

Goat Disease	Types	Symptoms	Prevention	Treatment
Enterotoxemia Type C (bloody scours)	Struck	Adults, ulcerations of the small intestine visible during necropsy		
	Enterotoxic Hemorrhagic Enteritis	Occurs in kids during the first few days of life. It causes an infection of the small intestine, resulting in bloody diarrhea or sometimes death without clinical signs.	Enterotoxemia is often related to indigestion. It is predisposed by an overabundance of milk, possibly due to the loss of a twin. The risk of enterotoxemia can be reduced with adequate hygiene at parturition, such as eliminating dung or dirt tags in the wool and cleaning udders.	
Enterotoxemia Type D (pulpy kidney or overeating disease)		Affects largest/fastest growing kids; a sudden change in feed causes this organism, which is already present in the gut, to reproduce quickly, resulting in a toxic reaction; animals exhibit uncoordinated movements and convulsions before death.		
Tetanus (lockjaw)		Animals with tetanus become rigid, exhibit muscle spasms, and eventually die	Vaccination (CDT) and good hygiene	usually unsuccessful
Soremouth (contagious ecthyma)		Viral skin disease caused by a break in the skin where the Pox virus enters. Clinical signs of a soremouth infection include scabs or blisters on the lips, nose, udder and teats, or sometimes at the junction of the hoof and skin of the lower leg. Soremouth results in loss of condition, depressed growth rates, increased susceptibility to other diseases, and death by starvation, since affected animals are less willing to eat while the infection persists. The most serious problem with sore mouth, however, is in susceptible lactating females that have never been infected or vaccinated, as they can get the lesions on the teats. This makes it painful for them to allow their offspring to nurse, which can lead to premature weaning and even mastitis.	Vaccination	Normally, the infection will resolve itself in one to four weeks, with immunity lasting for several years. It can be treated topically with iodine/glycerin solution.
Internal and External Parasites - Cornell Dewormer Chart				
Roundworm	Barber Pole	Clinical signs include anemia (pale mucous membranes), edema, protein loss, and death. Animals suffering from Haemonchus contortus become weak and lethargic, often straggling at the back of the herd when driven a distance. Edema, or the accumulation of fluid under the skin, is usually seen as a swelling of the lower jaw, a condition known as bottle jaw.	Make sure to clean your feeders and waterers often. The worm's eggs pass from feces to the soil and water, where they hatch and are ingested again. Disinfecting water and feed buckets can help disrupt this cycle. Rotate your pastures. If you have the space, allowing pastures to rest will help with parasites problems. Goats also ingest less parasites when they are eating taller grass tops than when eating close to the soil. Correct nutrition goes a long way in keeping your goats healthy. Make sure they have quality forage, hay and loose minerals at all times. The number one way to prevent barber poles is through copper oxide particles.	Ivomec Injectable, dosed 1cc/34 lbs. ORALLY. We used this for years with good results, but unfortunately it is starting to show some resistance and isn't quite as effective. Moxidectin (Quest), dosed 1cc/100 lbs, ORALLY. Do not overdose! Prohibit Drench, dosed 2cc/50 lbs, ORALLY. Prohibit works well with little resistance, but it is not as convenient as other wormers since it is a powder that must be mixed with water. So unless you have a very large herd there is some waste of the product or you have to carefully do the math to mix only a partial packet. Don't overdose on this one!
Tape worms		can cause weight loss, unthriftiness, and gastrointestinal upset. A tapeworm infection can be diagnosed by yellowish-white segments in the feces.		Safe-Guard
Coccidia		Since the small intestine is an important site of nutrient absorption, coccidia can cause weight loss, stunted growth, and diarrhea containing blood and mucous. Other clinical signs include dehydration, fever, anemia, and breaking of wool or hair. Fly strike and secondary infections can also result from coccidiosis.	Outbreaks of coccidiosis can be controlled by implementing good sanitation techniques, providing clean water, rotating pastures, and avoiding overstocked pens	Corid

Lice		Louse infested animals may be recognized by their dull, matted hair coat or excessive scratching and grooming behavior. Weight loss may occur as a result of nervousness and improper nutrition and blood loss to sucking lice may lead to anemia or death.		Ivermectin -Injectable, Cyence - Pour-on
Pneumonia		A combination of viral and bacterial agents infect the lungs as a result of stress such as weaning, transport, change of weather, poor air quality (high ammonia in confinement or dusty conditions in corrals), or a combination of factors. Clinical signs of pneumonia include fever with a temperature over 104°F, along with a moist, painful cough and dyspnea (difficulty breathing). Anorexia and depression may also be observed in an animal suffering from pneumonia.		Treatment of pneumonia upon diagnosis involves administration of antibiotics. **See veterinarian.
Foot Scald Footrot		Clinical signs of foot scald include redness and inflammation between the toes and a bad odor. In advanced cases, the hoof horn becomes under run and actually can separate from the hoof wall. Foot scald and footrot can cause lameness, reduced weight gain as animals are less willing to move to feed, and decreased reproductive capabilities.	To prevent footrot, it is absolutely imperative to avoid the introduction of the disease to a footrot-free herd/flock. Other management tasks that help maintain good foot health include regular hoof trimming and sound nutrition.	Foot soaking baths using zinc sulfate can be constructed to treat footrot in conjunction with systemic treatment. Vaccines are effective 60 to 80 percent of the time, and can be used with other management practices to reduce the prevalence of footrot. A combined treatment plan of foot trimming, foot baths, vaccination, and antibiotic treatment (for the most severe cases), can be effective in controlling the physical clinical signs of footrot.
Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL)		Condition that affects the lymphatic system, resulting in abscesses in the lymph nodes and internal organs. When it affects the internal organs, CL becomes a chronic wasting disease, with economic losses due to reduced hide value and carcass trimming. CL can also result in decreased weight gain, wool growth, milk production, and reproductive capabilities. Affected animals are often culled early and may die.	Closed herd	A vaccine for this disease is available in two forms. The first is a toxoid for the bacteria causing CL alone, and the second can be combined with the CD-T vaccine. The vaccine works best in animals that do not already show signs of CL infection. Do not vaccinate for CL in the last trimester of pregnancy to avoid vaccine-induced abortions.
Listeriosis		Listeriosis can result in abortion, septicemia, or meningoencephalitis. Clinical signs of listeriosis include anorexia, depression, disorientation, facial paralysis, excessive salivation, and in severe cases, affected animals may fall on their sides and exhibit involuntary running movements. Onset is fast, and death may occur 24 to 48 hours after onset of clinical signs.	L. monocytogenes can be transmitted to humans who handled aborted lambs or kids, or during necropsy of septicemic animals, precautions should be taken. Try to not feed the moldy portion of silage to animals and limit soil contamination when putting up silage, as listeriosis is most prevalent in the soil and in moldy areas of silage.	Listeriosis should be treated aggressively with high doses of penicillin or tetracycline, along with supportive therapy, including fluids and electrolytes.
Polioencephalomalacia (Polio)	Subacute	Animals show signs of incoordination, weakness, tremors, blindness, and depression.	If polio is a problem on specific farms or if feed ingredients with high sulfur content are fed, then thiamine should be routinely added to grain mixes fed to sheep and goats. A diagnosis of polioencephalomalacia	To treat the condition, thiamine hydrochloride can be administered twice daily for several days. Affected animals should be isolated to provide easy access to feed and water. Intravenous (IV) fluids, electrolytes, and nutrients can be given using a stomach tube if necessary. Complete recovery depends on the extent of damage done to the brain.

	Acute	Kids are found dead or comatose, experiencing involuntary muscle contractions or seizures. Body temperature is not affected. At necropsy, lesions in the central nervous system and necrosis of the cerebral cortex of the brain are found.	If polio is a problem on specific farms or if feed ingredients with high sulfur content are fed, then thiamine should be routinely added to grain mixes fed to sheep and goats. A diagnosis of polioencephalomalacia	To treat the condition, thiamine hydrochloride can be administered twice daily for several days. Affected animals should be isolated to provide easy access to feed and water. Intravenous (IV) fluids, electrolytes, and nutrients can be given using a stomach tube if necessary. Complete recovery depends on the extent of damage done to the brain.
Mastitis		Mastitis refers to an inflammation of the mammary glands due to a bacterial infection. Udder damage, often caused by mastitis, is one of the leading causes of culling in sheep and goat operations. The risk of developing mastitis increases with poor sanitary conditions, systemic infection, or trauma inflicted by offspring. Mastitis can occur as an acute or chronic condition, and may be localized to a single gland or both. Mastitis can be diagnosed through physical examination of the udder of the animal or by looking at a sample of milk from an affected gland on a strip cup against a black background. Acutely mastitic mammary glands are warm, swollen, and painful, and may produce milk that is abnormal in consistency or color. If mastitis becomes septic, meaning that bacteria have entered the bloodstream, the condition may be accompanied by signs of fever, anorexia, depression, and lethargy. In chronic mastitis, the main symptom observed is offspring that are failing to thrive, as affected dams are reluctant to let them nurse.		Mastitis can be treated with both intramammary and systemic antibiotics treatment. If mastitis is a chronic problem in an operation, then the causative agent should be cultured, and antibiotic choice based upon those results.
White Muscle Disease		White muscle disease is a degenerative muscle disease found in sheep and goats. It is caused by a deficiency of selenium and/or vitamin E. Selenium deficiency is associated with areas where the soil is deficient in selenium, while a vitamin E deficiency reflects poor forage quality. White muscle disease is most often seen in newborns and fast-growing animals. White muscle disease may affect skeletal muscles, heart muscle, or both. When the skeletal muscles are affected, the animal will arch its back with a hunched appearance, and have a stiff gait. When the heart muscle becomes affected, the animal may present with difficulty breathing; fever; and frothy, blood-stained nasal discharge. Other clinical signs associated with selenium and vitamin E deficiency that may be seen along with white muscle disease include reproductive losses such as lower conception rates, fetal re-absorption, dystocia, retained placenta, reduced milk production, reduced semen quality, and reduced immune response.	Selenium and vitamin E deficiencies occur when animals are fed feedstuffs low in one or both compounds. Indiana and Kentucky, and most surrounding states, are known to have selenium-deficient soils. The disease can be prevented through feed and mineral supplementation. Injections of selenium and vitamin E can also be given, but a producer should get advice on the use of these injections from a veterinarian.	White muscle disease can be treated with an injection of both vitamin E and selenium since the condition may be caused by a deficiency in one or both. Affected animals will usually respond to a single treatment within 24 hours, and a second dose of vitamin E (though not selenium) may be given if individuals are unresponsive. Treatment should not exceed two doses on a short-term basis.
Ruminal Lactic Acidosis		Excessive consumption of carbohydrates, specifically grain, results in a lowered rumen pH. The lowering of ruminal pH, or making the stomach more acidic, occurs because the microbial population of the rumen is not able to metabolize high levels of lactic acid produced during starch breakdown. In general, sheep or goats with the condition demonstrate symptoms of discomfort, anorexia, teeth grinding, muscle twitching, ruminal stasis, and diarrhea that may be off in color with a watery consistency.	To avoid inducing lactic acidosis in sheep and goats, high grain diets should be introduced slowly over a period of 10 to 14 days to allow rumen microbial adjustment to the diet. Do not store grain in areas where sheep or goats can access it easily.	Dietary buffers, such as limestone or calcium carbonate, can also be fed to neutralize acid present in the rumen and keep appetite and feed intake high.