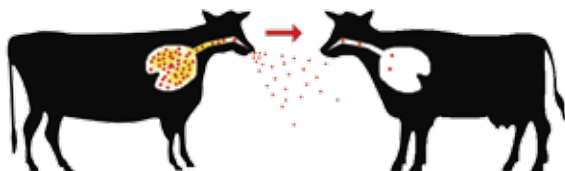


# Bovine pneumonic pasteurellosis (BPP)



**Bovine pneumonic pasteurellosis (BPP) is commonly known as shipping fever and is the most important respiratory disease in the cattle industry, both clinically and economically.**

BPP is mainly a disease of recently weaned, newly housed, single-suckled beef cattle. It is commonly associated with the assembly, movement, mixing and confining of cattle and usually develops within three weeks of cattle arriving at the fattening unit.

## What are the symptoms and how is it treated?

Affected cattle have a fever, rapid breathing and a nasal discharge. They may become dull, lose their appetite and lose weight. Deaths occasionally occur. Early treatment of clinical cases with antibiotics will reduce losses from the disease. Killed vaccines are available, but none provide an acceptable level of protection.

There are no meaningful tests for BPP in the live animal. Therefore, the disease is usually diagnosed on clinical and epidemiological findings. A clinical diagnosis of BPP may be confirmed by isolation of *Pasteurella* spp. from the lungs of cattle that have died from the disease and/or by characteristic pathology in the lungs.

Treatment of early cases of BPP with antibiotics is usually effective.

## Can animals be vaccinated against BPP?

A killed vaccine against pasteurellosis (BPP) is available, but it is not considered very effective. Two injections at an interval of two to three weeks are recommended. Booster injections can be given every six months or two to three weeks before the expected time of risk. The vaccine comes in 50ml bottles (25 doses).

## Fertility is Fragile - Don't let infection compromise it

Overcome:

- Clinical Metritis
- Respiratory Disease
- Foot Rot



**FIGHT INFECTION TO PROTECT FERTILITY**  
SPEAK TO YOUR VETERINARIAN

Pfizer Laboratories (Pty) Ltd, (Reg. No.: 1954/000781/07),  
P O Box 783720, Sandton, 2146, South Africa.



## Bovine pneumonic pasteurellosis (BPP)

Most important **respiratory disease** in cattle industry ('shipping fever').

**Stress related:** recently weaned calves, high producing dairy cattle, transporting, dust and crowded feedlot; sick animal spreads disease by coughing (animal already sick from other disease contracts secondary bacterial infection).

**Symptoms:** fever, rapid breathing, coughing, nasal discharge, lose weight, dull coat, death.

**Treatment:** antibiotics, good feed, reduce stress.

**Prevention:** vaccination

---

## Longpasteurellose by beeste

Dis die belangrikste asemhalingsiekte in die beesbedryf ('harslagsiekte').

**Stresverwant:** pas gespeende kalwers, hoogproduserende melkkoeie, vervoer, stof en stampvol voerkrale; siek diere versprei die siekte deur te hoes (diere wat reeds siek is met iets anders kry sekondêre bakteriologiese infeksie).

**Simptome:** koors, versnelde asemhaling, hoes, neusafskeidings, gewigsverlies, dowwe vel, vrekte.

**Behandeling:** antibiotika, goeie voer, verminderde stres.

**Voorkoming:** inenting

---

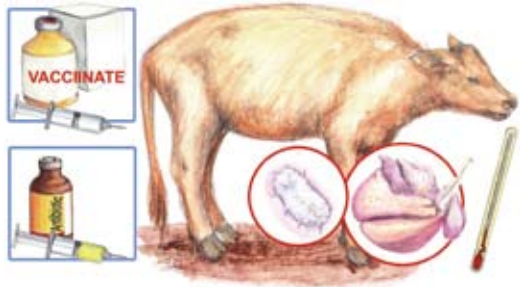
## I-Bovine Pneumonic Pasteurellosis (BPP)

Yisifo semigudu yokuphefumula esibaluleke kunazo zonke embonini yezinkomo (i-'shipping fever').

**Ezihlobene nokucindezeleka:**

amankonyane asanda kulumulwa, izinkomo ezikhiqiza ubisi oluningi, ukuthutha (imfuyo), uthuli nokucinana endaweni yokudlela; imfuyo egulayo isakaza izifo ngokukhwehlela (imfuyo esigula kakade ngenxa yezinye izifo ingenwa ngezinye izifo zamagciwane).

**Izimpawu:** imfiva, ukuphefumula ngokushesha, ukukhwehlela, amafinyisa, ukonda, isikhumba esigqwalile, ukufa.



**Ikhambi:** ama-antibhayothikhi, ukuzidlisa ukudla okukahle, ukunciphisa ukucindezeleka.  
**Ukukuvimbela:** ukugom

## I-Bovine Pneumonic Pasteurellosis (BPP)

Esona sifo sokuphefumla sibalulekileyo kwishishini leenkomo ('umkhuhlane wokuhambisa imfuyo').

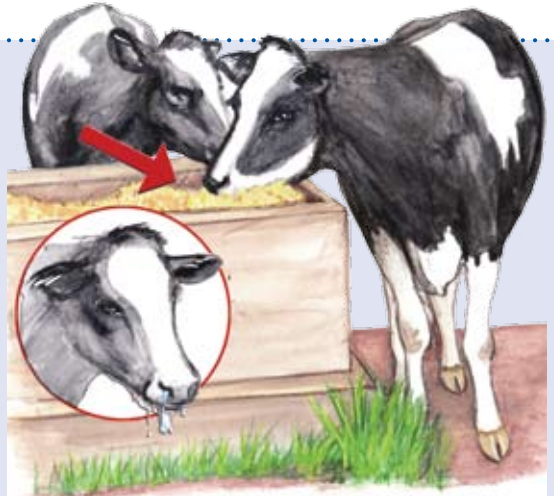
### Okunxulumene noxinzelelo:

amathole asanda kukhunyulwa, iinkomo ezivelisa ubisi oluninzi, ukuhambisa imfuyo, uthuli kunye nendawo yokudlisa egcweleyo; izilwanyana ezigulayo zisasaza isifo ngokukhohlela; (isilwanyana esele sigula sesinye isifo sosulelwa lusulelo lwentsholongwane lodidi lwesibini).

**Iimpawu:** umkhuhlane, ukuphefumla ngokukhawuleza, ukukhohlela, ukuphuma kwemifunya, ukwehla kobunzima, isikhumba esiphatshileyo, ukufa.

**Unyango:** izibulala-ntsholongwane, ukutya okufanelekileyo, ukwehlisa uxinzelelo.

**Uthintelo:** ugonyo



## Bovine Pneumonic Pasteurellosis (BPP)

Ke lefu le atileng haholo la ho hema indastering ya dikgomo ('shipping fever').

**Le amana le kगतello maikutlong:** dinamane tse sa tswa kgweswa, dikgomo tsa lebesa tse hlahisang lebesa le lengata, ho tsamaisa dikgomo ka dipalangwang, lerole le sebaka sa ho fepela se nang le dikgomo tse ngata haholo; phoofolo e kulang e namisa lefu ka ho hohlela (phoofolo e seng e ntse e kula ka lebaka la mafu a mang e kenwa ke tshwaetso ya bobedi ya dikokwanahloko).

**Matshwao a lefu lena:** feberu, ho phefumoloha kapele, ho hohlela, mamina, ho ota, letlalo le nang le mmala o ffetseng, le ho shwa.

**Kalafu:** meriana ya di-antibaotiki, ho di fepa hantle, ho fokotsa kगतello ya maikutlo.

**Thibelo:** ho enta 