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Club Lamb Diseases

Disease	Cause	Symptoms	Prevention	Treatment
Acidosis —Acidic condition in rumen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overfeeding grain and underfeeding roughage • Irregular feeding schedule • Rapid feed changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression • Off feed • Founder (lameness) • Down • Coma • Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed adequate roughage • Change feeds gradually • Maintain regular feeding schedule • Split grain into multiple feedings per day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer baking soda drench (2 tbs. baking soda, 1 cup water) • Remove grain for several days and SLOWLY reintroduce
Bloat —Gas accumulation in rumen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden consumption or increase in alfalfa, particularly when damp • Irregular feeding schedule • Rapid feed changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling high on left side of belly • Frothing at the mouth • Discomfort • Respiratory distress • Death from rumen rupture or suffocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid sudden increases in alfalfa (fresh or hay) • Avoid feeding or grazing wet alfalfa • Change feeds gradually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer mineral oil/baking soda drench (2 tbs. baking soda, ½ cup mineral oil, ½ cup water) preferably by stomach tube • Insert stomach tube to release gas pressure • Apply “bit” to encourage chewing and belching • Use trocar to puncture rumen to allow escape of gas
Pinkeye —various bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread by flies, dust, wind. • Aggravated by sunlight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red, painful, runny eyes • Eventually cloudy, blindness, rupture of eyeball. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control dust and flies • Quarantine affected animals • Sanitation during treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer terramycin eye ointment several times daily for one week

Club Lamb Disease (Cont.)

Disease	Cause	Symptoms	Prevention	Treatment
Coccidiosis —protozoan parasite common in environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsanitary conditions • High concentrate ration • Stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark, often bloody scours • Dehydration • Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good sanitation • Clean water/feeders • Feed a coccidiostat (normally present in show feeds) • Minimize stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulfa drugs most effective • Administer electrolytes to maintain hydration
Entrotoxemia (Overeating Disease) —toxins produced by bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High grain rations • Irregular feeding schedule • Rapid feed changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often affects largest, fastest growing lambs • Sudden death • Down with convulsions, head back, frothing, grinding teeth, scours, agony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination • Regular feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Pneumonia —liquid in lungs (mechanical) and/or various bacteria/viruses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress • Damp conditions • Inadequate shelter • Inadequate ventilation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off feed • Fever • Rapid breathing • Nasal discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize stress • Eliminate drafts while providing adequate ventilation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DON'T WAIT, START TREATMENT EARLY • Antibiotic and anti-inflammatory treatment • Prescription products most effective. Contact veterinarian
Polio —Thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vague 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staggering • Blindness • “Star gazing” (head bend stiffly over back) • Down • Coma • Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vague 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large doses (5 cc) of thiamine or B complex administered intramuscularly several times daily for several days
Soremouth —viral infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with infected animals or contaminated equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blisters in lips, nose, and eyes • Off feed due to painful eating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantine infected animals • Sanitize contaminated equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. • Transmissible to humans. Wear gloves during handling.

Club Lamb Disease (Cont.)

Disease	Cause	Symptoms	Prevention	Treatment
Scours —Ecoli most common, Salmonella, viruses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor sanitation• Inadequate colostrum consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scours (diarrhea), normally green• Fever• Dehydration• Weakness• Death	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good sanitation• Clean water/feeders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oral antibiotics• Electrolytes to maintain hydration
Club Lamb Fungus —fungal skin infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact with infected animals or contaminated equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scaly, woolless areas on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quarantine infected animals• Sanitize contaminated equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply topical antifungal medication• Administer antibiotic to prevent secondary infection