

# Bovine trichomoniasis

**Trichomoniasis is a sexually transmitted diseases of cattle that can cause significant financial losses in cattle herds. The organism that causes the disease is *Tritrichomonas foetus*, which lives as a parasite the animal's reproductive canal.**

The primary mode of transmission is from sexual contact during the act of a bull breeding a cow. No one knows if a herd is free from the infection until it is tested.

The four most important risk factors are:

1. Bull exposure from neighbouring pastures/herds
2. Cows co-mingling with neighbouring pastures/herds
3. New bull additions without testing (non-tested bulls)
4. Retaining open cows into the next breeding season

The disease occurs in both bulls and cows. It appears that any breed can become infected by these organisms that colonise the mucous membrane in the genital tract.

Cattle usually become infected during mating. It is possible for cows to become infected during artificial insemination. Bulls may also become infected when they jump each other. Older bulls are more easily infected and bulls may heal from infection spontaneously.

Cows tend to heal when normal heat periods occur and most heal spontaneously after two to six months. Such cows are immune to re-infection.

A partial immunity may develop in cows, but immunity does not develop in bulls.

The most important clinical signs are irregular heat cycles, infertility and resorption of the foetus, a low percentage of early abortions, metritis and pyometra (inflammation and accumulation of pus in the uterus).

Most often, the first clinical sign of trichomoniasis in a herd is an increased percentage of open cows or 'late' cows at the fall pregnancy check. If fall pregnancy checking is not done, clinical signs in the herd are reduced calving rate and a calf crop that is strung out over three to six months.

Bulls will show no signs of the disease, but can shed the organism indefinitely.

Control measures include artificial insemination, building a clean, non-infected herd and the culling of infected bulls.

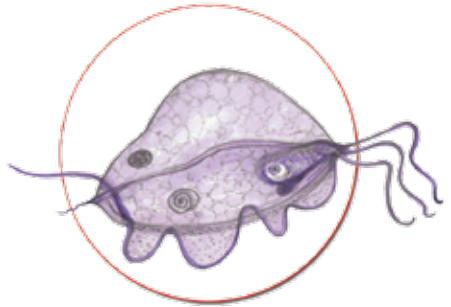
The effectiveness of vaccines must still be improved. Consult a veterinarian about the use of vaccines to control the disease.

## Bovine trichomoniasis

- Sexually transmitted disease
- Infection occurs during mating
- The organisms live in the sexual organs of bulls and cows.

### Symptoms:

- Reduced calving rate
- Irregular heat cycles
- Infertility
- Resorption of the foetus
- Early abortions and inflammation of the uterus.



*Tritrichomonas foetus*  
(single-celled protozoan)

### Prevention and control:

- Build a clean, non-infected herd.
- Prevent neighbouring bulls from mating with your cows.
- Test new bulls three times before including them in the herd.
- Cull infected bulls.
- Artificial insemination.
- Vaccinate.

## Bees trigonomiase

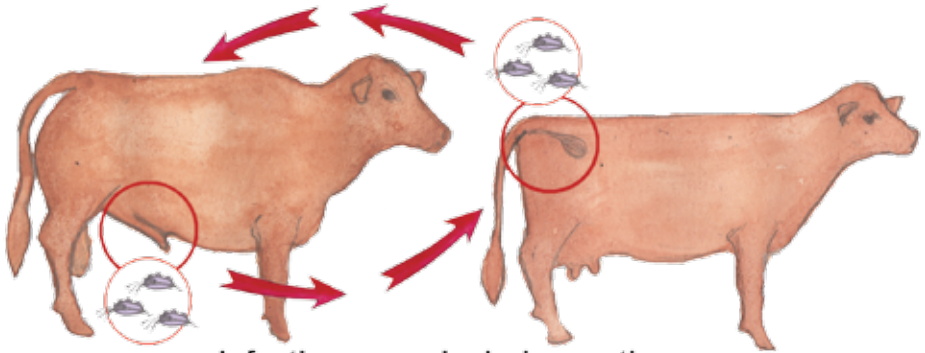
- Seksueel oordraagbare siekte
- Infeksie geskied tydens paring
- Die organismes leef in die seksuele organe van bulle en koeie.

### Simptome:

- Verlaagde kalwingstempo
- Ongereelde hitte siklusse
- Onvrugbaarheid
- Resorpsie van die fetus
- Vroeë abortering en inflammasie van die uterus.

### Voorkoming en beheer:

- Bou 'n skoon, onbesmette kudde.
- Voorkom paring tussen jou koeie en naburige bulle.
- Toets nuwe bulle drie maal voordat hulle in die kudde ingesluit word.
- Slag besmette bulle.
- Kunsmatige inseminasie.
- Vaksineer.



Infection spreads during mating

## Bovine trichomoniasis

- Isifo esidliliswa ngocansi
- Uthelelwano lwenzeka ngenkathi kuyiwa ocansini
- Izinto eziphilayo ziphila kwizitho zangasese zezinkunzi nezezinkomo.

### Izimpawu:

- Ukwehla ezingeni lokuzala izinkonyana
- Imijikelezo yokushisa engajwayelekile
- Ukungazali
- Ukulahlekelwa inkonyana ingakazalwa
- Ukukhipha izisu ngokushesha
- Ukuvuvukala kwesizalo.

### Ukuvimbela nokulawula:

- Ukwakha umhlambi ohlanzekile, ongathelekile.
- Vimbela izinkunzi ezingomakhelwane ukuthi zingayi ocansini nezinkomo zakho.
- Hlola izinkunzi ezintsha ka-3 ngaphambi kokuthi uzifake emhlambini wakho.
- Nciphisa izinkunzi ezinothelelwano.
- Zenze ukuzalisa ngokungekho sikweni(i-artificial insemination).
- Goma.

## I-Bovine trichomoniasis

- Isifo esosulela ngokukhwelana
- Usulelo lwenzeka ngexa lokukhwelana
- Izinto eziphilayo zihlala kumalungu angasese eenkunzi neemazi.

## Iimpawu:

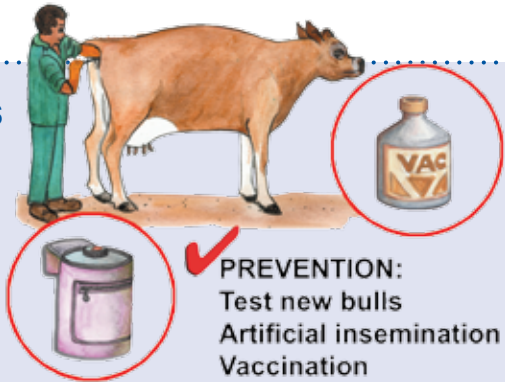
- Izinga elehlileyo lokuzalwa kwamathole
- Imijikelo yobushushu engaqhelekanga
- Ubudlolo
- Ukufaka kwenkonyana elingekazalwa
- Ukuphunza kusekwangoko
- Ukukrala kwesizalo.

## Uthintelo nolawulo:

- Yiba nomhlambi ococekileyo, ongosulelekanga.
- Thintela iinkunzi zasebumelwaneni ekubeni zikhwele iimazi zakho.
- Hlola iinkunzi entsha ka-3 phambi kokuba uzidibanise nomhlambi wakho.
- Khetha iinkunzi ezosulelekileyo.
- Ukufaka amadlozi ngesirinji.
- Gonya.

## Bovine trichomoniasis

- Bolwetse bo fetiswang ka thobalano
- Tshwaetso e etsahala ka nako eo e tona e kopanang le e tshohadi
- Diphedi tse nyenyane di phela dithong tsa bong tsa dipoho le dikgomo.



## Matshwao:

- Sekgahla se fokotsehileng sa ho tswala
- Disaekele tse sa tlwaelehang tsa ho ba maamong a ho itokisetsa ho tswala
- Ho se kgone ho tswala
- Ho monya hape senamane
- Ho ntsha mpa pele ho nako
- Ho petla ha popelo.

## Thibelo le taolo:

- Ho bopa mohlape o hlwekileng, o se nang tshwaetso.
- Thibela dipoho tsa boahisaning hore di se kopane le dikgomo tsa hao.
- Hlahloba dipoho tse ntjha ka makgetlo a 3 pele o ka di kenyelletsa mohlapeng.
- Kgetha dipoho tse tshwaeditsweng.
- Kenya peo ya botona ka mokgwa wa maiketsetso.
- Enta. [UM](#)