COMMON DISEASES OF SMALL ANIMALS (SHEEP, GOAT & PIG)

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| DISEASE | AFFECTED SPECIES | MODE OF TRANSMISSION | CLINICAL FINDINGS | TREATMENT AND CONTROL |
| 1.Contagious ecthyma | Sheep and Goat | Direct contact with infected animal | Lesions develop initially as papules which proliferate and inflamed and covered with thick scab. It will take approximately 5-7 days. First lesion develops at the oral commissure then spread to lips, muzzle and nostrils. | Regular dressing of affected area with antiseptic solutions. Application of 2% boroglycerine lotion over the affected area. For control vaccination of sheep and goat at 6-8 week of age. Affected animal should be kept isolated. |
| 2.Goat plague | Sheep and Goat | Direct contact with infected animal. Through infected urine Faeces, and other excretion  | Disease shows signs after 3-6 days of contact. High rise of temperature along with dullness, sneezing and serious discharge from the eyes and nostrils. After 1-2 days necrotic lesions develop in the mouth and the animal is unable to eat because of sore mouth swollen lips. Diarrhoea develops 3-4 days after the onset of fever.Dyspnoea and coughing occur later.Abortion occur on outbreak. Death usually occur within 1 week of the onset of illness.  | Affected animal should be kept away from healthy ones. Treatment of animal should be done immediately. Contact nearest veterinary doctor. |
| 3. Pneumonia | Sheep and Goat | Direct contact with infected animal | Sudden death without showing any symptoms in younger animals. Older animal shows signs of high rise of temperature, dyspnoea, frothing at the mouth, cough, nasal discharge, depressed and anorectic. Death may occur as soon as 12 hours after the first signs of illness. | Prevention can be done by vaccination. The infected animal should be kept away from the healthy ones. For timely treatment contact nearest veterinary doctor. |
| 4. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia | Goat | Direct contact with infected animal. Infections get entry through inhalation. | Fever, difficult breathing, lagging, lying down a lot, in terminal stage mouth breathing, tongue protrusion, and frothy salivation. Death occurs in two or more days. | Vaccination in 3 months and booster dose at 4 month and repeat annually. . For timely treatment contact nearest veterinary doctor. |
| 5. Haemonchosis | Sheep and Goat | Overcrowding, hot and humid climate, low plane of nutrition are predisposing factors | Animal may die without pre monitoring signs. The mucosa and conjunctiva of affected animal is extremely pale. In chronic case animal shows lethargy, and muscular weakness, pallor of the mucosa. Affected animal always lag behind the flock, has staggering gait, breathe faster some animal die on exercise.  | Timely treatment at regular interval with proper anthelmintic in consultation with veterinary doctor. |
| 6. Hog cholera(Swine Fever) | Pigs | Direct contact with infected pigs. Virus enters into the body through ingestion and inhalation. | Young pigs die without showing symptoms. Affected pigs are **depressed refuse to eat and stand in drooped position with tail hanging**. Disinclined to move and shows swaying movement of hind quarters. They tend to lie down and burrow into bedding. There is high fever, constipation followed by diarrhea and vomiting occurs. Later a diffuse **purplish discoloration** of the abdominal skin occurs. Nervous signs often occur in the early stages of illness and include circling, in coordination, muscle tremor and convulsion. Death occur 5-7 days after commencement ofillness.  | Annual Vaccination in enzootic areas is must. Affected animal should be slaughtered to prevent outbreak of the disease. For better control of the disease, vaccination of the pigs with suitable swine fever vaccines in consultation with nearest veterinary doctor.  |