

Common Infectious Disease of Cattle And Buffalo

Dr. Sandhya Morwal

Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine , College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Navania, Udaipur, Rajasthan

ARTICLE ID: 15

Introduction

Diseases caused by any microorganism like bacteria, virus, protozoan and fungus called infectious disease. Infectious diseases are different types according to causative agent and nature of disease. These are contagious and noncontagious on the base of spread of disease. They may be hereditary, congenital and acquired. Infectious disease is sporadic, epidemic, endemic, enzootic and pandemic in the reference of affected disease animal's numbers and spread of disease. Occurrence of disease time, infectious disease may be acute, per acute, sub-acute and chronic in nature. Some infectious disease spread in animals to human and human to animal this type of disease called zoonotic disease. As of today, the zoonotic disease is a serious issue in our society and environment. All zoonotic disease is infectious and contagious but all infectious disease is not zoonotic. Cattle and buffaloes are major source of milk production in our society. Every year the number of infectious and zoonotic disease are increased in animals and human being. In this article cover some important infectious diseases which affect the economy of farmer in form of decreased milk production, body growth and conception rate of cattle and buffaloes.

Source of Infection: -

Most common Infectious diseases of cattle and buffaloes are bacterial disease (Anthrax, Brucellosis, Black quarter), Viral (Foot & Mouth disease, Rinder paste, Rabies, Pox and influenza), important protozoal diseases are theileriosis, babesiosis, anaplasmosis and worm infestation.

Transmission of Infection

Transmission of infectious diseases occurs mainly direct and indirect contact with affected animals and secretion of affected animal. Disease transmitted by milk, meat and hide

of animal. Some infectious diseases are vector born so they are transmitted by ticks, flies, mites and mosquitos.

Important Clinical Signs of Infectious Disease

Anthrax (Tilli fever)

- High body temperature
- Dyspnea
- Sudden death
- Dark color blood come out from natural orifices
- Incomplete rigor mortis
- Blood not clots after death

Brucellosis

- Abortion is the most common sign (last trimester of pregnancy)
- Stillborn or weal claves
- Retained placentas
- Reduced milk yield
- Arthritis (long standing infection)

Black quarter (Black leg)

- Affected leg show lameness
- On the hip, back and shoulder reason crepitation swelling
- Swelling hot and painful
- If animal not treated properly animal may die within 12-48 hrs.

Foot and Mouth Disease

- High rises of body temperature up to 104-105 °F
- Stringy salivation
- Vesicles on mouth, interdigital space of feet and udder
- Lameness
- Panting in covered animals

Rabies (Mad dog disease)

- Change the behavior
- Fear to water (Hydrophobia)

- There is no change in body temperature
- In furious form animal show aggressive nature and try to bite anything
- In dumb form animal behave quite and decline to move.

Pox

- High fever
- Pneumonia
- Acute enteritis
- Skin lesion found on wool/hair free parts

Prevention & Control of Infectious Disease

- Keep the Regular record of animal vaccination.
- Postmortem never conduct in case of anthrax.
- Control of flies, ticks and mites in animal shed.
- Properly disinfection of animal house with bleaching powder or phenol.
- All equipment of sick animals should be kept separately.
- Always wash and dry hand after handling sick animals
- Animal keeps at home if animal show any clinical sign of disease.
- Proper disposal of affected animal and all secretions.
- Cleaning and disinfect animal house regularly.
- Don't share health and sick animal equipment.