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## Contagious Ecthyma in Goat (Orf)

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### Abstract

A Goat presented to TVCC, CVAS, Bikaner with the history of anorectic, dullness, Diarrhoea from three days, lesions on mouth region, After clinical observation that is pyrexia, lesions on mouth, lips, lesions had offensive odour, fissures formed on both lips, lameness, increase respiration and heart rate, animal treated with antibiotic Enrofloxacin 5 mg/kg body weight intramuscularly once for five Days, antibiotic control secondary bacterial skin infection, powder Diaroak for control diarrhoea 10 gram orally BID, Injection Melonex 5 ml once in day for three days, Vitamin C 2ml intramuscularly. Ointment Charmil on lesions. Goat affected with or free covered within 5 days.

**Keywords:** Contagious Ecthyma, Goat, Skin lesions

### Introduction

Contagious ecthyma is acute contagious dermatitis of sheep and goat. It is more severe Disease in Goat than sheep. (Radostitis *et al.* 2006) [4]. It is caused by contagious ecthyma virus which is a epitheliotropic virus and member of para pox virus (Murphy *et al.*, 2012) [3].

This virus is oval, enveloped containing a double strand DNA genome. This disease world Wide presents this disease cause high morbidity in sheep and goat. This disease transmitted through broken and cracked skin of direct and indirect contact from infected animal (Fransen *et al.*, 2011) [2].

This disease had zoonotic significance and cause contagious, pustular dermatitis in human. Most common people affect who are close contact with animals such as herder, veterinarian, butchers and abattoir workers particularly those who handle hides and wools.

This is commonly recorded in young animals in the age group of 3-6 month and occur any time of year, but more common in summer. This Virus is very resistant to inactivation in the environment and has been recovered from dried crust for several months or years in the laboratory with one account of survival for up to 12 years. Survival may be short in wet condition.

Incubation period is 5-6 days. Disease can be diagnosed on the basis of history and clinical observation. Due to infection Scabs around mouth, udder are seen, Lesions may be extended into internal organs. Orf virus occurs in skin lesion and scabs. One month later the lesions have healed. The vaccine virus are also contagious when shed from recently immunized animals. These lesions involve through different stages such as erythema, macules, vesicles, pustules and proliferative scabs, these lesions are painful and can lead to anorexia and starvation. Scabs appears nodular and raised above the surface of surrounding skin. Infection is self limiting with most animals developing protective immunity, however reinfection is possible.

Diagnosis of orf lesions are differentiated from oral lesions of FMD and Blue tongue by the clinical signs of crusty scabs as opposed to erosions ulcerative lesions.

The disease usually affect kids. Lesions typically resolve in 14 to 21 days. Oral lesion may become severe enough to cause affected animal to stop eating. Does can develop secondary mastitis and kids may starve if their mouth are too painful to nurse or their does don't let kids nurse on painful teat.

Symptomatic treatment has adopted to treat the cases, more over, parenteral and topical antibiotics may use to combat secondary bacterial infection of the skin lesions.

### History

A Goat presented to TVCC, CVAS, Bikaner with the history of anorectic, dullness, Diarrhoea from three days, scabs around mouth oral commissure.

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**Clinical observation**

Pyrexia

Lesions found around mouth, lips, udder,

Lameness

Lesions had offensive odour and formation observation on both lips

Lesions was painful



**Fig 1:** Lesions found on mouth of goat

**Diagnosis**

Diagnosis done on the basis of history, clinical observations, Lesions on mouth regions, the case was diagnosed as Caontagious Echthyma.

**Treatment**

There is no specific treatment affected animal should be isolate Symptomatic treatmetment was instituted, Anti diarrhoeal powder Diaroak 10 gm orally bid, Injection Melonex 5 ml I/M once in a day for 3 days . Injection Vitamin C 2 ml I/M , Injection Enrofloxacin affected with Orf recovered within 5 days of treatment 5 mg/kg body weight I/M Once for 5 days to control secondary bacterial infection .

**Prevention and control**

Affected animal should be sparated from all other healthy animals. Prevent scabs from falling off into environment.

Individual handling infected animal should be advised of precaution before handling wear gloves, separate work clothing, clippers, ear tagging device and other similar equipment should always be cleand and disinfectant after each use.

Vaccinate the sheep and gosts. Vaccine best prevents the disease.

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