

Management of Livestock Disease

Definition of Health

"According to WHO" Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social fitness of an animal." The WHO definition indicates that there are three dimension or components of health-physical, mental and social, all are closely related.

Diseases:

It may define as condition deviated from normal health. This may be caused by specific pathogenic agents (bacteria, virus, parasites, protozoa, fungi etc), nutritional deficiencies or an environment to which the animal can not readily adapt.

Category of diseases

1. Bacterial diseases

Animal - Anthrax, black quarter, mastitis, tetanus etc

Poultry- Fowl Typhoid, Fowl Paratyphoid, Fowl Cholera, Omphalitis, Pullorum etc.

2. Viral diseases

Animal- Foot and mouth, rinder pest, rabbits etc.

Poultry-Newcastle , Fowl Pox , Mareks, Gumboro, Duck plague etc.

3. Parasitic diseases

a) External parasite: Lice, ticks, and mites

b) Internal parasite: Worm- hook worm, tape worm, round worm, Protozoan diseases.

5. Fungal diseases: Aspergillosis, aflatoxicosis. Ring worm (animal), Brooder pneumonia (Chicks) etc

6. Deficiency diseases: Ricket, goiter, Legweakness, Curled Toe Paralysis (poultry) etc.

4. Metabolic diseases: Milk fever, acetonemia

5. Allergic disorders: Cold or heat shock, scum shock, any type of allergic reaction.

6. Food poisoning- Nitrate poisoning, cyanide poisoning.

7. Congenital defects (Heredity): Free martin

8. Injuries or accident of skin, bone and muscle etc.

9. Miscellaneous: Tumors, bloat, prolapsed of uterus.

Management of diseases

It can be performed through **bio-security** i.e. A tool for keeping disease away from the farm. Bio-security is a set of management practices which reduce the potential for the introduction and spread of disease in the farm. It includes-

1. Preventive / hygienic measures
2. Vaccination program
3. Isolation of sick animal and birds
4. Diagnosis of disease
5. Treatment of sick animal

General program for prevention and control of diseases:

Prevention: Measures should be taken before out break of disease.

1. Source of healthy stock
2. Maintain regular vaccination program
3. Suitable environment and site
4. Proper housing system
5. Use of quality litter materials

6. Well drainage system
7. Supply clean drinking water
8. Proper nutrition and quality of feed
9. Avoid of contamination of cow dung, bedding materials in feed and drinking water
10. Don't allow mixed farming
11. Avoid of over crowing of animals
12. Restriction of visitors in the farm
13. Don't allow wild birds, animals, rodents in the farm
14. Eradication of flies, mosquitoes, insects from the farm
15. Eradication and control of natural and mechanical carrier
16. Control of movement of farm vehicles and equipment
17. Slaughter of animal at slaughter house

Control:

Control measures should be taken after outbreak of disease-

1. Isolation
2. Diagnosis of disease
3. Quarantine and observation
4. Vaccination of healthy ones
5. Disposal of carcass
6. Treatment of diseased animal
7. Destruction of infected animals
8. Restriction on movement of animal
9. Restriction on marketing of animal
10. Eradication.

LIVESTOCK VACCINATION PROGRAM

<i>Name of the disease</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>
Anthrax (Bacteria)	Anthrax Vaccine
Black Quarter (Bacteria)	Black Quarter Vaccine
Foot and Mouth Disease (Virus)	FMD Vaccine
Haemorrhagic Septicemia (Bacteria)	Haemorrhagic Septicemia Vaccine
Rinderpest (Virus)	Rinderpest Vaccine
Tuberculosis (Bacteria)	BCG Vaccine
Rabies or Hydrophobia (Virus)	Rabies or Hydrophobia Vaccine
Brucellosis (Bacteria)	Brucellosis Vaccine
Goat pox (Virus)	Goat pox Vaccine
Goat Plague (Virus)	PPR Vaccine

