

Mariana Grazing and Livestock Management Academy

Livestock Health: Pinkeye, Bloat, and Foot Rot

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Pinkeye



Cause:

- Bacterium *Moraxella bovis* produces toxin
- Predisposing factors include:
 - *dusty conditions*
 - *flies*
 - *Bright sunlight*
 - *Physical irritation of the eye*

Diagnosis:

- *profuse tear secretions*
- *frequent blinking*
- *reddening of the eye membranes*
- *formation of a white spot on eye*



First Stage:

- A runny eye is the first sign
- Within two days eye membranes will swell and turn red
- Cornea will become cloudy or bluish and a small white spot may appear in the center of the eye
- In the majority of cases the infection will begin to resolve with no permanent damage



Second Stage:

- in severe infections spot will continue to enlarge
- over the next 1 to 2 weeks an ulcer will form and spread
- eye will change from white to yellow then to red
- treatment should be given before this stage





Third Stage:

- As the eye recovers from the infection the eye first becomes cloudy blue in color then begins to clear.
- Recovery is usually complete in 3-5 weeks

***A ruptured
permanently
damaged eye***



Treatments:

- Eye ointments
 - *penucillin*
 - *Oxytetracycline*
- Antibiotic injections
 - Intramuscular injection of *oxytetracycline* (2 doses 3 days apart)
 - Check withholding period when using an antibiotic (most 42 days)
- Eye patches
 - Offers protection from further irritation
 - Prevent fly from accessing eye (helps prevent spread to other animals)
- Veterinary treatment
 - expensive
 - good results
 - administer a local anesthetic
 - suture the third eyelid across the eye or the eyelids together
 - may inject corticosteroids beneath the eye through the upper eyelid



Longterm prevention:

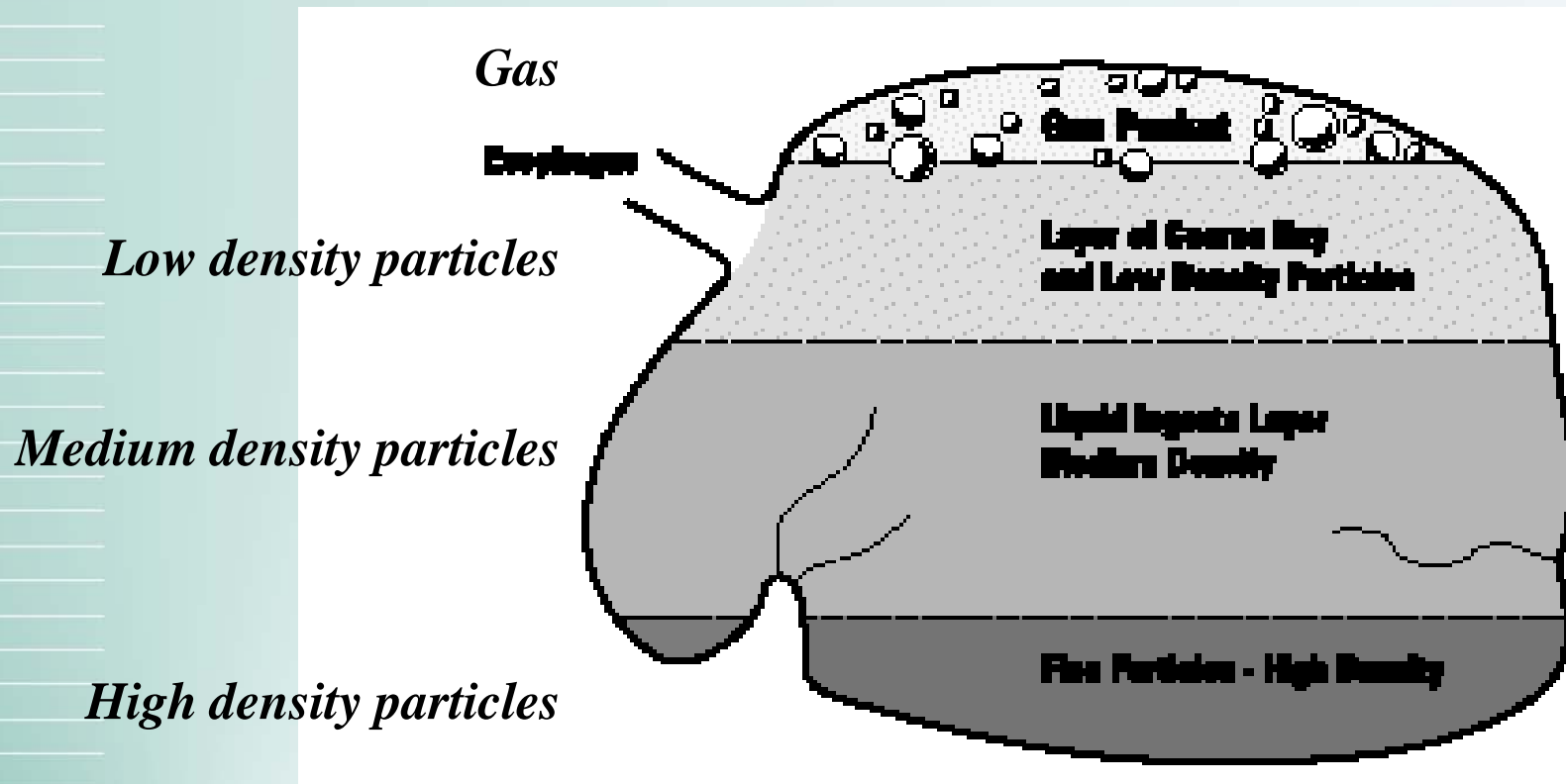
- Fly control
 - insecticidal ear tags
 - sprays or pour-ons
 - fly traps
 - encourage dung beetles
- Weed and Pasture Management
 - control certain weeds
 - keep grass height below 18 inches
 - reduce dust problems
 - Holding pens
 - Feed bunks
 - Roadways
 - Other places



Bloat



Cause and diagnosis



*Foamy stomach content
of a severely bloated steer*



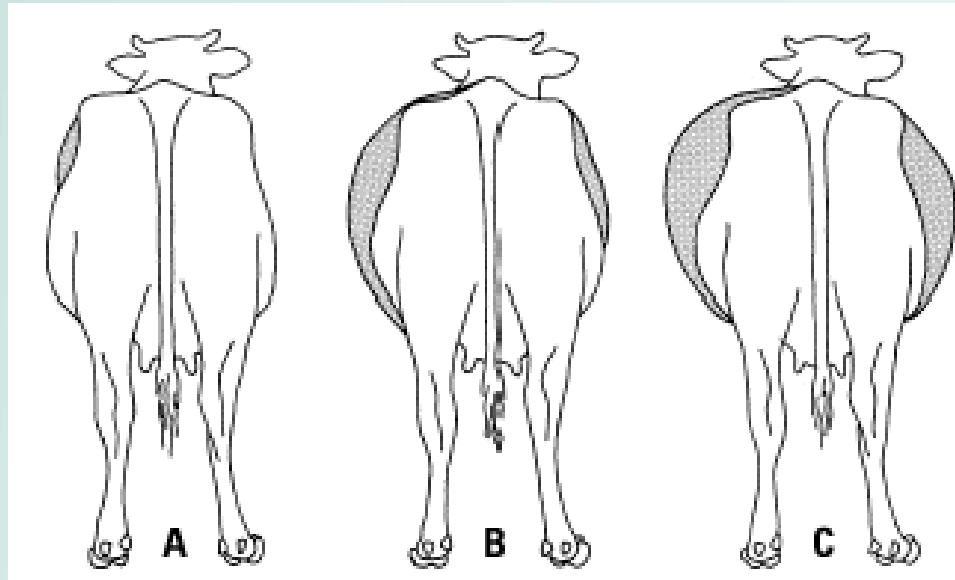
Normal stomach content



Mild

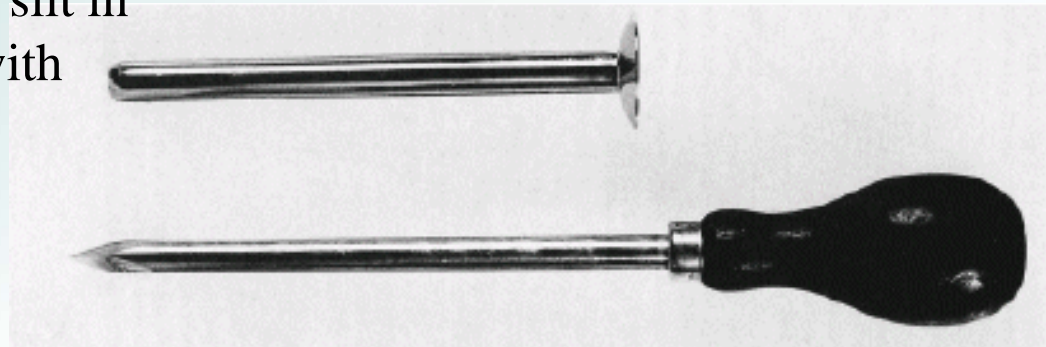
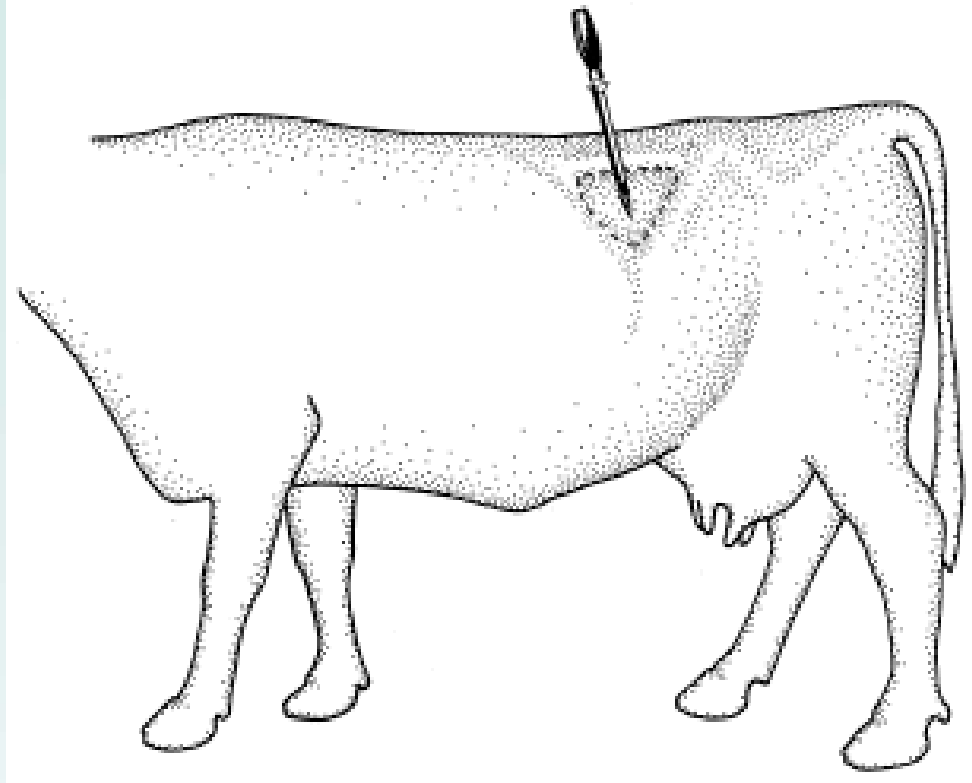
Moderate

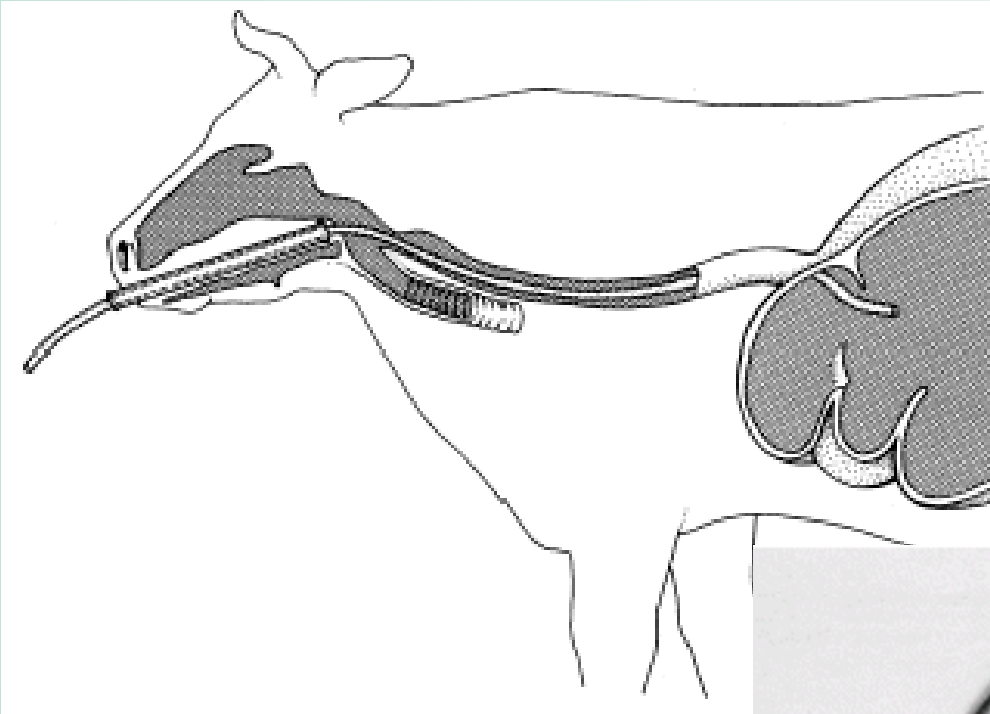
Severe



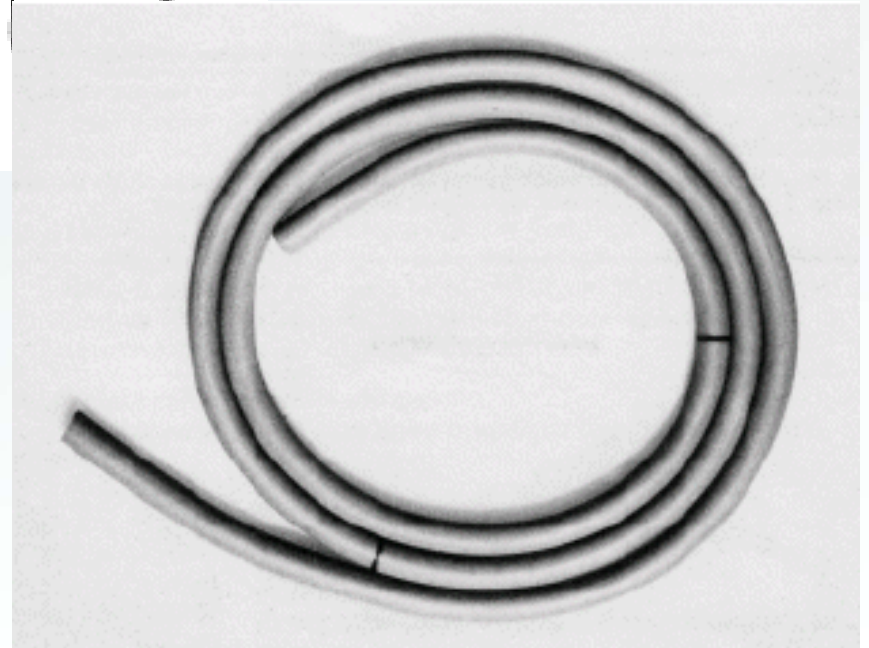
Treatment methods:

- Bloat needle -Insert halfway between the last rib and hookbone on the left side 3-4 inches below the edge of the loin
- Trocar – same insertion point
- Make a 3 inch slit in same location with sharp knife





*Stomach Tube and
Defoaming agent*



Prevention of bloat:

- Increase amount of roughage/hay in ration
- Limit access to high concentration legume forages
 - Rotate grazing between grass and legume forage pastures
 - Provide grass hay in high legume content pastures
 - Introduce animals to high legume concentration pastures slowly
 - Introduce animals to high grain diets slowly.



Foot rot

- Foot rot is an infection that is caused primarily by a combination of two bacterium:
 - *Fusobacterium necrophorum*
 - *Bacteroides meaninogenicus*
- Other organisms can also contribute to the infection (i.e. staphylococci, corynebacterium, various fungi).
- Cuts, bruises, puncture wounds, or severe abrasions permit these bacteria to enter the tissue of the foot where they start an infection.



Clinical signs:

- The first sign of foot rot is usually lameness in one or more feet of the animal
- Lameness is followed by swelling of the foot, spreading of the toes and reddening of the tissue above the hoof.
- An abscess may form above the hoof in severe cases.
- Discharge from the abscess will have a distinct odor.
- The animal will usually have an elevated temperature, low appetite, and may lose body weight.



Foot rot



Normal foot

There is normal skin between the claws, with no reddening or inflammation and no loss of hair. There is no exudate present.





Score 1

Slight to moderate inflammation with some erosion between the claws. There is no underrunning or erosion of the skin or horn.





Score 2

The skin between the claws is inflamed and raw. This condition may involve part, or all, of the soft horn on the inside of the claws. There is no underrunning of the horn.





Score 3a

Separation of the skin horn junction, with underrunning extending no more than 5 mm.





Score 3b

Underrunning no more than halfway across the heel or sole.





Score 3c

More extensive underrunning of the heel or sole but not extending to the outside edge of the sole of the claw.





Score 4

The underrunning extends to the outside edge of the sole of the claw and involves hard horn.





Score 5

This is a severe form of the disease involving the sole, with extensive inflammation and underrunning of the hard horn of the hoof.







Treatment:

- Treatment should be started early to prevent chronic lameness in the animal
- Examine the feet of lame animals for foreign objects (i.e. wire, nails, etc.).
- Injections
 - Penicillin
 - Penicillin dihydrostreptomycin
 - Oxytetracyclines (terramycin, liquamycin)
 - Sulfonamides (sulfapyridine, sulfamthazine, or triple sulfas) can be given intravenously or as a bolus
 - the bolus in conjunction with penicillin or oxytetracycline for 3 days is the best overall treatment.
 - Terrramycin and sustained release sulfa boluses used in combination given in 3-5 day intervals seems to work well



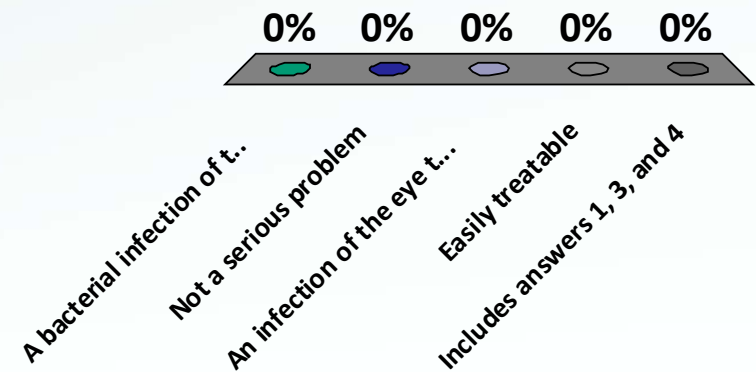
Prevention:

- Management practices that will help reduce incidence of foot rot include:
 - Keep hooves of animal trimmed to reduce stress on soft tissue areas of the foot
 - Maintain drainage of pens and lots, and around water tanks to prevent mud build up.
 - Use foot baths with Copper sulfate (2#/ 5 gal water), or formalin (1 gal of 40% formalin to 9 gal. water) placed in alley ways where animals walk
 - Ethylene diamine dihydriodide (EDDI, tamed iodine) mixed in the feed or salt (50 mg per head per day) is a good preventive measure but over consumption can cause irritation of the respiratory tract.



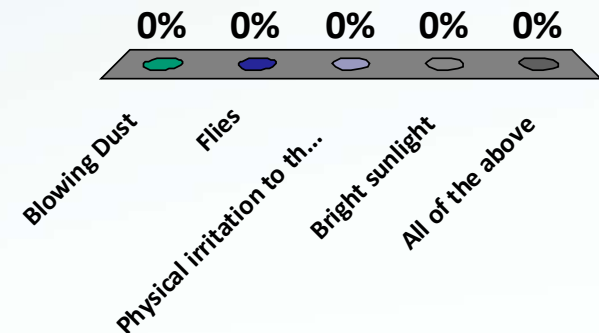
Pinkeye is....?

1. A bacterial infection of the eye on livestock marked by excessive tearing, reddening and ulceration of the eye
2. Not a serious problem
3. An infection of the eye that can cause blindness
4. Easily treatable
5. Includes answers 1, 3, and 4



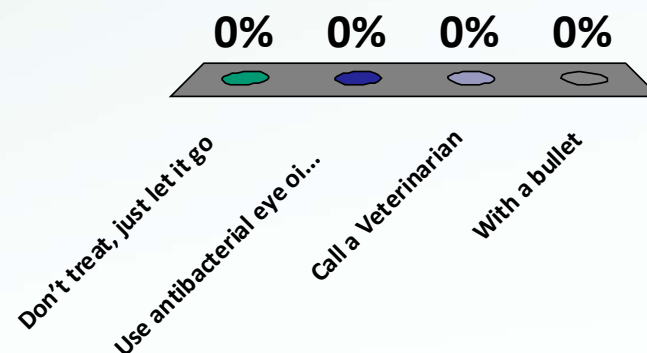
What factors contribute to Pinkeye in livestock?

1. Blowing Dust
2. Flies
3. Physical irritation to the eye
4. Bright sunlight
5. All of the above



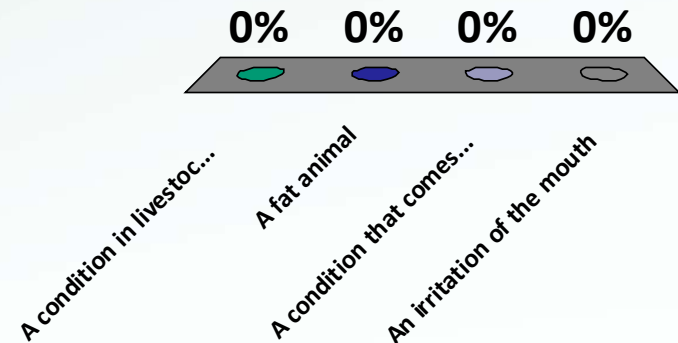
What is the best method to treat Pinkeye?

1. Don't treat, just let it go
2. Use antibacterial eye ointments or injectable vaccines if it does not clear up before stage two
3. Call a Veterinarian
4. With a bullet



What is Boat?

1. A condition in livestock when gasses become trapped in the rumen causing a “swelling” of the left side of the animal
2. A fat animal
3. A condition that comes from eating too much
4. An irritation of the mouth



*Thank
You*



The End

