

Health Problems of Livestock in Rainy Season and Their Prevention

P. V. Patil and M. K. Patil

College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Udgir Dist.Latur, Maharashtra-413517

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Abstract

Season wise changes in the livestock management are essential to maintain animal healthy. In different seasons different health problems occurs and therefore to prevent these health problems in livestock alteration in the animal management depending upon season and environment is necessary. Rainy season is the season in which animal becomes more susceptible to different health conditions and disease conditions. Due to the different health conditions in rainy season, production loss, mortality and economic loss can be possible and hence prevention of these health problems is necessary. Mastitis, tympany and ectoparasite infestation mainly occurs in livestock during rainy season. These health conditions require urgent attention to avoid production and economic loss. Necessary management changes can minimize these health problems during rainy season.

Introduction

Animals are more prone to various diseases during rainy season. If proper management is done before than after the disease, the animals will not be affected by any kind of disease.

Animals get various diseases during monsoon. In this article, let us know about those diseases and the measures to be taken to avoid them.

Animal diseases during rainy season

- 1- Probability of udder disease-** Dampness is high in monsoon due to water everywhere. This kind of environment can cause udder diseases in animals. When we milk dairy animals, the pore does not close for about forty-five minutes. Therefore, if there is a moist place, when the animal sits on such a place, some bacteria enter the udder through this hole. Red colored milk comes out from the udders of animals. There is also swelling on the underside of the udder. Also, E. coli bacteria cause high fever in animals.



- 2- **Tympany:** - During monsoons, there is lush green grass everywhere. If the animals eat too much of the luscious grass, they suffer from flatulence. Another adverse effect is that animals may suffer nitrate poisoning from eating this grass. If this poisoning occurs in excess, the animal becomes dizzy and falls down. Along with this, there is a high possibility of diarrhea or worm infestation.
- 3- **Due to the increase in the incidence of ticks,** the animals suffer from diseases like Theilaria, Babesia and the animals become restless. Because ticks suck the blood of animals, animals suffer from tick fever. If the intensity of this fever is high, the animals are highly likely to develop jaundice.

Animal management during monsoon

- 1- In order to prevent udder disease, it is necessary to feed the animals with fodder and supplements as soon as they are milked. Because of this the animal does not sit down. This prevents the entry of bacteria through the holes of rot and prevents udder disease.
- 2- In order to avoid flatulence, the animals should not be allowed to eat large amounts of green grass grown during the rainy season.
- 3- Lime powder should be spread in the cowshed where milk animals are tied. This helps to keep the cowshed area sterile. Vaccination is also necessary to prevent the spread of bacterial diseases.

Conclusion

Proper shelter and management of livestock during the rainy season might have been prevent the infection to livestock and prevents loss due to loss of production and economics.

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