



Training Module No 9

Theory

1. External parasites –
Nasal bot, Mange, Fleas and lice
2. Conditions –
Abscesses, Eye infection, Mastitis

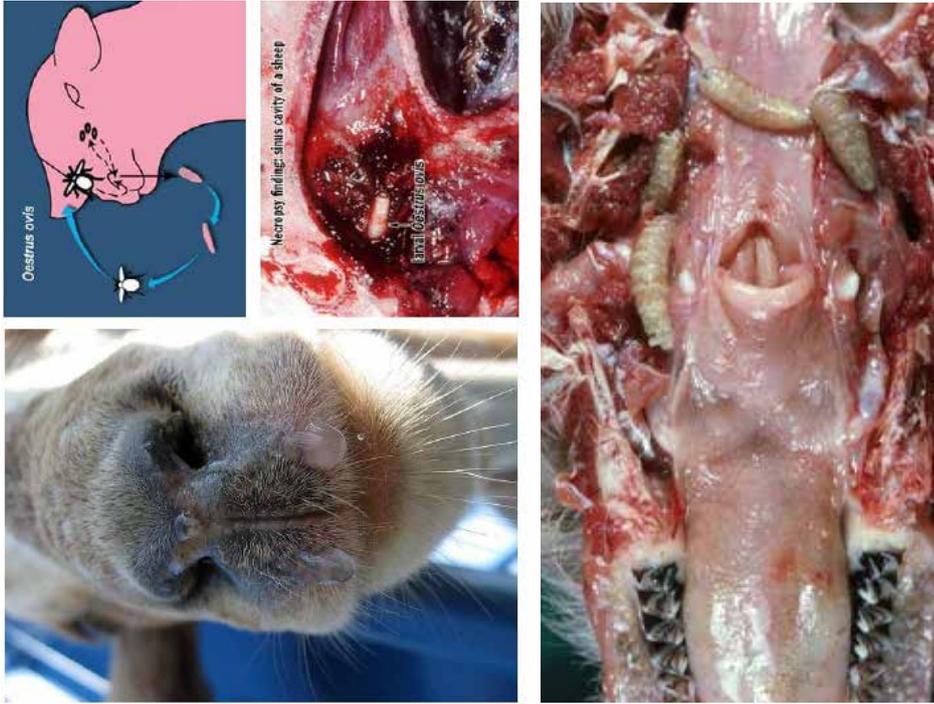


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External Parasites

Nasal bot

Description	Life cycle	Treatment/Management
<p>Nasal worms are not proper worms but actually the larvae or bots of a fly.</p>  <p>The top-left image shows a close-up of a goat's face with a fly on its nose. The top-middle image is a diagram of a fly's life cycle with the text 'Oestrus ovis'. The middle image is a necropsy finding of a sheep's sinus cavity with larvae, with the text 'Necropsy finding: sinus cavity of a sheep' and 'Small Oestrus ovis'. The bottom image is a close-up of a dissected nasal passage with larvae.</p>	<p>The fly lays its eggs around the nose of goats. The eggs hatch into larvae which travel up the nose into the sinuses in the goat's head. Here they cause irritation, inflammation and mucus that runs out of the nose. The goat coughs and sneezes and shakes its head until it eventually gets rid of the bots that then turn into flies.</p>	<p>Fortunately, these nasal worms are easily got rid of. The most effective treatment is to treat with a remedy that contains ivermectin or closantel. Some deworming products can also be used such as Tramisol or Nasalcur.</p> <p>Sometimes the bots cause secondary infection of the sinuses or even infections that eventually spread into the lungs. These infections must be treated with long-acting oxytetracycline products such as Terramycin – at a dosage of 5cc every 3rd day until healed.</p>

Mange

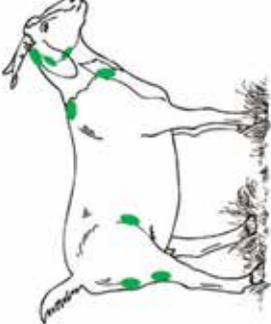
Description	Management	Control/treatment
<p>Mange is caused by an external parasite that burrows deep into the skin causing hair loss and itchiness. This ectoparasite spends its life cycle of 14-21 days entirely on the host it has infected. Overcrowded conditions increase risk for transmission. In rural areas it is often spread between domestic dogs and goats.</p>   	<p>Domestic dogs should be treated for mange as soon as it is identified in the community.</p>	<p>Dipping infected goats either in a plunge dip with Tritix or Taktic. Injectables such as Ivermectin are also effective.</p>

Fleas and lice

Description	Management	Control/treatment
<p>These are small wingless insects that move around different hosts by means of jumping. They have well developed legs that are used for jumping considerable distances. Fleas are normally found on dogs and cats. In that way they are passed on to domestic livestock like goats. Fleas cause rubbing of affected areas, scratching and hair loss. They can be controlled by dipping the goats and treating the affected areas with sprays or powders such as Karbadust.</p> <p>There are two recognised types, the biting (red) lice and the sucking (blue) lice. The biting lice feed on dead skin while the sucking lice actually suck blood from the host. Both types cause the animal to itch and in most cases causing the animals to rub against objects.</p> <p>Lice are normally found on the inside of the legs and around the head and neck and may result in scabby or bleeding areas, loss of hair or a dull coat. Severe cases can cause anaemia.</p> 	<p>Dust in areas where goats rest or sleep with products such as carbodust, or these areas should be wetted so as to remove breeding areas.</p>	<p>The goats should be sprayed or dipped with remedies that kill lice (e.g. Zipdip or Deltab Backpack) and the kraal should be treated with an insecticide (they can also be dusted with Karbadust). Infected animals should be separated to prevent the lice spreading to other goats.</p>

Conditions

Abscesses

Description	Management	Treatment
<p>An abscess is a swelling that is the result of a bacterial infection. It is hot, red and painful. It can be caused if a thorn or a tick breaks the skin and the bacteria then enter the wound.</p> <p>Abscesses on the spine – Sometimes goats or kids can get 'sitting disease' where their hindquarters become lame. This can be from bont ticks causing lameness or allowing bacteria to enter the goat which causes abscesses on the spine.</p>      	<p>Control excess ticks and general hygiene.</p>  <p>WARNING: IF AN ANIMAL HAS SEVERAL VERY BAD ABSCESSSES OR GETS ABSCESSSES OFTEN, IT SHOULD BE CULLED.</p>	<p>Open and drain the abscess when it has a yellow spot on it or when it softens. This can be done by cutting a cross over the soft spot.</p> <p>Use a boiled razor blade to cut the abscess. Then syringe warm (boiled) water with a lot of salt in it (1 tablespoon of salt in a cup of water) or iodine into the wound.</p> <p>Spray daily with a wound aerosol such as Woundsept Plus. The wound must be kept opened and it must be flushed daily with warm salt water to remove pus.</p> <p>Use gloves when handling the abscess. Bury or burn the pus and the material used to wipe the pus. This can infect other animals and people. Always boil the razor blade before using it.</p> <p>The goat can also be injected with an antibiotic to aid recovery.</p>

Contagious ophthalmia (contagious eye infection)

Description	Management	Treatment
<p>A common problem in flocks in South Africa which at certain times of the year can reach epidemic proportions. It often infects kids and adults. Lowered immunity seems to be a factor in infection. Various organisms contribute to the disease as does dust, sun and vitamin A deficiency. Transmission can be through midges and flies from the increased tear flow. If left untreated the eye becomes red and swollen. Eventually the cornea grows cloudy and the animal becomes blind.</p>  	<p>Separate sick animals and avoid stress and hunger – vitamin A injections can also help to avoid an outbreak.</p>	<p>Antibiotic eye powder or antibiotic ointment can be applied until the infection clears up. Mastitis treatments can also be applied to the eye.</p>

Mastitis

Description	Management	Treatment
<p>Mastitis is an infection of the udder.</p> <p>The udder produces either a brownish watery fluid or watery milk containing white or yellow clots or pus. The udder will look distended, and feel hard and hot to touch.</p>  	<p>Good hygiene is important to prevent the spread of the disease.</p>	<p>Treat any mastitis with long-acting oxytetracycline antibiotics such as Terramycin – at a dosage of 5cc every 3rd day until healed.</p> <p>In severe cases combine the injection with a lactating cow intramammary antibiotic medicine.</p> <p>Insert the medicine up the teat canals once a day after milking out as much milk as possible. Continue until healed.</p> <p>Milk out at least three times a day.</p>