

Disease Control Guide

CREDIT: The Drovers Journal, Cattle Disease Control Guide 1986

How To Use This Guide

All disease descriptions are condensed and expressed in simplified language. Each disease description contains the following information: general description, transmission, signs (symptoms), diagnosis, prevention, treatment. In cases involving a family of diseases (i.e., respiratory diseases, clostridial diseases), a description is provided in terms of the disease complex. Then, individual diseases making up the complex are described separately.

Product listings follow disease descriptions. These listings are provided by marketing companies in accordance with approved labeling. This makes it possible to organize them according to ingredients and type. All products are individually coded three ways: available from veterinarians only (*), and whether they are used for prevention (P), treatment (T) or prevention and treatment (PT).

This guide is not intended to be a definitive reference enabling cattle owners to fully diagnose and treat diseases. It should be used to supplement existing knowledge. The services of a veterinarian should be used to diagnose diseases, select drugs and evaluate treatment results.

CLOSTRIDIAL DISEASES

Blackleg	Novyi	Enterotoxemia B
Malignant Edema	Red Water	Enterotoxemia C
Sord		Enterotoxemia D

The clostridial diseases are caused by a family of bacteria. The diseases are usually fatal. Death occurs suddenly, causing them to be commonly referred to as "sudden death" diseases. All livestock species are susceptible, although susceptibility to individual diseases is variable.

Clostridial bacteria have some unusual characteristics which make their resultant diseases especially difficult to manage. Several such characteristics are:

1. They transform into spore forms which are highly resistant to destructive forces. Thus, they

can exist in nature indefinitely.

2. They can exist within the bodies of animals in a latent state and not cause disease.

3. They grow in the absence of oxygen. Thus, if injury to animals results in an area of cell destruction, latent spores can be triggered into action.

4. Growing spores release potent toxins which can cause death faster than the body can mount a defense.

5. Causative bacteria fall into groups according to the type of tissue in which infection primarily occurs. These tissues are muscle, liver and gut.

TRANSMISSION: There is no direct transmission, meaning animals don't catch clostridial diseases from each other. Spores enter the body through the mouth and wounds from contaminated soil, hay, feed, etc. Some become latent residents of the animal body; others are excreted. Animals transported from one location to another may spread the diseases through shedding.

CLINICAL SIGNS: Signs of clostridial diseases vary according to the type of tissue in which infection occurs. Unless animals are closely observed, signs may not be seen before death. Swellings in the area of the hip, shoulder, neck and upper leg are frequently seen in cases of blackleg, malignant edema and sord. Serious breathing difficulty and, sometimes, blood-tinged froth and red-colored urine are signs of novyi and red water. In some gut infections, nervousness followed by convulsions and coma are seen; in others there may be abdominal pain, depression, "low bloat" and, in lingering cases, blood-tinged feces.

DIAGNOSIS: A general diagnosis of clostridial disease may be made by connecting the circumstances of death with effects in the types of tissues and areas commonly involved. Definitive diagnosis is best accomplished through bacterial identification in a diagnostic laboratory. This, however, is difficult since growth of latent spores not involved in the primary infection can be triggered by conditions in the animal following death.

PREVENTION: Vaccination is essential. Since the effect of clostridial toxin is too fast for the normal post-infection response to take effect, two doses of vaccine spaced 3-4 weeks apart are required. A vaccine that will protect against the entire group of clostridial diseases provides the best insurance against losses. However, numerous vaccines with narrower spectrums are available. Animals vaccinated under three months of age should be re-vaccinated at weaning or four to six months of age. In breeding herds, cows should be re-vaccinated annually. This maximizes their protection and helps assure high levels of protection in first-milk for their calves.

TREATMENT: Treatment is rarely successful. High doses of penicillin and other broad-spectrum antibiotics may be effective, particularly early in the course of the disease. Antiserum may be of value in gut infections.

VACCINES

8-Way Vaccines

Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Red Water, Novyi, Enterotoxemia B, Enterotoxemia C, Enterotoxemia D

Coopers Animal Health	Coopervax 8-way (MLG) (P)
Cutter Animal Health	Blacklegol 8 (P)
Haver	Clostri-Bac 8 (P)
Norden Laboratories	Clostrin MLG* (P)

7-Way Vaccines

Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Novyi, Enterotoxemia B, Enterotoxemia C, Enterotoxemia D

Affiliated Laboratories	Convax 7 (P)
	Convax 7/HS (P)
Agri Laboratories, Ltd.	Clostridial 7-Way (P)
Anchor	Bar-Vac 7 (P)
	Bar-Vac 7/Pinkeye (P)
	Bar-Vac 7/Somnus (P)
Beecham Laboratories	Ultrabac-7* (P)
	Ultrabac-7/Somnubac* (P)
Bio-Ceutic	Fermicon 7* (P)
	Fermicon 7/Somnugen* (P)
Coopers Animal Health	Electroid 7 (P)
Cutter Animal Health	Blacklegol 7 (P)
Durvet	Clostridial 7-Way (P)
Farmland Industries	Coop CSNS C & D (P)
Fort Dodge Laboratories	Clostrid 7* (P)
Franklin Laboratories	Franklin 777 (P)
Haver	Clostri-Bac 7* (P)
Lextron, Inc.	Clostridial 7-Way (P)
Schering Corporation	Pilguard Pinkeye + 7* (P)
Tech America	Clostridial 7-Way* (P)

6-Way Vaccines

Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Enterotoxemia B, Enterotoxemia C, Enterotoxemia D

Norden Laboratories	Clostrin MG* (P)
---------------------	------------------

5-Way Vaccines

Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Red Water, Novyi

Coopers Animal Health	Coopervax 5-way (ML) (P)
	Coopervax 5-way Plus Lepto (ML + Leptavoid P) (P)
Norden Laboratories	Clostrin ML* (P)

4-Way Vaccines

Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord, Novyi

Affiliated Laboratories	Convax CSNS (P)
	Convax CSNS/HS (P)
Agri Laboratories, Ltd.	CCSNS Bacterin Toxoid (P)
Anchor	Bar-Vac CSNS (P)
	Bar-Vac CSNS/Somnus (P)
Beecham Laboratories	Ultrabac-CSNS* (P)
	Ultrabac-CSNS/Somnubac* (P)
Bio-Ceutic	Fermicon 4* (P)
	Fermicon 4/Somnugen* (P)
Colorado Serum Co.	CCSNS Bacterin Toxoid
Cutter Animal Health	Blacklegol 4 (P)
Durvet	CCSNS Bacterin (P)
Farmland Industries	Coop CCSNS (P)
Fort Dodge Laboratories	Clostrid CSNS* (P)
Franklin Laboratories	Franklin 4-Way (P)
Haver	Clostri-Bac 4* (P)
Lextron, Inc.	CCSNS Bacterin (P)
Tech America	CCSNS* (P)

3-Way Vaccines

Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Sord

Coopers Animal Health	Coopervax 3-way (M) (P)
	Siteguard M plus
	Pasteurella (P)
Farmland Industries	Coop CCS (P)
Norden Laboratories	Clostrin M* (P)

OVERSTOCKED SALE

GATE CUT
\$575 Ea.

BRED COWS
\$775 Ea.



TIFFANY BUFFALO RANCH

68 Head of Pure
Healthy Buffalo

since 1967

(315) 685-5002

LaFayette, New York 13084

Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Novyi

Anchor Bar-Vac CSN (P)
Cutter Animal Health Blacklegol SN (P)
Haver Clostri-Bac CSN* (P)

2-Way Vaccines**Blackleg, Malignant Edema**

Affiliated Laboratories Convac CS (P)
Convac CSP (P)
Anchor CCS Bacterin (P)
Bar-Vac CSP (P)
Beecham Laboratories Ultrabac-CS* (P)
Ultrabac-CSP* (P)
Bio-Ceutic Fermicon 2P* (P)
Colorado Serum Co. Clostridium Chauvoei-Septicum Bacterin (P)
Cutter Animal Health Blacklegol S (P)
Blacklegol SHS (P)
Diamond Scientific Co. CCSP Bacterin (P)
Farmland Industries Coop CCS (P)
Fort Dodge Laboratories Clostrid CS* (P)
Haver Clostri-Bac CS* (P)
Clostri-Bac CSP* (P)
CCS Bacterin (P)
Lextron, Inc.

1-Way Vaccines**Red Water**

Affiliated Laboratories Convac H (P)
Colorado Serum Co. Clostridium Haemolyticum Bacterin (P)
Cutter Animal Health Redwol (P)

TOXOIDS**Enterotoxemia Types C & D**

Affiliated Laboratories Convac CD (P)
Agri Laboratories, Ltd. Clostridium Perfringens Types C&D (P)

Anchor**Bio-Ceutic**

Beecham Laboratories
Colorado Serum Co.

Coopers Animal Health

Cutter Animal Health
Diamond Scientific Co.

Franklin Laboratories

Grand Laboratories, Inc.
Haver
Norden Laboratories
Tech America

ANTITOXIN**Enterotoxemia Types C & D**

Anchor Clostridium Perfringens Types C & D Antitoxin (PT)
Bio-Ceutic Dybelon* (PT)
Ceva Laboratories, Inc. CVAC Clostridium Perfringens Types C & D Antitoxin (P)
Colorado Serum Co. Clostridium Perfringens Types C & D Antitoxin (P)
Grand Laboratories' Clostridium perfringens antitoxin Type BCD* (PT)
Clostridium perfringens antitoxin Type C* (PT)
Perfringens Coli-Coryne, Pasteurella Serum* (T)

Clostridium Perfringens Types

C&D Toxoid (P)
Bar-Vac CD-T (P)
Fermicon CD* (P)
Fermicon CD-T* (P)
Ultrabac-CD* (P)
Clostridium Perfringens Types C & D Toxoid (P)
Clostridium Perfringens Types C & D-Tetanus Toxoid (P)
Coopervax C & D (G) (P)
Siteguard G (P)
Fringol C & D (P)
E. Coli-Guard (P)
Clostridium Perfringens Types C & D (P)
C-D Bacterin Toxoid* (P)
Clostri Bac C & D* (P)
Clostrin G* (P)
Deltoc C & D* (P)

ANTIBACTERIALS

Affiliated Laboratories Di-Pen/L.A. (T)
Agri Laboratories, Ltd. Twin-Pen (T)
Penicillin Dihydro-Strep (T)
Agri-mycin-50 (T)
Agri-mycin-100 (T)
Combination Antibiotic (T)
Oxy-tet 50 (T)
Oxy-tet 100 (T)
Amoxi-Inject* (T)
Benzac-Pen* (T)
Procaine Penicillin G* (T)
Bio-Ceutic Bio-Mycin* (T)
Bio-Mycin C* (T)
Dura-Biotic (T)
Bristol Ag Products Flo-Cillin* (T)
Bristol Veterinary Polyflex* (T)
Products Durvet
Duramycin-50 (T)
Duramycin-100 (T)
Dura Pen (T)
Oxyject 100 (T)
Pen-Aqueous (T)
Pen-Dihydro (T)
Coop Duo Biotic (T)
Farmland Industries Longicil* (T)
Fort Dodge Laboratories H/L Bi-Pen
Haver TerraVet 50 (T)
Lextron, Inc. TerraVet 100 (T)
Solvay Veterinary Inc. Crysticillin (T)
Tech America Districillin (T)
Dual-Pen* (T)
Pen-Strep* (T)
Medamycin Inj. 50mg/cc* (T)
Medamycin Inj. 100mg/cc* (T)