

# Salmonellosis in cattle

**Salmonellosis in cattle is also known as paratyphoid. This disease causes severe or continued inflammation of the intestinal tract (the small and large intestines in the stomach). It can also lead to a septic form of blood poisoning, which means that the blood is infected with bacteria.**

Calf paratyphoid is a common disease of young calves under the age of three months, although adult cattle can also become infected. It is more common among the calves of dairy cattle, because they are often taken away from their mothers very soon after birth and are then exposed to stress factors such as a new environment, inadequate colostrum intake and even starvation.

## How does the disease spread?

The disease is caused by two bacteria known as *Salmonella Dublin* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*. Sick animals and carrier animals can contaminate water and feed, especially fish, bone- and soybean meal. The animals set millions of bacteria free in their manure. The bacteria can also be set free in urine, saliva and milk.

The chicken litter that is often fed to animals, is a major source of *Salmonella* bacteria. Most animals become infected when they ingest bacteria while feeding. Humans can become infected if they eat contaminated animal products such as meat, milk and eggs.

## Symptoms

Salmonellosis (or paratyphoid) has three varieties: Acute (severe over a short period of time); Chronic enteritis (continuous intestinal tract infection); Septicaemia (blood poisoning). Cattle may abort because of salmonellosis, but it is not very common.

The acute variety affects calves and older cattle. Symptoms are loss of appetite, a fever, foul-smelling diarrhoea with a putty-like appearance that is watery at first, and then becomes slimy and bloody.

The chronic form of the disease affects animals older than three months. The symptoms are poor growth, watery manure or light diarrhoea, general deterioration and chronic pneumonia with continuous coughing.

Calves with the septic form usually die before the first symptoms show. Animals that do survive the acute and chronic varieties of the disease, often develop arthritis and pneumonia or meningitis.

## Treatment, prevention and control

It is very important that you contact your veterinarian if you suspect salmonellosis among your livestock. The veterinarian will make a diagnosis and will treat the sick animals with antibiotics. The sick animal must be isolated from the rest of the herd.

Additional treatment may include hydrating the calf with electrolytes, anti-inflammatory substances, and establishing good farming methods and biosecurity measures. A good vaccination programme is very important and calves should be immunised once between the ages of two and four weeks. Pregnant cows may be vaccinated four to six weeks and again two to three weeks before calving. [UM](#)

# Salmonellosis

## Causes

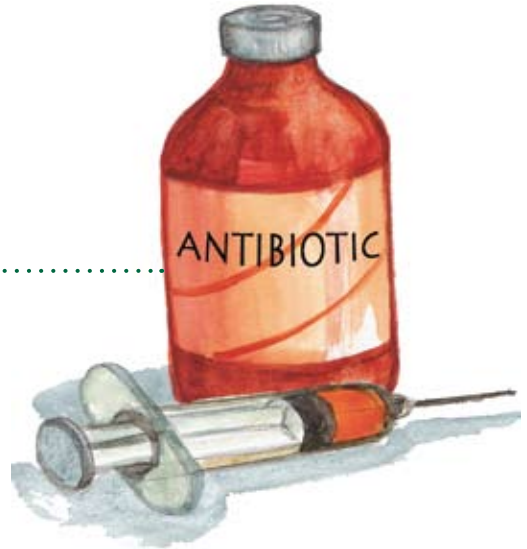
- Sick animals contaminate water and feed through their dung, urine, saliva and milk
- Chicken litter
- Meat, milk and eggs infect humans.

## Treatment

- Antibiotics
- Keep sick animals apart from the herd
- Feed calves electrolytes.

## Prevention

- Follow a vaccination programme
- Feed calves sufficient colostrum.



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## Salmonellose

### Oorsake

- Siek diere besmet water en voer deur middel van hulle mis, uriene, speeksel en melk
- Hoendermis
- Vleis, melk en eiers besmet mense.

### Behandeling

- Antibiotika
- Hou siek diere apart van die res van die kudde
- Voer kalwers elektroliete.

### Voorkoming

- Volg 'n inentingsprogram
- Voer kalwers voldoende kolostrum.

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## Kokwana-hloko e bakang tjhefu maleng

### Disosa

- Diphoofolo tse kulang di baka tshwaetso metsing le dijong ka mantle, moroto, mathe le lebese la tsona
- Dikgoho tse shweleng tse lahlilweng
- Nama, lebese le mahe di tshwaetsa batho.

### Phekolo

- Dithibela tshwaetso
- Boloka diphoofolo tse kulang hole le mohlape wa tse phetseng hantle
- Fepa manamane dijo tse mokedikedi tse nang le dimenerale.

### Thibelo

- Ikamahanye le lenaneo la thibelo ya mahloko
- Fepa manamane kgatsela.

# I-Salmonellosis

## Izimbangela

- Izilwane ezigulayo zingcolisa amanzi kanye nokudla ngobulongwe, ngomchamo, ngamathe kanye nobisi
- Ukungcolisa kwezinkukhu
- Inyama, ubisi kanye namaqanda kuthelela abantu.

## Ukwelapha

- Ama-antibhayothikhi
- Izilwane ezigulayo zehlukanise nomhlambi
- Amathole afide nge-electrolytes.

## Ukuvimbela

- Landela uhlelo lokugoma
- Amathole adlise ama-colostrum enele.

## ISalmonelosisi (isisu segazi)

### Oonobangela

- Izilwanyana ezigulayo zosulela amanzi nokutya ngobulongwe, umchamo, izinkcwe nobisi
- Ukungcolisa kweenkuku
- Inyama, ubisi namaqanda osulela abantu.

### Unyango

- Izibulala-zintsholongwane
- Zikhethele bucala emhlambini izilwanyana ezigulayo
- Amankonyane watyise ii-elekhrolayithi.

### Uthintelo

- Landela inkqubo yokugonya.
- Amankonyane watyise umthubi owaneleyo. **UM**

