

# Anaplasmosis

by Dr Jan du Preez

**Anaplasmosis is a very serious disease of cattle and is transmitted through the bites of male blue ticks. The disease can be controlled by regularly vaccinating your cattle. Anaplasmosis is also known as gallsickness.**



Anaplasmosis occurs throughout the most parts of Southern Africa and Namibia, except in very low rainfall areas. Normally anaplasmosis is transmitted by at least five tick species namely the blue tick, the red-legged tick, the bont-legged tick, and other types. However, the male blue tick is regarded as the most important carrier of the infection.

## When are animals infected?

Ticks pick up the infection when they feed on infected cattle or cattle that have recovered, but are still carriers of the parasite. Transport can also play a role when animals with the infection are moved to other areas.

The weather can also play a role. Outbreaks are more common in the warm summer and autumn months when large amounts of ticks are found. There is also an increase in blood-sucking flies in these seasons.

All cattle that have not been vaccinated, can contract the disease. However, all calves are born with a natural resistance to the disease. This natural resistance is best between 6 and 9 months. Anaplasmosis is much more serious in older animals. It may take between four to six weeks before an animal shows any sign of illness.

## Symptoms of anaplasmosis

- A temperature increase
- Anaemia (the eyes and tongue are pale)
- Jaundice (the eyes are yellow)
- Slowed or stopped rumination
- Constipation
- Dairy cows may show a drop in milk production and this is often the very first sign of infection.

## Treatment

A veterinarian will make a diagnosis by taking a blood smear. He will give the animal a treatment of antibiotics or cortisone. But you can do the following to help the sick animal:

- Do not move or transport the animal unnecessarily
- Give the animal good quality fresh water
- Give a mixture of sugar and vinegar or other stomach drugs to improve stomach function. **UM**

# Anaplasmosis



- **Anaplasrose**
- **I-Anaplasmosis**
- **I-Anaplasmosis**
- **Lefu la matsetse (anaplasmosis)**

- The disease gets spread when male ticks feed on an infected animal and then move to another animal. Sometimes blood-sucking stable flies and horse flies carry infected blood in their mouths.
- Die siekte word versprei wanneer manlike bosluise aan 'n dier met die infeksie suig. Die bosluis beweeg dan na 'n ander dier. Soms dra bloedsuiende vlieë en perdevlieë ook bloed met die infeksie in hulle monde.
- Lesi sifo sisabalala uma ngabe imikhaza yesilisa incela isilwane esinesifo bese iyasuka iya kwesine isilwane. Ngezinye izikhathi izimpukane ezincela igazi ezihlala esitebeleni kanye nezimpukane zamahhashi zithwala igazi elinesifo ngemilomo yazo.
- Isifo sisasazeka xa amakhalane aziinkunzi esitya kwisilwanyane esosulelekileyo aze ke asuke aye kwesinye isilwanyana. Ngamanye amaxesha iimpukane ezifunxa igazi esitalini kunye neempukane zamahashe ziye ziphathe ngemilomo yazo igazi elisulelekileyo.
- Lefu lena le nama nakong eo matsetse a matona a iphepang phoofolong e nang le tshwaetso ebe a fetela phoofolong e nngwe. Ka dinako tse ding dintsi tse nwang madi setaleng sa dipere le diboba di jara madi a nang le tshwaetso hanong la tsona.
- **When?** During the warmer summer and autumn months. When animals are moved to another area.
- **Wanneer?** In die warmer somer- en herfsmaande. Wanneer diere na 'n ander gebied verskuif word.
- **Nini?** Ngezinyanga ezifudumele zasehlobo kanye nezasekwindla. Uma izilwane zisiwa kwenye indawo.
- **Nini?** Ngexa leenyanga ezishushu zasehlotyeni nasekwindla. Xa izilwanyana zisisiwa komnye ummandla.
- **Neng?** Nakong ya dikgwedi tse futhumetseng tsa lehlabula le lehwetla. Nakong eo diphoofole di iswang seabekeng se seng.

## Symptoms

- Fever
- Anaemia (eyes and tongue are pale)
- Jaundice (eyes are yellow)
- Constipation
- Drop in milk production

## Siektetekens

- Koors
- Bloedarmoede (die oë en tong is bleek)
- Geelsig (die oë is geel)
- Hardlywigheid
- Laer melkproduksie



### Izimpawu

- Imfiva
- I-anemiya (amehlo kanye nolimi kuphaphathekile)
- Ijondisi (amehlo aphuzi)
- Ukuqumba
- Ukwehla ekukhiqizweni kobisi



### Iimpawu

- Umkhuhlane
- I-Anemia (amehlo nolwimi ziyafiphala)
- Isifo senyongo (amehlo aba qanda)
- Ukuqhineka
- UKwehla ekuvelisweni kobisi



### Matshwao a Lefu

- Feberu (motjheso)
- Leqeme la disele tse kgubedu tsa madi (ho sehlefala ha madi le teleme)
- Jaundice (mahlo a mmala o mosehla)
- Ho pipitlelwa
- Ho theoha ha tlhahiso ya lebeso

- **Treatment:** Give antibiotics, fresh water and a mixture of sugar and vinegar.
- **Behandeling:** Gee antibiotika, vars water en 'n mengsel van suiker en asyn.
- **Ukwelapha:** Nikeza ama-antibhayothiki, amanzi amasha kanye nengxube kashukela noviniga.
- **Unyango:** Yinike izibulala-ntsholongwane, amanzi acocekileyo kunye nomxube weswekile neviniga.
- **Kalafa:** Fana ka meriana e lwantshang dihlasela-mmele (antibiotics), metsi a hlwekileng le metswako wa tswekere le asene.



- **Prevention:** Vaccinate your cattle regularly.
- **Voorkoming:** Immuniseer jou beeste gereeld.
- **Ukuvimbela:** Goma izinkomo zakho ngokuvamile.
- **Uthintelo:** Gonya iinkomo zakho rhoqo.
- **Thibelo:** Enta dikgomo tsa hao ka dinako tsohle. **UM**

