

UDK 636.2:619

RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIARRHOEA IN CALVES

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The most important diseases in calf rearing are diarrhoea followed by respiratory tract disease. Further problems arise with disease of the umbilicus and joints. Other problems occurring regularly in the time from birth to weaning can be ruminal drinking and abomasal ulceration.

As mentioned above diarrhoea is the most important disease in young calves and accounts for approximately 75 % of the mortality of dairy calves within the first 3 weeks of age (Heinrichs and Radostits, 2001). Prevalence differs between farms; up to all calves can be affected.

There are many causes of calf diarrhoea and the disease varies considerably in its severity. Infectious as well as non infectious factors contribute to the disease. The most commonly encountered microorganisms are viruses, bacteria and protozoa. In the majority of cases more than one enteropathogen is included in the development of diarrhoea.

Rota- and bovine Coronavirus are the most frequently detected viruses in diarrhoeic calves. Others like Breda-, Parvo-, Calici-, Adeno- and Astrovirus as well as Pestivirus could be detected in the faeces of diseased animals. The most important bacteria relating to calf diarrhoea are *Escherichia coli*, *Clostridium perfringens* and *Salmonella spp.* Moreover *Campylobacter spp.*, *Proteus spp.* as well as *Klebsiella spp.* can be relevant. In the group of protozoa *Cryptosporidia* (esp. *Cryptosporidium parvum*) are of great importance. Furthermore *Coccidia* and *Giardia* are discussed. Haschek et al. (2006) revealed in an Austrian study the highest prevalence for bovine Coronavirus with 25,7 %, followed by *Cryptosporidia* with 11,7 % and Rotavirus and *Clostridium perfringens* with 9,1 %. This is to a large extent in accordance with the literature stating that enterotoxigenic *E. coli*, Rotavirus, Coronavirus and *Cryptosporidium sp.* are the major causes of diarrhoea and are responsible for 75 to 95 % of enteric infections of calves worldwide (Heinrichs and Radostits, 2001). In contrast to our study (Haschek et al., 2006) many examinations worldwide revealed a higher prevalence for Rotavirus are than for bovine Coronavirus (Steiner et al., 1997; Brenner et al., 2000; Björkman et al., 2003). The low prevalence of *E. coli* F5 (0,4 %) in Austria (Herrera-Luna et al., 2009) is in accordance to current reports from other countries (Bartels et al., 2010). Non infectious causes of diarrhoea include management factors like hygiene (calving, housing), feeding (composition and quality of food, feeding hygiene and technique) and immune status of the animal (passive transfer of immunoglobulines, nutritional status).

Therapy and general management strategies do not differ widely between diarrhoea caused by different enteropathogens. However diagnosis of the causative agents should be performed if a herd problem is evident. Therefore it is important to sample more predisposed animals at the farm including clinical healthy neighbour calves, as many pathogens are just detectable in the faeces at the beginning of disease.

Samples should be taken directly from the rectum and cooled for transport to the laboratory. To avoid transports wherease many pathogens are destroyed and to obtain a result at the time of animal examination rapid assays on an immunochromatographic bases for the use in the field have been developed to detect the most important enteropathogens such as *E. coli* F5, *Cryptosporidium parvum*, Rota- and Coronavirus. Evaluation of the tests for detection of *E. coli* F 5 and

Cryptosporidium parvum revealed excellent sensitivity and specificity but the other two tests to examine for the two viruses are in their current form not sensitive enough with 72 and 60 %, respectively (Klein et al., 2008).

Clinical signs are dependent on different factors such as virulence and combination of enteropathogens as well as on age and immune status of the animal (Doll, 2002). Faeces can be different in consistency, colour, odour and volume. Admixtures like mucus, fibrin or blood can be seen. Nevertheless studies have shown that neither character of faeces nor clinical signs have a correlation with the enteropathogen involved (Baumgartner, 1985). The main symptoms shown by the calves are results of the diarrhoea. These signs are the clinical signs of dehydration, metabolic acidosis and energy deficiency.

Typical signs of dehydration are sunken eyes and reduced skin turgor. Fall in arterial blood pressure due to fluid loss further leads to peripheral vasoconstriction and therefore to poor tissue perfusion with local ischemia and lower metabolic activity resulting in cold body surface. An increase of inner body temperature in contrast is mostly associated with accompanying disease like respiratory tract disease, umbilical infections and/or arthritis.

A detrimental consequence of diarrhoea is metabolic acidosis. It is the result of loss of bicarbonate via faeces and absorption of acids produced by microbial fermentation of lactose in the large intestine. Further loss of extracellular fluid leads to decreased perfusion of the kidney. Thus resulting in a reduced renal function and therefore in decreased excretion of hydrogen ions by the kidney. Finally, lactic acidosis may develop because of an increased lactate production following peripheral hypoxia and reduced utilisation of lactate due to increased delivery of lactate to the liver. The ability of the liver to use lactate may be impaired because of high hydrogen ion concentration in the liver cells. This fall in blood pH-level leads to movement of hydrogen ions into the cells in exchange of potassium resulting in hyperkalaemia. Reduction of the ratio of intracellular to extracellular potassium results in a reduction of the resting potential of cell membranes. This can have negative effects upon cardiac muscle function. Animals further regularly suffer from hypoglycaemia. Signs are weakness resulting in insecure standing, increased lying times to an extent of recumbency.

Therefore therapy is based on rehydration and the supply of buffers and energy.

Calves with mild diarrhoea still drinking should additionally be fed with electrolyte fluids including buffers between milk feeding times. Milk feeding times should not be skipped in diseased animals as milk provides the animals with energy and fluid. But milk should be fed at small amounts more times per day. If the animal suffers from more severe disease and/or stops drinking it is necessary to provide the animal with an infusion including fluid, buffer and energy. Next to this treatment it is important that calves are bedded on fresh and dry material. Animals should be stood up more times per day and gently forced to drink several times per day. Additional warmth for example with infrared lamps should be provided. For prophylaxes it is important to decrease the exposure of calves to pathogens, to increase the immunity of the calf and to reduce stress on calves (Barrington et al., 2002).

The reduction of pathogens is possible by improving hygiene starting at calving (Pithua et al., 2009). In problem herds calves should be moved in dry and clean single calf hutches immediately. Housing material should have a plain surface easy to clean and disinfect. It is proposed to use synthetic single calf hutches («igloos») outside the stable. This kind of calf hutch provides semi-isolation and a good climate and further reduction of exposure to microorganisms. If sufficient bedding is provided calves can stay outside even during low temperatures below freezing (up to -30°C). After each calf the hutch should be cleaned and disinfected and left empty for at least one week before housing another newborn animal. Especially cryptosporidia are resistant to most common disinfectants; stables should therefore be cleaned using a high pressure washer.

In Austria calves have to be grouped at the latest of 8 weeks by law (Animal Protection Act, 2004). As grouping means stress for the animals it should never be combined with other stressful

procedures such as weaning, prophylactic treatments or dehorning and calves should always be grouped within the same age group. Calves should be handled with clean hands at any time and work should always be started at the stable of the youngest animals.

The colostrum intake and supply respectively is the most important factor for immunity of the calf. An amount of 100 to 200 g immunoglobulin must be ingested and absorbed by the newborn calf (McGuirk and Collins, 2004). It is proposed to feed 1,5 to 2 litres within the first hours of calving and another 1,5 to 2 litres within the next 3 hours of life. The minimal amount of colostrum administered should be 4 litres within the first 12 hours.

To improve the passive immunisation of calves against rota- and coronavirus as well as against different strains of *E. coli* vaccination of the pregnant dam can be proposed. Usually cows are vaccinated twice (6 to 8 and 2 to 3 weeks) before parturition to stimulate the production of specific antibodies. This management strategy can only be successful if colostrum management as well as hygiene is improved.

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ФАКТОРИ РИЗИКУ, ПОВ'ЯЗАНІ З ДІАРЕЄЮ ТЕЛЯТ

Р е з ю м е

Діарея — напширеніша, після респіраторних захворювань, хвороба телят. Наступними за частотою проблемами є запалення пуповини і суглобів. Інші патології, що виникають у період від народження до відлучення — потрапляння рідини у рубець та виразка сичуга. Діарея надзвичайно небезпечне захворювання телят, на неї припадає близько 75 % падежу у перші три тижні життя. Частота захворювання відрізняється в різних господарствах. Часто бувають уражені всі телята.

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ФАКТОРЫ РИСКА СВЯЗАНЫ С ДИАРЕЕЙ У ТЕЛЯТ

А н н о т а ц и я

Диарея — наиболее распространенная, после респираторных, болезней телят. Следующими по частоте проблемы являются воспаление пуповины и суставов. Другие патологии, которые возникают в период от рождения до отлучки — попадание жидкости в рубец и язва сычуга. Диарея очень опасное заболевание телят, приблизительно 75 % падежа в первые три недели жизни. Частота заболевания отличается в различных хозяйствах. Часто бывают поражены все телята.

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