

# Disease Threats of Pastured Cattle

Disease	Agent	Reservoir	Vector/Fomite Intermediate host	Symptoms	Diagnosis	Treatment	Control
Anaplasmosis	<b>Bacteria</b> <i>A. marginale</i>	Chronically infected cattle	Ticks Biting flies Vet instruments	Progressive anemia/death in adult cattle	Serology	Oxytetracycline Imidocarb Blood transfusion	Tick/fly control ID carrier Mortality hygiene
BVD	<b>Virus</b> Genotypes I & II Biotypes: cyto & non-cytopathic	PI cattle deer		Fever, respiratory, diarrhea, ulcers, immunosuppression, abortion	Serology Tissue culture	Supportive	ID & cull PI Vaccination Mortality hygiene
Clostridia	<b>Bacteria</b> <i>C. chauvoei, septicum, novyi, sordellii, perfringens, haemolyticum</i>	Soil borne, naturally in cattle		Wound infections, gastroenteritis, bloat, sudden death	Necropsy finding Tissue culture	Penicillin Antitoxin	Vaccination Soil in feed Anaerobic procedures Mortality hygiene
Flukes <i>*Zoonotic*</i>	<b>Trematode</b> <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> <i>Fascioloides magna</i>	Hepatica in ruminants; Magna in White-tailed deer	Snails, wet areas	Poor weight Poor production icterus, liver condemned	Fecal exam for hepatica; Seen at slaughter	Clorsulon, Albendazole	Improve drainage Fence off water Molluscacides Control deer
Leptospirosis <i>*Zoonotic*</i>	<b>Bacteria</b> <i>L. hardjo, pomona, grippityphosa, canicola, icterohaemorrhagic, bratislava</i>	Chronically infected cattle, wildlife, dogs, rodents	Deer, rodents	Fever, bloody urine, icterus, mastitis, still births, abortion	Serology Tissue culture	Oxytetracycline Erythromycin Tylosin	Vaccination Feed hygiene Fence off water Mortality hygiene
Neosporosis	<b>Protozoa</b> <i>N. caninum</i>	Chronically infected cattle, dogs	Dogs, coyotes, deer Vertical transmission in cattle	Newborn calves weak, progressive paralysis; cow abortion	Serology Tissue culture: Fetal brain	None approved	ID carriers, hygiene of aborted fetus
Parasites	<b>Helminths</b> Nematodes (roundworm), Cestodes (tapeworm)	Cattle, grass	Larvae develop on grass	Decreased production, weight loss, diarrhea, bottle jaw, anemia	Fecal exam EPG	Anthelmintics	Pasture management, strategic deworming
Pinkeye	<b>Bacteria</b> <i>M. bovis</i> , also <i>Mycoplasma</i> , IBR	Asymptomatic carrier cattle	Face flies, dust, sunlight pollen, grass	Painful, inflamed eyes, tearing, corneal opacity & ulcers	Symptoms esp. of younger cattle Eye culture	Bulbar conjunctiva injection of penicillin; isolation, eye cover oxytetracycline	Dust bags, insecticidal eartags, clip pastures, vaccination

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Heel Flies	<i>Hypoderma bovis</i> "grubs" Adults look like small honey bees	Non-biting	Deposit eggs on hair; cutaneous larval penetrate & migrate	Foot stamping, irritation; warbles on back	Presence of fly: lower legs, belly; Warbles in the winter	Systemic doramectin, ivermectin before see warbles	Sprays, dips, pour-ons
Horn Flies	<i>Haematobis irritans</i>	Stay on the animal day & night	Lay eggs in fresh cow manure	Most economic impact: production losses due to blood loss	Presence of fly: Shoulder, back, neck, poll	Ear tags: rotation of pyrethroid or organophosphate when counts > 100/cow	Sprays, pour-ons, back rubbers, dust bags
Stable Flies	<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>	Only on animal to feed. Rest on walls, fences, posts, prefer shade	Lay eggs & develop in moist decaying matter	Economic impact due to "fly worry" and blood loss	Presence of fly: legs, shoulders, lower body	Begin control when counts >5/cow	Stable hygiene, residual sprays, Back rubbers, dust bags, pour-ons; Parasitic wasps
House Flies	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Non-biting, feed on ocular & nasal secretions and decaying matter; overwinter as larvae or pupa under decaying matter	Breed in manure, decaying matter; fly back & forth from sunlight to shade	Nuisance: transmit mastitis, diseases, parasite eggs	Congregate off the animal, near breeding & feeding sites: organic matter	Insecticidal baits, residual sprays	Sanitation: remove manure, spilled feed, uneaten hay; parasitic wasps
Face Flies	<i>Musca autumnalis</i>	Only on animal to feed. Rest on vegetation, walls	Lay eggs in fresh, uncrusted manure	Irritate eyes and nostrils: tearing & discharge; pinkeye Transmit IBR, and other disease agents	Presence of fly on the face	Double ear tags, dust bags	Sanitation
Horse & Deer Flies	<i>Tabanus</i> <i>Chrysops</i>	Serious bite & blood loss	Breed in damp soil, wet areas	Fly worry: decreased production; may vector <i>Anlasmosis</i>	Feed long back, neck & sides; leave welts	Temporary relief using sprays, pour-ons, dust bags	Fence off swamps

\*\*\*Work with your veterinarian for accurate diagnosis, treatment and control of the disease agents listed on this chart.

\*\*\* Read labels carefully of all products used and observe milk and meat withholding times.