

Epizootic haemorrhagic disease

Clinical implications

Respiratory



- Haemorrhagic foci and petechiae in the larynx, trachea, and lungs.
- Areas of interstitial emphysema.
- Dyspnea and dry cough.

Digestive



- Lesions in the oral cavity: stomatitis, erosions...
- Ulcers, ruminitis.
- Malabsorption syndrome.

Reproductive

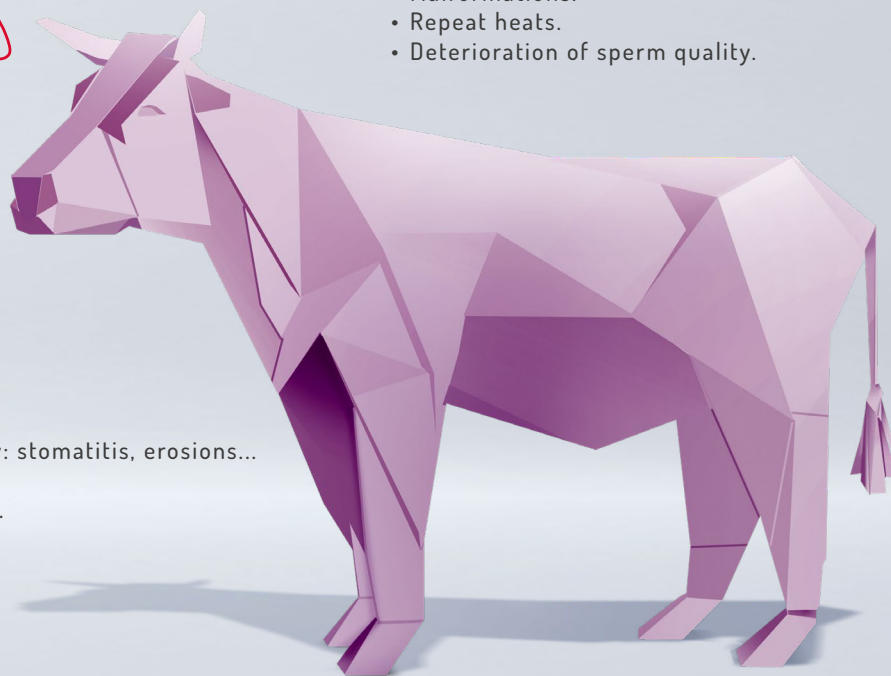


- Abortions.
- Malformations.
- Repeat heats.
- Deterioration of sperm quality.

Locomotor



- Chronic lameness.
- Separation of the horny envelope.
- Overgrowth of the hooves.



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ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EHD (Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease)

- Fewer weaned calves.
- Longer non-productive periods.
- Increased culling rates.
- Increased replacement rates.
- Decreased milk production.
- Increased mortality (1-5%).
- Movement restrictions on animals.
- Development of secondary pathologies.
- Increased treatment costs.
- Additional handling of animals.

WARNING SIGNS

- Fever.
- Anorexia.
- Ulcerative stomatitis.
- Edema of the eyelids.
- Respiratory difficulties.
- Nasal and ocular discharge.
- Redness and erosions on the muzzle and lips.
- Lameness.
- Mammary erythema.
- Difficulty swallowing.

DIAGNOSIS

Differential: BVD, IBR, BTV, vesicular stomatitis.

Laboratory:

- Virus detection by **PCR** from samples of viremic animals: blood, spleen, etc.
- Detection of **specific antibodies** against the VP7 protein: ELISA test, seroneutralization, complement fixation.