

Others

Disorder	What do you See?	Cause	Treatment	Prevention
<p>Sore Mouth (Orf, Contagious Ecthyma)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8-10 days after exposure, small red spots appear which become small blisters • blisters break and form scabs after 3-4 days • common areas of infection are nose, eyelids, feet, and udder • young lambs have difficulty sucking and ewe may resist nursing if udder is sore • weaned lambs and adults may have difficulty eating and show lameness depending on affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • virus, spread by direct contact between sheep via equipment • more susceptible if there are small cuts on the lips or gums present • cross contamination between ewe's udder and lamb's mouth is common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self curing for weaned lambs and adults • nursing lambs should be monitored to ensure they are not becoming dehydrated (depressed, hollow-sided) • antibiotic creams have little affect since the causative agent is a virus <p>Sore mouth is contagious to humans – wear gloves when handling infected animals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a vaccine is available for flocks that have a serious problem with sore mouth (See vaccines page 135) • wear gloves when vaccinating
<p>Navel Infection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may have few initial signs • if severe, depression, high fever, weakness, lack of appetite, and death can occur quickly, if not treated promptly. • commonly gives rise to joint ill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infection of the navel cord at birth and extension into belly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antibiotics given daily for several days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain sanitary lambing facilities • treat all navels with iodine or other disinfectant.
<p>Joint Ill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infection of one or more joints of the legs of lambs. • stiffness, pain when getting up or walking • there may or may not be enlargement of joints depending on the type of causative organism • affected lambs become rough, gaunt, unthrifty and develop into runts • joints may 'fuse' preventing lamb from standing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bacteria may enter the body of the newborn lamb through the navel cord and localize in the joints • tail docking or castration wounds may also be bacteria entry sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute cases can be treated with antibiotics • damage to joints will be permanent if treatment occurs too late 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as above • put lambs in clean grass pasture after docking or castration • sanitary lambing facilities and clean surgery important.
<p>Entropion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inward turning of eye lid • excessive tearing and matting of wool on face • cloudy or ulcerated eye • eyes remain close and seem painfully • blindness can result if not corrected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe cases are likely genetic • sometimes merely due to dried up birth fluids in wool, causing eyelid to invert • eyelashes rub against eyeball causing whitish discoloration • ulcerations of eye and blindness can occur if uncorrected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear dried birth fluids from area surrounding eye • if it is a hereditary defect, fold out lower eyelid and apply wound clip, stitch to keep eyelid rolled out • eye ointment or pinkeye powder will help clear irritation once the underlying cause has been corrected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breeding records may implicate a ram or ewe as being the genetic carrier