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Farm Management of Foot-Rot in Sheep

Amit Kumar[1]*, Sapna Bisht[2], Sumit Singh Nayal[3], Ankit Kumar[4], Sushil Kumar Singh[5]
[1]Veterinary Officer, Government Sheep Breeding Farm, Kopardhar (Tehri Garhwal)-249155, India.
[2]Veterinary Officer, IPDP, Karnprayag (Chamoli)-246444, India.
[3]Veterinary Officer, Sheep and Farmer Orientation Farm, Makku (Rudraprayag) - 246419, India
[4]Veterinary Officer, Government Veterinary Hospital, Bachhuwavan (Chamoli)-246486, India
[5]Veterinary Officer, Government Veterinary Hospital, Bachair-246401, (Chamoli), India

***Corresponding Authors**
Name: Amit Kumar
Email: amitbhojiyan@gmail.com

Abstract: Foot-rot is a commonly occurring disease of sheep that is cause by *Dichelobacter nodosus*. Twenty animals were suffering from foot-rot. After isolation of the diseased animals provide the antibiotic and anti-inflammatory drugs. Along with this treatment gave the regularly foot bath. All the animals showed the improvement from this disease.
Keywords: Foot-Rot, Bacteria, lameness, hoof, Sheep

INTRODUCTION

Foot-rot is a commonly occurring disease of Sheep, goats and occasionally cattle. It rots the area between the two toes of the affected animal. It is highly contagious and painful that causes lameness and economic losses like reduced body growth, weight, and wool production. This disease caused by *Fusiformus nodosus* and now it was known as *Dichelobacter nodosus.*

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Twenty adult sheep maintained at Government Sheep Breeding Farm, Kopardhar District Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand (India) were clinically examined and selected for their therapeutic management. The management was made on the basis of symptom that is animal showed lameness; the area between the toes first becomes moist and reddened. Then the infection goes inside the hoof and results the separation of the horny tissues. This separation continues to the edge of the sole or around the back of the heel. The infection causes a discharge in a small quantity of grayish color necrotic material and characteristic foul odour. That is cause the painful gait, overgrown and mis-shapen hooves. On the basis of these symptoms affected animals kept isolated from the healthy animal to minimize the spread of the disease. Treat with Inj. Bistrepen-V@1ml/5kgBW (Alembic) intramuscularly for 10 days and Inj. Meloxicam@0.2mg/kb BW (Melonex ® Intas Pharma, Gujarat) intramuscularly for 5 days and along with foot trimming were done of affected tissues for reduces the cracks and crevices where bacteria can hide, removes infected hoof, and exposes the organism to air and medications. With this treatment gave the foot bath at regular time of interval. Copper sulphate (Bluestone) 10% solutions were used for foot bath three times per week for 4 weak and time for foot bath 3 to 5 minutes. The assessment of the drugs and foot bath were made on the basis of improvement in the animal condition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All the animals were examined daily for recording physiological parameters temperature, respiration and gait of the animals. Temperature varied for 101 to 103ºF and respiration 76 to 85 per minute. Gait of the animals were improved day by day after the treatment. Antibiotic was used to control the infection and anti-inflammatory used to sub side the inflammation present in the foot. Regularly foot bathing improved the condition and gait of animal. Similarly result found effective by Belschner, [1]. Copper sulphate facilitates the healing and hardness of hoof. It was also reported by Shahan, [2]. It is have an antiseptic value as well as astringent action.

However, the recovery of the animals was shown with treatment of antibiotic along with foot bath. This study was helpful in the field condition.

SUMMERY

It is a costly disease in terms of labor cost, drugs, equipment and decreased the flock productivity, losses from sales of breeding stock. If opt proper management of that disease. So we are preventing such losses and also improve the health animals.

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