

How to diagnose and treat calf diarrhoea

Newborn calves very easily get calf scours or diarrhoea. They usually get sick during their first 28 days of life. Bacteria and viruses attack the lining of the calf's intestine, making it difficult for the calf to absorb essential nutrients from milk. The calf then gets a lot of watery diarrhoea which causes it to lose those nutrients and become dehydrated. Calves can die if the disease is severe.

What causes diarrhoea?

- Colostrum that is not of good quality
- Not enough colostrum
- Difficult calving
- Dirty housing
- Cold, wet weather
- Sometimes the use of milk replacers.

Symptoms

- Diarrhoea, sometimes containing blood or mucous. The calf's tail will be dirty
- Dehydration. The calf's skin looks "loose"
- The calf's hair is rough, instead of smooth and shiny
- The calf loses weight
- The calf moves slowly and lies down quickly after getting up
- The calf can die within 12-48 hours after the illness started.

Causes and symptoms of diarrhoea

Diarrhoea can be caused by a number of viruses. There are:

Rotavirus – Faeces is watery-brown to light-green with blood and mucous

K99 E. coli bacteria – Yellow to white faeces that is easily passed from the body

Coronavirus – Watery, yellow faeces

Clostridium perfringens Type C – Sudden death. Diarrhoea with blood that smells bad

Cryptosporidia – Watery-brown to light-green faeces, blood and mucous

Coccidia – Diarrhoea with blood in it

Salmonella spp. – Similar to *E. coli*; yellow to white faeces

How to treat diarrhoea

- Calves with diarrhoea must be rehydrated (given fluids with electrolytes and nutrients) as soon as possible
- Calves with diarrhoea must not be given milk or starter meal for at least 24 hours
- They must have clean water to drink
- If the diarrhoea is caused by bacteria, the calf must be treated with antibiotics.

Ask your veterinarian to help you diagnose the cause of the diarrhoea and to prescribe the best treatment. **UM**

Calf diarrhoea

- **Kalfdiarree**
- **Isifo sohudo emankonyaneni**
- **Ukurhuda kwamathole**
- **Letshollo la dinamane**

- Newborn calves easily get diarrhoea, become dehydrated and can die within 12 to 48 hours.
- Pasgebore kalfies kry maklik diarree en raak gedehidreerd. Kalwers kan binne 12 tot 48 uur sterf.
- Uvemve ungenwa yisifo sohudo kalula bese uphela amanzi emzimbeni. Amankonyane angafa phakathi kwamahora angu-12-48.
- Amankonyana agqitywa kuzalwa alufumana ngokulula nje urhudo aze ke aphelelwe ngamanzi emzimbeni. Amankonyana anokufa kwiiyure ezili-12 ukuya kwezingama-48.
- Ho bonolo haholo hore dinamane tse sa tswa tswalwa di be le letshollo le leqeme la metsi mmeleng ya tsona. Dinamane di ka shwa nakong ya dihora tse 12-48 di hlahile.

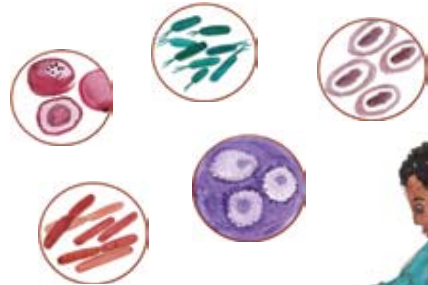
Causes | Oorsake | Izimbangela | Oonobangela | Disosa

- Not enough colostrum
- Difficult calving
- Dirty housing
- Cold, wet weather
- Milk formula.
- Te min kolostrum
- Moeilike geboorte
- Vuil behuising
- Koue, nat weer
- Melkformule.
- I-colostrum (amanzi aphuma ebeleni ngaphambi kobisi lwangempela emva kokuzala) engenele
- Ubunzima bokuzala
- Ukuhlala endaweni engcolilile
- Isimo sezulu esibandayo nesimanzi
- Ubisi lokuncelisa oluyimpuphu.
- Umthubi ongonelanga
- Ukuzalwa nzima kwenkonyana
- Ukuwagcina endaweni emdaka
- Imozulu ebandayo, emanzi
- Ubisi olungumgubo.
- Lebese la mma lona ha le na kगतसे e lekaneng
- Bothata nakong eo kgomo e tswalang namane
- Sebaka se ditshila
- Boemo ba lehodimo bo batang, bo mongobo
- Lebese la phoshwana (lebese la fomula).



Symptoms | Sietetekens | Izimpawu | limpawu | Matshwao a Lefu

- The calf's skin looks loose
 - Tail is dirty (with blood or mucous)
 - Hair is rough
 - Loses weight
 - Moves slowly.
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- The calf se vel lyk los
 - Die stert is vuil (vol bloed of slym)
 - Die hare is grof
 - Verloor gewig
 - Beweeg stadig.
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- Isikhumba senkonyane sibukeka sengathi siyaxeg;
 - Umsila ungcobile (unegazi noma okusamafinyila)
 - Uboya bumahadlahhadla
 - Ukuncipha komzimba
 - Ihamba kancane.
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- Isikhumba senkonyana sibonakala siyekeyeke
 - Umsila umdaka (ube negazi okanye uxakaxa)
 - Uboya burhabaxa
 - Kwehle ubunzima
 - Lihambe kancinane.
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- Letlalo la namane le shebhala jwale ka e ka le hlephile
 - Mohatla o ditshila (o na le madi kapa mamina)
 - Boya ba yona bo makukuno
 - Namane e otile
 - E tsamaya butle.



Treatment | Behandeling | Ukwelapha | Unyango | Kalafo

- Give clean water with electrolytes and nutrients
 - Do not give milk or starter meal for one day
 - Treat with antibiotics.
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- Gee skoon water met elektroliete en voedingstowwe
 - Moet vir een dag lank nie melk of aanvangsmeel gee nie
 - Behandel met antibiotika.
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- Inikeze amanzi anama-electrolyte (ama-ayoni) kanye nokudla okunomsoco
 - Ungaliniki ubisi noma ukudla kokuyiqalisa ilanga elilo-1
 - Yelaphe ngama-antibhayothiki.
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- Linike amanzi acocekileyo ane-electrolytes nezondli
 - Ungaliniki ubisi okanye isidlo saphambi kokutya usuku olu-1
 - Linyange ngezibulala-ntsholongwane.
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- E nwese metsi a hlwekileng a tshetsweng di-electrolaete le dimatlafatsi
 - O se e nwese lebese kapa ho qala ho e fepa dijo ka nako ya letsatsi le le leng
 - E alafe ka meriana e lwantshang dihlasela-mmele (antibiotics). **UM**

