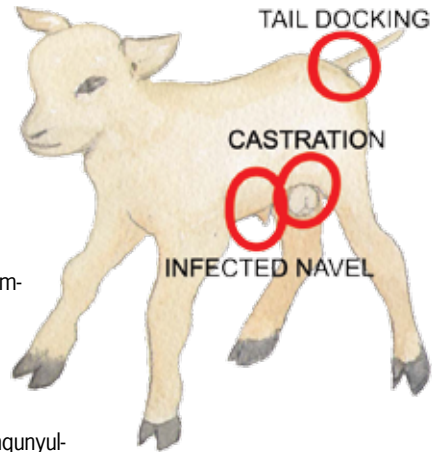


Tetanus



- Tetanus
- Umhlathi ngqi
- Isifo sokuqina kwemihlathi
- Tetanus

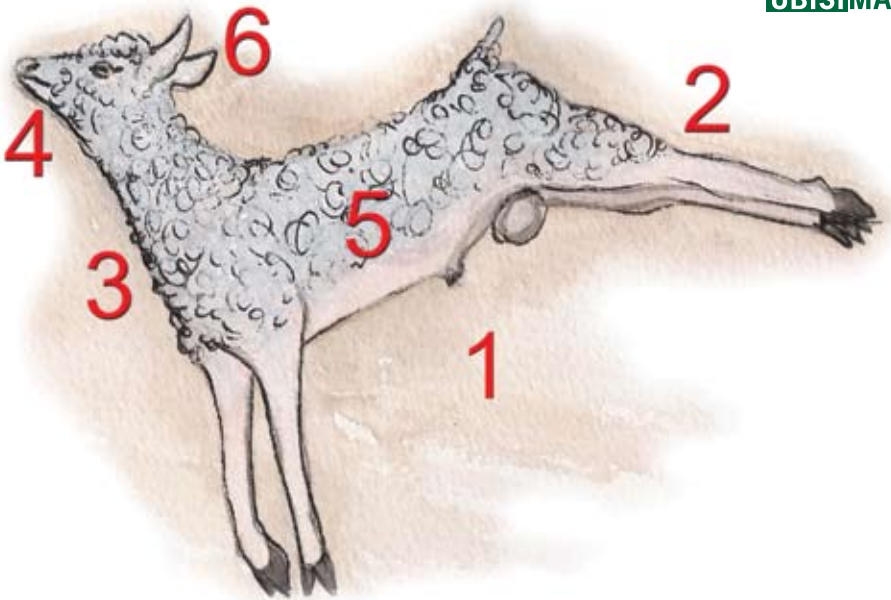
- Tetanus (lockjaw) affects the nervous system and most infected animals die. The bacteria are in faeces, soil of kraals and infected wounds from castration and tail docking.
- Tetanus (klem-in-die-kaak) beinvoled die senuweestelsel en meeste besmette diere vrek. Die bakterieë is in die mis, kraalgrond, besmette kastrasiewonde en afgesnyde sterte.
- Isifo sokuqina kwemihlathi sihlaselele imizwa kanti iningi lezilwane ezingenwe yilesi sifo ziyafa. Amagciwane asemasimbeni, enhlabathini yezibaya kanye nasezilondeni ezibhibhile ngemva kokuthenwa nokunqunywa kwemisila.
- Isifo sokuqina kwemihlathi sihlaselele ijelo lezivamvo kwaye inkoliso yeenkomo ezithe zachaphazeleka ziyafa. Izithwazi-zintsholongwane zifumaneka kubulongwe, emgqubeni nakumanxeba osulelekileyo okuthenwa okanye awemisila enqunyulweyo.
- Tetanus (lockjaw) e ama methapokutlo (nervous system) mme diphoofolo tse ngata tse nang le tshwaetso ena di a shwa. Baktheria ya tsona ke mantle, mobu o ka lesakeng le maqeba a nang le tshwaetso ha di faotswe le ha di ponngwe mehatla.



Symptoms Simtome Izinkomba limpawu Matshwao



1. Lies down on its side
Lê op sy rug
Silala phansi ngecele
Ukulala ngecala
Phoofolo e robala fatshe ka lehlakore
2. Legs stiff and stretched out
Bene styf en uitgestrek
Imilenze: iyaqina yeluleke ithi thwishi
Imilenze eqinileyo nethe tse
Maoto: a tile mme a otlolohile



- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>3. Whole body is tense
Hele liggaam is gespanne
Umzimba wonke uyaqina
Umzimba obambekileyo
Mmele ohle o sataletse</p> | <p>4. Neck bent backwards
Nek is agteroor gebuig
Intamo: Igobebe ngemuva
Intamo egobebe okanye etyekele ngemva
Molala: o kobehela morao</p> |
| <p>5. Jaw closed tightly
Kaak is styf toe
Imihlathi: Ivaleke ngci
Imihlathi eqine nkqi ivalekile
Mohlahare: o kwetswe ka thata</p> | <p>6. Reacts severely to sound and touch
Reageer hewig op klank en aanraking
Siyezwela kakhulu emsindweni nasekuthintweni
Iyaliva ilizwi nokuphathwa
E arabela hampe haholo modumong le ha e thetswa</p> |

- **Prevention:** Vaccinate the mother before giving birth and baby animals at 3 months of age and two times at an interval of 4-6 weeks. Vaccinate animals every year.
- **Voorkoming:** Ent die ma in voordat sy kleintjies kry en babadiere op ouderdom drie maande en twee keer met 4-6 week intervalle. Ent diere jaarliks.
- **Isivimbelo:** Goma unina ngaphambi kokuba azale bese kuthi amankonyane agonywe ebudaleni obuyizinyanga ezintathu kanye nezikhathi ezimbili esikhathini esiphakathi kwamasono amane kuya kwayisithupha. Goma izilwane minyaka yonke.
- **Ukuthintelwa kwaso:** Tofa imazi yenkomo phambi kokuba izale kunye nethole layo xa lineenyanga ezi-3 ubudala, ukwenze oko kabini kwisithuba seeveki ezi-4 ukuya kwezi-6. Tofa umhlambi qho ngonkanyaka.
- **Thibelo:** Enta mme wa tsona pele a beleha mme madinyane ha a se a le boholo ba dikgwedi tse 3 le habedi nakong e ka etsang dibeke tse 4-6. Enta diphoofolo selemo se seng le se seng. **UM**

