

Three-day stiffsickness

Three-day stiffsickness (TDS) is a viral disease transmitted by midges and mosquitoes. The disease can lower milk production in dairy cows and can affect fertility of bulls in the short term.

When does it occur?

TDS usually occurs during the summer months (especially the second part) and autumn, especially in areas with a high rainfall pattern. The virus causes an infection of the smaller blood vessels (arteries) in the tendons, muscles, joints and skin. It leads to a big drop in calcium, zinc and iron. Some animals can become permanently lame because of damage to the nerves in the animal's backbone.

Symptoms


- A fever and stiffness of the muscles and joints.
- A drastic drop in milk production.
- A lack of appetite and swelling of the joints.
- Clear signs of liquid running from the nose and mouth.
- In some cases, fluid under the skin of the head.

In very serious cases, animals will show the following signs:

- Inability to stand up and to swallow.
- A bloated rumen and large, constipated stomach.
- A discharge of a lot of saliva.
- The head is held to the side and the cow does not change position while lying down.

Treatment

If the animal is not treated, it will die. Many animals recover if the disease is caught in time and treated by a veterinarian. Make sure that the sick animal rests, has enough water and feed, and is protected against cold. Do not let it become dehydrated. Inject the animal with calcium, zinc and iron.

Prevent the disease by vaccinating your animals. Give the TDS-vaccine at 8 months of age and give a second vaccine approximately 4 to 6 weeks after the first injection. Also spray your animals with insect repellent to prevent midges and mosquitoes from biting them. 

Three-day **stiffsickness**

TDS occurs in late summer and throughout autumn.

Signs of disease: Fever, stiffness, lack of appetite, swollen joints, liquid from nose and mouth, drop in milk production.

- TDS is transmitted by midges and mosquitoes.
 - Spray animals with insect repellent.
 - Inject with calcium, zinc and iron.
 - Vaccinate against TDS.
 - Second vaccination 4 to 6 weeks later.
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Drie-dae stywesiekte

DDS kom in laatsomer en dwarsdeur die herfs voor.

Siektetekens: Koors, styfheid, swak eetlus, geswelde gewrigte, vloeistof uit die neus en mond, verlaagde melkproduksie.

- DDS word deur muggies en muskiete oorgedra.
 - Spuit diere met insekweerder.
 - Spuit met kalsium, sink en yster.
 - Ent teen DDS.
 - Tweede inenting 4 tot 6 weke later.
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Isifo sokuqina sezinsuku ezintathu (TDS)

Isifo sokuqina sezinsuku ezintathu (TDS) senzeka ekuhambeni kwehlobo nekwindla yonke.

Izimpawu zesifo: Imfiva, ukuqina, ukungakuthandi ukudla, amajoyinti avuvukele, uketshezi oluphuma emakhaleni nasemlonyeni, ukwehla komkhiqizo wobisi.



- I-TDS isatshaliswa yizinambuzane kanye nomasikito.
- Futha izilwane ngokokuxosha izinambuzane.
- Zijove nge-calcium, i-zinc ne-iron.
- Zigomele i-TDS.
- Umjovo womgomo wesiili emveni kwamasonto ama-4-6.

Lefu la ho tiya ditho (TDS)

TDS e etsahala lehlabula le ya mafelong ho isa ho thwaseng ha hwetla.

Matshwao a lefu lena: Feberu, ho tiya ha mesifa, ho hloka takatso ya dijo, manonyeletso a ruruhileng, lero le tswang ka dinkong le ka molomong, ho theoha ha tlhahiso ya lebese.

- TDS ke lefu le tsamaiswang ke dikokonyana tsa dinwamadi le menwang.
- Fothela diphoofolo ka meriana e lwantshang dikokonyana.
- Hlabela ka khalsiamo, zinki le tshepe.
- Enta kgahlanong le lefu la TDS.
- Ente ya bobedi dbeke tse 4-6 ka mora ente e ka hodimo.

Inkwalthethe yeentsuku ezintathu

I-TDS yenzeka ekugqibeleni ehlotyeni nasekwindla.

Iimpawu zesifo: I-fiva, inkwalthethe, ukungacaceli ukutya, ukudumba kwamalungu, ulwelo oluphuma empumlweni nasemlonyeni, ukwehla kokuvelisa ubisi.

- I-TDS idluliselwa ziimbuzane naziingcongconi.
- Tshiza izilwanyana ngeyeza lokugxotha izinambuzane.
- Tofa ngekhalsiyam, izinki yeayoni.
- Makugonyelwe i-TDS.
- Ugonyo lwesibini 4-6 iiveki mva. **UM**

