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

May 2017

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

Click on Disease Reports

The following practices and laboratories (132) submitted reports during May 2017:

Mpumalanga (13)
Balfour – Dr. Louis van Jaarsveld
Bethal – Dr. Hardus Pieters
Delmas –Drs. Du Plessis and Ferreira
Ermelo – Drs. Potgieter and Steinberg
Grootvlei – Dr. Neels van Wyk
Karino – Dr. Silke Pfitzer
Lydenburg – Drs. Trümpelmann and Steyn
Malalane – Van Sittert and Van Sittert
Middelburg – Malan, Erasmus and 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 and Olivier
Bronkhorstspruit – Drs. De Bruin, De Bruin, Rudolph and Slabber
Magaliesburg – Dr. Ryan Jeffery
Muldersdift – Dr. Clare Speedy
Nigel – Dr. Cindy van der Westhuizen
Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital - Proff. Annandale, Prozesky, Shakespear, Holm and Esposito, Gratwick, Hamman and O'Dell
Pretoria – Dr. Hanneke Pienaar
Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

Limpopo (9)
Bela-Bela – Dr. Nele Sabbe
Bela-Bela – Drs. Herbst, Kilian and Hansen

Lephalale (Ellisras) – Dr. Brigitte Luck
Makhado – Drs. Harris, Klopper and Jacobs
Mokopane (Potgietersrus) - Dr. Henk Visser
Polokwane (Pietersburg) – Drs. Watson, Viljoen, Jansen Van Vuuren, Van Rooyen, Snyman and Cremona
Tzaneen – Pieter Cordier
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. Theron, Van den Berg, Van den Berg and Geral
Klerksdorp- Drs. Coetzee and Venter
Leeudoringstad – Dr. Ian Jonker
Lichtenburg – Dr. Nelmarie-Krüger Rall
Lichtenburg – Dr. Frits Ras
Stella - Dr. Magdaleen Vosser
Ventersdorp/ Koster – Drs. Marais and Benadé
Vryburg – Dr. Jurie Kritzinger

Free State (27)
Bethlehem – Dr. Strydom and Strydom
Bethlehem – Dr. J.C. du Plessis
Bloemfontein – Dr. Stephan Wessels
Bothaville – Dr. Johan Blaauw
Bultfontein – Dr. Santjie Pieterse
Clocolan – Drs. Wasserman and Basson
Dewetsdorp – Dr. Marike Badenhorst
Ficksburg – Drs. Kotze and Coetzer
Frankfort - Drs. Lessing, Cilliers and Janse van Rensburg
Gariep Dam – Dr. Marni Strauss
Hertzogville - Dr. Nico Hendrikz
Hoopstad – Dr. Kobus Pretorius
Kroonstad – Drs. Daffue, Eksteen, Van Zyl and Van der Walt
Ladybrand/Excelsior - Drs. De Vos and Nel
Memel – Drs. Nixon and Nixon
Parys – Drs. Wessels and Wessels
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 Hauptfleisch

Vrede – Drs. Bester - Cloete and Fourie
Wesselsbron – Dr. Johan Jacobs
Winburg – Drs. Albertyn and Albertyn
Zastron – Drs. Troskie and Strauss

KwaZulu-Natal (16)
Bergville - Dr. Ariena Shepherd
Bergville – Dr. Jubie Muller
Camperdown – Dr. Anthony van Tonder
Dundee – Drs. Marais and Fynn
Dundee – Dr. Paul Reynolds
Eshowe – Dr. Craig Pryke
Estcourt – Drs.Turner, Tedder, Taylor, Tratschler, Van Rooyen and Alwar
Howick – Drs. Hughes, Lund, Gordon, Allison and Taylor
Kokstad - Drs. Clowes and Shrives
Mooi River – Drs. Fowler, Hartley, Alexander and Reisinger
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 (16)
Alexandria - Drs. Olivier and Dreyer
Aliwal North/Zastron – Drs. Troskie and Strauss
Bathurst – Dr. Jane Pistorius
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 and Lategan
Kareedouw – Dr. Martin Bootsma
Middelburg/Steynsburg – Drs. Van Rooyen and Viljoen
Nieu Bethesda – Dr. Mac McFarland
Port Alfred – Dr. Leon de Bruyn
Queenstown – Drs. Du Preez, Godley, Klopper, Jansen van Vuuren, De Klerk and Catherine
Stutterheim - Dr. Dave Waterman
Uitenhage – Drs. Mulder and Krüger
Witelsbos – Dr. Bernadine van den Berg

Western Cape (17)
Beaufort West - Drs. Pienaar and Grobler
Caledon – Drs. Retief, Coetzer, Jansen and Woudstra
Caledon – Drs. Louw and Viljoen

Ceres- Drs. Pieterse, Wium, De Villiers and Scheepers
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
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
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 van der Westhuizen
Kuruman – Dr. Lea Shuda
Philipstown – Dr. Stephan Van Niekerk
Upington – Drs. Vorster and Visser

Feedlots (1)
Drs. Morris and Du Preez

Laboratory reports (6)
Dr. Marijke Henton - Vetdiagnostix, Johannesburg
Dr. Alan Fisher – Queenstown Provincial laboratory
Dr. Rick Last – Vetdiagnostix, Pietermaritzburg
Dr. Lucy Lange – Pathcare, Cape Town
Dr. Emily Lane – National Zoological Gardens
George - Deltamune

Key Message

The key message this month is:
Looking back at disease outbreaks during the spring , summer and autumn of 2017, it was quite apparent that not all farmers vaccinated their animals against insect and tick transmitted diseases. The following diseases could have been prevented if animals were vaccinated before the summer rainy season commenced: lumpy skin disease, three day stiff sickness (ephemeral fever), blue

tongue, African and Asiatic red water and African horse sickness. Vaccines are cheap in comparison to the cost of treatment and fatalities that occurred.
Now is the time to update vaccination programmes with the help of your veterinarian and to place orders for vaccines in time.

With the good rains that fell outbreaks of Rift Valley fever were anticipated but fortunately it did not happen. Do not be complacent, keep on vaccinating animals against this deadly vaccine.

It seems as if cattle farmers are vaccinating their heifers between 4 and 8 months, according to law, against bovine brucellosis with Strain 19 or RB 51 vaccines. **Remember VET: Vaccinate, Educate, Test.**

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

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

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 May 2017 (for the detailed report as well as previous reports visit www.ruvasa.co.za and click on Disease reports)

131 Reports from veterinary practices and laboratories were received (Mpumalanga (MP) 13; Gauteng (G) 8; Limpopo (L) 9; North West (NW) 10 Free State (FS) 27; KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) 15; Eastern Cape (EC) 16; Western Cape (WC) 17; Northern Cape (NC) 9; Feedlots (FL) 1and 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	
Resistant roundworms	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wireworm	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brown stomach-worm									
Long-necked bankruptworm									
Large-mouthed bowelworm									
Nodularworm				x					
Lungworm									
Eyeworm					x				
Parafilaria		x				x			
Tapeworms	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Liver fluke	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Conical fluke	x	x		x	x	x			
Cysticercosis (measles)		x		x	x		x		x
Schistosomiasis (bilharzia)									
Coccidiosis	x		x		x	x	x		x
Cryptosporidiosis		x		x	x	x	x	x	

Dr. Alan Fisher and his team have been successful in selecting sheep for resistance against wireworm in the Eastern Cape. The following protocol is followed:

Protocol to select for sheep and goats resistant or resilient to wireworm in the Summer Rainfall area

Question: I have read that there can be selected for sheep that are resistant to wireworm. How do I go about achieving this goal in my sheep?

Answer: Protocols are described for the different sheep farming systems

Key:

FAM = FAMACHA

BCS = Body condition score

FEC =Faecal egg count

TST = Target Selected Treatment

Target group: Stud breeders and group breeding schemes – selection for resistance

Do normal worm management during the period until weaning

Optional: Individual FEC's can be done on ram lambs before their first treatments – low egg counts will select for **innate resistant** rams.

Selection group: Ram and ewe lambs post weaning

- FAM and BCS scores very 1 to 2 weeks after weaning in summer.
- Individual animal FEC done 3 times: at beginning of summer and a further 2 samples done at peak of the worm season on undrenched lamb.
- Only treat lambs with a FAM score of more than 2,5 with an effective anthelmintic – TST.
- Evaluate **RAMS** on their lambs' performance (FAM + BCS + FEC).
- Only buy in resistant sires and cull rams on high FEC.
- Mark and cull all lambs needing drenching.
- Select lambs on average FAM:BCS:FEC index.
  High average FEC will eliminate resilient lambs after the first summer season.
- Calculate estimated breeding values (EBV) for FEC.
- Adult ewes – only treat ewes on TST and cull ewes with high FAMACHA scores.

Target group: Commercial sheep flock – selection for resilience/resistant sheep

Do normal worm management during the pre-weaning period.
Do only routine bulk FEC monitoring.

Selection group: Ewe lambs post weaning

- FAM and BCS every 1-2 weeks in summer after weaning. No individual FEC's.

- Dung samples (bulk FEC from 10 marked lambs) monthly to monitor flock parasite levels.
- Only treat lambs with an effective anthelmintic that have FAMACHA scores above 2,5 (TST)
- Mark and cull all lambs needing drenching (more than once?).
- Select lambs on FAM only.

Selection group: Rams

Buy in only resistant sires if at all possible.
FEC of SIRES (untreated) at peak season and cull all rams with high egg counts.

Selection group: Adult ewes

Only treat on TST and mark and cull on high FAM

Importance:

- **Treat all sheep once a year if nodularworm is present.**
- **Make sure that liver fluke is not a problem on the farm as they cause anaemia.**

For information on FAMACHA, Five point check and faecal egg counts visit:

www.landbou.com

Click on Indeks van antwoorde

Click on Skape en bokke

Click on Interne parasiete

Written by: drs. Alan Fisher Alan.Fisher@drdar.gov.za) and Faffa Malan (dokfaffa@nashuaisp.co.za)

Also visit:

www.wormx.info

http://www.wormx.info/whatworkswithworms

http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/6ef604_59741945b77c43469cdc7cf5b763b2c1.pdf

Opskrif: Protokol vir selektering vir wurmweerstandige en wurmangepaste skape in die Somerreënvalstreek

Vraag: Ek het gelees dat daar geselekteer kan word vir skape wat weerstandig teen haarwurm is. Hoe gaan ek te werk om hierdie doelwit met my skape te bereik?

Antwoord:

Protokolle word hieronder beskryf vir verskillende skaapboerderypraktyke

Sleutel:

FAM = FAMACHA

LKT = Liggaamskondisietelling

MET = Miseiertelling

DSD = Doelgerigte Selektiewe Dosering

Teikengroep: Stoettelers en Groepteelskemas selektering vir weerstandbiedende skape

- Normale wurmbestuur word met lammers gevolg tot met speenouderdom.
- Opsioneel kan die volgende gedoen word: Doen individuele MET van ramlammers voor die eerste dosering. Deur vir rammetjies met die laagste eiertellings te geselekteer word daar vir inherente weerstandigheid geselekteer.

Seleksiegroep: Ram en ooilammers na speen

- FAM en LKT elke 1 tot 2 weke in die somer.
- Individuele MET gedoen 3 keer – begin van die somer, en twee keer tydens die piek wurmseisoen.
- Behandel individuele diere slegs as die FAM evaluasie meer as 2,5 is –DSD.
- Evalueer ramme (vaars) op hul lammers se prestasie metings (FAM + LKT + MET).
- Merk en prul alle lammers wat gedoseer moes word (meer as een keer).
- Selekteer lammers op gemiddelde FAM:LKT:MET indeks. Deur lammers wat hoë gemiddelde MET's het uit te skot, sal verdraagsame lammers geëlimineer word na die eerste somerreënseisoen.
- Beraam teelwaardes vir MET.

Seleksiegroep: Volwasse ooie

Behandel volgens DSD en prul op hoë FAM.

BELANGRIK:

- **Koop slegs weerstandige ramme vir die kudde in – prul ramme met hoë eiertellings.**
- **Behandel een keer per jaar alle skape vir knoppieswurm indien voorkom.**

Teikengroep: Kommersiële kuddes – selektering vir weerstandige/aangepaste skape

- Normale wurmbestuur van lammers voor speenouderdom. Doen slegs roetine gepoelde MET van 10 gemerkte diere om wurmbesmetting op weiding vas te stel.

Seleksiegroep: Slegs ooilammers na speenouderdom

- FAM en LKT elke 1 tot 2 weke na speen in somer.
- Geen individuele MET word gedoen nie.
- Groep mismonsters van dieselfde 10 gemerkte diereword maandeliks gedoen om wurmladings te monitor.
- Behandel slegs as FAM evaluasie meer as 2,5 is – DSD.

Seleksiegroep: Ramme

- FAM en MET ramme tydens piek seisoen en prul op te hoë MET.

Lammerevaluasie

- Merk en prul alle lammers wat gedoseer moes word (meer as een keer),
- Selekteer lammers op FAM plus LKT.

Volwasse ooie

- Behandel volgens DSD, merk en prul op hoë FAM.

Belangrik:

- **Koop slegs weerstandige ramme in en prul ramme met hoë eiertellings**
- **Behandel alle skape een keer per jaar indien knoppieswurm voorkom.**
- **Maak seker dat daar nie 'n lewerslakwurm probleem op die plaas is nie want hulle veroorsaak ook bloedarmoede in skape.**

Vir besonderhede oor die FAMACHA stelsel, Vyfpuntplan en miseiertellings besoek:

www.landbou.com

Klik op Indeks van antwoorde

Klik op Skape en bokke

Klik op Interne parasiete

Geskryf deur: drs. Alan Fisher Alan.Fisher@drdar.gov.za) en Faffa Malan (dokfaffa@nashuaisp.co.za)

Lees ook:

http://www.landbou.com/kundiges/vra-vir-faffa/selekteer-skape-vir-weerstand-teen-haarwurm/

www.wormx.info

http://www.wormx.info/whatworkswithworms

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	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
Red-legged ticks	x		x	x	x	x	x		
Paralysis ticks					x		x		
Tampans									
Biting lice	x				x		x	x	
Sucking lice					x		x		
Itch mites									
Sheep scab	x				x				
Mange mites									

Nuisance flies	x				x	x			
Midges	x				x	x			
Mosquitoes									
Blowflies	x	x	x		x			x	
Screw-worm	x		x			x			
Gedoelstia (uitpeuloogsiekte)									
Nasal bot	x	x			x	x			

In the cooler months the larval and nymphal stages of the multi-host ticks are more prevalent. These stages often attach in the ears of animals. In areas where brown ear-ticks are present a winter dipping is advocated to control these stages.

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	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	x	x	x
Corridor disease						x			
Theileriosis						x			

The best time to vaccinate cattle against Asiatic red water is during the winter months. Visit your veterinarian to discuss your vaccination programme and order vacines in time.

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

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	x	x	x
Ephemeral fever (Three day stiff sickness)	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Blue tongue		x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Rift Valley Fever									

Wesselsbron									
Nagana									

Serious outbreaks of lumpy skin disease, three day stiff sickness and blue tongue were reported. In most cases animals were not vaccinated. Great losses were experienced. This should not have happened if a well planned vaccination programme was followed!

Venerial diseases

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

Venereal diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Trichomonosis	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vibriosis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Pizzle disease				x					
Actinobacillus seminis									

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

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

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

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

Study the Good management SOP's for cattle farmers 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	x	x

Lamb dysentery									
Swelled head	**x**	**x**		**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	
Red gut (cattle)	**x**			**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	
Blood gut (sheep)	**x**			**x**	**x**	**x**			
Tetanus				**x**		**x**		**x**	
Salmonellosis					**x**	**x**			
Bovine brucellosis	**x**		**x**	**x**	**x**				**x**
Ovine brucellosis (Ram's disease)								**x**	
Actinobacillus seminis									
Bovine tuberculosis					**x**	**x**			
Johne's								**x**	
Leptospirosis									
Listeriosis						**x**			
Pseudomonas									
Fusibacterium necrophorum								**x**	
Septicaemia									
E. coli	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**
Enzootic abortion	**x**			**x**	**x**	**x**		**x**	**x**
Lumpy wool					**x**			**x**	**x**
Uterine gangrene									**x**
Bovine dermatophilosis (Senkobo disease)									
Wooden tongue									
Lumpy jaw									

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

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**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**x**		
Rabies (cattle)					**x**				
BVD			**x**		**x**				
IBR				**x**	**x**				
BRSV									

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

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)		x		x					

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	
Slangkop									
Crotularia									
Gifblaar									
Gousiekte									
***Cestrum* (ink berry)**		x		x	x	x	x		
Tulip		x		x	x	x			
***Cynanchum* (bobbejaantou)**							x	x	
Facial eczema									
Lantana	x		x	x		x	x		
Prussic acid	x	x		x					
Senecio					x				
***Cotula nigellifolia* (stagger wood)**									
Geeldikkop (duwweltjies)									

Vermeersiekte						x			x
***Hertia pallens* (nenta, krimpsiekte)**									
***Chrysocoma ciliata* (bitterbos)**									
***Solanum incanum* (maldronksiekte)**									
***Gomphocarpus (Asclepias) fruticosus* (milkweed)**									
Bracken fern									
January bush (*Gnidia polycephalatus*)									
Chinkerenchee								x	
Eucalyptus (bloekom) bark									
Kikuyu							x		
Ryegrass					x				
Ganskweek									
Paspalum staggers								x	
***Phalaris aquaticum* (Phalaris staggers)**								x	
Photosensitivity (Turknael, *Erodium moschatum*)									
Photosensitivity (Stellenbosch)									
Lusern								x	
Mycotoxicosis								x	
Diplodiosis									
Lupins					x			x	
Harpuisbos									
Syringa berries									
Kraalbos, Geelbos								x	
Crotolaria									
Radish									
Carrot poisoning									
Onion poisoning									
Bracken fern									
Pollen beetle (*Astylus atromaculatus*)									
Water contamination									
Nitrate					x				
Urea	x				x			x	
Snake bite					x				x
Moth cocoons (impaction)									
Blue green algae									
Copper									
Selenium									
Zinc									
Fluoride									
Lead									
Paraquat									
Phosamine									
Organophosphate							x		
Zinc phosphide									
Pyrethroid									
Amitraz									

Levamisole									
Tilmicosin									
Ionophor									
Hypo									

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

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

www.landbou.com

Klik op Indeks van antwoorde

Klik op Beeste of Skape

Klik op Vergiftigings

Klik op die Opskrifte

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	
Phosphate	x						x		x
Calcium		x		x	x				

Micro-nutritional deficiencies

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

Deficiencies	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Iodine									
Copper	x	x	x			x			
Zinc									
Selenium	x			x		x			x
Magnesium									
Manganese									
Vitamin A				x	x			x	x
Vitamin B 1						x		x	x

There are antagonists such as calcium, iron and sulphur which hamper the uptake of micro-minerals. Have water and soil samples analysed to see what the levels of these antagonists are.

Arrange with your veterinarian to have liver samples analysed to determine the status of these micro-minerals in your herd or flock.

Beware of fluoride poisoning as borehole water levels fall.

Supplement animals with vitamin A during drought conditions.

Multifactorial diseases and other conditions

The following conditions were reported by practices in the provinces

Multifactorial diseases and other conditions	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Abortions	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Stillbirths					x	x			x
Abscesses	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Intestinal ulcers									
Bladder stones -urolithiasis					x			x	x
Blindness					x	x		x	x
Bloat		x		x	x	x		x	x
Blue udder	x				x				
Diarrhoea	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Epididymitis									
Eye cancer	x	x			x	x		x	
Eye infections	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Joint ill	x	x		x	x	x	x		
Lameness/foot problems	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lung infection	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mastitis	x			x	x	x	x		x
Navel ill	x			x	x				
Red gut (sheep, torsion of gut)	x				x				
Rectal prolaps									
Trauma	x						x	x	
Teeth wear									
Plastic bags (ingestion)									
Downer	x	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	x	
Displaced abomasums						x		x	
Ketosis (Domsiekte)									x
Milk fever	x			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		x	
Hydrops									
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			
Uterine prolaps	x				x	x		x	
Vaginal prolaps	x				x	x			x
Penis injury									

Environmental conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Exposure to cold	x			x	x				
Frozen to death									
Heat stress									
Lightning						x			
Drought								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		
Trauma (fractures etc)									

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

Karino – Dr. Silke Pfitzer

Lephalale – Dr. Brigitte Luck
Malalane – Van Sittert and Van Sittert
Smithfield – Dr. Nieke von Hasselt
Tzaneen – Dr. Pieter Cordier
Vaalwater – Annemieke van der Goot

Ostriches

Gauteng

Pretoria

Selenium deficiency - 2

Western Cape

Oudtshoorn – Ostrimed

Condition	Comments
Poor doers	Slow growth rate/ mass gain – cold mornings hot day times, just too large fluctuations. Poor feed intake = poor growth increased problems
Upper respiratory problems	Few cases of sinusitis/rhinitis – winds and dust
Lung conditions	Dust, kraaled, stress, cold stress

Equines

Mpumalanga

Middelburg

African horse sickness – 1 confirmed
Babesiosis - 1

Gauteng

Bronkhorstspruit

Biliary – 2 cases
Eye cancer – 1
Foot abscess-1
African horse sickness - 4

Magaliesburg

African Horse Sickness - 2

Vanderbijlpark

African Horse siskness (Dikkop) - 1

North West

Vryburg

African Horse Sickness - 3

Eastern Cape

Port Alfred

Equine piroplasmosis - 1

Queenstown

West Nile Fever – one death and 17 out of 18 horsees serologically positive.

Western Cape

Wellington

Equine encephalosis virus - numerous cases

Northern Cape

Colesberg

African Horse Sickness – 3 cases

Kimberley

African Horse sickness – 2

Game

Mpumalanga

Lydenburg

Asiatic red water
Lameness -2
Capture myopathy – 1
Trauma - 1

Gauteng

Bronkhorstspruit

Wounds caused by ticks – Deer
Anaemia – Black wildebeest (4) due to blue tick infestation
Abscesses – Black wildebeest next to tail base
Cold exposure – Nyala (10 ewes and lambs) died after cold rain and wind.
Heartwater – Springbok died after giraffe was brought in with ticks onto the farm. Giraffe was not
Diarrhoea and ticks – Sable calves-2

Pretoria

Intestinal roundworms – 2
Tapeworms -2
Brown ear-tick - 2
Heartwater – 2
E. coli – 2
Giardia – 2
Mastitis – 1
Arthritis – 1
Lungs – 2

Limpopo

Bela-Bela

Wireworm – 3
Hertwater – 2
Coccidiosis – Impala 3
Vitamin B1 deficiency – 2

Dystocia – 2
Eyes - 2
Wound – Eland – wound on leg, probably after injury in fence.
Abortion – Sable- after sudden cold- only sable in camp – first time this has happened.
Deaths – Bushbuck – 7 after capture and kept in boma. Due to stress.
Fracture – Black springbok fractured leg after jumping into fence.
Wound – Rhino with penetrating woundCold exposure - 2

Mokopane

Brown ear ticks - 1
Heartwater ticks – 1
Screw-worm - 1

Polokwane

Intestinal roundworms – 3
Resistant roundworms - 3
Brown ear-tick – 3
Bont-legged tick -3
Coccidiosis – 1
Dystocia – 1
Eye problems - 2
Abscesses – 2
Capture myopathy - 1

North West

Klerksdorp

Intestinal roundworms – 3
Anaemia – Sables and Roan – 3 Severe blue tick and wireworm infestation
Malnutrition – Nyala 3 – Rumen papillae not developed
Coccidiosis – 1
Lungs - 3

Free State

Bethlehem

Intestinal roundworm – Zebra 1
Wireworm – 3
Liver fluke – Zebra 1
Red gut - 1
Lungs – 2 game in boma
Rabies – Grey mongoose 1

Eastern Cape

Kareedouw

Heart failure – Wolf 1

Nieu – Bethesda

Heartwater ticks – 1
Nematodes – Sables in small camp system
Starvation – 2
Abortion – 2
Abortion – 2
Mastitis-1

Drought – Kudu and Springbok, Severe drought conditions with nil or poor quality of feed available and then cold spell and losses.
Cold spell – Sable, Pyloric stenosis and digestive problem leading to cachexia and death during cold spell

Port Alfred
Screw-worm – Buffalo 1, Shaw park

Queenstown
Theileriosis – Letchwe Numerous lechwes died of theileriosis after introduced from boma onto farm during peak season.

Witelsbos
Drought
Cardiac glycoside poisoning – Wildebeest 1
Subclinical acidosis – Sable 1
Micronutrient deficiencies – Sable 2
!nternal parasites – Sable 2
Heartwater – Springbok 1

Northern Cape

Colesberg
E.coli – Springbok lambs
Blackquarter – Two Rhinos

Kathu
Internal parasites- Springbok 3 died on the same plot where sheep grazed that had resistant wireworm.

Kimberley
Colibacillosis – Sable 1
Ruptured cornea (trauma) – Sable 1
CCN – Roan 1

Upington
Wireworm - Oryx (gemsbok) died of anaemia. Good rains during March/April
Lameness – Buffalo brought in and grazing in camp with lots of stones.

Swine

Gauteng

Onderstepoort
Kidney failure - 1

Dogs

North West
Rabies -1 Dog

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

(henton@vetdx.co.za**)**

Vetdiagnostix

Enteritis in young ruminants was again common during May. Most [11/13] of the cases yielded *Cryptosporidium* as well as *E. coli* in calves [4] and lambs [7]; but one case in calves was only *E. coli*, and one in a lamb, only *Cryptosporidium*. *E. coli* strains need to be further characterized [serotyping is presently unavailable] to distinguish them from environmental strains of *E. coli*. In two cases from lambs, PCR tests showed that no virulence factors were present, and so the *E. coli* were certain to be environmental opportunists. Enteritis in a pig also yielded *E. coli*.

Respiratory disease in feedlot cattle yielded *Mannheimia haemolytica* [8], *Pasteurella multocida* [3], *Histophilus somni* [4], *Mycoplasma* [8], *Trueperella pyogenes* [2] and one each of *Mannheimia* biovar 9, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*. Respiratory disease in sheep was due to *M. haemolytica* in one case, and the anaerobe, *Prevotella* in another.

There were two cases of *Salmonella* Dublin in calves.

An abscess in a bovine yielded *T. pyogenes*, and a lung abscess *Mycoplasma*. One abscess in a sheep yielded *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* and the secondary invader *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and the other *Actinobacillus lignieresii*. *A. lignieresii* causes Wooden Tongue and sporadic abscesses in the head and neck area of ruminants. Bovine mastitis was caused by *Streptococcus uberis, Actinomyces*, *Nocardia, Enterobacter* and a methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*.

Dermatophilus congolensis [Senkobo disease] was isolated from a bovine skin.

Clostridial myositis was associated with *C. chauvoei* and *C. septicum*, and a third case was positive for *C. novyi, C. septicum* and *C. sordellii*, which made the case more likely the result of putrefaction than disease.

Streptococcus zooepidemicus and *S. dysgalactiae* [was *S. equisimilis*] were isolated from various conditions in horses; abscess [1], respiratory tract [1], nasal discharge [2], eye [1] and an infected wound. Other wound infections yielded *Staphylococcus aureus, Actinobacillus equuli*, *Porphyromonas* and two cases of *Actinomyces. E. coli* and *Enterococcus* were isolated from joint infections.

Salmonella Typhimurium was isolated from the liver of a serval, and *Pasteurella multocida* from the liver of a cheetah. A roan abscess yielded *T. pyogenes* and *S. aureus* was isolated from the uterus of a sable. A rhino with a respiratory infection yielded *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and another rhino *S. dysgalactiae* from the uterus. A cheetah with enteritis yielded an Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase *E. coli* isolate, which means that the isolate was resistant to all penicillins and cephalosporins. A lion had ringworm due to *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*.

Feedlot report received from Drs. Shaun Morris, Eben du Preez and Pierre Jansen Van Vuuren for May 2017 (edupreez1@telkomsa.net)

Sheep feedlots:

Bacterial diseases:Salmonellosis, **E. coli**, Coccidiosis, Pulpy kidney and Bloodgut caused disease and some mortalities.

Heartwater occurred in sheep arriving in heartwater area.

Internal parasites with *Haemonchus* (wireworm) and Liver fluke mainly cause of problems.

Liver tapeworm (*Stilezia*) seen at abattoirs

Cattle feedlots:

Mortalities were mostly pneumonia with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni* diagnosed on Trans Tracheal Aspirations and post mortem samples.

Morbidities increased the last week due to colder weather arriving.

Cases of Anaplasmosis (gallsickness) as well as heartwater were diagnosed in feedlots and on backgrounding.

Few mortalities due to Babesiosis (redwater)

Isolated cases of botulism, black quarter and lumpy skin disease.

Few mortalities due to acidosis, bloat and red gut.

Monthly report for May 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 SURVEILANCE			
LIVESTOCK SPECIES	**DISEASE AGENT**	**NO. CASES**	**LOCATION**
Ovine, Lambs	Cryptosporidiosis	1	Estcourt, KZN
Bovine, Cow	Liver fluke	1	Richmond, KZN
Bovine, Cow	Seneciosis	1	Mtunzini, KZN

Bovine, Cow	Suspect IBR complicated bronchopneumonia	1	Underberg, KZN
Ovine, Lamb 5 months	Clostridial enteritis	1	Bethlehem, Free State

WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILANCE - 2017			
WILDLIFE SPECIES	**DISEASE AGENT**	**NO. CASES**	**LOCATION**
Impala, Ewes	Clostridial enterotoxaemia	2	Tzaneen, Limpopo
Springbok, Adult Ewe	Heartwater	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo
Sable, Adult Cow	Eosinophilic ulcerative abomasitis	1	Memel, Free State
Sable, Calf	Theileriosis	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo
Roan, Calf	Theileriosis	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo
Roan, Calf	Babesiosis	1	Thabazimbi, Limpopo
Sable, Calf	Mycotic abomasitis (mucormycosis)	1	Rooiberg, Limpopo
Sable, Adult Cow	Malignant oedema	1	Steenbokpan, Limpopo

Monthly report for May 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
Biting lice		O 1
Sheep scab		O 2
Asiatic red water		B 3
Heartwater		O 2
Brucellosis		B 3
Rabies	Lusikisiki Ngcobo Port St Johns Dutywa	Canine 3 Bovine 2
West Nile Fever		Equine 1 mortality and 17 out of 18 serologically positive

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 April and May 2017 from Dr. Lucy Lange: PathCare Vetlab (lange@pathcare.co.za)

Disease condition	Specie
Pneumonia/*Pasteurella*	Cattle

Campylobacter	Cattle
Tritrichomonas	Cattle
Salmonellosis	Cattle
Cryptosporidium	Cattle
Septicaemia	Cattle
BMC - Snotsiekte	Cattle
Brucellosis	Cattle
Cestrum (Inkberry) toxicity	Cattle
Hypoproteinaemia	Cattle
Bacterial pneumonia	Cattle
Necrotic endometritis	Cattle
Squamous cell carcinoma	Horses
Sarcoid	Horses
White mucle disease	Sheep
Pasteurellosis	Sheep
Internal parasites	Sheep
Laminar cortical necrosis	Sheep
Neonatal septicaemia	Sheep
Orf	Sheep
Johne's disease	Sheep
Pulpy kidney	Sheep
Game:	
Lung worm	Bontebok
Hypoproteinaemia	Bontebok, sable, eland
Capture myopathy/myonecrosis	Nyala, Springbok, Gemsbok, Alpaca
Laminar cortical necrosis	Sable
Septicaemia	Sable
Liver necrosis	Nyala

Report from Dr. Emily Lane Wildlife Pathology Research Programme

National Research Foundation | National Zoological Gardens of South Africa

WILDLIFE PATHOLOGY RESEARCH PROGRAMME
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26 May 2017
DAFF
Import/Export Policy Unit Subdirectorate

Monthly report:

Cases sent to referring veterinarians between 21st April and 26th May 2017

Cases from State vet Skukuza or Orpen

Monthly report:

Cases sent to referring veterinarians between 21st April and 26th May 2017

Cases from State vet Skukuza or Orpen

Cases imported with master permit (none)

PMDate	Species	Final	PM No
15-Mar-17	Lion	None possible (autolysis)	17Z077
15-Mar-17	Blue Wildebeest	None possible (no lesion)	17Z078
15-Mar-17	Spotted hyaena	Caught in snare	17Z079
16-Mar-17	White Rhino	None possible	17Z075
16-Mar-17	White Rhino	Poached animal	17Z071
16-Mar-17	White Rhino	Suspected starvation	17Z072
17-Mar-17	Eye lash Viper	Suspected starvation	17Z080
24-Mar-17	Ring tailed Lemur	Multiple system disease with suspected terminal Yersiniosis	17Z081
24-Mar-17	African Penguin	Suspected complications of yolk sac infection	17Z082
27-Mar-17	Prehensile tailed Skink	Complications of con-specific trauma	17Z083
30-Mar-17	White Rhino	Poached animal (TB monitoring)	17Z084
04-Apr-17	Cheetah	Suspected abortion with secondary endometritis	17Z085
05-Apr-17	Cape Fur Seal	Suspected phalanyx fracture	17Z087B
05-Apr-17	Florida snapping Turtle	Suspected bacterial enteritis while suffering from bile duct occlusion	17Z088
06-Apr-17	African Buffalo	Severe coccidiosis with secondary bacterial enteritis and septicaemia	17Z089
07-Apr-17	Red eyed Dove	Pox virus and haemosporozoan infection	17Z090
10-Apr-17	Cheetah	Feline infectious peritonitis	17Z086
13-Apr-17	Ostrich	Focal hepatitis, severe osteoarthropathy	17Z092
15-Apr-17	Lion	Suspected lymphocytic leukaemia	17Z091
19-Apr-17	Vervet monkey	Blunt trauma (hit by car)	17Z093

Kind regards,

Dr E Mitchell (neé Lane)