

JOB ROLE: ANIMAL HEALTH WORKER

Sector – Agriculture

(Qualification Pack Code: AGR/Q4804)

Class IX



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UNIT 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTIVE ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

Session 1: Occurrence and Reporting of Endemic Diseases

Content

Title	Slide No.
Session Objectives	4
Introduction	5
Occurrence and Reporting of Endemic Diseases	6
Common Diseases of Farm Animals	8
Timely Reporting of the Diseases	12
Summary	14

Session Objectives

The student will be able to:

- Describe the common diseases of farm animals.
- Identify methods for prevention of common animal diseases prevalent in their local area.

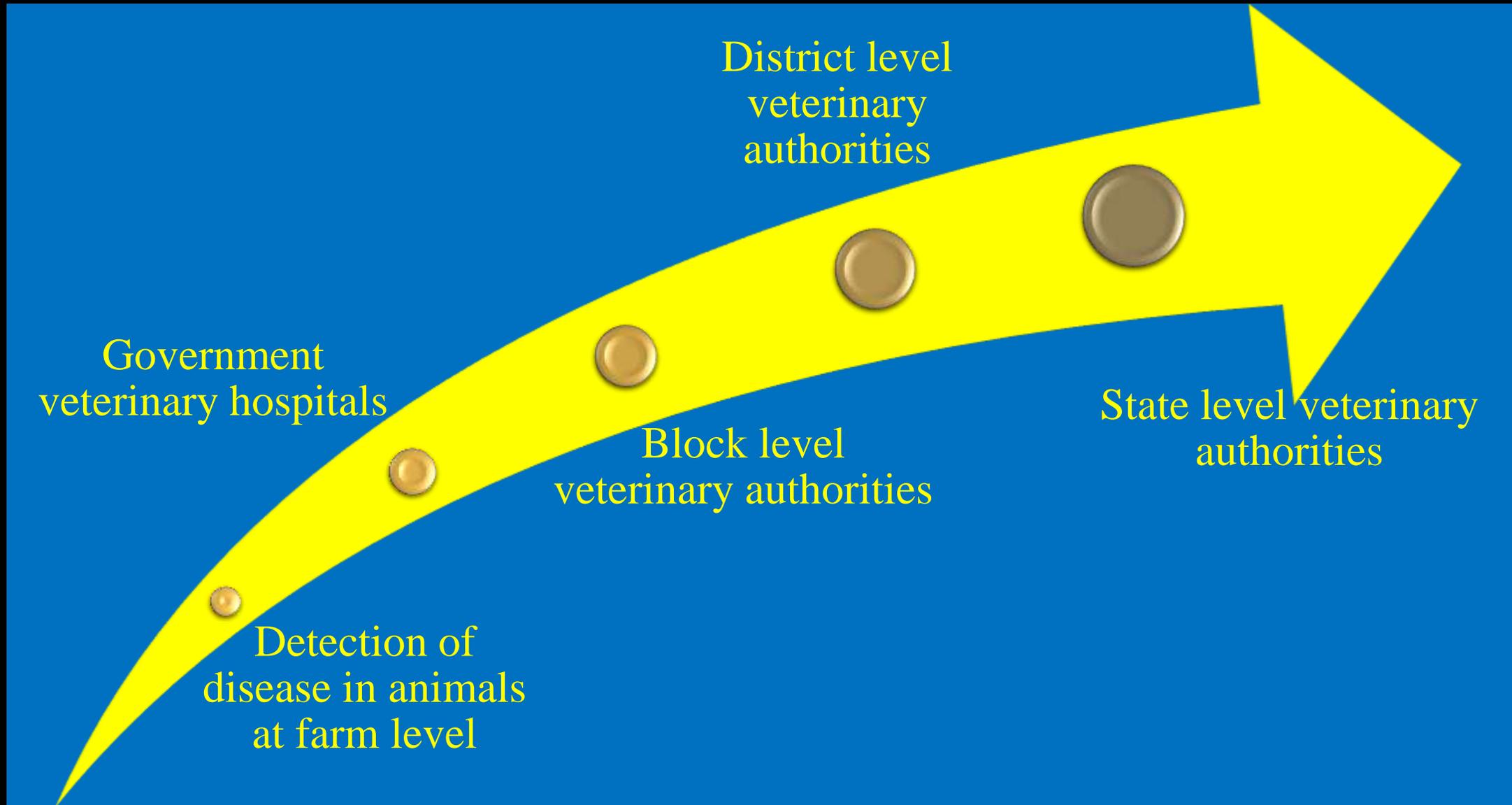
Introduction

1. Numerous diseases frequently occur in farm animals and cause economic losses to the farmers.
2. Both direct and indirect economic losses are caused due to diseases.
3. Direct losses are: cost of treatment of diseased animals, their death, reduced milk, meat, wool production etc.
4. Indirect losses are caused due to abortions, infertility and sterility in diseased animal.

Occurrence and Reporting of Endemic Diseases

1. The diseases which occurs frequently in farm animal are called endemic in nature. Timely identification of occurrence of endemic diseases and their reporting is necessary for keeping them in control.
2. In the absence of timely reporting of diseases, the diseases may assume serious proportions before control and preventive steps can be initiated.
3. The occurrence of the animal diseases can be detected on the basis of clinical symptoms in farm animals.
4. The strategy for overcoming such a situation is rooted in promotion of farm animals' health and welfare through disease prevention rather than cure.

Structure for Reporting Occurrence of Animal Diseases



Common Diseases of Farm Animals

1. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
2. Mastitis
3. Anthrax
4. Black quarter (BQ)
5. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS)
6. Brucellosis

Common Diseases of Farm Animals (contd...)

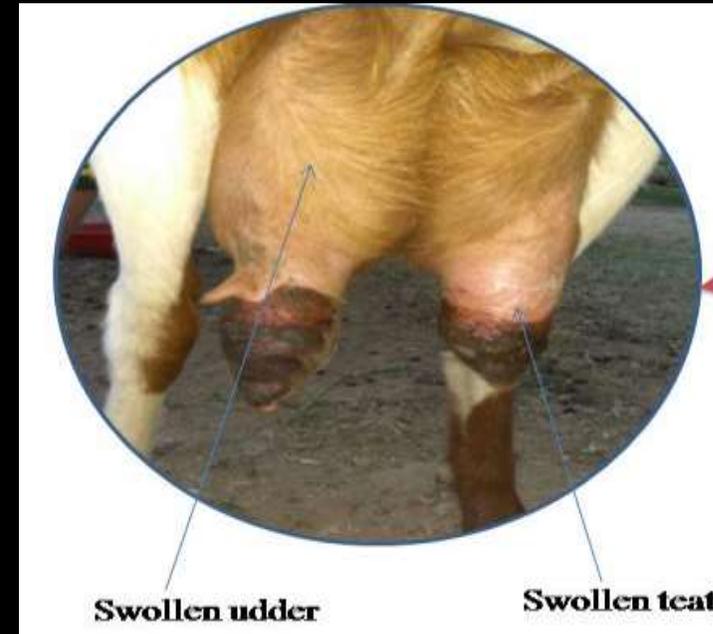
1. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD):

1. Characterized by high fever, formation of vesicles and blisters in the mouth, udder, teats and skin between the toes and above the hooves.
2. Excessive salivation and the animal becomes lame. FMD is highly communicable and spreads by direct contact or indirectly through infected water, manure, hay and pastures.

Common Diseases of Farm Animals (contd..)

2. Mastitis:

1. The most common symptoms are abnormalities in the udder, i.e., swelling, heat, hardness, redness or pain in the udder.
2. The milk of animal appears watery and sometimes flakes, clots or pus are also seen in the milk.



Common Diseases of Farm Animals (contd..)

3. Anthrax:

1. Highly infectious and fatal disease of cattle and leads to the sudden death of the animal within two or three hours of infection.
2. Very rarely do animals show high temperature, difficulty in breathing and convulsions before death.
3. Small amount of bloody discharge from nose, mouth and other openings is visible after the death of the animal.

Common Diseases of Farm Animals (contd..)

4. Black Quarter (BQ):

1. Highly infectious and fatal disease of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats.
2. Young cattle between 6–24 months of age and having good body condition are affected.
3. Most important clinical signs of this disease are high fever, loss of appetite, dullness, crepitating swelling over hip, back and shoulders.

Common Diseases of Farm Animals (contd..)

5. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS):

1. Animal goes off feed.
2. Swelling under the neck and the affected animals feel respiratory distress.
3. Infection in upper respiratory tract of the animal.
4. High fever, watery discharge from the nostril

Common Diseases of Farm Animals (contd..)

6. Brucellosis:

1. Disease prevalent in adult animals.
2. Causes abortion in pregnant animals thus leading to economic loss to the dairy farmer.
3. In bulls, it causes swelling of the testicles.
4. This disease has zoonotic implications as well.

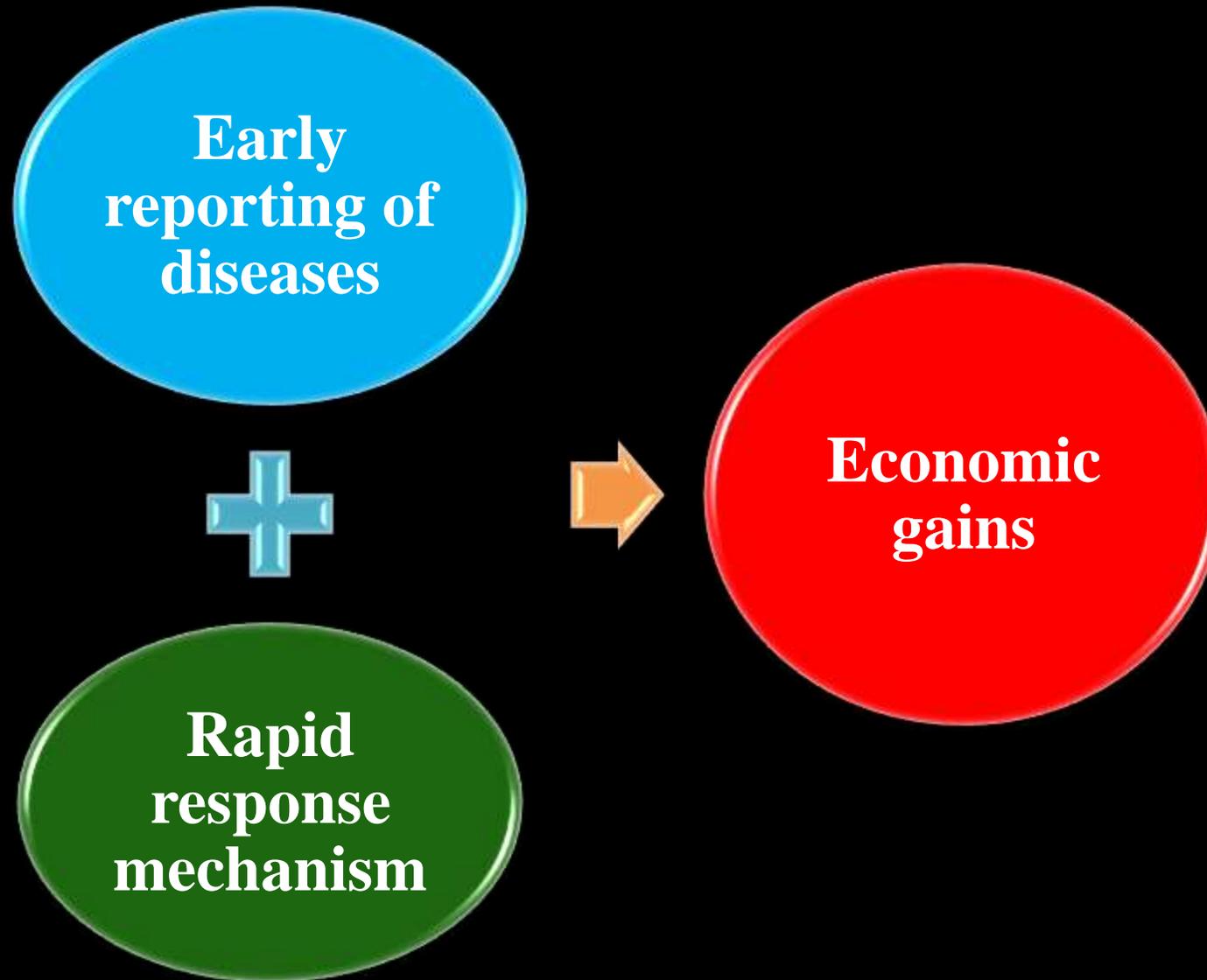
Timely Reporting of Diseases

Keeping a track of the information received regularly about the occurrence of diseases from various sources, helps in developing a disease alert system. This disease alert system is helpful in informing the farmers and animal owners about the possible outbreak of diseases

The overall benefits of timely reporting of the diseases are:

1. Better management of diseases
2. Timely availability of veterinary services for preventive strategies
3. Maintain productivity of animals.
4. Save costs

Benefits of Timely Reporting of Diseases



Summary

- In this session you have learnt about the common diseases of farm animals, methods of preventing such diseases and importance of timely reporting of diseases.

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