold temperatures when multiplying. A recent case was from a sheep with meningitis in KwaZulu Natal. Previous cases were from abortions as well as a single case of mastitis in a cow.

Listeria is found all over the world, but commonly occurs in countries where the weather is moderate to cold, such as New Zealand, parts of Australia, North America, and Europe. Clinical disease is especially found during late winter and spring.

Occurrence of Listeria

The germ, *L. monocytogenes*, is common in nature, and has been isolated from a wide variety of healthy and sick animals, as well as from soil, water, sewage, mud and silage. It can also be found on vegetables and fruit. Many sheep and goats can carry *L. monocytogenes* without showing symptoms, but may excrete the organism in their dung and milk when stressed. Milk should always be pasteurized, because this bacterium survives freezing, and can then be dangerous for man. Meat is very rarely a source of infection for man. *Listeria* is destroyed rapidly when meat is cooked. Good hygienic practices, such as keeping raw meat and foods, such as salads, separate when preparing, is naturally important.

Listeriosis is often associated with the feeding of poorly made silage, with an acid level above pH 5.5. The upper and side surfaces of the silage are most likely to be contaminated with *Listeria*.

Lowered resistance in animals due to environmental conditions may also play a role in the occurrence of listeriosis. Another reason might be the changing of teeth in young sheep during early spring, allowing *Listeria* to move along the tooth nerve to the brain, resulting in meningitis.

Clinical signs

Meningitis and encephalitis occur most commonly in ruminants. The course of the disease is usually 2 – 3 days in goats, sheep and calves, and 2 weeks in adult cattle.

Affected animals first show a fever, which drops, first to normal, and then becomes sub-normal. Animals are depressed, walk in circles, and show incoordination. Their heads may be held sideways, and unilateral paralysis of the facial nerve may occur, resulting in a one-sided drooping of the eyelid, ear and lips. The muscles of the jaw and throat become paralysed, so that animals cannot eat nor drink properly. Food and mucous could hang from the mouth. Later, complete paralysis occurs, and the animals die. The animal may show cycling movements of the legs (can be confused with Heartwater), have trouble breathing, show paralysis of a limb and have conjunctivitis.

Sporadic abortions are more commonly seen in cattle. If the abortion occurs late in pregnancy, the placenta is usually retained.

Septicaemic listeriosis is more often seen in foetuses, newly born ruminants and animals with single stomachs.

Diagnosis

An initial diagnosis can be made on the clinical signs and histopathological examination of the tissues.

Confirmation of the disease is by isolating *Listeria monocytogenes* from the tissues.

Differential diagnosis

Listeriosis can be confused with other disease and conditions such as brain abscesses, brain cysts (*Coenurus cerebralis*), lead poisoning, Heartwater, CCN (Vitamin B1, thiamine deficiency), rabies and other bacterial infections of the brain, such as *Histophilus somni*.

Control

Listeria monocytogenes is susceptible to a wide variety of antibiotics. The prognosis is poor, if nervous symptoms are already present. Extra supportive treatment should be provided by your veterinarian until the animal can eat and drink again. Remember to provide soft bedding, to prevent pressure sores.

Source: Coetzer, J.A.W. and Tustin, R.C. 2004. Infectious Diseases of Livestock, Oxford University Press.

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7 Desember 2017

Opskrif: Listeriose in diere

Vraag: Daar het 'n berig oor die nuus gekom dat sterfgevälle a.g.v. listeriose in mense in Suid-Afrika voorgekom het. Kom die siekte ook in diere voor?

Antwoord:

Listeriose word veroorsaak deur 'n bakterium (kiem), *Listeria monocytogenes*. Drie sindrome kom voor nl. breinvlies- en breinontsteking (meningo-ensefalitis), aborsies of stilgeboortes en bloedvergiftiging (septisemie). Mastitis en oog- en oogslymvliesontsteking is ook al gesien.

Die ontsteking van die brein en breinvliese word die meeste in herkouers gesien terwyl die bloedvergiftigingsindroom meer dikwels in enkelmaagdiere en jong herkouers voor kom.

Dr. Marijke Henton, bekende bakterioloog, sê dat sy die kiem so eenmaal elke 5 jaar in haar laboratorium isoleer uit monsters wat sy ontvang.

Gevalle wat al voorgekom het, is vrektes in beeste en skape wat swak gehalte weggooi ertappels gevreet het. Die geval het in die koue Hoëveld van Mpumalanga in die winter voorgekom aangesien die kiem daarvan hou om in lae temperature te vermeerder. Nou onlangs is die kiem ook geïsoleer uit 'n breinmonster van 'n skaap wat uit KZN gestuur is. Die kiem is ook een keer uit 'n mastitismonster van 'n melkkoei geïsoleer asook enkele aborsies.

Listeriose kom dwarsdeur die wêreld voor, maar word meestal gevind in areas waar die temperatuur gematig en koud is bv. Nieu-Seeland, gedeeltes van Australië, Noord-Amerika, Europa en Groot Brittanje. Kliniese siekte kom veral voor gedurende die laat winter en lente.

Voorkoms van die kiem

Die kiem *L. monocytogenes*, kom wydverspreid in die natuur voor en is al geïsoleer uit 'n wye verskeidenheid gesonde en siek diere en voëls asook uit grond, water, riool, modder en kuilvoer. Die kiem kan ook voorkom op groente en vrugte. 'n Groot persentasie van gesonde skape en bokke is subkliniese draers van *L. monocytogenes* en skei die kiem in hulle melk en melk uit as hulle gestres word. Melk van diere moet gepasteuriseer word want hierdie kieme oorleef bevriesing en is 'n gevaar vir die mens. Vleis is uiters selde 'n bron van besmetting vir die mens. *Listeria* word deur die gaarmaak van vleis vernietig. Goeie higiënepraktyke, soos om rou vleis te skei van ander kosse wat rou geëet gaan word, is natuurlik belangrik.

Listeriose word dikwels geassosieer met die voeding van swak gehalte kuilvoer met suurgehalte (pH) bokant 5,5. Dit is veral die bo- en sykante van die kuilvoersloot wat besmet is.

Verlaagde weerstand van diere veroorsaak deur omgewingstoestande mag ook 'n rol speel in die voorkoms van listeriose. Nog 'n rede mag die wisseling van tande in jong skape in die vroeë lente wees waar die kieme met die tandsenuwee na die brein versprei.

Kliniese tekens

Die breinvlies en breinontsteking vorms van die siekte kom meestal voor in herkouers. Die verloop van die siekte is gewoonlik 2 tot 3 dae in bokke, skape en kalwers en in volwasse beeste een tot 2 weke.

Aangetaste diere se koors styg eers waarna dit na normaal en onder normaal val. Diere is depressief, loop in sirkels en het inkoördinasie, hou die kop skuins, unilaterale verlamming van die gesigsenuwee wat vertoon as verslapping van die lippe, ore en ooglede kom voor. Die spiere van die kake en farinks verlam sodat diere nie behoorlik kan kou en sluk nie. Kos en slym hang by die bek uit. Uiteindelik tree algehele verlamming in en die dier vrek. Wat ook al gesien is, is fietsrybewegings van die voorpote (kan met hartwater verwar word), moeilike asemhaling, verlamming van een been en oogslymvlies- en oogontsteking.

Sporadiese aborsies is meer algemeen in beeste. Waar aborsies gedurende laat dragtigheid voorkom in koeie en ooie, sit die nageboorte gewoonlik vas.

Septisemiese listeriose is die mees algemene vorm wat gevind word in fetusse en pasgebore herkouers en soms in enkelmaagdiere.

Diagnose

'n Voorlopige diagnose kan gemaak word op kliniese tekens en op histopatologiese ondersoeke van weefsels.

Bevestiging van die diagnose vind plaas as die kiem, *L. monocytogenes*, uit geaffekteerde weefsel geïsoleer word.

Differensiale diagnose

Listeriose kan verwar word met ander siektes en kondisies soos bv. breinabsesse, sist op die brein (*Coeneurus cerebralis*), loodvergiftiging, hartwater, CCN (vitamien B1, tiamien tekort), hondsdolheid, ander bakteriële infeksies wat die brein aantast bv. *Histophilus somni*.

Beheer

Die kiem, *L. monocytogenes*, is vatbaar vir 'n wye reeks antibiotika. Die prognose is baie swak as senuweesimptome eers ingetree het. Bykomende ondersteunende behandeling moet deur jou veearts verskaf word totdat die dier self kan drink en vreet. Onthou om sagte beddegoed aan diere te verskaf om druksere te voorkom.

Bron: Coetzer, J.A.W. and Tustin, R.C. 2004. Infectious Diseases of Livestock, Oxford University Press.

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Geskryf deur: dr. Faffa Malan, Veeartskonsultant (dokfaffa@nashuaisp.co.za) en dr. Marijke Henton, Bakterioloog, Vetdiagnostix (henton@vetdx.co.za)

5 Desember 2017

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 Brucellose kan jou lewe verwoes
- 17 Brusellose in wild
- 18 Bestuur van positiewe besmetlike misgeboorte beeste

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		
Cysticercosis (measles)	X			X	X	X			
Schistosomiasis (bilharzia)									
Coccidiosis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cryptosporidiosis	X	X		X	X	X	X		

As soon as there is an increase in rainfall, parasite problems will increase. Use the five point check to keep on top of what is happening in the flock. For further detail contact your local veterinarian.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/aded98_cb447e77eef6450f93a2b23cb0e6b9de.pdf

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	
Resistant blue ticks					X	X		X	
Heartwater ticks	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Brown ear-ticks	X	X	X		X	X			
Bont-legged ticks	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Red-legged ticks	X			X	X	X			
Paralysis ticks	X				X				
Tampans									
Biting lice	X				X	X	X	X	
Sucking lice					X		X		
Itch mites									
Sheep scab					X	X			X
Mange mites			X		X	X			
Nuisance flies	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Midges	X					X	X	X	
Mosquitoes									
Blowflies	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Screw-worm	X		X				X		
Gedoelestia (uitpeuloogsiekte)									
Nasal bot				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		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
Lumpy skin disease	x			x	x	x		x	x
Ephemeral fever (Three day stiff sickness)	x				x	x	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:

<i>Fusibacterium necrophorum</i>									
Septicaemia					X			X	
<i>E. coli</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Enzootic abortion					X			X	X
Lumpy wool									
Uterine gangrene									
Bovine dermatophilosis (Senkobo disease)									
Wooden tongue									
Lumpy jaw									

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 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:



L'UNIVERSITEIT VAN ORANJE-FREESBURG
UNIVERSITY OF ORANGE-FREE STATE
FRIEDBURG-UNIVERSITÄT



RUVASA
Rural Veterinary Association of South Africa



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					
Rabies (cattle)			X		X				
BVD		X		X	X				X
IBR				X		X			
BRSV								X	
PI3									
Maedi visna virus									
Rotavirus / Coronavirus	X			X	X	X		X	
Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL)						X	X	X	
Sheep leucosis									
Jaagsiekte								X	
Orf	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Warts	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.

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	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		
Slangkop									
Crotalaria									
Gifblaar			X						
Gousiekte		X		X					
<i>Cestrum</i> (ink berry)				X					
Tulip					X				

Fluoride									
Lead									
Paraquat									
Phosamine									
Aldicarb									
Organophosphate									
Zinc phosphide									
Pyrethroid								X	
Amitraz									
Levamisole									
Ivermectin									
Tilmicosin									
Bromoxynil nitrate									
Ionophor		X					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
Phosphate				X		X			X
Calcium	X				X	X	X	X	

Plastic bags (ingestion)									
Downer	X			X	X	X		X	

Discuss the origin, treatment and prevention of these diseases with your veterinarian

Metabolic diseases

The following diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Metabolic diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Acidosis	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Displaced abomasums						X		X	
Ketosis (Domsiekte)				X	X		X		X
Milk fever	X				X	X		X	

Make sure that you adapt animals to feed containing concentrates.

Discuss the etiology, treatment and prevention of these diseases with your veterinarian.

Reproductive diseases

Reproductive diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Dystocia (difficult births)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Endometritis					X	X		X	
Hydrops									
Metritis	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Poor conception			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Retained afterbirth	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Sheath prolaps				X	X	X		X	
Uterine prolaps	X	X			X	X		X	
Vaginal prolaps	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Penis injury									
Orchitis									

Environmental conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Exposure to cold			X		X	X	X	X	
Frozen to death					X	X	X		
Heat stress						X		X	
Lightning	X			X	X	X			
Drought					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	
Theft					X			X	
Traumatic pericarditis (wire in fore stomachs)	X					X	X		
Trauma (fractures etc)	X	X					X	X	
Trauma (veldfires)									

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

Lephalale – Dr. Brigitte Luck

George – Dr. Mark Chimes

Malmesbury – Dr. Markus Fourie

Oudtshoorn – Dr. Adriaan Olivier

Reitz – Dr. Schabert Froneman

Vaalwater – Dr. Hampie van Staden

Vaalwater – Dr. Annemieke Müller

Ostriches

Western Cape

Oudtshoorn – Ostrimed

See Western Cape's epidemiological report on Avian Influenza and other diseases

<http://www.elsenburg.com/vetepi/>

Equines

Eastern Cape

Humansdorp

Trauma – 1 Sharp metal

Western Cape

Wellington

Botulism - 1

Herpes – 2

Colic – 2

Unknown viral fever - 3

Game

Mpumalanga

Karino

Bont tick infestation in buffalo with screw-worm in wounds, several infected in one herd.

Lydenburg

Babesiosis – Sable, 4cows with clinical babesiosis, died acutely

Theileria - 2

Gauteng

Pretoria

Brown ear-tick – 3

Bont tick – 2

Pneumonia - 1

Eyes – 1

Vanderbijlpark

Heart glycoside poisoning – 2 Sable

Limpopo

Bela-Bela

Roundworms – 3

Blue ticks – 3

Warts - 1

Coccidiosis – 3

Protein deficiency – 3

Energy deficiency- 3

Lameness

Diarrhoea – 3

Lightning - 2 – 3

Polokwane

Intestinal roundworms – 3

Resistant roundworms – 3

Brown ear-tick - 3

Bont-legged tick -3

Blackleg - 1

Coccidiosis – 1

Diarrhoea – 1

Eyes - 1

Capture myopathy – 1

North West

Klerksdorp

Intestinal roundworms – 2

Coccidiosis – young impala lambs dying, overcrowded camp.

Vryburg

Blue ticks – 1

Bont-legged ticks – 2

Mites – 1

Q-fever – 1 sporadic abortion

Northern Cape

Kimberley

Botulism – 2 Roan

Theileriosis – 1 Roan

Capture myopathy – 1 Nyala

Malnutrition and poor adaptation – 2 Nyala

Wireworm infestation – 3 Sable

Capture myopathy – 1 Sable

Malformed long outgrown claws – 1 Buffalo

Swine

Gauteng

Nigel

E. coli – 3 piglets

Pretoria

Mastitis - 1

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

(henton@vetdx.co.za)

Vetdiagnostix; Microbiology

It appears as if the young ruminant diarrhoea problem is waning, as only 15 enteritis cases from calves [*E. coli* from all of them, together with *Cryptosporidium* in 4 cases] were received. Two of the isolates were examined for possible virulence factors, and they were negative, which shows that the two *E. coli* isolates were opportunists, and not primary pathogens. There were 6 *E. coli* cases from lambs [2 together with *Cryptosporidium*] and one from a goat kid [*E. coli* alone]. Enteritis in pigs was also due to *E. coli*, together with probable *Lawsonia* in one case and *Brachyspira* in the other [the latter two were not cultured; only seen on smears].

E. coli was also isolated from cases of septicaemia in calves [5 cases]. One of the isolates was an ESBL producing strain, which is resistant to many antibiotics. Other causes of septicaemia were *Salmonella* Dublin, *Trueperella pyogenes*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which was probably a secondary invader. *Trueperella pyogenes* also caused an abortion.

Only two cases [one with multiple samples] of respiratory infection in cattle were received; *Mannheimia haemolytica* was isolated from both, and *Mycoplasma* and *Pasteurella multocida* were isolated together *M. haemolytica* from the group.

Gangrenous myositis yielded *Clostridium novyi* from one case, and mixed *C. chauvoei* and *C. sordellii* from the other.

Blue udder in sheep yielded *Staphylococcus aureus* from all three samples. *Moraxella ovis* was isolated from keratoconjunctivitis in sheep, but it is of low virulence, and probably not significant.

One group of pigs with respiratory symptoms yielded *Actinobacillus suis*, *Streptococcus suis* and *Bordetella bronchiseptica*. *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* [equisimilis] was isolated from two septicaemic pigs. An FA test on a pig's liver yielded *Clostridium novyi* [which causes aero chocolate liver] and *C. septicum*, but as no history was provided, the significance of this result is unknown.

Actinobacillus equuli caused Sleepy Foal disease, and pneumonia. Two foals from one farm had enteritis due to *Salmonella* Typhimurium. An infected joint yielded the anaerobe, *Porphyromonas*. Metritis in a mare yielded *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*, and infected wounds also yielded *S. zooepidemicus* in one case, and a combination of *Enterobacter* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* in another.

Three cases of corneal ulcers were examined, and *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Cryptococcus uniguttulatus* and a combined fungal [*Chryseosporium*, *Penicillium*] and bacterial [an ESBL positive *Enterobacter*] infection were the causes.

Pasteurella multocida was isolated from a sable with nervous symptoms and a grass owl with septicaemia, and *Pasteurella testudinis* from a septicaemic leopard tortoise. Gangerenous myositis in a rhino was positive for *Clostridium novyi*. A cheetah with enteritis was positive for *Giardia* cysts and trophozoites.

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

Condition	Comments and Specie
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,O 3
African red water	B 1
Asiatic red water	B 1
Anaplasmosis	B 3
Heartwater	B 3
Sweatingsickness	B 1
Lumpy skin disease	B 3
Swelled head	B 3
Red gut	B 3
Pulpy kidney	O 3
<i>Salmonella</i>	O 1
<i>E .coli</i>	O 3
Ringworm	B 3
BMC (snotsiekte)	B 1

IBR	B 1
Warts	B 3
Protein deficiency	B 3
Energy deficiency	B 3
Phosphate deficiency	B 3
Vitamin A deficiency	B,O 3
Abortion	B 3
Dystocia	B 1
Navell ill	B 1
Lameness	B 3
Lungs	B,O 3
Diarrhoea	B,O 3
Eye infection	B,O 3
Metritis	Bd 2
Abscesses	B,O 3
Heatstress	B 2
Trauma	B 3
Traumatic pericarditis (wire in heartsack)	B 1
Pericarditis	B 3

Deaths reported by farmers:

14 adult cows died from Dikkop sponssiekte (*Clostridium novyi*). Mortalities stopped 7 days after vaccination. All were new animals bought in.

Monthly report for November 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,

WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE - 2017			
WILDLIFE SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Sable Antelope, Adult	Antimony poisoning	1	Phalaborwa, Limpopo
Springbuck, Calf	Nutritional myopathy	1	Nyumbu, Limpopo
Sable Antelope, Adult	Babesiosis	1	Dullstroom, Mpumulanga
Black Rhino, Adult	Iron storage disease	1	Botswana
Sable Antelope, Adult	Babesiosis	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo
Sable Antelope, Adult	Babesiosis	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo

Monthly report for November 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 3 (wireworm)
Sheep scab		O 1
Anaplasma ovis	Cofimvaba	O 1
Rabies	Ngcobo Butterworth Dutywa Sterkspruit Qumbu Lusikisiki Cofimvaba	2 Canine; 2 B 2 Canine 1 C kid, 1 B 1 Canine 1 Canine 1 Canine 1 Canine
Tulip		B,O 2
Energy deficiency		O 3 feedlot
Ketosis / Domsiekte		O 3
Cold exposure		O 3
Methamidiphos	Cofivaba	2 Avian, Canine
<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i>		O 3

Large outbreak (canine associated) continues in Eastern areas of E Cape (former Transkei) and KZN. Including a 3-4 month old goat kid
Number of shorn sheep died of exposure in communal farming areas Ngcobo due to unseasonal snowstorm.

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 November 2017 from IDEXX Laboratories supplied by dr. Liza du Plessis (Liza-DuPlessis@idexx.com)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Intestinal roundworms	G 1
Heartwater tick	B,E, G 1
Red-legged tick	E 1
Sarcoptes mites	G 2
Theileriosis	G 3
Babesiosis	G 2
Salmonellosis	G 1
<i>E. coli</i>	B,O 2
Coccidiosis	G 1
Jaagsiekte	O 1
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	B,O 1
Equine sarcoid	E 1
Selenium deficiency	O 1
Abortion	B,O 1
Metritis	B 1
Diarrhoea	B,O 2
Hepatotoxicity	B 1

Monthly report for November 2017 from Dr. Lucy Lange: PathCare Vetlab (lange@pathcare.co.za)

Condition	Specie
Brucellosis	Cattle
Pneumonia (also inhalation)	Cattle
<i>Campylobacter</i>	Cattle
<i>Tritrichomonas</i>	Cattle
Colibacillosis	Cattle
Kidney calcification (? Cause)	Cattle
Necrotic hepatitis	Cattle
Septicaemia	Cattle
Toxic cardiomyopathy	Cattle
<i>Pasteurella</i>	Cattle
Enterotoxaemia	Cattle
Squamous cell carcinoma	Equine
Sarcoid	Equine
Nekrotic placentitis	Equine
Johne's disease	Sheep
Pneumonia	Sheep

Copper toxicity	Sheep
Vitamin B1 deficiency (CCN)	Sheep
Pulpy kidney	Sheep
Purulent meningitis	Sheep
Liver lipidosis (Domsiekte)	Boer goats
Necrotic hepatitis (<i>Salmonella</i>)	Boer goats
Game:	
Bronchopneumonia	Alpaca
CCN (Vitamin B1 deficiency)	Bontebok
Nekrotic enteritis (<i>Clostridia</i>)	Rhino
Capure myopathy	Blesbok
Malnutrition (hypoproteinemia)	Sable
BMC, Snotsiekte	Buffalo
Ketosis	Water buffalo



WILDLIFE PATHOLOGY RESEARCH PROGRAMME
 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
 P O BOX 754 PRETORIA 0001
 232 BOOM ST PRETORIA

PHONE: 012 328 3265 X106, 228, 176
 FAX: 012 324 2744

Emily@nzg.ac.za; www.nzg.ac.za/research/services.php

24th November 2017

DAFF

Import/Export Policy Unit Subdirectorate

Monthly report:

Cases sent to referring veterinarians between 15th Sept and 24th November 2017

Cases from State vet Skukuza or Orpen

Cases imported with master permit (none)

Note: Pending NZG cases are being done by Dr Lewis as part of her training in wildlife pathology and so results are delayed.

PMDate	Species	Final	PM No
23-May-17	Indian Blackbuck	Starvation as a result of tongue base abscess.	17Z102
23-May-17	Ruffed Lemur	Iron storage disease and septicaemia	17Z103
23-May-17	African buffalo	Reticulum abscess; aspiration of rumen contents	17Z104
23-May-17	African Penguin	Suspected complications of crop stasis or obstruction	17Z105
23-May-17	White Rhino	Poached animal (TB monitoring)	17Z101
02-Jun-17	African Goshawk	Complications of a fractured beak	17Z109
09-Jun-17	White faced Owl	Malignant poorly differentiated round cell tumour on eyelid	17Z111
12-Jun-17	Sable	Suspected nutritional myopathy	17Z112
12-Jun-17	Sable	Acute cardiorespiratory failure	17Z113
12-Jun-17	African bull frog	None possible (no lesions)	17Z114
15-Jun-17	Domestic Cat	Helicobacter-associated gastritis	17Z116
30-Jun-17	Ragged Tooth Shark	Suspected septicaemia; parasitic meningitis, gill lamellar hyperplasia	17Z117

Kind regards,



Dr E Mitchell (néé Lane)
Faculty of Veterinary Science
Research Associate, NZG