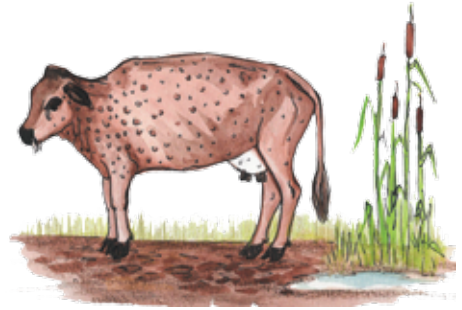


Lumpy skin disease

Lumpy skin disease or LSD is a treatable disease that is caused by a virus. It is one of the most important erosion diseases in cattle. When cattle are infected with the disease, they develop a fever and one can see lumps in their skin. Little sores develop on the inside of the mouth and nose, and on the sexual organs.

This disease can affect cattle of all ages and may spread fast to affect a whole herd. Animals lose weight and milk production drops or stops. Pregnant cows abort and the skin is permanently damaged. Very sick animals may never recover. When the animals are close together, they rub up against each other and spread the disease. The disease can also be passed on to suckling calves through milk.



Lumpy skin disease is more common in late summer and autumn. The disease is quite common in animals grazing in low-lying, wet and muddy areas.

An outbreak of LSD usually affects up to 20% of the cattle in a herd on a farm, although sometimes the whole herd may be affected. It causes farmers to lose a lot of money, even though normally no more than 3% of the affected animals die.

Although LSD generally occurs at certain times of the year, it may spread quickly and become epidemic. Some cows are only lightly affected, but their calves may develop a severe form of the disease, even if their mothers have been immunised against the disease.

It is suspected that biting insects play an important role in the spread of the disease/virus. After an outbreak on a farm, the disease is spread through direct contact between infected animals. Apart from the symptoms listed below, cows may stop producing milk, fertility in cows and bulls are negatively affected and abortions may occur. This disease is common throughout South Africa.

Symptoms

- Heavy discharge from the nose and saliva dripping from the mouth.
- Lack of appetite.
- Eyes become red and swollen.
- Lumps are found in the skin and muscles; these are more clearly visible in dairy breeds with thin skin, such as Holsteins and Jerseys.

- Swellings can lead to lameness.
- Sometimes the bumps turn into dead skin, which drops from the animal.
- Soft, yellow-grey sores can be seen inside the mouth, nose and air passages, upper stomach and sexual organs.

Prevention and control

Insects play a very important role in spreading the virus. Keep sick animals separate from the rest of the herd. The virus also infects the semen of bulls.

Animals older than six months must be vaccinated against lumpy skin disease during spring. It is safe to vaccinate pregnant cows. All animals must be vaccinated once a year. Use one needle per animal, so that the virus is not spread from sick to healthy animals. Make sure that the vaccine is not exposed to heat or direct sunlight, as the ultra-violet rays will harm it.

Treatment

Treatment is given according to the symptoms of the disease. Because the defence system of the animal is not strong, antibiotics should be given to prevent further infections.

- Vaccinate animals older than six months once a year.
- Keep sick animals apart from the rest of the herd.
- The veterinarian will give antibiotics to prevent further infection.

Lumpy skin disease can be passed on through milk when the calf suckles.

Symptoms:

- Fever, lumps in the skin and muscles.
- Sores inside mouth, nose, on sexual organs.
- Raw abscesses. Saliva dripping from mouth. Can't eat.
- Lose weight, milk production drops, abortion, skin permanently damaged.

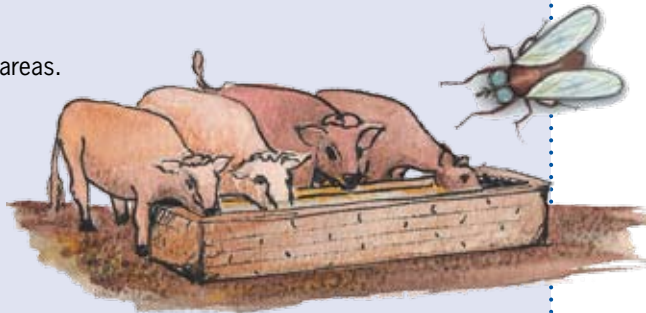
Virus infection spread:

- Animals close together.
- Saliva and skin sores.
- Insects, grazing in low-lying, wet areas.
- Milk on to calves.
- Late summer and autumn.
- Vaccinate yearly in spring.

Treatment: Antibiotics.

Control:

- Keep separate.
- Don't share drinking or feeding troughs.
- Seriously sick animals: slaughter and bury.



Simptome:

- Koors, knoppe in die vel en spiere.
- Sere in die bek, neus en geslagsorgane.
- Rou absesse.
- Kwyl wat uit die bek drup.
- Vreet nie.
- Verloor gewig, melkproduksie word minder, aborsie, vel permanent beskadig.

Hoe dit aansteek:

- Diere is naby mekaar.
- Kwyl en velsere.
- Insekte, wei in laagliggende, nat gebiede.
- Deur melk na kalwers.
- Laat somer en herfs.
- Inenting jaarliks in die lente.



Behandeling: Antibiotika.

Beheer:

- Hou diere afgesonder.
- Moenie voer en watertrog met ander diere meng nie.
- Ernstige siek diere: slag en begrawe.

Izifo sesikhumba esinezigaqa Izimpawu:

- Imfiva, izigaqa zesikhumba kanye nemisipha.
- Ubuhlungu ngaphakathi komlomo, ikhala, phezu kwezitho zangasese.
- Amathumba angavuthiwe.
- Umlomo ogxaza amathe.
- Angikwazi ukudla.
- Ukonda, amathonsi okukhiqiza ubisi, ukuchitheka kwesisu, ukulimalela safuthi kwesikhumba.

Ukusabalala kokutheleleka ngegciwane:

- Izilwane ezisondelene.
- Amathe kanye nezilonda esikhunjani.
- Izinambuzane, ukudla ezindaweni ezisendaweni ephansi, ezimanzi.
- Ubisi phezu kwamankonyane.
- Ihlobo kanye nokwindla okuza ngemva kwesikhathi.
- Ukugonywa njalo ngonyaka entwasanhlobo.

Ukwelashwa: Ama-Antibhayothiksi.

Ukuphatha:

- Gcina ezindaweni ezehlukene.
- Ungabelani ngemikhombe yokuphuza noma yokudla.
- Izilwane ezigula kakhulu: zihlabane bese izingcwaba.

Isifo sofele olunamaqhuma limpawu:

- Ifiva, amaqhuma elufeleni nakwizihlunu.
- Izilonda emlonyeni, empumlweni, kumalungu esini.
- Amathumba angekagqabhuki.
- Ukuvuza kwamathe.
- Ukungakwazi ukutya.
- Ukubhitya, ukueliswa kobisi kuyehla, ukuphunza, ufele lonakele unaphakade.

Ukwanda kosuleleko yivayirasi:

- Izilwanyana ezixineneyo.
- Amathe nezilonda elufeleni.
- Izinambuzane, ukutya ingca kwimimandla esezantsi, emanzi.
- Ukusengela ematholeni.
- Ekupheleni kwexesha lasehlotyeni nasekwindla.
- Gonya rhoqo ngonyaka entlakohlaza.

Unyango: Izibulala-ntsholongwane.

Ulawulo:

- Hlukanisa.
- Mawangaseli okanye atyele kumkhombe omnye.
- Izilwanyana ezigula kakhulu: mazixhelwe zize zingcwatywe.



Lefu la letlalo le nang le dihlhala Matshwao:

- Feberu, dihlhala letlalong le mesifen
- Diso ka hanong, dinkong, dithong tsa botona kapa tsa botshehadi.
- Diso tse tletseng boladu.
- Ho tswa diqenqe.
- Ho hloleha ho ja.
- Ho ota, ho theoha ha tlhahiso ya lebeso, ho folotsa, letlalo le senyehileng ka ho feletseng.

Ho nama ha kokwanahloko:

- Diphoofolo tse atamelanang haholo.
- Mathe le diso tsa letlalo.
- Dikokwanyana, ho fula dibakeng tse mongobo.
- Lebeso le angwang ke dinamane.
- Lehlabula le lehwetla le dieha ho fihla.
- Enta mathwasong a selemog.

Kalafo: Meriana ya diantibaotiki.

Taolo:

- Tlosa phoofolo ho tse ding.
- E se nwele kapa ho jela sejelong se tshwanang le diphoofolo tse ding.
- Diphoofolo tse kulang haholo: di hlajwe le ho epelwa.

Source: The Milk SA guide to dairy farming in South Africa 