

# County Fair Training Tool VETERINARY MEDICINE EXTENSION

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION & WSU COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

## SMALL RUMINANTS – SHEEP & GOATS

### Sheep



#### Ecthyma

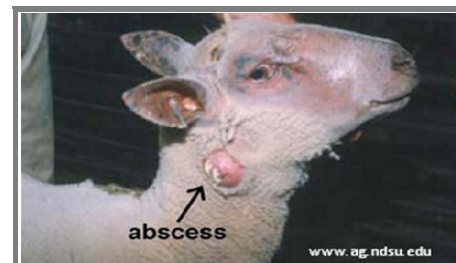
Also known as: ORF, Scabby Mouth, Sore Mouth, Contagious Pustular Dermatitis. It is a specific dermatitis of sheep caused by a poxvirus. Once exposed, there is long-lasting immunity. **This disease is transmittable to humans.**

- Caused by a virus
- Ulcers develop on the lips and tongue in lambs and also on the udders in ewes
- Vaccination is important especially in animals that will be transported to shows or fairs

- Isolation of infected sheep also helps control the disease
- Can infect people

### Caseous Lymphadenitis (CLA)

- Caused by bacteria
- Abscesses in the lymph nodes and may affect the lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen
- Shearing wounds spread the disease
- Disinfecting clippers between animals is an important bio-security practice



#### Ringworm

Also called Club Lamb Fungus. Caused by fungi and generally causes almost no injury to animals. Efforts to prevent its spread are made because it is highly infectious. **This disease is transmittable to humans.**

- Caused by a fungus
- Infected skin shows scabby circular areas
- Most species can be transmitted to humans
- Treat with skin disinfectants or fungicides

### Entropion

Inversion, or turning inward, as of the margin of the eyelid. This causes irritation, blepharospasm (excessive blinking), and keratitis.





### Mastitis

Inflammation of the mammary gland. Although may be caused by chemical or physical agents, causes are almost entirely infectious, and mostly bacterial.

- Usually caused by bacteria
- Inflammation of the mammary gland
- Causes heat, swelling, and pain of the udder and abnormal milk (different consistency or bloody)
- Prevent by practicing clean milking techniques and by isolating infected animals

### Pink Eye

Also known as Contagious Ophthalmia. Severe inflammation of the eye or of the conjunctiva.

- Caused by bacteria
- Excessive weeping of the eye(s), squinting, the cornea becomes cloudy or white
- Spread by direct contact, flies, and contaminated equipment
- Control with good bio-security practices such as insect control and disinfection of shared equipment



### Polyarthritis

Inflammation of several joints. More common in very young animals because of the frequency of navel infection and bacteremia and the immaturity of the arthroidal tissues.

- Caused by bacteria
- Arthritis of one or more joints, sometimes producing pus
- Pathogen enters body through umbilicus or during castrating or tail docking
- Prevention includes cleaning and care of umbilicus and open wounds

### Foot Rot

- Caused by bacteria
- Lameness, fever, foul odor
- Bacteria live in manure and mud
- Prevention is key
- Can be controlled by maintaining dry, clean conditions, regular foot trimming, and isolation of infected animals



### Enterotoxaemia

- Caused by bacteria
- Symptoms include bloody diarrhea, staggering, blindness, and sudden death
- Vaccination reduces mortality caused by this disease
- With any case of diarrhea, consult with your veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment

## Scrapie (a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy)

- Caused by a prion, primarily transmitted from ewes to lambs
- Itching, tremors, weight loss, behavior and gait changes, rubbing, and wool loss
- Testing is available for live animals
- Washington State requires tagging of show sheep with a scrapie ID # as part of the National Scrapie Eradication Program



## Blackleg

- Caused by bacteria found in the soil
- Lameness, loss of appetite, rapid breathing, depression, high fever, lameness and swellings
- Affects young lambs
- Not transmitted between animals
- Vaccination is the key bio-security practice used in prevention

## Coccidiosis

- Caused by a protozoa
- Lambs 3-6 weeks of age
- Diarrhea, rough coat, loss of appetite, emaciation, bloody manure
- Leads to poor growth
- Prevention is key, keeping the lambs' environment clean and dry helps eliminate parasites



## Any of the following clinical signs may be an indication for preventing the animal from being shown:

- Abscesses
- Diarrhea
- Lameness
- Nasal Discharge (abundant or cloudy)
- Eye Discharge (abundant or cloudy)
- Ear Discharge
- Signs of Parasites (Very thin or pale gums or pale inside the eyelid)
- Open Wounds
- Woolrot/Rainrot – Wool or hair easily removed

Veterinary Medicine Extension, College of Veterinary Medicine, WSU  
P.O. Box 646610, Pullman WA 99161-6610 [VetExtension@vetmed.wsu.edu](mailto:VetExtension@vetmed.wsu.edu)

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