

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

November 2018

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

These reports include data from individual practices

Click on Disease Reports

The following practices and laboratories (129) submitted reports during November 2018:

Mpumalanga (11)

Balfour – Dr. Louis van Jaarsveld
Bethal – Dr. Hardus Pieters
Ermelo – Dr. Ben Potgieter
Grootvlei – Dr. Neels van Wyk
Karino – Dr. Silke Pfitzer
Lydenburg – Dr. Marietjie Malan
Lydenburg – Drs. Trümpelmann and Steyn
Middelburg – Drs. Erasmus, Malan and Bernitz
Nelspruit – Dr. André Beytel
Piet Retief – Drs. Niebuhr and Weber
Volksrust – Dr. Johan Blaauw

Gauteng (8)

Bapsfontein – Drs. Englbrecht and Olivier
Bronkhorstspuit – Dr. De Bruin, De Bruin and Labuschagne
Hammanskraal – Dr. Hentie Engelbrecht
Magaliesburg – Dr. Ryan Jeffery
Nigel – Dr. Cindy van der Westhuizen
Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital – Proff. Annandale, Shakespear, Holm, Pettey and Drs, Fitte, Grobler, Hamman, Koeppel, Leask, Mabu, Marufu, Mokoele, O'Dell, Tshuma and Van der Leek
Pretoria – Dr. Hanneke Pienaar
Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

Limpopo (10)

Bela-Bela – Dr. Nele Sabbe

Bela-Bela – Drs. Du Toit, Hansen, Kilian, Bester and Herbst

Makhado (Louis Trichardt) – Drs. Harris, Klopper and Jacobs

Modimolle (Nylstroom) – Drs. Huber, Bredell and Barnard

Mokopane (Potgietersrust)- Dr. Henk Visser

Mokopane - Dr. Alwyn Venter (CCS)

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

Tzaneen – ZZ2 Farm practice – Dr. Danie Odendaal

Vaalwater – Dr. Hampie van Staden

Vaalwater – Dr. Annemieke Müller

North West (10)

Brits – Dr. Boshoff and Coertze

Christiana - Dr. Pieter Nel

Klerksdorp – Drs. Geral, Theron, Van den Berg and Van den Berg

Klerksdorp – Drs. Coetzee and Venter

Leeudoringstad – Dr. Ian Jonker

Lichtenburg – Dr. Nelmarie -Krüger-Rall

Rustenburg – Drs. Goosen, Grobler, Sparks, Van Egdom, Van Rensburg and Van Rooyen

Stella - Dr. Magdaleen Vosser

Ventersdorp/ Koster –Drs. Benadé and Van der Merwe

Vryburg – Dr. Jurie Kritzinger

Free State (25)

Bethlehem – Drs. Strydom and Strydom

Bethlehem – Dr. J.C. du Plessis

Bloemfontein – Dr. Stephan Wessels

Bultfontein – Dr. Santjie Pieterse

Clocolan – Drs. Wasserman and Basson

Dewetsdorp – Dr. Marike Badenhorst

Ladybrand – Dr. Dédé Nel

Ficksburg – Drs. Kotzé and Coetzer

Frankfort - Drs. Lessing, Cilliers and Janse van Rensburg

Gariiep Dam – Dr. Marni Malan

Hertzogville – Dr. Nico Hendrikz

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

Memel – Drs. Nixon and Nixon

Parys – Drs. Wessels and Wessels

Philippolis – Dr. Stephan van Niekerk

Reitz - Dr. Murray Smith

Senekal – Dr. Jan Blignaut
Smithfield – Dr. Nienke van Hasselt
Trompsburg – Dr. Wyn Irwin
Viljoenskroon – Dr. Johan Kahts
Villiers – Drs. Hattingh and Hauptfleish
Vrede – Drs. Myburgh and Bester-Cloete
Wesselsbron – Dr. Johan Jacobs
Winburg – Drs. Albertyn and Albertyn
Zastron – Drs. Troskie and Strauss

KwaZulu-Natal (13)

Bergville - Dr. Ariena Shepherd
Bergville – Dr. Jubie Muller
Camperdown – Dr. Anthony van Tonder
Dundee – Drs. Marais, Fynn and Reynolds
Eshowe – Drs. Pryke and Hoffman
Estcourt – Drs. Turner, Tedder, Taylor, Tratschler, Van Rooyen and Alwar
Kokstad – Drs. Clowes and Shrives
Mtubatuba – Dr. Trever Viljoen
Newcastle – Dr. Barry Rafferty
Pietermaritzburg – Dr. Phillip Kretzmann
Pongola – Dr. Heinz Kohrs
Underberg - Drs. Collins, King and Delaney
Vryheid – Drs. Theron and Theron

Eastern Cape (15)

Alexandria - Dr. Johan Olivier
Alexandria – Dr. Charlene Boy
Aliwal North – Drs. Troskie and Strauss
Bathurst – Dr. Jane Pistorius
Cofimvaba – Dr. Werner Wentzel
Cradock – Dr. Frans Erasmus
Graaff- Reinet - Dr. Roland Larson
Humansdorp – Drs. Van Niekerk, Jansen Van Vuuren and Davis
Jeffreys Bay – Drs. Lategan, Hoek and McFarlane
Kareedouw – Dr. Marten Bootsma
Queenstown – Drs. Du Preez, Godley, Klopper, Jansen van Vuuren, De Klerk and Catherine
Steynsburg – Dr. Johan Van Rooyen
Stutterheim – Dr. Dave Waterman
Uitenhage – Drs. Mulder and Krüger
Witelsbos – Dr. Elmien Kotze

Western Cape (23)

Beaufort West - Dr. Jaco Pienaar
Beaufort West – Dr. Bennie Grobler
Caledon – Drs. Retief, Coetzer and Janssen
Caledon – Drs. Louw and Viljoen
Ceres – Drs. Pieterse, Wium, De Villiers and Scheepers
Darling – Drs. Van der Merwe, Adam, Lord, Jenkins and Hodgson
George – Drs. Strydom, Truter and Pettifer
Heidelberg – Dr. Albert van Zyl
Malmesbury – Dr. Otto Kriek
Malmesbury – Dr. Markus Fourie
Malmesbury – Dr. Andries Lesch
Malmesbury – Drs. Heyns and Zolner
Oudtshoorn – Dr. Glen Carlisle
Oudtshoorn – Dr. Adriaan Olivier
Piketberg – Dr. André van der Merwe
Plettenberg Bay – Dr. André Reitz
Riversdale – Drs. Du Plessis, Taylor and De Bruyn
Stellenbosch – Dr. Alfred Kidd
Swellendam – Dr. Jacques Malan
Tulbagh/Ceres – Drs. Hamman, Wilson and Triegaardt
Vredenburg – Dr. Izak Rust
Wellington – Dr. Van Zyl and Louw
Worcester – Dr. Kobus Rabe

Northern Cape (7)

Calvinia – Dr. Bertus Nel
Colesberg – Drs. Rous and Rous
Kathu – Dr. Jan Vorster
Kimberley – Drs. Van Heerden and Swart
Kuruman – Dr. Lea Shuda
Postmasburg – Dr. Boeta van der Merwe
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 - Johannesburg
Dr. Last – Vetdiagnostix, Pietermaritzburg
Dr. Sophette Gers – Pathcare, Cape Town

Dr. Annelie Cloete - Stellenbosch
Dr. Mark Chimes – Dairy Standards, George

Summary

Although we have made positive steps in controlling Bovine brucellosis, the model disease stated in the Veterinary Strategy, we as a country is far from achieving our goal!

Many farmers are still shrugging their shoulders and saying: “Why should I test my animals as it will only cost me money and what if there are positive animals? IMy farm will be placed under quarantine, so I am not going to test my animals!”

Dr. Trudie Prinsloo a veterinarian and legal advisor has compiled legal aspects regarding brucellosis control and it is VERY IMPORTANT that you should avail yourself with the content of this document.

It is available in English and Afrikaans.

Legal Aspects of Brucellosis Control

Introduction

The main purpose of the Animal Diseases Act, No. 35 of 1984 (“the Act”) is to control important and dangerous animal diseases. The Act and its Regulations have general control measures relevant to all diseases but also have specific control measures for certain diseases, such as brucellosis.

Livestock owners must inform certain people of presence of disease

Section 11 of the Act determines that livestock owners must take reasonable steps to prevent their animals from becoming infected and to prevent the spread of disease. This means that an owner is not allowed to knowingly buy infected animals and bring them into his herd. Where treatment is possible and available owners are also obliged to treat infected animals. An owner who suspects that his animals are infected with a controlled disease must report it to the local responsible state veterinarian.

The Regulations also stipulates that an owner who becomes aware of the presence of a controlled disease in his livestock must inform the following groups of people:

- all his neighbours;
- all prospective buyers;
- all buyers who had bought animals from him within the preceding 30 days.

This is the case even if the disease has not been confirmed yet but is suspected.

Precautionary measures that are legally required

Table 2 of the Animal Diseases Regulations determines that all heifers between 4 and 8 months of age must be vaccinated once with an effective vaccine for brucellosis (currently the only approved vaccines available are Strain 19 and RB51). Strain 19 may only be used in heifers between 4 and 8 months of age and it may not be repeated. Follow-up vaccinations with RB51 in female animals may be done, but only with the written permission of the responsible state veterinarian. No bulls may be vaccinated, regardless of their age.

Animals may only be tested by a state veterinarian or official or a private veterinarian. It is not compulsory to test all cattle at this stage, but it is highly recommended, and it might become a legal requirement in the future. In specific circumstances the Director of Veterinary Services may compel an owner to test his animals.

Requirements for a positive herd

If there are any animals that test positive, the laboratory must immediately inform the responsible state veterinarian and if the tests were requested by a private veterinarian, he will also be informed of the results. The state veterinarian will then place the farm under quarantine which means that no susceptible or infected animals may be moved from the farm without the permission of the state veterinarian. A quarantine notice will be given which will contain all the requirements that the owner will have to adhere to. The requirements in the quarantine notice may differ depending on the situation.

Every owner also has a duty to isolate infected and contact animals and keep them in isolation as soon as he becomes aware of the presence or suspected presence of brucellosis in his herd. An owner that removes his animals knowing that there are positive animals on his farm, commits an offence in terms of the Act, even if he has not been placed under quarantine by the state veterinarian yet.

All contact animals must also be tested by an official or authorized person. Animals which test negative may be vaccinated for brucellosis with the written permission of the state veterinarian.

Positive cattle must be branded with a "C" mark on the right side of their necks. Such animals may only be slaughtered with the written permission of the state veterinarian and at an approved abattoir. Animals may only be moved to the abattoir under cover of a Red Cross permit and may only be moved to the specific abattoir indicated on the permit. Under no circumstances may such animals be sold to any other person or at any other place and a person that does that is guilty of an offence in terms of the Act.

An owner must minimize contact with animals in isolation and only allow persons responsible for the care of the animals and officials responsible for implementing the control measures to have access to them.

Milk from cows that are infected or suspected to be infected with brucellosis may not be used for any purpose unless it has been boiled, pasteurized or sterilized.

The owner also has a duty to disinfect the area where the infected animals had been kept with an effective disinfectant and this includes the vehicles on which such animals were transported. Any equipment that has been potentially infected must also be disinfected in the prescribed manner.

Where any control measures have been performed on the animals, the owner must keep the proof thereof. This includes proof of vaccinations. Where the control measures had been done by an official or private veterinarian, the owner should request a certificate which contains the details of such measures. If an owner had performed some of the measures personally, proof can be provided by way of an affidavit accompanied by empty container and proof of purchase where relevant.

Role of the State Veterinary Services

Both National and Provincial Veterinary Services are mandated to implement and enforce the Act. They can compel an owner to have his animals tested if there is a suspicion that they might be infected. Owners who refuse to cooperate or comply with the requirements can be served with an order which compels him to take certain steps within a required period. They also have the power to enter a property or vehicle in order to conduct an inspection. If an owner, or someone acting on behalf of the owner transgress the Act, criminal charges can be made. In special circumstances, officials may even take control over a property in order to control a disease, whilst the costs of the control measures will be for the owner's account. State Veterinary Services will however only do this in extreme circumstances and always attempt to get the owner's cooperation first.

Voluntary test programmes

The Bovine Brucellosis Scheme (R.2483 of 9 Dec 1988) is currently enforced. There is also an interim manual for the control of bovine brucellosis available, which has been compiled by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Since the bovine brucellosis control policy is currently under revision, further details will not be discussed here.

Conclusion

It is important to remember that the Act aims at protecting the national herd, as well as humans against serious diseases such as brucellosis. All the control measures have been put in place for the purpose of this aim and not to punish people. Simply by following the principles of disease control and prevention, it should be easy to remain within the framework of the Act.

Compiled by: Dr Trudie Prinsloo Van Der Heever, veterinarian and legal advisor
(trudie@legalvetservices.co.za)

Issued by: Brucellosis Steering Committee of the National Animal Health Forum

Wetlike Aspekte van Brucellose Beheer

Inleiding

Die hoofdoel van die Wet op Dieresyktes, No 35 van 1984 ("die Wet") is om belangrike en gevaarlike dieresyktes te beheer. Hierdie Wet en die Regulasies daaronder bevat algemene bepalings maar stipuleer ook spesifieke beheermaatreëls vir seker dieresyktes soos brucellose.

Vee Eienaars moet sekere mense inlig oor siektes

Artikel 11 van die Wet bepaal dat vee eienaars alle redelike stappe moet neem om siektes en parasiete in hulle diere te voorkom en die verspreiding daarvan te verhoed. Dit beteken dat 'n eienaar nie willens en wetens besmette diere mag aankoop en tussen sy ander vee inbring nie. Eienaars is ook verplig om diere te behandel indien hulle wel besmet word waar behandeling moontlik en toelaatbaar is. Indien 'n vee eienaar vermoed dat sy diere 'n beheerde siekte het, is hy verplig om dit onmiddellik by die verantwoordelike staatsveearts aan te meld.

Die Regulasies bepaal verder dat 'n eienaar die voorkoms van 'n beheerde siekte moet bekend maak aan die volgende groepe mense:

- al sy bure;
- alle voornemende kopers;
- kopers wat die voorafgaande 30 dae diere by hom gekoop het.

Dis belangrik om daarop te let dat dit ook geld selfs al word die siekte slegs nog vermoed.

Voorkomende maatreëls wat wetlik vereis word

Tabel 2 van die Dieresyktes Regulasies bepaal dat alle verse tussen die ouderdom van 4 en 8 maande eenmalig ingeënt moet word met 'n effektiewe entstof vir brucellose (tans is die enigste twee entstowwe wat goedgekeur is Stam 19 en RB51). Stam 19 mag slegs in verse tussen 4 en 8 maande oud gebruik word en mag nie herhaal word nie. Opvolginentings met RB51 in vroulike diere is wel toelaatbaar indien die verantwoordelike staatsveearts skriftelik toestemming gee daarvoor. Bulle mag nie ingeënt word nie, ongeag hulle ouderdom.

Diere mag slegs getoets word deur 'n staatsveearts of -beampte of deur 'n privaatveearts. Dit is nie op die oomblik verpligtend dat alle beeste getoets moet word nie, maar dit word aanbeveel en mag moontlik in die toekoms vereis word. In spesifieke gevalle mag die Direkteur van Veeartsenydiensdienste wel 'n eienaar verplig om sy diere te laat toets.

Vereistes vir 'n positiewe kudde

Indien enige diere positief toets moet die laboratorium die verantwoordelike staatsveearts dadelik inlig. As 'n privaatveearts die toets aangevra het sal die veearts ook ingelig word. Die staatsveearts sal die plaas onder kwarantyn plaas, wat beteken dat geen vatbare of besmette diere sonder toestemming van die staatsveearts van die plaas verwyder mag word nie. Die kwarantyn kennisgewing bevat die vereistes waaraan die eienaar moet voldoen en moet streng nagekom word. Dit mag effens ----- verskil van geval tot geval en hang af van die spesifieke situasie.

Elke eienaar het self ook 'n plig om alle besmette en kontak diere te isoleer en in isolasie te hou sodra hy bewus word van brucellose in sy kudde of selfs net van 'n vermoede daarvan. 'n Eienaar wat sy diere verwyder wetende dat daar positiewe diere is, oortree die Wet selfs al was hy nie onder kwarantyn geplaas nie.

Alle kontakdiere moet ook getoets word deur 'n beampte of gemagtigde persoon. Diere wat negatief toets mag met die skriftelike toestemming van die verantwoordelike staatsveearts geënt word teen brucellose.

Alle positiewe beeste moet gebrandmerk word met 'n "C" op hulle regter nek. Sulke diere mag alleenlik met die skriftelike toestemming van die staatsveearts geslag of verwyder word na 'n goedgekeurde abattoir. Diere kan net na 'n abattoir vervoer word met 'n Rooikruispermit en mag slegs na die spesifieke abattoir, wat op die permit aangedui is, gevat word. Sulke diere mag onder geen omstandighede aan enige ander persoon of op enige ander plek verkoop word of van kant gemaak word nie, en 'n persoon wat dit doen, oortree die Wet en dit is 'n strafbare handeling.

Die eienaar moet toegang tot diere, wat in isolasie aangehou word, beperk. Slegs persone wat verantwoordelik is vir die versorging van die diere en beamptes wat beheermaatreëls moet toepas, mag toegang tot sulke diere hê.

Melk van diere wat met brucellose besmet is (of vermoedelik besmet is) mag glad nie vir enige doel gebruik word nie tensy dit gekook, gepasteuriseer of gesteriliseer is.

Daar rus ook 'n verpligting op die eienaar om die plek waar 'n besmette dier aangehou is, en die voertuig waarop so 'n dier vervoer is, te ontsmet met 'n effektiewe ontsmettingsmiddel. Enige toerusting, wat potensieel besmet is, moet ook op die voorgeskrewe manier ontsmet word.

Bewys van enige beheermaatreëls, wat op die diere toegepas is, moet deur die eienaar gehou word. Dit sluit bewys van inentings in. Indien dit deur 'n beampte of veearts gedoen word, moet die eienaar daardie persoon vra vir 'n sertifikaat waarop die besonderhede daarvan aangedui word. Indien dit deur die eienaar self gedoen is, moet hy bewys daarvan lewer deur middel van 'n beëdigde verklaring wat ook vergesel word van die leë houers en bewys van aankoop, waar die beheermaatreël die gebruik van middels insluit.

Rol van die Staat

Dis is Nasionale en Provinsiale Veeartsenydienste se mandaat om die Wet toe te pas. Hulle kan 'n eienaar verplig om sy diere te toets indien daar 'n vermoede is dat die diere besmet mag wees. Waar eienaars met verdagte of positiewe diere nie saamwerk nie, kan beamptes 'n bevelskrif beteken op die eienaar wat hom verplig om sekere stappe binne 'n bepaalde tydperk te neem. Hulle het ook die mag om 'n perseel of voertuig te betree en inspeksies uit te voer. Indien 'n eienaar, of iemand wat namens die eienaar optree, die Wet oortree, kan daar kriminele klagtes gelê word teen die betrokke eienaar en persoon. In uiterse omstandighede mag beamptes selfs beheer oor 'n perseel oorneem om siektebeheer uit te oefen, terwyl die kostes steeds vir die eienaar se rekening sal wees. Die staat poog egter altyd eers om die samewerking van die eienaar te kry en sal hierdie stappe slegs neem in hoogs uitsonderlike gevalle.

Vrywillige toetsprogramme

Die Beesbrucelloseskema (R.2483 of 9 Dec 1988) word tans afgedwing. Daar is tans ook 'n Interim handleiding vir brucellosebeheer beskikbaar, wat deur die Departement Landbou, Bosbou en Visserye opgestel is. Aangesien die Beesbrucellose beheerbeleid tans onder hersiening is, sal verdere besonderhede nie hier bespreek word nie.

Samevatting

Dit is belangrik om te onthou dat die bepalings van die Wet daar is om die nasionale kudde te beskerm, maar ook om mense teen ernstige siektes te beskerm. Alle beheermaatreëls is in plek gebring om hierdie doelwitte te bereik en nie om as strafmaatreëls te dien nie. As mens net die beginsels van siektebeheer en siektevoorkoming navolg en alle nodige partye so spoedig moontlik inlig oor die teenwoordigheid van 'n beheerde siekte, behoort dit maklik te wees om binne die raamwerk van die Wet op te tree.

Saamgestel deur: Dr. Trudie Prinsloo Van Der Heever, veearts en regsadviseur
(trudie@legalvetservices.co.za)

Uitgereik deur: Brucellosestuurkomitee van die Nasionale Diergesondheidsforum

When buying cattle 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

OVINE JOHNE'S DISEASE VENDOR DECLARATION

ON THE SALE OF SHEEP

(Updated Draft May 2015)

- | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| 1. I hereby declare that I am the owner or authorised representative of the sheep on sale and am competent to make this declaration. | YES | NO |
| 2. The sheep for sale are clearly identified in the accompanying description. | YES | NO |
| 3. The sheep for sale were born on my farm. | YES | NO |
| 4. The farm has a closed flock policy. (No live sheep are brought onto the farm from elsewhere) | YES | NO |
| 5. I know the signs of the disease and to the best of my knowledge, all of my properties are free of cases of Ovine Johne's Disease. | YES | NO |
| 6. I have actively looked for Ovine Johne's Disease and have had tests done for this. | YES | NO |
| 7. To the best of my knowledge, my immediate neighbours and farms in my magisterial district of my farm(s) are free of cases of Ovine Johne's Disease. | YES | NO |

8. The sheep on my properties have been vaccinated against Ovine Johne's Disease and are clearly marked with the approved ear tag.	YES	NO
9. All lambs born are vaccinated	YES	NO
10. If vaccinated, the number of years that the vaccinations have been done is		years
<p>NOTE: Vaccination does not mean freedom from OJD, vaccinated animals can still be carriers. Statement 8 and 9 apply only to already infected flocks, and such sheep can only be sold to other infected flocks by law. Buyers should consult their veterinary advisor before any purchases.</p>		

Signature _____

Date _____

NAME _____

Farm: _____

OWNER OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

District: _____

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



SOP for the control of Bovine Brucellosis

Audit date: _____

Authorised person: _____

		Y/N	Comment
1	Fences and gates in good condition		
2	Gate control - log in		
3	Disinfection of vehicles coming onto the farm		
4	Protective clothing and boots given to people visiting the farm (cattle area) coming from high risk areas eg. veterinarians, nutritionists, representatives, truck drivers, workers, etc.		
5	Sterilizing equipment coming in contact with cattle		
6	Run off water/ streams from neighbouring farms		
7	All animals identified with a brand mark and ear tag		
8	Data base of all animals		
9	Closed herd		
10	When last were animals bought in or moved from another farm?		
11	Only buy in animals from a farm which has a recent negative tested brucellosis herd certificate		
12	Origin(s) of acquired cattle? Bought at an auction?		
13	Keep heifers separate from herd until they have calved and tested negative for brucellosis		
14	Quarantine camp available		
15	Separate calving camps		
16	Were all heifers vaccinated between 4 and 8 months vaccinated with Strain 19 or RB51?		
17	Any cattle vaccinated with Strain 19 over 8 months of age? History over last few years.		
18	Were there any abortions on the farm – samples taken, diagnosis?		
19	All sexually mature cattle in herd tested for bovine brucellosis (provide proof)		

20	Bovine brucellosis is a State controlled disease. Positive cattle are branded with a C on the right side of the neck.		
21	Isolation of infected animals & separate handling facilities		
22	Prohibition of movement of animals off quarantined property except under cover of a Red cross permit for slaughter at an abattoir		
23	Prohibition of use and on-farm disposal of unboiled, unpasteurised or unsterilised milk on quarantined property		
24	Disinfection of places where infection is a possibility.		
25	Neighbours/ recent buyers informed of infected herd status		
26	Fly, crow and predator control		
27	Destruction of afterbirths/abortions in a responsible manner		
28	Beware of livestock, game interface		

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

National Animal Health Forum

www.nahf.co.za

Read what the Forum is all about:

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

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

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

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

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

Important is to study the Veterinary Strategy (2016 -2026) as it gives direction to where we are going with Animal Health in South Africa.

<http://nahf.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Vet-strategy-final-signed.pdf>

Click on **Info centre** for more information on the “war” we have against Bovine Brucellosis. Please be up to date on the role all have to play to control this zoonotic disease.

<http://nahf.co.za/category/diseases/brucellosis/>

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

This link will continuously be updated.

Information on **antibiotic resistance** is also available at this address:

<http://nahf.co.za/category/antibiotic-resistance/>

Rural Veterinary Association of South Africa

www.ruvasa.co.za

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

Landbouweekblad's webpage

www.landbou.com

[Vra vir Faffa](#)

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

Click on Beeste

Click on Siektes

Click on Brusellose

Stop Brusellose

Gevaar om Beesbrusellose (BBR) deur vendusies en skoue te versprei

Rapportering aan bure of ander eienaars oor die voorkoms van brusellose

Inligting oor brusellose op die NAHF se webblad

Kuddebestuur voor die dekseisoen

Bees Brusellose handleiding

Teenliggaamwaardes om beesbrusellose in koeie te bepaal

Veterinêre Strategie 2016 -2026

'n Dosyn dinge wat jy moet weet van beesbrusellose

Vyf kernfeite wat jy van beesbrusellose (Besmetlike misgeboorte – BM) behoort te weet

Veiligheid van vleis en biltong afkomstig van 'n bees met brusellose

Vervoer van diere uit 'n positiewe brusellose kudde

Beheer van brusellose in 'n beeskudde

Boerderypraktyke wat die gevaar van die voorkoms van brusellose verhoog

Resistant roundworms	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Wireworm	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Brown stomach-worm									
Long-necked bankruptworm									
Large-mouthed bowelworm									
Nodularworm	X								
Lungworm									
Eyeworm				X	X				
<i>Parafilaria</i>				X		X			
Tapeworms	X		X		X	X	X		
Liver fluke		X		X	X		X		
Conical fluke	X				X				
Cysticercosis (measles)	X					X		X	
Schistosomiasis (bilharzia)									
Coccidiosis	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Cryptosporidiosis	X	X		X	X	X			

In many parts of South Africa there is a severe drought and the perception is that internal parasites do not occur. Please do not get caught as there may be some wet spots such as leaking water troughs and water pipelines, irrigation, wet kraals, etc. on the farm. Water snails, the intermediate hosts of liver fluke and conical fluke worms concentrate as water levels drop and surprise outbreaks of these parasites may occur. Use the five point check to keep on top of what is happening in the flock. For further detail contact your local veterinarian.

<http://hulp.landbou.com/kundiges/vra-vir-faffa/vyfpuntplan-en-famacha-stelsel-vir-inwendige-parasietbestuur-in-skape/>

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

www.wormx.info

Prevention of Cryptosporidiosis

- Since there is no vaccine or registered treatment for Cryptosporidium, prevention is the best control method. Animals with a good immune system will generally easily overcome Cryptosporidium thus this must be the main aim in controlling Cryptosporidium.
- A consistent, vet approved and farm appropriate vaccination program for other diseases.
- Ensure no nutritional deficiencies especially vitamin A and Selenium
- Excellent bio-security
- Ensure clean pathogen free water sources
- Hygiene training of personnel

External parasites

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

External parasites	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Blue ticks	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Resistant blue ticks					X	X			
Heartwater ticks	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Brown ear-ticks		X				X			
Bont-legged ticks	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Red-legged ticks	X			X	X	X		X	
Paralysis ticks					X				
Tampans									
Biting lice				X	X				
Sucking lice				X					
Itch mites									
Sheep scab			X						
Mange mites	X		X	X	X				X

Nuisance flies	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Midges	X			X		X		X	
Mosquitoes				X				X	
Blowflies	X	X			X			X	
Screw-worm	X								
Gedoeftia (uitpeuloogsiekte)					X				
Nasal bot					X	X		X	

Blue tick infestations were reported from most provinces. Blue ticks (African and Asiatic blue ticks) are able to transmit red water, anaplasmosis and lumpy skin disease.

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

Actives to be tested for resistance are: organophosphates, pyrethroids, amidines, fipronil. Actives registered only for controlling blue ticks are: macrocyclic lactones, fluazuron (acaricide growth regulator).

Discuss your tick control programme with your veterinarian as controlling ticks early in spring can prevent large outbreaks of ticks in the summer.

Below is a list of diseases transmitted by ticks.

Tick borne diseases

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

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

Corridor disease						X			
Theileriosis				X					

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

Numerous mortalities were reported!

The keyword is **vaccinate** your animals! Contact your veterinarian.

Anaplasmosis outbreaks were reported in 6 provinces. Biting flies are probably the main spreader of this disease!

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				

This disease is caused by the toxin of the bont legged-tick.

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	
Blue tongue					X		X	X	
Rift Valley Fever									
Wesselsbron									
Nagana						X			

As soon as insect populations increase with wet weather conditions, **unvaccinated** animals with a lack of immunity to insect transmittable diseases, will be the target of these diseases. Analysis of blood

samples taken by an international research group in th Free State showed that antibody levels against Rift Valley Fever were very low although they were vaccinated. Poor cold chain management of vaccine? This is of great concern!

Out of experience from previous years the prevalence of insect transmitted diseases will increase in months to come until the first frost in May.

Have you vaccinated your animals vaccinated against Rift Valley Fever?

Out of experience I can tell you that when outbreaks of diseases occur, vaccines will be difficult to acquire as many people will be ordering vaccines all at once.

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	
Vibriosis			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pizzle disease					X			X	
<i>Actinobacillus seminis</i> plus HPA							X		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consider Trichomonosis as an area disease, farmers should work together to keep areas free from diseases such as trichomonosis, brucellosis and sheep scab.

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
Botulism				X		X			X
Pulpy kidney			X	X	X		X	X	X
Lamb dysentery				X			X		
Swelled head		X	X					X	
Red gut (cattle)	X		X		X		X		
Blood gut (sheep)					X				
Tetanus	X				X	X		X	
Salmonellosis	X			X		X			
<i>Klebsiella</i>				X					
Bovine brucellosis	X		X	X	X				
<i>Brucella melitensis</i> (goats)							X		
Ovine brucellosis (Ram's disease)	X			X	X		X	X	
Bovine tuberculosis									
Johne's					X				
Leptospirosis	X								
Listeriosis						X		X	
<i>Pseudomonas</i>					X				
<i>Fusibacterium necrophorum</i>					X			X	X

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

Multiclostridial vaccines should be used if blackquarter outbreaks still occur when only using a vaccine containing *Clostridium chauvoei*. Remember to give a booster vaccine when using an inactivate vaccine for the first time. **Read the packet insert!!** Study the table above and determine the risk for animals on your farm. Get advice from your veterinarian on *Cryptosporidium/E. coli* outbreaks in your area and what to do to prevent losses in lambs and calves.

Enzootic abortion contributes to the disappearance of foetuses in sheep and goats scanned pregnant. Vaccinate replacement ewes with the live vaccine before putting them to the ram!

Pulpy kidney (*Clostridium perfringens* type D – *epsilon* toxin) is still the biggest killer of sheep. There are various factors that could lead to pulpy kidney such as: the intestinal tract stops functioning (stasis), sudden change from poor veld to lush artificial pastures; sudden change in diet; grazing of fodder crops such as lucerne, green wheat and green oats, diet high in protein, overeating of concentrates or fertile pastures, deworming and coccidiosis infection. Sudden changes in the weather and grazing in wilted pastures, may also play a predispositional role.

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			
Rabies (cattle)					X				

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

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

Preventative vaccinations are the best way to protect animals against viruses and bacteria causing pneumonia.

Keep cattle and wildebeest well separated especially when wildebeest are under stress to prevent snotsiekte outbreaks! There is also a sheep associated form of the disease.

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

Pyrethroid									
Amitraz		x				x		x	
Levamisole									
Ivermectin									
Moxidectin									
Oxytetracycline									
Tilmicosin									
Bromoxynil nitrate									
Ionophor									
Monensin									
Hypo									
Diazinon									
Glyphosate									
Chicken litter									

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

Do have activated charcoal on the farm as the antidote for tulp poisoning! Toxic plants are sometimes eaten by young animals that do not know these plants. Be aware of this situation and know where these plants are growing on the farm.

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

www.landbou.com

Vra vir Faffa

Klik op Indeks van antwoorde

Klik op Beeste of Skape

Klik op Vergiftigings

Klik op die Opskrifte

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

A few cases of Lantana-poisoning were reported.

Research are being done to control Lantana:

We would like to investigate involvement of your readers and yourself in the development of a National Programme for Management of Lantana similar to the attached National Programme for Management of Parthenium. Our focus would be on the biological control of the species, however, farmers, landowners and communities would be interested in an integrated approach to the management of the species. Please do bear in mind that the rust-fungus will unfortunately not be a 'silver-bullet' as it is likely to impact some subspecies more than others and work better in some micro-climates than others..

Please can we consider how your readers would be able to contribute to the development of a National Programme? One element would be accurate mapping of the distribution of Lantana. If readers could be encouraged to report locations of Lantana then a more comprehensive map of its distribution would be feasible (we need to make sure that this is done in a co-ordinated fashion and using technology that allows for accuracy and ease of data collection (smart phone application to geographically referenced database – which would need to be set up and managed).

Encouraging readers to give input into a National Programme would result in greater support for its implementation. We would need to make sure that this is not too tedious a process.

Encouraging readers to be aware of the biological control agents that are out there already would also be useful. Again this could be reported using photographs and submitting these to a central database.

It would also be good if we could have landowners who would be willing to have 'biological control reserves' on their property. This would mean setting aside land that is infested by Lantana and ensuring that it is not cleared for any reason. The biological control agents would then be allowed to multiply in this area under the 'protection' of the landowner.

I write on behalf of Biological Control researchers at the Agricultural Research Council – Plant Protection Research Institute and at the Centre for Biological Control at Rhodes University.

<http://www.ru.ac.za/centreforbiologicalcontrol/>

Philip Ivey [<mailto:P.Ivey@ru.ac.za>]

Nutritional deficiencies

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

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

Nutritional deficiencies were reported. It is important that Ewes and cows receive sufficient supplementation so as to have optimal colostrum quality for their offspring!

Drought conditions are present in many areas!

Livestock production during drought - guidelines

HO de Waal dewaalho@ufs.ac.za

In large parts of the central interior available grazing material is scarce on veld (natural pasture). Prospects for improvement of the poor grazing conditions in the remaining part of summer and winter are not favourable. In addition to current poor grazing conditions, low levels of water in the soil during spring and early summer will also have a negative effect on veld production and livestock. Crops are already affected negatively and therefore crop residues which are usually used as livestock feed will also not be readily available. The current prevailing situation is not good, but can be managed and the following guidelines may help to prevent mortalities and reduce financial losses:

- Ensure that cash flow is maintained judiciously.
- Safeguard the core breeding livestock. Income must be generated again by these females after the drought.
- Where still possible, provide strategic supplementary feeding on veld.
- Reduce the number of livestock that are dependent on feed sources on the farm by selling surplus animal or by temporary removing them from the veld – to a kraal or planted pasture.

- Restrict movement of livestock by confining them to small paddocks with shade trees or other protection from the elements. This provides better control over the quantities of feed provided daily to the animals.
- Ensure that all animals have freely access to clean drinking water.
- Separate the stronger and weaker animals to reduce competition at the feed troughs.
- Prevent thin livestock, especially cattle becoming too emaciated because of poor feeding conditions and lie down.
- Do not feed animals ad lib. over a long period. Ration the feed according to the required production levels, for example survival or maintenance (maintain body mass) or lactation.
- Do not waste feed by throwing it on the ground – use appropriate feed troughs or conveyor belts.
- Provide the rationed feeds every second or third day. Most animals will receive enough feed. It will also reduce competition at the feed troughs.

What can be fed?

The basis for ruminants is roughage, be it on the veld or in the trough. Coarsely ground roughage is always better utilised (less waste) than in the long form. The energy content can be increased with an appropriate source (e.g. ground maize) and balanced with an appropriate crude protein source. The intake of minerals is then balanced according to the requirements of the animals.

- Feed pellets are merely convenient (transport, handling, less waste) but coarsely ground roughage and properly balanced (discussed above) can adequately meet the requirements of animals.
- Restrict the daily intake of salt (NaCl) for sheep to 5-10 g and cattle to 50-60 g.

Core herds/flocks

- Herds/flocks must be grouped according to age and production status. Determine pregnancy in cattle as soon as possible after the current mating season. With sheep and goats, females can be scanned to determine if they carry twins/triplets to adjust their nutrition level.
- In addition to pregnancy, the condition of teeth must also be assessed, especially for older cows and ewes/does. Pregnant cows must still be able to graze until the next calving and specifically be able to wean the unborn calf. Females with worn teeth can still complete their production in a kraal, but this will have a price tag.
- Create an inventory of all available veld and other feed sources. This information is needed to determine the number of animals that can be maintained until after well into the next summer.

- Reduce the number of animals dependent on the feed sources by marketing surplus animals or remove them temporarily from the veld. Note the reproduction record and weaning mass of the progeny of females. In each age class the less productive animals must be culled.
- The principle of “cutting-your-losses” applies and all expenses must be weighed and discounted against expected income over the short to medium term. Caution to sell younger breeding animals at a premium because they are in good condition and pregnant.
- Seek veterinary advice regarding any changes in the internal and external parasite control. General The situation of farmers differ – seek professional advice for assistance with strategic planning. When grazing material on veld is scarce licks will not help – often too much supplementary feeding is provided under such conditions on veld. Determine timely when to remove animals from veld and feed them strategically in small paddocks. Plant material may still be available along roads and can be cut and baled. The cladodes of spineless cactus pears can also be used as a good feed source – whole cladodes for cattle and coarsely chopped for sheep and goats. During droughts we cannot be too choosy about the quality of feed sources which can mean the difference between life and death of livestock. If poor quality roughage such as veld grass hay or crop residues or cactus pear cladodes are available, animal nutritionists can use it as basis to formulate diets to meet the minimum requirements of livestock. The ruminant The plant material selected during drought on poor and dry veld contains little crude protein. The digestive system of ruminants and the symbiosis with microbes in the reticulo-rumen offer opportunity to supplement crude protein with a non-protein nitrogen (NPN) source such as feed grade urea. The microbes in the reticulo-rumen break cellulose (fibre) down and produce new nutrients (volatile fatty acids and microbial protein). The complex four compartment “stomach” develop gradually from the suckling phase (basically still monogastric) to that of a physiological mature ruminant. In younger calves and lambs/kids the reticulo-rumen is still in the process of developing. Therefore, it is better to use natural and higher quality protein sources instead of NPN; bypass protein may also be supplied strategically.

Supplementary feeding (licks)

It is important to address some critical questions regarding a supplementary feeding programme:

- What is the aim with the supplementation? Must protein, energy, a combination of protein and energy, or minerals be supplemented? Should animals gain in condition or must dry animals maintain mass (maintenance) or must lactation be supported? Animals in different production phases thus require specific types and quantities of strategic supplementary feeding.
- How can the aim be achieved best? Have the less productive animals been removed to make all grazing available for the remaining livestock? This option is still not used to the best advantage and can make a

great contribution to improve the efficacy and also lower the cost of supplementary feeding to the remaining animals.

- Can it be ascertained whether the aim has been reached? Most well-intended programmes to improve animal performance fail in this regard, because the recommended level of supplementation is seldom achieved. Intake of supplementary feeding varies and is affected by feeding space (number of animals/troughs), access to troughs (dominance between animals), level of supplementation and how often the troughs are filled.
- Unless the provision of supplementary feeding is managed, some animals will consume too much while others ingest too little to benefit at all.
- Do not feed animals aimlessly on veld.
- A range of products are available; seek advice from a professional animal nutritionist regarding the options and products to be considered.
- Animals may lose body mass in moderation (10-15%), but then it must take place over a relatively long period and under control of judicious nutrition management.

Veld fires

- Runaway veld fires or accidental fires can change the current precarious drought situation into a real crisis. An area where veld has burnt is practically in a disaster drought situation.
- Make effective fire breaks, especially along roads, around dwellings and ash dumps. Roads are not good fire breaks because the road surface is smooth and embers are easily blown over it by strong wind. Fire also spread easily through culverts.
- Veld fires suppress grass production for about two seasons. Therefore, veld must rest at least one growing season after an accidental fire and at least one growing season before a planned burning of the veld. In closing Production and reproduction of cattle are usually affected by drought and the get ill easier; the extent will depend on the severity of the drought conditions. Lactating cows, late pregnant heifers and weaners are the most vulnerable because of higher nutrient requirements. A good understanding of these factors is needed for a cost effective management strategy to mitigate the effects of drought on animal production, reproduction and health.

The following general aspects of management may be considered for beef cattle:

- Determine pregnancy of cows and heifers as soon as possible (8 weeks for cows and 6 weeks for heifers) after the bulls have been removed. Non-pregnant animals are identified for culling and the stage of pregnancy (early, mid and late conception) relative to mating determined.

- This information and body condition can be used to identify cows that may benefit from early weaning and/or strategic supplementation as well as those to be sold. Informed decision making create opportunity to lessen the effects of a drought.
- Sheep/goat production can benefit from early weaning of lamb/kids – the ewes/does can be fed at lower maintenance levels and lambs/kids finished in a feedlot.
- Animal health starts at the mouth; good nutrition is the basis of healthy animals and production. Changes in management may require adjustments in the programme for the prevention of diseases (inoculation). Remember, inoculation is a simple action (an injection), while creating immunity is a more complex process in animals which requires protein (amino acids in the diet) to produce the antibodies. During droughts and dry seasons the protein content of veld is generally low. Timely inoculation may be considered to ensure the development of better immunity.
- Drastic changes in management such as restricting animals in kraals increases stress and susceptibility for diseases. The incidence of opportunistic diseases may increase and require inoculation which is usually required. Specific local conditions and circumstances will dictate any changes in inoculation as well as external and internal parasite control programmes. Discuss any possible changes in the animal health and disease control programme with your veterinarian.
- Vitamin status must be evaluated and supplemented. We wish you success with the livestock enterprise.

Prof. HO de Waal Pr. Sci. Nat., Anim. Sci. [401721/83] Department of Animal, Wildlife and Grassland Sciences (70) University of the Free State PO Box 339 Bloemfontein South Africa

Vir die Afrikaanse weergawe:

<https://www.netwerk24.com/Landbou/Search?query=Veeproduksie+tydens+droogte&ex=1>

Maak voorsiening vir droogtes

Vraag

Wat kan ons uit huidige droogte leer wat ons slimmer en meer voorbereid maak vir die volgende een wat kom?

Antwoord

Epididymitis					X				
Eye cancer					X		X	X	
Eye infections	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Joint ill	X			X	X	X		X	
Lameness/foot problems	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Lung infection	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Mastitis	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Navel ill	X				X			X	
Umbilical hernia									
Red gut (sheep, torsion of gut)	X								
Rectal prolaps						X			
Rumen stasis						X		X	
Swelsiekte									
Traumatic reticulo-pericarditis	X	X						X	X
Trauma				X		X		X	
Teeth wear									
Plastic bags (ingestion)									
Downer	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Anaphylactic shock									
Vestibular syndrome (middle ear infection)									

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

The cause of abortions should be established: brucellosis, enzootic abortion, Q-fever, leptospirosis, etc. The necessary preventative measures can then be taken.

Pneumonia and lameness (foot conditions) are wide spread.

A poor conception rate on many farms is a huge issue. Visit your veterinarian to rectify this problem.

Environmental conditions

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

Other conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Drug residues (milk, meat, liver, kidney etc)									
Preditors	X	X			X		X		
Theft		X			X	X			
Trauma (fractures etc)	X	X	X					X	
Trauma (veldfires)									

In the CODE OF CONDUCT of the RPO the following standard operating procedures are documented.

The local veterinarian should be your partner to help you achieve the necessary standards.

<http://www.rpo.co.za/BestPractices/English.aspx>

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO SUPPORT BIO-SECURITY.

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

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

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

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

Have there been any recent disease outbreaks in the location?

Do brand marks clearly confirm ownership?

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

Is a veterinarian supported control program against transmittable diseases followed?

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

Dates and tests for zoonotic diseases

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

2. PURCHASES FROM SALES OR SPECULATORS

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

Visually inspect the animals before purchasing for:

* brand marks

* parasite infestation

3. TRANSPORT TO THE FARM

Use only reputable transporters

Has the truck been cleaned and disinfected?

Truck to follow the shortest uninterrupted route

Truck to take the shortest route to the handling facilities

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

4. ARRIVAL ON THE FARM

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

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

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

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

Inspect regularly

5. FEED PURCHASES

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

Purchase feed from reputable dealers only

Avoid buying feed in second hand bags

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

6. VISITORS

Do not allow strangers or their vehicles amongst the livestock

Ensure fences are well maintained and preferably jackal and warthog proof

7. EMPLOYEES

Do not allow the employees to eat in feed stores

Supply employees with sufficient ablution facilities

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

Keep record of all employee livestock on the property

Treat employee livestock with separate but dedicated health programs
Ensure employees understand the reason behind the implemented bio-security measures to help ensure compliance.

GENERAL AND REPRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Record keeping: All animals are individually identified and recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

Sexually transferable diseases: Sheath washes or scrapes on bulls are performed annually.

Diseases that can cause poor conception, abortion or weak calves: Cows are vaccinated against such diseases in consultation with the veterinarian.

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

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

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

HERD HEALTH AND BIO-SECURITY

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

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

Some diseases and parasites (internal and external) are more often encountered in specific areas:

Annual vaccinations and a parasite control program should be applied according to regional requirements and in liaison with the veterinarian.

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

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

Precautionary measures are required to prevent diseases being imported into the herd: A quarantine program to keep incoming animals separate is followed. All incoming animals have a suitable certificate of negative test results or are of a certified clean, closed herd.

Stock remedies and medicines should be registered, correctly stored and used before the transpire date:

All medicines and stock remedies are registered, stored and applied according to prescription.

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

Practices that had nothing to report

Bathurst – Dr. Jane Pistorius

Cape Town – Dr. Sopheette Gers

Kuruman – Dr. Lea Shuda

Mokopane – Dr. Alwyn Venter (SV)

Nigel – Cindy van der Westhuizen

Stellenbosch (Eisenburg) – Dr. Annelie Cloete

Stutterheim – Dr. Dave Waterman

Trompsburg/Springfontein – Dr. Wyn Irwin

Tulbagh – Dr. Dirk Trigaardt

Vaalwater – Dr. Annemieke Müller

Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

Wellington – Dr. William van Zyl

Ostriches

Western Cape

Oudtshoorn

Diarrhoea	Dysbacteriosis, triggered usually by heat. Primary treatment Oxy and tylo, if not responding difficult to resolve due to secondary opportunist bact infections. Prognosis poor
Cryptosporidiosis	Prolaps
Mycotoxins	Last feed of season/ desperate for cheaper sources. Severe hepatomegally at processing level/ scirrhosis condemnations ID DON in feed

Equines

Northern Cape

Colesberg

Strongyles – 2 Yearlings

Clostridials – Acute death in two yearling foals

Game

Bela-bela

Dystocia – Sable, calf in bad position, calf died

Pneumonia – Sable 1, auscultation of lungs, treated, survived

Poor condition – Sable 1, could not do faecal egg count, probably intestinal parasites, treated

Poor condition – Oryx, downer, died, no necropsy was done

Trauma – Golden wildebeest, horns caught in fence

Rabies – 1 positive jackal

Ophthalmia – 3 Nyala

North West

Klerksdorp

Intestinal roundworms – 1

Tapeworms - 1

Bont-legged ticks – 3

Red -legged ticks – 3

Trauma – Nyala bull

Swine

Western Cape

Malmesbury

Internal parasites – 2 Pigs farmed on soil

Vredenburg

Diarrhoea – 2 Backyard farming, 6 week old piglets dying

Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for November 2018 from

Vetdiagnostix –Microbiology Laboratory, supplied by dr. Marijke Henton

(henton@vetdx.co.za)

Septicaemia in cattle was due to *E. coli* in 6 cases. Two of the cases were due to *E. coli* ESBL [Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase] strains, so they were resistant to the whole penicillin group as well as resistant to multiple other antibiotic classes. *Salmonella* Dublin caused septicaemia in two cases.

E. coli enteritis [23 cases] in calves also yielded two ESBL strains, and one of the cases was positive for *Cryptosporidium* as well. Three cases of haemorrhagic enteritis were due to *Clostridium perfringens*.

Bovine pneumonia was due to *Pasteruella multocida*, *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and abscessation to *Trueperella pyogenes*, *Streptococcus canis* and *Corynebacterium afermentans*. Mastitis was due to *Staphylococcus aureus* [1], *Streptococcus uberis* [3] and *E. coli*.

Gangrenous myositis was due to *Clostridium chauvoei* [2] and *C. novyi* [1] in cattle, and there was also one *C. novyi* case in a sheep.

Pneumonia in sheep was due to *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*. Abscessation was caused by *Trueperella pyogenes* [2 cases] and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Enteritis in lambs yielded *E. coli* in 8 cases, and *C. perfringens* in two. Infertility in a ram was due to *Brucella ovis*, and Blue Udder in a sheep was due to *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*. The OBP Blue Udder vaccine contains *Staphylococcus aureus*, and it is therefore unlikely that it would protect against the infection in the flock, as there is no known cross-protection.

Streptococcus suis [2] caused septicaemia in pigs, *Actinomyces hyovaginalis* was associated with respiratory tract problems in a pig and *Arcanobacterium abortusuis* was isolated from the urinary tract of another pig. Enteritis was due to *E. coli* in 5 cases.

Wounds in rhinos yielded a mixed growth of *Streptococcus canis*, *S. pseudintermedius*, *Pseudomonas* and *E. coli* in one case, and *S. aureus* in another.

A leopard had peritonitis due to *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*.

Feedlot report received from Drs. Shaun Morris and Eben du Preez for November 2018 (edupreez1@telkomsa.net)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Intestinal roundworms	O 2
Liver fluke	B 2, O 1
Conical fluke	B 2
<i>Parafilaria</i>	B 3
Cysticercosis (measles)	B 3
Blue ticks	B 3
Heartwater tick	B 3
Brown ear-tick	B 3
Bont- legged tick	B 3
Red-legged tick	B 3, O 3
Paralysis ticks	O 1

Sucking lice	O 2
Blow flies	O 3
Screw-worm	B 1
Sheep scab	O 1
Asiatic red water	B 2
Anaplasmosis	B 3
Heartwater	B 2, O 2
Lumpy skin disease	B 2
Blackleg	B 3
Swelled head	B 3
Red gut	B 3
Blood gut	O 3
Pulpy kidney	O 3
Salmonellosis	B 1
<i>E. coli</i>	B 3, O 3
Coccidiosis	O 2
Cryptosporidiosis	B 3, O 3
Ringworm	B 3
BMC (snotsiekte)	B 2
IBR	B 3
EBL	B 1
Warts	B 3
Energy deficiency	B 3
Phosphate deficiency	B 3

Vitamin A deficiency	B 3, O 3
Slangkop	B 1
Inkberry poisoning	B 1
Tulip poisoning	B 2
Urea poisoning	B 3
Ionophor toxicity	B 3
Abortion	B 3
Dystocia	B 3
Retained afterbirths	B 2
Abscesses	B 3, O 3
Eye infection	B 3, O 3
Lameness	B 3, O 3
Lungs	B 3, O 3
Joint ill	B 2, O 2
Navell ill	B 1
Diarrhoea	B 3, O 3
Pericarditis	B 3
Traumatic pericarditis	B 1
Trauma	B 3
Heat stroke	B 3
Farmers reporting from calf back grounding operations	Anaplasmosis Babesiosis Dikkop caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i>

Monthly report for November 2018 from Dr R D Last (BVSc; M.Med.Vet(Path); MRCVS)

Specialist Veterinary Pathologist, Vetdiagnostix - Veterinary Pathology Services

LIVESTOCK DISEASE SURVEILANCE			
LIVESTOCK SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Bovine, Calf	Pasteurella multocida	1	Dundee, KZN

WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILANCE			
WILDLIFE SPECIES	DISEASE AGENT	NO. CASES	LOCATION
Springbok, Juvenile	Thymic hemorrhage (rodenticide?)	1	Krugersdorp , Gauteng

Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for November 2018 from IDEXX Laboratories supplied by dr. Liza du Plessis (Liza-DuPlessis@idexx.com)

Condition	Comments and Specie
Bont tick	E, G 1
Brown ear ticks	E 1
Red -legged ticks	E 1
Heartwater	G 1
Pulpy kidney	O 2
Salmonellosis	B, G 1
<i>E. coli</i>	B, O 3
Coccidiosis	O 1
Cryptosporidiosis	B 2
Diarrhoea (bacterial enteritis)	B, O 2

Bacterial meningitis	O 3
Bovine malignant catharr (snotsiekte)	B 1
IBR	B 3
Pneumonia	B 1
Equine sarcoid	E 1
Cardiac glycoside toxicity	O 2
Cardiotoxicity	B 2
Senecio toxicity	O 1
Hepatotoxicity	O 1



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Section of Pathology
Department of Paraclinical Sciences
Faculty of Veterinary Science

30th November 2018
DAFF
Import/Export Policy Unit Subdirectorate

**Monthly report: Faculty of Veterinary Science cases
Cases sent to referring veterinarians between 1st and 30th November 2018**

Cases from State vet Skukuza or Orpen
Cases imported with master permit (none)

PMDate	Species	Final	Histo No
15-Oct-18	Cheetah	Complications of a gastric ulcer	S3550-18
22-Oct-18	Cheetah	Renal disease, hepatic amyloidosis	S3627-18
22-Oct-18	Cheetah	Suspected bacterial meningoencephalitis	S3638-18
25-Oct-18	Leopard	Bacterial peritonitis	S3660-18
02-Nov-18	Cheetah	Possible insect bite	S3772-18
05-Nov-18	Cheetah	Ascending pyelonephritis	S3771-18
20-Nov-18	Lion	Normal ovary, oviduct, uterus	S4105-18

Kind regards,



Prof. Emily Mitchell