



HEALTH CARE FOR SUSTAINABLE GOAT HUSBANDRY



Diseases can cause 50-80% mortality, suppress growth and production, resulting in huge losses to goat keepers. Hence, timely preventive and curative health care are essential.

Important Diseases of Goats:

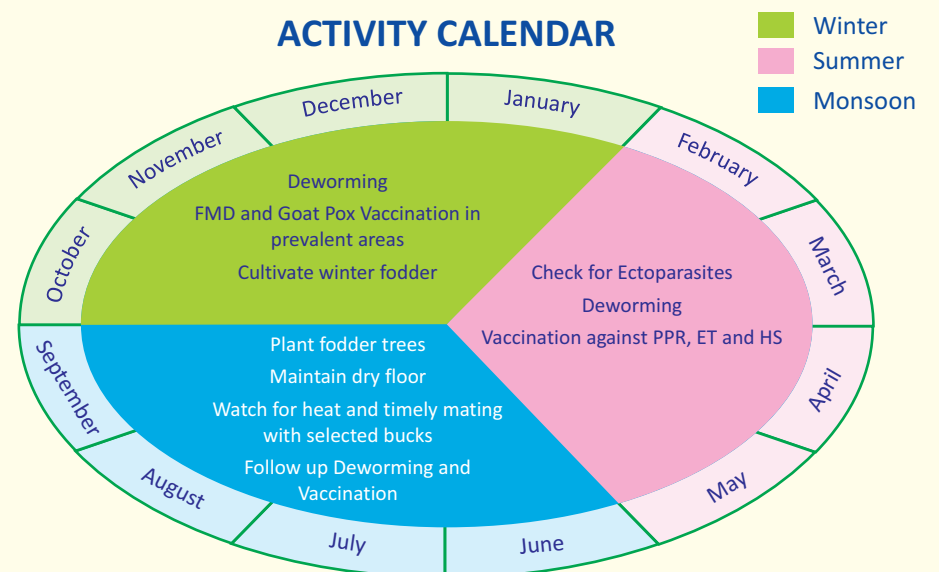
Sr. No.	Disease and Time of Occurrence	Symptoms	Remedy
I.	Viral Diseases:		
	▶ Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Mid-monsoon	Ulceration of mouth and fever, Death due to diarrhoea, respiratory distress	Vaccination at 3 months age; Immunity lasts for 3 years
	▶ Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Winter	Ulcers in foot and mouth, severe lameness and salivation resulting in abortions and drop in milk production.	Vaccination twice a year only if the disease is prevalent
	▶ Goat Pox Winter	Fever, formation of blisters particularly on non-hairy parts	Vaccination once a year only if the disease is prevalent
	▶ Contagious Ecthyma (CE) Monsoon	Blisters around lips	Application of glycerine or turmeric in edible oil
II.	Bacterial Diseases:		
	▶ Haemorrhagic septicemia (HS) Onset of monsoon	High fever, dullness, high rate of mortality in malnourished and worm-infested goats	Annual, pre-monsoon vaccination; Antibiotic treatment for infected animals
	▶ Enterotoxaemia (ET) Monsoon	Common in young animals. Signs of excitement, convulsion, circling, leading to sudden death	Vaccination with a booster dose after 15 days if the disease is prevalent; Antibiotic treatment
	▶ Brucellosis Any time	Abortions, swollen joints and testicles, transmitted during mating; Chronic, communicable to human beings	Vaccination, segregation and culling of infected animals
	▶ John's Disease Any time	Chronic, severe weakness, diarrhoea	Antibiotics and culling
III.	Protozoan Disease: Coccidiosis Any time	Prevalent in young kids; Diarrhoea, resulting in mortality	Cocciostat treatment as preventive till weaning
IV.	Endoparasites:		
	▶ Round worm; Tape worm and Flukes Year-round particularly in monsoon	Pot bellied, dry and rough hair coat, poor growth rate, swelling below chin	Faecal examination followed by suitable deworming
V.	Ectoparasites:		
	▶ Ticks; Mites; Fleas; Flies Any time	Itching, loss of hair, skin abrasions, loss of body weight; Transmitted through contact	Application of pesticidal spray and bathing
VI.	Malnourishment:		
	▶ Rickets Any time	Pot bellied condition occurs in kids due to calcium and vitamin D deficiency	Supplementary minerals and vitamins
	▶ General Anaemia Any time	Deficiency of protein, vitamins and minerals particularly iron and calcium	Supplementary minerals and vitamins

How to handle sick animals:

- Diagnosis based on symptoms followed by laboratory tests
- Consult veterinarian immediately for proper treatment
- Isolate sick animals and dispose off dead animals

Preventive Measures:

- Timely deworming and vaccination
- Avoid grazing during disease outbreak
- Keep the shed clean, dry and ventilated; Avoid over-crowding
- Provide adequate clean drinking water; Ensure proper feeding
- Regular culling of weak animals



Rajasthan Rural Institute of Development Management (RRIDMA)

Udaipur, Rajasthan

BAIF Institute for Rural Vocations and Advancement (BIRVA)

Ranchi, Jharkhand

BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune

International Livestock Research Institute

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

