

**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**

**December 2016**

Previous disease reports can be seen on the RuVASA website [www.ruvasa.co.za](http://www.ruvasa.co.za)

**Click on Disease Reports**

**The following practices and laboratories (120) submitted reports during December 2016:**

**Mpumalanga (13)**

Balfour – Dr. Louis van Jaarsveld  
Bethal – Dr. Hardus Pieters  
Delmas/Sundra - Drs. Du Plessi and Ferreira  
Ermelo – Drs. Potgieter and Steinberg  
Grootvlei – Dr. Neels van Wyk  
Nelspruit – Dr. André Beytell  
Lydenburg – Drs. Trümpelmann and Steyn  
Malalane – Van Sittert and Van Sittert  
Middelburg – Malan, Erasmus an Bernitz  
Nelspruit – Dr. André Beytell  
Piet Retief – Drs. Niebuhr and Weber  
Standerton – Dr. Kobie Kroon  
Volksrust – Drs. Watson, Solomon and Scheepers

**Gauteng (8)**

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

**Limpopo (9)**

Bela-Bela – Dr. Nele Sabbe  
Bela-Bela – Drs. Du Toit, Bester, Hansen and Herbst

Lephalale – Dr. Brigitte Luck  
Makhado (Louis Trichardt) – Drs. Harris, Klopper and Jacos  
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  
Vaalwater – Dr. Annemieke van der Goot

#### **North West (10)**

Brits – Drs. Boshoff and Coertze  
Christiana - Dr. Pieter Nel  
Klerksdorp – Drs. Van den Berg and Theron  
Klerksorp – Drs. Coetzee and Venter  
Leeudoringstad – Dr. Ian Jonker  
Lichtenburg – Dr. Fritz Ras  
Rustenburg – Drs. Grobler, Sparks, Van Egdom, Van Rooyen, Goosen and Van Rensburg  
Stella - Dr. Magdaleen Vosser  
Ventersdorp/ Koster – Drs. Marais and Benadé  
Vryburg – Dr. Jurie Kritzing

#### **Free State (20)**

Bethlehem – Drs. Strydom and Strydom  
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  
Harrismith – Drs. Pretorius, Bester and Nel  
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  
Smithfield – Dr. Nienke van Hasselt  
Viljoenskroon - Dr. Johan Kahts  
Villiers – Drs. Hattingh and Hauptfleisch  
Vrede – Drs. Bester-Cloete and Fourie  
Wesselsbron – Dr. Johan Jacobs  
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  
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  
Mtubatuba – Dr. Trever Viljoen  
Pietermaritzburg – Dr. Phillip Kretzmann  
Pietermaritzburg – Dr. Rick Mapham  
Pongola – Dr. Heinz Kohrs  
Underberg - Drs. Collins, King and Delaney  
Underberg – Dr. Pete Dommett  
Vryheid – Drs. Theron and Theron

### **Eastern Cape (12)**

Alexandria - Drs. Olivier and Dreyer  
Aliwal North/Zastron – Drs. Troskie and Strauss  
Cradock – Dr. Frans Erasmus  
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  
Queenstown - Drs. Du Preez, Godley, Klopper, Jansen van Vuuren, De Klerk and Catherine  
Stutterheim - Dr. Dave Waterman  
Uitenhage – Drs. Mulder and Krüger

### **Western Cape (20)**

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 – Drs. Bosman and Groenewald  
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  
Stellenbosch – Dr. Alfred Kidd  
Swellendam – Drs. Malan and Venter  
Vredenburg – Dr. Izak Rust  
Wellington – Dr. William van Zyl  
Wellington – Dr. William va Zyl

#### **Northern Cape (6)**

De Aar – Dr. Donald Anderson  
Calvinia – Dr. Bertus Nel  
Kathu – Dr. Jan Vorster  
Kuruman - Dr. Lea Shuda  
Philipstown – Dr. Stephan Vermeulen  
Upington – Drs. Vorster and Visser

#### **Feedlots (1)**

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**

## **Are your animals protected against insect and tick transmitted diseases?**

With good rains that have fallen in many parts of the country, an increase in insect and tick transmitted diseases were reported: lumpy skin disease, three day stiff sickness (ephemeral fever), blue tongue, African Horse sickness, Asiatic and African red water, anaplasmosis and sweating sickness. Fortunately up to now no outbreak of Rift Valley Fever and Wesselsbron viral diseases were reported! As many animals have not been vaccinated once in their life time, a susceptible population exists in many areas which is quite scary! As an increase in mosquito numbers were reported, do something about it.

## **Animal Identification and Traceability of animals, the key to successful animal production!**

The future of animal production lies in food security, supplying a safe product to customers, having a healthy national herd/flock of animals and expanding our local and export market!

When it comes to proper livestock management, the identification of every animal in your herd is important right from the outset. It is essential that you mark your animals with a high-quality tag and a unique number which cannot be duplicated. Make sure that you capture the animal's details and all other details regarding his/her history, in a management system.

Tests conducted by the state veterinarian or a private veterinarian, can be accurately linked to specific animals. A good management system also assists the producer in recording test results and information about the abattoir where his animals are slaughtered.

It is very important to keep records of the animal's initial immunisation information. Record the information and make sure you are able to use the name of the product, expiry date and serial number for further reference or audits.

Insist that suppliers give you the necessary certification before you release the "beautiful infected bargain" which you bought at the auction into your herd. Brucellosis raises many concerns in the South African livestock industry. Make sure you record everything you buy from reliable suppliers in your register. It may be of great help when you have to trace information if heifers, cows or bulls prove to be latent brucellosis carriers.

## **Characteristics of a good management system**

### **Identification of individual animals and recording of data next to the number**

Make sure your animals are marked with a tag containing a unique number. Duplication of numbers can cause problems when positive blood tests are linked to animals whose identity is questionable or tags may be swapped between tests and results.

### **Duplication and data integrity**

The processing environment has its challenges and the numbers may easily be entered or written down erroneously. Therefore it is convenient to enter the tags from a stock list in your management system. When the animal's number is entered into the system, make sure the tag numbers are not duplicated.

### **Recording of immunisations to comply with legal requirements**

If all the animals are on an auditable management system, the planning, management of immunisations and compliance to legal requirements become all the more easier. A list of these records can be printed and one can plan when to obtain the correct inoculants, determine the immunisation data and time, and prepare the animals accordingly. The name, serial number and expiry date of the inoculants may be recorded or written down at the same time.

### **Recording of blood tests and monitoring of disease status**

Make sure every blood test, regardless of the result, is recorded in the system. Use a management system which allows you to add test results to your database by means of the internet. This will eliminate unnecessary extra work when adding results.

### **Certification and declarations from producers when animals are sold**

Insist on certification. There is nothing as damning as when the brucellosis axe falls in your herd. This disease can be eradicated from your herd and controlled through good management practices and the necessary precautions.

### **Recording, disease management and record keeping**

This is key to combating infections or the spread of diseases in your herd. It assists in preventing and combating financial losses, risks and the dangers of brucellosis infections in your herd.

### **Practical application**

Dr. Santjie Ferreira from Bultfontein in the Free State uses the GMPBasic<sup>®</sup>-management software since 2010 to record and manage her beef herd's production, reproduction, health treatments and recording and additionally to also manage and control brucellosis.

Every animal is marked at birth individually with a uniquely numbered ear tag issued by the GMP Traceability central database. Each tagged animal is registered in the software, cross-referenced and linked to the dam and is also synchronised to the central database.

Records are kept of:

- Cow, calf and bull groups
- Regular weight recordings
- Weaning weights
- Breeding group conception percentages
- Cow birth records
- Calving percentage of breeding groups
- Genetic selection
- Dispatch documents (Article 6 and 8 of the Stock Theft form)
- Medication and health treatments
- Procedures conducted and by whom
- Disease tests and their results

### **Testing for brucellosis**

Her herd's test results have been recorded into the system since 2011. In 2015 she repeated the test method according to the state veterinary recommendations. All the cows, bulls and female animals older than 18 months were bled for testing and were tested for the presence of a brucellosis infection in the herd. These tests were repeated three times with intervals of approximately two months. The herd tests received back from the Free State Veterinary laboratories tested negative on all three occasions. Any cow that had even a false positive was summarily removed from the herd and dispatched from the Farm profile to the nearest approved abattoir.

### **Traceability test records**

These bleeding procedures and the results were recorded to the management system. For traceability and record purposes all cross references such as the laboratory name, test official, veterinarian responsible for the blood collection and subsequent test results of each cow versus its unique traceable system number were recorded in the central database.. Each cow's calves were

tagged and recorded against the dam's records where they are available for viewing and checking. Hence the heifers are correctly identified and can be verified, even with DNA if such a need arises. These heifers can then be made available for sale as low risk brucellosis heifers from this herd even before they are individually tested at a later age. Buyers can then purchase these commercial heifers for new genetic material or to build a herd at a low risk of contracting or "buying-in" brucellosis. The risk of contracting brucellosis from this herd is practically zero! It is a system and procedure which is a whole lot safer and more accurate than buying cows or heifers from another producer or at an auction where there are no records available or cattle sold on the basis of a solitary test result to unsuspecting buyers as "clean and certified" animals.

### **Central database**

All records are stored on the central databases form where they may be viewed by authorised individuals e.g. at a cow or heifer sale or a bull sale or bull dispatch when they have been tested negative for **Trichomonosis** and **Vibriosis** with 3 **PCR** tests. It can also be very useful for veterinarians when they want to monitor the movement of such animals in the herd health planning of a herd. The same principles are applicable to positive animals. Their movements to abattoirs and status change after slaughtering at the abattoir can be monitored on the system. These movements can be audited for various purposes.

For further information contact Dr. Santjie Pieterse ([dr.sdferreira@shisas.net](mailto:dr.sdferreira@shisas.net)) and Rachele Cloete ([support@gmpbasic.co.za](mailto:support@gmpbasic.co.za))

## **Visit the website of the National Animal Health Forum**

The website of the National Animal Health Forum (NAHF) is now operational.  
[www.nahf.co.za](http://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/>

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

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

Besoek ook [www.landbou.com](http://www.landbou.com)

**Klik op Indeks van antwoorde**

**Klik op Beeste**

**Klik op Siektes**

**Klik op Brusellose**

**Klik op die verskillende antwoorde**

**Live the slogan so that we ALL can be part of controlling bovine brucellosis!**

**V = Vaccinate**

**E = Educate**

**T = Test**

## Summary of disease report for December 2016

120 Reports from veterinary practices and laboratories were received (Mpumalanga (MP) 13; Gauteng (G) 8; Limpopo (L) 9; North West (NW) 9; Free State (FS) 20; KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) 15; Eastern Cape (EC) 12; Western Cape (WC) 20; Northern Cape (NC) 6; Feedlots (FL) 1 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	x
Brown stomach-worm						x		x	
Large-mouthed bowelworm									
Nodularworm									
Lungworm									
Eyeworm									
<i>Parafilaria</i>			x			x			
Tapeworms	x				x	x	x		
Liver fluke	x		x		x	x		x	



Conical fluke	x		x				x		
Cysticercosis (measles)	x				x	x		x	
Schistosomiasis (bilharzia)									
Coccidiosis	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Cryptosporidiosis		x			x			x	

Parasites thrive when good rains have fallen! 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](http://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	
Resistant blue ticks	x					x			
Heartwater ticks	x	x	x	x		x	x		
Brown ear-ticks	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Bont-legged ticks	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Red-legged ticks	x	x		x	x	x	x		
Paralysis ticks					x				
Tampans									
Biting lice					x				
Sucking lice					x		x		
Itch mites					x				
Sheep scab	x	x			x	x			
Mange mites	x								
Nuisance flies	x				x	x	x	x	
Midges	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Mosquitoes				x	x		x		
Blowflies	x	x	x		x				
Screw-worm	x		x						
Geddoelstia (uitpeuloogsiekte)									
Nasal bot					x	x		x	

Summer rains means 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
African red water	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Asiatic red water	X	X	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				X		X	X		

An increase in tick numbers were reported from areas where good rainfall was recorded.

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	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	X		X	
Blue tongue			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rift Valley Fever									
Wesselsbron									
Nagana						X			

Do not neglect vaccinating animals! Good rains have fallen in some areas and an increase in insects which are carriers of diseases have already been reported. Have you vaccinated your animals to prevent losses!?

Have you vaccinated your sheep with the Rift Valley Fever vaccine? Excessive rainfall, filling up pans with water, is recorded. This is the ideal habitat for mosquitoes to breed. Mosquitoes are the hosts spreading the Rift Valley fever virus and midges spread the blue tongue viruses. Other insect transmitted viruses are lumpy skin disease, three day stiff sickness, Wesselsbron disease and horse sickness. There are other viruses that we sometimes encounter such as Wesselsbron, Akabane and West Nile fever viruses but we hardly talk about them.

## Veneral 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									
<i>Actinobacillus seminis</i>									

New cases of **trichomonosis** are reported every month and this disease is out of control and as one veterinarian reported: "It is spreading like a wild fire". Make sure that you buy bulls from farmers where biosecurity measures are in place!

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 uninfected 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 as is 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		x	x
Botulism				x	x			x	
Pulpy kidney	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Lamb dysentery					x				
Swelled head	x	x	x		x	x			
Red gut (cattle)					x	x	x		
Blood gut (sheep)	x				x	x			
Tetanus		x		x	x	x		x	
Salmonellosis	x		x	x	x	x			
Bovine brucellosis	x		x	x	x				x
Ovine brucellosis (Ram's disease)					x	x			

<i>Actinobacillus seminis</i>									
Bovine tuberculosis									
Johne's								x	
Leptospirosis									
Listeriosis									
<i>Pseudomonas</i>									
<i>Fusibacterium necrophorum</i>									
Septicaemia									
<i>E. coli</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Enzootic abortion				x	x				x
Lumpy wool					x				
Uterine gangrene									
Bovine dermatophilosis (Senkobo disease)	x					x			
Wooden tongue									
Lumpy jaw								x	

## 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					
BVD		x			x				
IBR					x				
BRSV									
PI3						x			
Maedi visna virus									
Rotavirus / Coronavirus					x				
Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL)						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.



Ryegrass									
Ganskweek									
Paspalum staggers									
Photosensitivity (Turknael, <i>Erodium moschatum</i> )									
Photosensitivity (Stellenbosch)									
Lusern									
Mycotoxiosis					x	x			
Diplodiosis									
Lupins									
Harpuisbos									
Syringa berries									
Kraalbos									
Crotolaria									
Radish									
Carrot poisoning									
Onion poisoning									
Bracken fern									
Pollen beetle ( <i>Astylus atromaculatus</i> )									
Water contamination	x								
Nitrate						x			
Urea				x	x	x			
Snake bite						x	x		
Moth cocoons (impaction)									
Blue green algae									
Copper									x
Selenium									
Zinc									
Fluoride									
Lead									
Paraquat									
Phosamine									
Organophosphate									
Zinc phosphide									
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](http://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
Protein			X	X	X		X	X	X
Phosphate	X			X			X		X
Calcium				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		
Zinc				X			X		
Selenium				X		X	X		
Magnesium								X	
Manganese									
Vitamin A			X	X	X				X
Vitamin B 1									

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
Stillbirths					x	x		x	
Abscesses	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Intestinal ulcers									
Bladder stones -urolithiasis					x				x
Blindness	x				x		x	x	
Bloat	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Blood gut (sheep)									
Blue udder				x	x		x	x	
Diarrhoea	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Epididymitis						x	x		
Eye cancer					x	x		x	x
Eye infections	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Joint ill	x	x			x	x	x		
Lameness/foot problems	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Lung infection	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Mastitis	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Navel ill				x	x				
Red gut (sheep, torsion of gut)									
Rectal prolaps									
Trauma		x			x			x	
Teeth wear							x		
Plastic bags (ingestion)									
Downer	x				x				x

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

### Diarrhoea

Numerous reports were received, especially from the Free State, of lambs and calves dying and numerous animals with clinical signs of diarrhoea. Samples were sent away for diagnosis and rapid tests were used on the farm. It seems that *Cryptosporidium* spp., *E.coli*, rotavirus, coronavirus, clostridial spp (especially *Clostridium perfringens* type A) and *Salmonella* serotypes played a role in the disease complex. While not much is known about *Cryptosporidium*, the following is given:



Cryptosporidiosis is caused by a protozoal parasite of the genus *Cryptosporidium* and is usually an inapparent infection (no clinical signs seen) in a wide range of animals, fish, reptiles and humans. Clinical cases may occur as a result of lesions in the gastro-intestinal tract caused by the organism. Clinical sign seen is a diarrhoea, especially in neonatal animals and in animals where the immune system is suppressed. The infection is also a zoonosis which means that humans may become infected when in contact with infected animals.

*Cryptosporidium* spp. is smaller in size compared to *Coccidia* and complete their life-cycle in the epithelial cells of the gastro-intestinal tract. In young animals the life-cycle is completed in 3 to 4 days which is a shorter period compared to coccidia.

The OIE (World organization for animal health) has the following information on the web regarding cryptosporidiosis: <http://fiphtml5.com/pfug/ebtp>

Contact your veterinarian for advice.

Kriptosporidiose word veroorsaak deur 'n protosoa van die genus *Cryptosporidium* en is gewoonlik 'n onopsigtelike infeksie in 'n groot verskeidenheid van diere, visse, reptiele en mense. Daar mag ook kliniese gevalle voorkom deurdat letsels, veroorsaak deur die organisme, in die dermkanaal kan voorkom met gevolglike diarree. Hierdie besmetting kom veral voor in pasgebore diere en waar diere se immuunstelsel onderdruk is. Die besmetting is ook 'n soönose wat beteken dat die besmetting van diere na mense oorgedra kan word.

*Cryptosporidium* spp. is kleiner as koksidia en voltooi hulle lewensiklus in die dermkanaal se epiteelselle. In jong diere word die lewensiklus in 3 tot 4 dae voltooi en is korter as die van koksidia.

<http://landbou.com/kundiges/vra-vir-faffa/koksidiöse-in-bokke-skape-en-beeste/>

## **Epidemiologie**

In diere kom die infeksie die algemeenste in kalwers voor, maar word ook gevind in varke, lammers, bokkies en immuunonderdrukte vulletjies. Uitbreke van kliniese siekte kom meestal voor gedurende die een tot 4 weke ouderdom. Kalwers met diarree skei so veel as 10 miljoen oösiste (lyk soos baie klein eiertjies) per gram mis uit, wat die omgewing besmet. Hierdie oösiste word ook in die mis van diere wat subklinies (diere wys nie siektetekens nie) besmet is, gevind.

Oösiste is baie weerstandig teen omgewingsfaktore, maar die oorlewingsperiode van die oösiste buite die gasheer is onbekend. Gechloriniseerde water het weinig effek op die organisme en kriptosporidiose is dan ook 'n groot publieke gesondheidsprobleem deurdat die parasiete wateroordraagbaar is. Onder eksperimentele toestande is die besmetlikheid verloor nadat water gestoor is vir 6 maande by 4 grade Celcius.

## **Oordraging**

Oordraging geskied deur die inname van oösiste in besmette kos of water terwyl aërosoloordraging ook kan plaasvind. Lg. is bevestig deurdat lugweginfeksies ook gevind is.

Diere wat genoegsame gamma globulien bevattende kolostrum ingeneem het, behoort minder vatbaar vir infeksie te wees.

Herstel van diere met kriptosporidiose vind gewoonlik binne 30 dae plaas.

Daar is gevalle gerapporteer waar *Cryptosporidium* die enigste oorsaak was waar diere 'n diarree gehad het, maar gewoonlik kom die parasiet saam met ander dermpatogene soos rotavirus,

coronavirus, *Salmonella* serovars en *E. coli* voor. Hierdie gesamentlike infeksies verhoog die mortaliteitsyfer.

Erge stresfaktore soos bv. koue mag die vrektesyfer verhoog. Waar die immuniteit van diere onderdruk word, is die kliniese tekens, wat deur *Cryptosporidium* veroorsaak word, ook hoër. Erge infeksies is gerapporteer in Arabierperdvullens wat gelyk het aan die immuniteittekortsindroom binne die eerste maand na geboorte.

Mense kan die siekte opdoen deur kontak te maak met besmette mense en diere en is 'n algemene oorsaak van diarree wanneer gereis word. Dit is nog nie duidelik of besmette mense diere kan aansteek nie.

### **Siekteverloop**

*Cryptosporidium* spesies het 'n aansienlike uitwerking op die membraangebode verteringsensiemas wat veroorsaak dat daar swak vertering van voedsel plaasvind. Swak opname van voedingstowwe vind plaas omdat die villi van die derm se grootte afneem.

Behalwe in baie jong diere is die infeksie gewoonlik onopsigtelik of mild. Die inkubasielperiode na aanvanklike besmetting varieer gewoonlik twee tot sewe dae.

Diarree kom voor tussen een en 4 weke oudedom en duur gewoonlik een tot 4 weke lank. Aantastingsyfer is gewoonlik hoog, maar vrektesyfer laag. Die aanvang van kliniese siekte is gewoonlik skielik en tekens is min of meer dieselfde in al die spesies. Diere is depressief en wil nie vreet nie waarna daar 'n erge geel waterige diarree voorkom met ontwatering van die dier. Parsing mag voorkom. Na 'n paar dae wat die siekte verloop het, kom diarree met tussenposes voor. Die konsistens van die mis is nog papperig vir tot 10 dae. Gewigsverlies is opmerklik. Terugslag mag ook na aanvanklike herstel voorkom. Varke mag opgooi. Meeste diere herstel spontaan behalwe waar komplikasies met ander besmettings soos reeds hierbo genoem gesamentlik voorkom. Erge kroniese besmetting kan in immuunonderdrukte diere voorkom.

### **Diagnose en onderskeiding van ander siektes (differensiële diagnose)**

Diagnose word gemaak wanneer daar baie oösiste in die mis van jong diere met kliniese tekens gevind word. Smere van die mis word gemaak, gefikseer in metanol en gekleur met die gemodifiseerde Ziehl-Neelsen of safranienmetode. Monsters word van die dermkanaal geneem en na 'n laboratorium gestuur vir histologiese ondersoek. Dit is belangrik dat daar ook vir ander siekteveroorakende oorsake gesoek word (*E. coli*, rotavirus, coronavirus, salmonellose en koksidiöse) wat saam met *Cryptosporidium* kan voorkom.

<http://landbou.com/kundiges/vra-vir-faffa/e-coli-in-diere/>

### **Voorkoming en Beheer**

In meeste gevalle is die siekte selfbeperkend. Dit is belangrik om die besmetting simptome te behandel veral vir dehidrasie en elektrolietvervanging waar erge diarree voorkom. Probleme geskied veral waar infeksies soos bv. *E. coli* en *Salmonella* Tipes gelyktydig met *Cryptosporidium* voorkom.

Daar is 'n publikasie waar decoquinate (Deccox 6%, Zoetis, G3282) vir die vermindering van oösiste in die mis van kalwers en lammers in die voer gebruik is teen 'n dosis van 2,5 mg/kg vir 3 weke.

Voorkom en verminder die inname van oösiste deur jong diere in 'n skoon droë omgewing groot te maak. Mis moet gereeld verwyder word en diere met 'n diarree moet geïsoleer word.

Oösiste is weerstandig teen baie ontsmettingsmiddels maar kan vernietig word deur blootstelling aan 5% ammoniakoplossing of 10% formalien.

Geen geregistreerde entstof is tans beskikbaar nie.

Vir foto's van *Cryptosporidium* in herkouers besoek:

[https://www.google.co.za/search?hl=af&biw=1036&bih=527&site=img&tbn=isch&sa=1&q=Cryptosporidium+in+ruminants&oq=Cryptosporidium+in+ruminants&gs\\_l=img.12...11531.18018.0.19754.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0...0...1c.1.64.img..0.0.0.TPJS5bmIY7w](https://www.google.co.za/search?hl=af&biw=1036&bih=527&site=img&tbn=isch&sa=1&q=Cryptosporidium+in+ruminants&oq=Cryptosporidium+in+ruminants&gs_l=img.12...11531.18018.0.19754.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0...0...1c.1.64.img..0.0.0.TPJS5bmIY7w)

Lees ook:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptosporidium>

Bronne:

J.A.W. Coetzer and R.C. Tustin. 2004. Infectious Diseases of Livestock. Oxford University Press. ISBN 0 19 576171 5

Bremner, B and Richard, A. Practical uses of decoquinate to control cryptosporidiosis infection in suckled calves by medicating the cow diets pre and post calving in Scotland. Proceedings XXVI World Biuarics Congress Chile: p 312

Geskryf deur: dr. Faffa Malan, Veeartskonsultant ([dokfaffa@nashuaisp.co.za](mailto:dokfaffa@nashuaisp.co.za))

For Afrikaans speaking listeners, the following podcast is available on OFM radio:

<http://www.ofm.co.za/article/podcasts/212972/protozoa-vermoedelik-agter-vrektes-van-duisende-lammers-en-kalfies>

## 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	
Displaced abomasums		x			x	x		x	
Ketosis (Domsiekte)					x			x	
Milk fever					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
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Dystocia (difficult births)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Endometritis				X	X	X		X	
Hydrops	X						X		
Metritis	X	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			
Uterine prolaps	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Vaginal prolaps	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Penis injury									

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									X
Frozen to death									
Heat stress					X	X	X		
Lightning	X			X	X	X			
Drought					X		X		X

### Other conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Drug residues (milk, meat, liver, kidney etc)					X				
Predators	X				X	X		X	X
Theft		X			X				
Traumatic pericarditis (wire in fore stomachs)					X				
Trauma (fractures etc)				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 expiry 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**

**Malalane – Van Sittert and Van Sittert**

Pietermaritzburg – Dr. Rick Mapham  
 Smithfield – Dr. Nienke von Hasselt  
 Stutterheim – Dr. Dave Watermann  
 Vanberbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok  
 Vryburg – Dr. Jurie Kritzinger

## Ostriches

### Western Cape

Oudtshoorn – Ostrimed

Condition	Comments
Tapeworms - 1	
Bont-legged tick -1	
Midges and flies - 3	Hot weather with flood irrigation allocation has seen an explosion, dry hot weather forces insect to look for moisture? Thunderstormweather contribute to plenty of flies.
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> - 3	Heat wave days result in lowered intake, moderate weather following result in increase/ over intake op highly fermentable and digestable nutriants. Overgrowth of clostridium = rooiderm= enterotoxaemia
Diarrhoea - 3	Very hot days or over heating follwed by cooler days result in a trigger for diarrhoea. Severe tiflocolitis – normal entero-flora overgrowth, notably <i>Clostridium</i> group. Peracute to acute condition. If preliminary antibiotics (oxytetracyclines or macrolides) do not work, mortality rate of 80% is to be expected. 2nd and 3rd generation antibiotics or quinolones have little to no effect.
Navell ill - 2	
Energy deficiency - 3	Heat waves reduce feed intake considerably.
Heat stroke/coldweather - 3	Very hot weather followed by poor very cold day or evenings. Notbaly older chicks which are not fully protected suffer most. Show poor intake, negative metabolic rate and long tail of mortalities
Vitamin E and selenium deficiency	Seen in birds on warm rations. Together with high temperature this is an increase in oxidation of vitamins and free radicals resulting in classical white muscle disease.

## Equines

## **Gauteng**

### **Nigel**

Impaction colic – 1

## **Mpumalanga**

### **Sundra/Delmas**

Nuisance flies -3

Blowflies – 3

Lameness - 2

## **Limpopo**

### **Machado**

Tulip and slangkop poisoning – 1 (suspected)

## **Eastern Cape**

### **Port Alfred**

Biliary – Bathurst (one case)

Abscesses - 1

## **Western Cape**

### **Oudtshoorn**

Nuisance flies -3

## **Game**

### **Gauteng**

#### **Bapsfontein**

Heartwater tick – 1

Pneumonia - 1

#### **Krugersdorp**

Red-legged ticks - 3

Cryptosporidium – 3 Impala lambs with acute diarrhoea and deaths. Positive for cryptosporidiosis using a snap test.

Dystocia – 3

Ophthalmia - 1

#### **Magaliesburg**

*E.coli* – 2 Impala lambs

#### **Pretoria**

Brown-ear tick – 2

Abortions -1

### **Limpopo**

#### **Bela-Bela**

Stress - 5 Bushbuck died on one farm- died 2 weeks after transportation to a farm. Combination of capture, transport, hot and rainy weather, fluctuation in temperature after offloading.



**Makhado**

Wireworm - 2

Coccidiosis - 3

**Mokopane**

Blue ticks – 1

Bont ticks – 2

Brown ear tick -3

Bont-legged tick - 1

Screw-worm -2

Midges – 1

Sweating sickness - 1

Abscesses – 1

Temic poisoning – Lions poisoned with dead chickens. Three died ,one survived after treatment , one male head and feet removed. Captive white lion. There where contract workers new to the area on the neighbouring farm.

**Modimolle**

Coxiella abortions – Impala in a camp with abortions and retained placentas (confirmed)

Verminosis in game

Retained placentas – 2 sable

**Polokwane**

Protein deficiency – 3

Energy deficiency –3

Abscesses – 1

Dystocia - 3

**Vaalwater**

Wireworm – Report received of wireworm in blesbuck

**North West****Klerksdorp**

Blue ticks – 3

Bont-legged ticks - 3

Red-legged ticks – 3

**Lichtenburg**

Blue ticks – 3

Bont-legged ticks – 2

Red-legged ticks – 3

Water contamination – 1 Springbok dying of possible algae poisoning in dams. Investigation ongoing.

Prussic acid toxicity – Protein deficiency – 1

Zinc deficiency - 1

**KwaZulu-Natal****Pongola**

Nuisance flies -3

Midges – 3

**Underberg**

Rabies – 1 Jackal

**Eastern Cape****Colesberg**

Blackquarter – 2 game

**Port Alfred**

Theileriosis - 1weaner sable, 1 congenital sable

## Swine

### Mpumalanga

#### Sundra/Delmas

Red gut – 2

Abscesses -2

Lungs – 2

### Gauteng

#### Onderstepoort

*E.coli* – 1

## Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for December 2016 from Vetdiagnostix –Microbiology Laboratory, supplied by dr. Marijke Henton ([henton@vetdx.co.za](mailto:henton@vetdx.co.za))

Enteritis in ruminants caused by a combination of *Cryptosporidium* and *E. coli* was found in calves [3], lambs [2] and a nyala. *E. coli* alone was isolated from calves [2] and a piglet. Septicaemia in calves was caused by *Salmonella* Dublin and *E. coli*.

Keratoconjunctivitis was caused by *Moraxella bovoculi* in cattle, and *M. ovis* was isolated from the eyes of a sheep. *Moraxella ovis* is not a primary cause of keratoconjunctivitis. It is usually secondary to *Mycoplasma* in sheep in South Africa.

Cases of mastitis were caused by *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* and *Serratia marsescens*. *Serratia* belongs to the Enterobacteriaceae, and is intrinsically resistant to many antibiotics.

*Clostridium perfringens* was isolated from cases of sudden death in cattle and sheep, and *C. novyi* from myositis in a sheep.

*Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated from skin infections in sheep, an equine post-operative infection and joint infections in pigs, as well as a porcine lung abscess. *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* was associated as a secondary invader in liver lesions in pigs.

A granulomatous lesion on a horse's tongue, yielded *Actinobacillus equuli*. An abscess yielded a combination of *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*, *Trueperella pyogenes* and *Enterobacter*. It is not known whether the horse was in contact with ruminants or not. *Trueperella pyogenes* only rarely infects horses.

Equine uterine infections were caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter* and *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*. A stallion also carried *K. pneumoniae* in his semen, and that isolate was an extended beta lactamase [ESBL] producer. A wound yielded *S. pseudintermedius*, a joint infection *Enterobacter* and a respiratory infection, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

A neonatal sable was infected with *Klebsiella oxytoca*. Both *E. coli* and the anaerobe, *Porphyromonas*, were associated with sudden death in a 3 weeks old wildebeest calf. A cheetah had *Proteus mirabilis* cystitis, and the *Proteus* was also ESBL positive.

**Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for December 2016 from IDEXX Laboratories supplied by dr. Liza du Plessis ([Liza-DuPlessis@idexx.com](mailto:Liza-DuPlessis@idexx.com))**

Condition	Comments and Specie
Bont ticks	E,G 2
Theileriosis	G 1
Red gut	B 1
BMC (snotsiekte)	B 1
Protein/Energy	B,G 2
Abortion	B,G 1
Mastitis	G 1
Lameness	G 1
Lungs	O,G 1
Abscesses	G 1
Lightning	G 2
Trauma	G 1

**Feedlot report received from Dr. Shaun Morris and Dr. Eben du Preez for December 2016 ([edupreez1@telkomsa.net](mailto:edupreez1@telkomsa.net))**

Sheep feedlots:

A few cases of the following conditions were reported:

Pulpy kidney, Pneumonia, Acidosis, Blood gut, Haemonchosis, Coccidiosis, Foot abscess, Nasal bot, Emaciation and eye infections.

Cattle feedlots:

Many C-grades were slaughtered and liver fluke infestation caused many condemnations of livers.

Cases of the following conditions were seen:

Lumpy Skin Disease, Anaplasmosis, Red water(Babesiosis), Acidosis, Red Gut, Vitamin B1 deficiency, Clostridial infections, pneumonia, eye infections, warts and ringworm.

Emaciated animals from the dry areas

**Monthly report for December 2016 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 SURVEILANCE			
LIVESTOCK SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Ovine, Lamb	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Kroonstad, Free State
Bovine, Bull	Oak poisoning vs Peri-renal oedema syndrome	1	Mtunzini, KZN
Ovine, Lamb	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Bergville, KZN
Bovine, Adult Dairy Cow	<i>Aspergillus clavatus</i>	1	Dundee, KZN
Ovine, Lamb	Lung worm with parasitic lymphadenitis	1	George, Western Cape
Ovine, Lambs	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Parys, Free State
Bovine, Calves	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Potchefstroom, North West
Bovine, Aborted Fetus	Neospora	1	Kokstad, KZN
Boerbok, Kid	Dermatophilus (Strawberry footrot)	1	Vryheid, KZN

WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILANCE			
WILDLIFE SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Blue Wildebeest, Adult Female	Rumen acidosis	1	Kuruman, Northern Cape
Sable, Adult Heifer	Clostridial enterotoxaemia	1	Bethlehem, Free State
Sable, Heifer	Infectious necrotic hepatitis	1	Kimberley, Northern Cape
Wildebeest, Neonatal Calf	Renal oxalosis	1	Howick, KZN

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

Condition	Area	Comments and Specie
Intestinal roundworms		O 2
Anaplasmosis		B 1
Heartwater		C 1
Coccidiosis		O,C 2
Lantana	Nqobo	B 2

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 December 2016 from Dr. Lucy Lange: PathCare Vetlab**

[\(lange@pathcare.co.za\)](mailto:lange@pathcare.co.za)

Disease condition	Specie
<b>Pneumonia/Pasteurella</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
<b>Campylobacter</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
<b>Trichomonosis</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
<b>Cardiomyopathy (toxic)</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
<b>Babesiosis</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
<b>Septicaemia</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
<b>Livernecrosis (toxic)</b>	<b>Cattle</b>
<b>Phaeohyphomycosis</b>	<b>Horses</b>
<b>Sarcoid</b>	<b>Horses</b>
<b>Meningitis (bacterial)</b>	<b>Sheep</b>
<b>Necrotic enteritis (bakterial)</b>	<b>Sheep</b>
<b>Testicular abscess</b>	<b>Sheep</b>
<b>Pneumonia</b>	<b>Sheep</b>
<b>Enterotoxaemia</b>	<b>Sheep</b>
<b>Liver necrosis (plant)</b>	<b>Boer goats</b>
<b>Enterotoxaemia</b>	<b>Boer goats</b>
<b>Game:</b>	
<b>Pneumonia</b>	<b>Buffalo</b>
<b>Foreign body pneumonia</b>	<b>Sable</b>
<b>Cardiomyopathy and calcification (vitamin E/Selenium)</b>	<b>Sable</b>
<b>Haemorrhagic enteritis</b>	<b>Sable</b>
<b>Muscle necrosis / Capture myopathy</b>	<b>Bufalo</b>
<b>Purulent hepatitis</b>	<b>Nyala</b>
<b>Septicaemia</b>	<b>Springbok</b>
<b>Lungworm</b>	<b>Blesbok</b>

Fewer production animals and game samples received during November

**Report from Dr. Emily Lane Wildlife Pathology Research Programme**



NZG

National Zoological Gardens  
of South Africa

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30<sup>th</sup> December 2016

DAFF

Import/Export Policy Unit Subdirectorate

**Monthly report:**

**Cases sent to referring veterinarians between 25<sup>th</sup> Nov and 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2016**

Cases from State vet Skukuza or Orpen (none since service suspended while I am on study leave)

Cases imported with master permit and CITES permits (none)

PMDate	Species	Final	PM No
10-Oct-16	White Rhino	Encephalitis	16Z145
10-Oct-16	African Elephant	Tuberculosis	16Z138
30-Nov-16	Cheetah	Grade 3 gastritis	16Z151B