

PROPER & COMMON DISEASE NAMES

<u>Proper Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Acetonemia.....	Ketosis
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.....	Mad Cow Disease
Brucellosis.....	Bang's Disease
Displaced Abomasum.....	Twisted Stomach
Dystocia.....	Calving Difficulty
Fibropapellomatosis.....	Warts
Laminitis.....	Founder
Listeriosis.....	Circling Disease
Papillomatous digital dermatitis.....	Hairy Heel Warts
Paratuberculosis.....	Johne's Disease
Parturient Paresis.....	Milk Fever

- Organisms that commonly cause scours among calves:
 - Coccidia
 - Coronavirus
 - Cryptosporidium
 - Escherichia coli
 - Rotavirus
 - Salmonella
- Scours are easily transferred from one animal to another through the manure of an infected animal.
- Signs of coccidia in calves
 - Watery scours with flakes of blood
 - Dull listlessness
 - Mucus in the feces
 - Dehydration
 - Weight loss
- Two classes of anti-coccidial drugs
 - Coccidiocides
 - Coccidiostats
- Methods to control coccidiosis
 - Accurate diagnosis and monitoring
 - Maintain sanitation
 - Limit stress
 - Medicate
- A magnet is often given to an animal to prevent hardware disease. Hardware usually collects in and often punctures the reticulum.
- The milk ring test is used to identify Brucellosis in cattle.
- A magnesium deficiency is associated with the metabolic disorder called grass tetany.
- Mad cow disease originated in Great Britain.
- Heel flies are associated with grubs or warbles in cattle.
- The jugular vein is the vein in the neck from which the veterinarian draws blood or injects fluids.
- Warts are contagious to other calves.
- Tuberculosis in dairy cattle can be transmitted from animal to man.
- The first signs of acetonemia are the cow goes off feed and there is a ketone (acetone) smell on the cow's breath.
- Ringworm is a contagious disease caused by a fungus that can be easily spread to other animals. The fungus infection invades the hair follicles and the outer layer of skin. Tincture of iodine may be used to control ringworm.
- Lice are most troublesome during winter and spring.
- A 5% solution of copper sulfate is the most common walk-through treatment for foot or hoof rot.
- Johne's disease is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* which infects the small intestine of ruminant animals, especially cattle, sheep, and goats. No effective treatment can be recommended.
- Cattle with Johne's disease are usually infected soon after birth, but the first symptoms do not appear until 2 to 4 years of age. Clinical symptoms of the disease include:
 - Death
 - Diarrhea
 - General unthriftiness
 - Soft swelling in the jaw
 - Substantial drops in milk production
 - Susceptibility to other problems such as infertility
 - Weight loss

- Strategies to prevent new Johne's disease infections:
 - Prevent highly susceptible newborn calves and young animals from ingesting manure from adults, whether from the dam, the environment, or feed and water
 - Calving areas should be dry, free of manure, and well bedded
 - Remove the calf from the dam immediately after birth
 - Do not use the same equipment to clean up manure and to load feed
 - Do not walk in feed bunks
 - Identify and remove infected animals and their manure
 - Investigate all animals considered for purchase, and buy only from test-negative herds with no history of Johne's
 - Do not allow test-positive cows to calve
 - Sell at birth all calves from positive cows.
- Tests available to identify Johne's disease:
 - Culture of manure
 - DNA probe
 - ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)
- Clinical symptoms of mycotoxins in dairy cattle include:
 - Abortions
 - Cystic ovaries
 - Feed refusal
 - Gastrointestinal upsets
 - Infertility
 - No milk
 - Poor response to therapy
 - Rise in metabolic disease due to liver malfunction
 - Silent heats
 - Unthriftiness
 - Weight loss
- *Cryptosporidium parvum* is a protozoan parasite that has been recognized as a common cause of diarrhea in calves and other animals, including humans.
- Management practices that can reduce diarrhea in newborns due to cryptosporidium, as well as other pathogens:
 - Provide clean, dry areas for cows to calve
 - Feed colostrum using a clean bottle and sanitized nipple
 - Provide clean, dry pens for calves
 - Allow pens to thoroughly dry between calves
 - Feed and care for sick calves last
- Infectious diseases of cattle result for the interplay between three factors:
 - The animal and its ability to resist disease (immunity)
 - An infectious agent (bacteria, viruses, and parasites)
 - The environment
- The mouth, navel, and nose are three places where pathogenic organisms may gain entry into a newborn calf's body.
- The normal temperature of a calf is 102.5°F. The average temperature of an adult dairy cow is 101.5°F.
- The face fly spreads pinkeye.
- Scours is a disease in calves characterized by diarrhea, dehydration, and unthriftiness.
- Carbon dioxide and methane are two gases associated with the condition of bloat.
- White muscle disease is caused by a deficiency of Vitamin E and selenium.
- A deficiency of blood calcium related to an imbalance of calcium, phosphorus, and Vitamin D is the cause of milk fever (parturient paresis).
- Most cases of milk fever occur within 72 hours after calving.
- Milk fever is a greater problem in the Jersey breed.
- Calcium glutamate is an intravenous (IV) injection for immediate and temporary treatment of milk fever.
- Propylene glycol is fed or administered to cows to prevent ketosis.
- A cow can be given antibiotics in numerous ways. They include:
 - Intramuscular injection
 - Intravenous injection
 - Intraperitoneal injection
 - Intramammary infusion
 - Intrauterine infusion
 - In the ration
- The most common type of injection is intramuscular.
- The genus of the infectious agent that causes Blackleg is *Clostridium*.

Virginia 4-H Dairy Quiz Bowl Team Study Materials

Section 9. Health

- Cyanide is a toxin that wilted cherry tree leaves and frosted Sudan grass have in common.
- Pinkeye may be reduced by ensuring that proper levels of Vitamin A are in the diet.
- Simple laundry detergent can be used to alleviate bloat in cattle.
- White heifer disease affects Milking Shorthorn cattle.
- Eighty to ninety percent of displaced abomasums are left-sided.
- Neosporosis is a disease that causes abortions and occasionally causes birth of weak “dummy” calves that have serious brain infections.
- The brown stomach worm is the most economically detrimental parasite of cattle.
- Diseases with a color in their name:
 - Red water
 - Red nose
 - Black leg
 - Blue tongue
 - White muscle disease
 - Pink eye
 - White heifer disease
- The four classes of immunoglobulins are:
 - IgA
 - IgE
 - IgG
 - IgM
- Diseases that cause abortions in dairy cattle:
 - Brucellosis
 - Campylobacteriosis (Vibriosis)
 - Chlamydia
 - IBR
 - Leptospirosis
 - Listeriosis
 - Neospora
 - Trichomoniasis