



# March 2024

Monthly report on livestock disease trends as informally reported by veterinarians belonging to the Ruminant Veterinary Association of South Africa (RuVASA), a group of the South African Veterinary Association

Previous disease reports can be accessed on the RuVASA website ([www.ruvasa.co.za](http://www.ruvasa.co.za))

These reports include data from individual practices

Click on Disease Reports

Click on the required dates of Disease Reports

<b>The following practices and laboratories (155) submitted reports during March 2024:</b>
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<b>Mpumalanga (13)</b>
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Bethal – Dr. Hardus Pieters Ermelo – Dr. Ben Potgieter Grootvlei – Dr. Neels van Wyk Hendrina – Dr. Anja Steinberg Lydenburg – Dr. Marietjie Malan Lydenburg – Drs. Trümpelmann and Steyn Malalane – Drs. Van Sittert and Van Sittert Middelburg – Dr. Neil Fourie Nelspruit – Dr. André Beytel Piet Retief – Drs. Niebuhr and Weber Rayton – Dr. Frans Malan Standerton – Dr. Kobie Kroon Volksrust – Dr. Johan Blaauw
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<b>Gauteng (13)</b>
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Afrivet Leadership – Drs. Didi Claassen and Caryn Schacklock Bapsfontein – Drs. Engelbrecht and Olivier Bronkhorstspuit – Drs. De Bruin, De Bruin and Labuschagne Hammanskraal – Dr. Hentie Engelbrecht Irene (ARC) – Drs. Van Wyk and Steyn Krugersdorp (Veeartsnetwerk) – Dr. Danie Odendaal Magaliesburg – Dr. Ryan Jeffery Nigel – Dr. Cindy van der Westhuizen
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Nigel – Dr. Henry Labuschagne  
Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital – Proff. Holm and Leask and Drs. Fitte, Grobler, Hentzen, Koepfel, Magadu, Magagula, Marufu, Mokoele, O’Dell, Tagwirreyi, Tshuma and Van den Hurk  
Pretoria – Drs. Pienaar and Rabe  
Rayton – Dr. Frans Malan  
Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

## **Limpopo (7)**

Bela-Bela (Warmbaths) – Dr. Nele Sabbe  
Modimolle – Drs. Van Niekerk and Te Brugge  
Modimolle- Drs. Grobler and Toet  
Mokopane (Potgietersburg) – Dr. Henk Visser  
Polokwane (Pietersburg) – Drs. Watson, Viljoen, Jansen van Vuuren, Van Rooyen, Snyman and Cremona  
Tzaneen – ZZ2 Farm practice – Dr. Danie Odendaal  
Vaalwater – Dr. Hampie van Staden

## **North West (11)**

Beestekraal - Dr. Alwyn Venter  
Brits – Drs. Scheepers and Malan  
Christiana – Dr. Pieter Nel  
Klerksdorp – Drs. Venter and Malte  
Leeudoringstad – Dr. Ian Jonker  
Lichtenburg – Dr. Nelmarie-Krüger-Rall  
Potchefstroom – Dr. Martin Jordaan  
Rustenburg – Drs. Grobler, Sparks, Stoffberg and Otterman  
Schweizer-Reneke - Drs. Venter and Malte  
Stella - Dr. Magdaleen Vosser  
Vryburg – Dr. Marnus de Jager

## **Free State (30)**

Bloemfontein – Dr. Stephan Wessels  
Bothaville – Dr. Gerrie Kemp  
Bothaville – Dr. Tom Meyer  
Bultfontein – Dr. Santjie Pieterse  
Clocolan – Drs. Wasserman, Kleynhans and Boshoff  
Dewetsdorp – Dr. Marike Badenhorst  
Excelsior – Dr. Dédé Nel  
Fauresmith – Dr. Nienke van Hasselt  
Ficksburg – Dr. Woody Kotzé  
Frankfort – Drs. Lessing, Cilliers and Janse van Rensburg  
Harrismith – Drs. Cook, Korb and Olevano  
Harrismith – Dr. Wim Slabber  
Hertzogville – Dr. Nico Hendrikz  
Hoopstad – Dr. Cassie van der Walt  
Hoopstad – Dr. Kobus Pretorius  
Koppies – Dr. Kobus Bester  
Kroonstad – Drs. Daffue, Eksteen, Van Zyl and Van der Walt

Memel – Drs. Nixon and Nixon  
Oranjeville - Dr. D'Wall Hauptfleisch  
Parys – Drs. Wessels and Wessels  
Reitz – Dr. Murray Smith  
Senekal – Dr. Jan Blignaut  
Viljoenskroon – Dr. Johan Kahts  
Villiers – Drs. Hattingh, Maree and Lourens  
Vrede – Dr. Daleen Roos  
Vrede – Drs. Reynolds and Nixon  
Vrede – Dr. Rudolph Fourie  
Warden – Dr. Paul Reynolds  
Wesselsbron – Dr. Johan Jacobs  
Winburg – Drs. Albertyn and Albertyn

### **KwaZulu-Natal (13)**

Bergville - Dr. Jubie Müller  
Camperdown – Dr. Anthony van Tonder  
Dundee – Drs. Marais and Fynn  
Estcourt – Drs. Turner, Tedder, Taylor, Tratschler, Van Rooyen and Alwar  
Howick – Drs. Hughes, Lund, Gordon, Allison and Taylor  
Ixopo – Dr. Savannah Stutchbury (Howick group)  
Kokstad (East Griqualand) – Kokstad, Matatiele and Elliot) – Drs. Clowes, Lees, Westhoff, Kilian and Holyoake  
Mooi River – Drs. Fowler and Graver  
Mtubatuba – Dr. Trevor Viljoen  
Pongola – Dr. Heinz Kohrs  
Underberg – Drs. King, Delaney and Huysamer  
Underberg – Dr. Tod Collins  
Vryheid – Drs. Theron and Theron

### **Eastern Cape (18)**

Adelaide – Dr. Steve Cockroft  
Alexandria – Dr. Charlene Boy  
Alexandria – Dr. Johan Olivier  
Aliwal North – Dr. Freddie Strauss  
Barkly East – Drs. Cronje and Janse van Rensburg  
Bathurst – Dr. Jane Pistorius  
Elliot - Drs. Walter and Janse van Rensburg, Clowes, Lees, Malan, Koekemoer, Cronje, Kilian and Holyoake  
Graaff- Reinet - Dr. Roland Larson  
Graaff-Reinet – Drs. Hobson, Strydom and Hennesy  
Grahamstown – Drs. Baxter, Hepplestone and Van Vuuren  
Kenton-on-Sea – Dr. Waldo Dreyer  
Port Alfred – Dr. Leon de Bruyn  
Queenstown – Dr. Clara Blaeser  
Queenstown – Drs. Du Preez, Klopper, De Klerk, Wentzel and Webster  
Somerset East – Drs. Farrel, Louw and Ross  
Steynsburg – Dr. Johan van Rooyen  
Stutterheim – Dr. Dave Waterman  
Uitenhage – Drs. Mulder and Krüger

## **Western Cape (21)**

Caledon – Drs. Louw and Viljoen  
Caledon – Drs. Small, Greyling and Viljoen  
Darling – Drs. Van der Merwe, Adam, Jenkins and Lord  
George – Drs. Strydom, Truter and Pettifer  
George – Drs. Putter and Vermeulen  
Heidelberg – Dr. Albert van Zyl  
Malmesbury – Dr. Otto Kriek  
Malmesbury – Drs. Heyns and Zolner  
Malmesbury – Dr. Ida Glover  
Moorreesburg – Dr. Suenette Kotzé  
Oudtshoorn – Dr. Glen Carlisle  
Oudtshoorn -Dr. Adriaan Olivier  
Paarl – Dr. Carla van der Merwe  
Plettenberg Bay – Dr. André Reitz  
Riversdale – Drs. Du Plessis, Taylor and De Bruyn  
Stellenbosch – Dr. Alfred Kidd  
Swellendam – Drs. Malan and Fourie  
Vredenburg – Dr. Izak Rust  
Vredendal- Dr. Chris van Dijk  
Wellington – Drs. Van Zyl and Louw  
Worcester – Drs. De Wet and Rabe

## **Northern Cape (14)**

Calvinia – Dr. Bertus Nel  
Colesberg – Drs. Rous and Rous  
De Aar – Dr. Donald Anderson  
Kathu – Dr. Jan Vorster

### **Kimberley – State Vet Group:**

Control Animal Health Technician – Mr. Deon Kriel (gathering information)  
Kimberley SV – Dr McDonald Gayakaya  
Kimberley SV – Dr. Nelson Matekwe  
Kimberley CCS Vets – Drs. Chris Volschenk, Michelle Roets and Charmaine Hattingh  
Kuruman SV – Dr. Lea Shuda  
Kuruman CCS Vets – Drs. Daniel Saayman and Emma Cilliers  
Springbok SV – Dr. Simone Jacobs  
Upington CCS Vet – Dr. Gretchen Schmidt

Postmasburg – Dr. Boeta van der Merwe  
Upington – Drs. Vorster, Visser and Oosthuizen

## **Feedlots (2)**

Dr. Eben Du Preez  
Drs. Morris, Morris and Barnard

## **Biosecurity consultant (1)**

Bloemfontein - Dr. Theo Kotzé

## Laboratory reports (12)

Dr. Adriaan Olivier – South African Ostrich Business Chamber  
Dr. Marijke Henton - Vetdiagnostix, Johannesburg  
Dr. Rick Last -Vetdiagnostix, South Africa  
Dr. Annelize Jonker, Veterinary Tropical Disease Bacterial Laboratory, University of Pretoria  
Dr. Liza du Plessis – Pathcare, Pretoria  
Dr. Annelie Cloete – Western Cape, Provincial Veterinary Laboratory, Elsenburg, Stellenbosch  
Dr. Bennie Grobler - University of Stellenbosch, Dept. of Animal Science  
Dr. Mark Chimes – Dairy Standards, George  
Dr. Hanri Bester-Cloete – Bloemfontein Provincial Veterinary Laboratory  
Dr. Clara Blaeser, Queenstown Provincial Laboratory  
Prof. Emily Mitchell – Wildlife, University of Pretoria  
Me. Amanda McKenzie – Vryburg Veterinary Laboratory

### Key message:

**Biosecurity on farms is a buzz word that is preached at many farmer's days, on TV, in the agricultural media and during conversations at many meetings. If I look at the disease reports I receive monthly from all over South Africa, we are failing dismally in controlling important diseases as a country! Farmers that are serious about their disease status are in many cases surrounded by herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats on farms that are positive for brucellosis, trichomonosis, sheep scab, and polluted water sources (cryptosporidiosis and *E. coli*), just to mention a few diseases. The foot and mouth outbreaks had their origin in the illegal transportation of positive animals.**

**Surely we deserve better, but then every single person has to be serious in keeping the animal production chain healthy and in tact!**

Red meat

[RPO-Code-of-Best-Practice-complete.pdf \(nahf.co.za\)](#)

[RPO-Kode-van-Beste-Praktyk-volledig.pdf \(nahf.co.za\)](#)

**For the latest update on Foot and Mouth Disease visit:**

[2024-03-28-FMD-Outbreak-Follow-up-Report.pdf \(nahf.co.za\)](#)

**Table 1: Summary of open and closed outbreaks per province in the previous FMD free zone without vaccination since 2021**

Province	Number of open outbreaks	Number of closed outbreaks	Total number of outbreaks	Start date of last reported outbreak
Free State	23	18	41	07 Feb 2024
Gauteng	0	7	7	30 Aug 2022
KwaZulu Natal	128	13	141	6 Oct 2023
Limpopo	0	8	8	25 Apr 2022
Mpumalanga	22	1	23	2 Aug 2022
North West	0	18	18	22 Nov 2022
<b>Totals</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>238</b>	

## Compartementalization

Compartmentalization is a concept developed by the **World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)** to enable international trade to continue in the event of a notifiable disease outbreak. Compartmentalization is separation by common management and biosecurity measurements while regionalization or zones are based on geography.

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### CHAPTER 4.4.

### ZONING AND COMPARTMENTALISATION

#### Article 4.4.1.

##### Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to provide recommendations on the principles of zoning and compartmentalisation to Member Countries wishing to establish and maintain different subpopulations with specific health status within their territory. These principles should be applied in accordance with the relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code. This chapter also outlines a process by which trading partners may recognise such subpopulations.

**Establishing and maintaining a disease-free status throughout the country should be the final goal for Member Countries. However, given the difficulty of achieving this goal, there may be benefits to a Member Country in establishing and maintaining a subpopulation with a specific health status within its territory for the purposes of international trade or disease prevention or control. Subpopulations may be separated by natural or artificial geographical barriers or by the application of appropriate biosecurity management.**

**While zoning applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a geographical basis, compartmentalisation applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity. In practice, spatial considerations and appropriate management, including biosecurity plans, play important roles in the application of both concepts.**

Zoning may encourage the more efficient use of resources within certain parts of a country. Compartmentalisation may allow the functional separation of a subpopulation from other domestic or wild animals through **biosecurity**, which would not be achieved through geographical separation. In a country where a disease is endemic, establishment of free zones may assist in the progressive control and eradication of the disease. To facilitate disease control and the continuation of trade following a disease outbreak in a previously free country or zone, zoning may allow a Member Country to **limit the extension of the disease to a defined restricted area**, while preserving the status of the remaining territory. For the same reasons, the use of compartmentalisation may allow a Member Country to take advantage of epidemiological links among subpopulations or common practices relating to biosecurity, despite diverse geographical locations.

**A Member Country may thus have more than one zone or compartment within its territory.**

Article 4.4.2.

#### General considerations

The Veterinary Services of a Member Country that is establishing a zone or compartment within its territory should clearly define the subpopulation in accordance with the **recommendations in the relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code, including those on surveillance, on animal identification and animal traceability and on official control programmes.**

The procedures used to establish and maintain the specific animal health status of a zone or compartment depend on the epidemiology of the disease, including the presence and role of vectors and susceptible wildlife and environmental factors, on the animal production systems as well as on the application of biosecurity and sanitary measures, including movement control.

Biosecurity and surveillance are essential components of zoning and compartmentalisation, and should be developed through **active cooperation between industry and Veterinary Services.**

The Veterinary Services, including laboratories, should be established and should operate in accordance with Chapters 3.2. and 3.3., to provide confidence in the integrity of the zone or compartment. **The final authority over the zone or compartment, for the purposes of domestic and international trade, lies with the Veterinary Authority.** The Veterinary Authority should conduct an assessment of the resources needed and available to establish and maintain a zone or compartment. These include the human and financial resources and the technical capability of the Veterinary

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#### **Chapter 4.4.- Zoning and compartmentalisation**

Services and of the relevant industry and production system (especially in the case of a compartment), including for surveillance, diagnosis and, when appropriate, vaccination, treatment and protection against vectors. In the context of **maintaining the animal health status** of a population or subpopulation of a country, zone or compartment, **importations** into the country as well as **movements** of animals and their **products**, and **fomites**, into the zones or compartments should be the subject of appropriate **sanitary measures and biosecurity.**

The Veterinary Services should provide **movement certification**, when necessary, and carry out documented periodic

**inspections of facilities, biosecurity, records and surveillance procedures. Veterinary Services should conduct or audit surveillance, reporting, laboratory diagnostic examinations and, when relevant, vaccination.**

The production sector's responsibilities include, in consultation with the Veterinary Services if appropriate, the application of biosecurity, documenting and recording movements of commodities and personnel, managing quality assurance schemes, documenting the implementation of corrective actions, conducting surveillance, rapid reporting and maintenance of records in a readily accessible form.

#### Article 4.4.3.

##### Principles for defining and establishing a zone or compartment

The following principles apply when Member Countries define a zone or a compartment.

- 1) The **extent of a zone** and its geographical limits should be established by the Veterinary Authority on the basis of natural, artificial or legal boundaries, and made public through official channels.
- 2) The **factors defining a compartment** should be established by the Veterinary Authority on the basis of relevant criteria such as management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity, and communicated to the relevant operators through official channels.
- 3) Animals and herds or flocks belonging to subpopulations of zones or compartments should be recognisable as such through a clear epidemiological separation from other animals and all factors presenting a risk. The measures taken to ensure the **identification of the subpopulation** and to establish and maintain its health status through a biosecurity plan should be documented in detail.

These measures should be appropriate to the particular circumstances, and depend on the epidemiology of the disease, environmental factors, the health status of animals in adjacent areas, applicable biosecurity (including movement controls, use of natural, artificial or legal boundaries, spatial separation of animals, control of fomites, and commercial management and husbandry practices), and surveillance.

4) Relevant commodities within the zone or compartment should be identified in such a way that their **movements are traceable**. Depending on the system of production, identification may be done at the herd or flock or individual animal level. Relevant movements of commodities into and out of the zone or compartment should be well documented and controlled. The **existence of an animal identification system is a prerequisite to assess the integrity of the zone or compartment**.

5) For a compartment, the **biosecurity plan** should describe the partnership between the relevant industry and the Veterinary Authority, and their respective responsibilities. It should also describe the **standard operating procedures to provide clear evidence that the surveillance conducted, the animal identification and traceability system, and the management and husbandry practices are adequate** to meet the definition of the compartment. In addition to information on controls of movements of relevant commodities, the plan should include herd or flock **production records, feed, water and bedding sources, surveillance results, birth and death records, visitor logbook, morbidity and mortality history and investigations, medications, vaccinations, documentation of training of relevant personnel and any other criteria necessary for evaluation of risk management**. The information required may vary in accordance with the species and diseases under consideration. The biosecurity plan should also describe how the measures will be **audited** to ensure that the risks are being managed and regularly reassessed, and the measures adjusted accordingly.

Articles 4.4.4. to 4.4.7. describe different types of zones that can be established by Member Countries. However, **other types of zones may be established for the purposes of disease control or trade**.

#### Article 4.4.4.

##### Free zone



A free zone is one in which the absence of a specific infection or infestation in an animal population has been demonstrated in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Terrestrial Code.

#### Chapter 4.4.- Zoning and compartmentalisation

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In conjunction with Articles 4.4.2. and 4.4.3., and depending on the prevailing epidemiological situation, the attainment or maintenance of free status may require past or ongoing specific surveillance and vector surveillance, as well as appropriate biosecurity and sanitary measures, within the zone and at its borders. The surveillance should be conducted in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and the relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code.

The free status can apply to one or more susceptible animal species populations, domestic or wild.

So long as an ongoing surveillance demonstrates there is no occurrence of the specific infection or infestation, and principles determined for its definition and establishment are respected, the zone maintains its free status.

#### Article 4.4.5.

##### **Infected zone**

An infected zone is one either in which an infection or infestation has been confirmed, or that is defined as such in the relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code.

An infected zone in which an infection or infestation has been confirmed may be:

- 1) a zone of a country where the infection or infestation is present and has not yet been eradicated, while other zones of the country may be free; or
- 2) a zone of a previously free country or zone, in which the infection or infestation has been introduced or reintroduced, while the rest of the country or zone remains unaffected.

To gain free status in an infected zone, or regain free status following an outbreak in a previously free zone, Member Countries should follow the recommendations in the relevant chapters of the Terrestrial Code.

#### Article 4.4.6.

##### **Protection zone**

A protection zone may be established to preserve the animal health status of an animal population in a free country or a free zone by preventing the introduction of a pathogenic agent of a specific infection or infestation from neighbouring countries or zones of different animal health status.

A protection zone may be established as a temporary measure in response to an increased risk of disease. In such case, it may be maintained up to 24 months.

The protection zone can be established within or outside a free zone or within a free country. Based on the results of a risk assessment, more than one protection zone may be established.

Biosecurity and sanitary measures should be implemented in the protection zone on the basis of the animal management systems, the epidemiology of the disease under consideration and the epidemiological situation prevailing in the neighbouring infected countries or zones.

In addition to the general considerations in Article 4.4.2. and the principles in Article 4.4.3., these measures should include intensified movement control, animal identification and animal traceability to ensure that animals in the protection zone are clearly distinguishable from other populations. Vaccination of susceptible animals in accordance with Chapter 4.18. may also be applied.

Increased surveillance, in accordance with Chapter 1.4. and the relevant disease-specific chapter, should be implemented in the protection zone and the rest of the country or zone, including surveillance of wildlife and vectors as relevant.

If the animal health status of an established protection zone changes owing to the occurrence of a case, the animal health status of the rest of the country or zone is not affected, provided the measures in place prevent the spread of disease and allow the subsequent establishment of a containment zone in accordance with the criteria in Article 4.4.7.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant disease-specific chapters of the Terrestrial Code, if the animal health status of an established protection zone changes because of vaccination, the animal health status of the rest of the country or zone is not affected.

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#### **Chapter 4.4.- Zoning and compartmentalisation**

Regarding diseases for which the OIE grants official recognition of animal health status:

- a protection zone is considered as effectively established when the conditions described in this article and in the relevant disease-specific chapters have been applied and documented evidence has been submitted to and accepted by the OIE;
- if a Member wishes to make the protection zone permanent, the process for official recognition by the OIE should be followed in accordance with Chapter 1.6. and the relevant disease-specific chapters.

Article 4.4.7.

#### **Containment zone**

1) In the event of outbreaks in a country or zone previously free from a disease, a containment zone, which includes all epidemiologically linked outbreaks, may be established to minimise the impact on the rest of the country or zone.

2) A containment zone is an infected zone that should be managed in such a way that commodities for international trade can be shown to have originated from either inside or outside the containment zone.

3) Establishment of a containment zone should be based on a rapid response, prepared in a contingency plan, that includes:

- appropriate control of movement of animals and other commodities upon declaration of suspicion of the specified disease;
- epidemiological investigation (trace-back, trace-forward) after confirmation of infection or infestation, demonstrating that the outbreaks are epidemiologically related and all are contained within the defined boundaries of the containment zone;
- a stamping-out policy or another effective emergency control strategy aimed at eradicating the disease;

- animal identification of the susceptible population within the containment zone, enabling its recognition as belonging to the containment zone;
- increased passive and targeted surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. in the rest of the country or zone, demonstrating no occurrence of infection or infestation;
- biosecurity and sanitary measures, including ongoing surveillance and control of the movement of animals, other commodities and fomites within and from the containment zone, consistent with the listed disease-specific chapter, when there is one, to prevent spread of the infection or infestation from the containment zone to the rest of the country or zone.

4) A containment zone is considered to be effectively established when the following is demonstrated, unless

otherwise specified in the disease-specific chapter:

**EITHER**

a) there have been no new cases in the containment zone within a minimum of two incubation periods from the disposal of the last detected case;

**OR**

b) it comprises an inner zone where cases may continue to occur and an outer zone where no outbreaks have occurred for at least two incubation periods after the control measures above have been put in place and which separates the inner zone from the rest of the country or zone.

5) The free status of the areas outside the containment zone is suspended pending the effective establishment of the containment zone. Once the containment zone has been established, the areas outside the containment zone regain free status.

6) The free status of the containment zone should be regained in accordance with the relevant listed disease-specific chapters or, if there are none, with Article 1.4.6.

7) In the event of an occurrence of a case of the infection or infestation for which the containment zone was established, either in the containment zone described in point 4(a) or in the outer zone where no outbreaks had occurred as described in point 4(b), the rest of the country or zone loses its free status.

Article 4.4.8.

**Bilateral recognition of country or zone status by trading countries**

While the OIE has procedures for official recognition of status for a number of infections (refer to Chapter 1.6.), for other infections or infestations, countries may recognise each other's status through a bilateral process. Trading partners should exchange information allowing the recognition of different subpopulations within their respective territories. This

#### **Chapter 4.4.- Zoning and compartmentalisation**

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**recognition process is best implemented through establishing parameters and gaining agreement on the necessary measures prior to outbreaks of disease.**

**The Veterinary Services of an exporting country should be able to explain to the Veterinary Services of an importing country the basis for claiming a specific animal health status for a given zone or compartment under consideration.**

The exporting country should be able to demonstrate, through detailed documentation provided to the importing country, that it has implemented the recommendations in the Terrestrial Code for establishing and maintaining such a zone or compartment.

In accordance with Chapter 5.3., an importing country should recognise the existence of this zone or compartment when the appropriate measures recommended in the Terrestrial Code are applied and the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country is able to demonstrate that this is the case.

NB: FIRST ADOPTED IN 1998; MOST RECENT UPDATE ADOPTED IN 2021.

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#### Chapter 4.4.- Zoning and compartmentalisation

- Movement control
- Identification of clinical disease signs
- Isolation of diseased animals
- Demand a vendor's declaration when animals are bought
- Quarantine animals that are bought for 28 days
- Strictly follow your herd management programme that is regularly updated in consultation with your veterinarian
- The ultimate goal is to form a disease free (Brucellosis, Foot and mouth disease, Trichomonas) compartment of your farm
- See what the pig farmers have achieved regarding African Swine Fever

<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2021/10/asf-compartmentalisationguidelines-en.pdf>

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

### Foot and Mouth Disease Emergency Plan

Health management actions to be taken if a case of foot and mouth disease is suspected on your farm. This Emergency Plan must be discussed with your herd veterinarian and adapted for the situation on your farm.

Phases	Description	Time-line	Outcome
Phase 1	Trained herdsman observes suspicious signs of FMD during structured daily observation	Day 1	Animal/s must be brought to closest handling facility within that camp.
Phase 2	Trained herdsman examines affected animal/s and send findings and photos to the manager and veterinarian	Day 1	Two possible outcomes based on the results of the observation and subsequent examination: The absence of lesions consistent with FMD – the herd will be monitored daily. A possible case of FMD is confirmed based on the visible lesions and the State veterinarian

			must immediately be informed to collect samples for laboratory confirmation
Phase 3	If a possible case of FMD is suspected during examination of the herd, the animal must be isolated (quarantined) and other herds on the farm or adjacent farms must be moved at least 1km away from this isolated herd.	Day 2 to 7	Can take 1 day or more to get a veterinarian to take the samples and then also up to 1 week before the results of the tests are available.
Phase 4	If a possible case of FMD is confirmed by laboratory results this herd must now be managed over the long term (plan for up to a maximum of 3 months) in such a way that the disease is not transmitted to other herds on the same or adjacent farms.	< than 30 days	Two possible outcomes based on the laboratory confirmation tests: Tests are negative and the isolated herd is closely monitored for another 3 weeks until the quarantine is lifted. Tests are positive confirming the case of FMD and the herd is kept as an isolated herd on a longer term basis – the follow up action (vaccination to slaughter or direct slaughter after recovery from the disease under a red cross permit at the closest approved abattoir)

## Procedures

### Phase 1

#### Observation of signs of disease consistent with Foot and Mouth (FMD) disease by the herdsman.

In case where a herdsman observes signs of disease that is consistent with a suspected case of FMD he must report it immediately to the manager.

The manager must identify the location of the herds and other herds in the vicinity on a map for further fast reaction (e.g moving other herds away from the possible infected herd) if needed.

The herdsman stays with the animal/s and gets it to the closest handling facility for examination.

### Phase 2.

#### Examination of suspected FMD case after observation of typical signs of disease.

The herdsman then proceeds to examine the feet and the inside of the mouth of the affected animal as per training.

If there are any lesions, the herdsman must take photos and a video to send to the manager.

If the herdsman can't manage the taking of the photos and/or don't have a cell phone with a camera, he must be assisted by a manager.

The manager that arrives must stop at a place well away from the kraal, wear an overall and gumboots and must not physically handle the animal/s but just observe the examination by the herdsman and take photos that must be sent to the consulting veterinarian with the history of the case and the number of animals affected.

If lesions are found during the examination that is consistent with the lesions caused by FMD, the herd must be handled as a positive FMD herd.

The affected animal/s must stay separated from the herd until feedback by the consulting veterinarian.

The herdsman must not handle other healthy animals in this herd after examination of the affected animal/s

Depending on the findings of the examination, the consulting veterinarian will give advice on further actions to be taken.

If the lesions observed are not consistent with FMD, the herd will be managed as normal with increased focus on daily observation and reporting.

If the lesions are consistent with FMD, all precautions described will be taken as this herd is now treated as positive for FMD until the results from laboratory testing are available.

The person that came to assist must then go back to the vehicle and before getting into the vehicle pour disinfectant in a bucket with water at the right dilution (or use a 5-liter container with already made-up disinfectant). Disinfect hands and take the boots and overall off and put normal clothes on. Wash (scrub with a hard brush to remove dung and dirt) and disinfect the boots, put the overall in a bucket and wet it with disinfectant, and then wash and disinfect hands and arms. This person can then go straight home and shower. Overalls can be washed as usual.

The herdsman, that examined the affected cattle can wash and disinfect his boots (not at or in the watering trough) before leaving the camp to go to his house.

The outside of rubber boots can be washed (scrubbed) and disinfected again at home and overall can be put in a bucket with diluted disinfectant for 1 hour before washing it.

Although the carrier state of the FMD disease virus is not transferrable to other people, it is advisable that the herdsman must not come into close contact with any other person that also works with animals on the same or other farms.

### **Phase 3.**

#### **After informing the state veterinarian to come and take samples for laboratory testing for FMD.**

The state veterinarian/technician must immediately be contacted (the contact numbers must be ready and available in order for the manager to call immediately).

Ensure that the state veterinarian/technician come to collect the samples within a maximum period of 2 days after reporting the possible case.

Manager to follow up on the results of the laboratory tests on a daily basis – it can be expected that the test results will be available in a maximum period of 5 days.

Herds within 1 km from the possible affected herd on the farm and adjacent farms must be moved away to be at least 1km away from the herd that is now isolated (quarantined).

Only the herdsman that examined the animals initially, will tend to and handle animals in the herd and follow the procedure as described above when leaving the herd every day.

The first function of the herdsman will be to check the fences of the camp in which the cattle are to ensure that no cattle can get out of this camp and that all gates leading to or through this camp are locked.

The herdsman must also assess the grazing and give feedback to the manager regarding the grazing days left in this camp for future planning during Phase 4.

#### **Phase 4.**

#### **Manage the herd that test positive on the laboratory confirmation tests.**

If a possible case of FMD is confirmed by laboratory results, this herd must now be managed over the long term (plan for up to maximum 3 months) in such a way that the disease is not transmitted to other herds on the same or adjacent farms.

The herd is kept as an isolated herd and the management during the next 3-4 weeks is of utmost importance because that will be the period when most animals in the same herd will be infected and then they will also recover when immunity develop. The highest risk of transmission is when the animals start showing signs of FMD until they recover 2-3 weeks later.

The follow up action will be determined and directed by the State veterinarian (vaccination to slaughter or direct slaughter after recovery from the disease under a Red Cross permit at the closest approved abattoir).

**Compiled by Dr. Danie Odendaal**

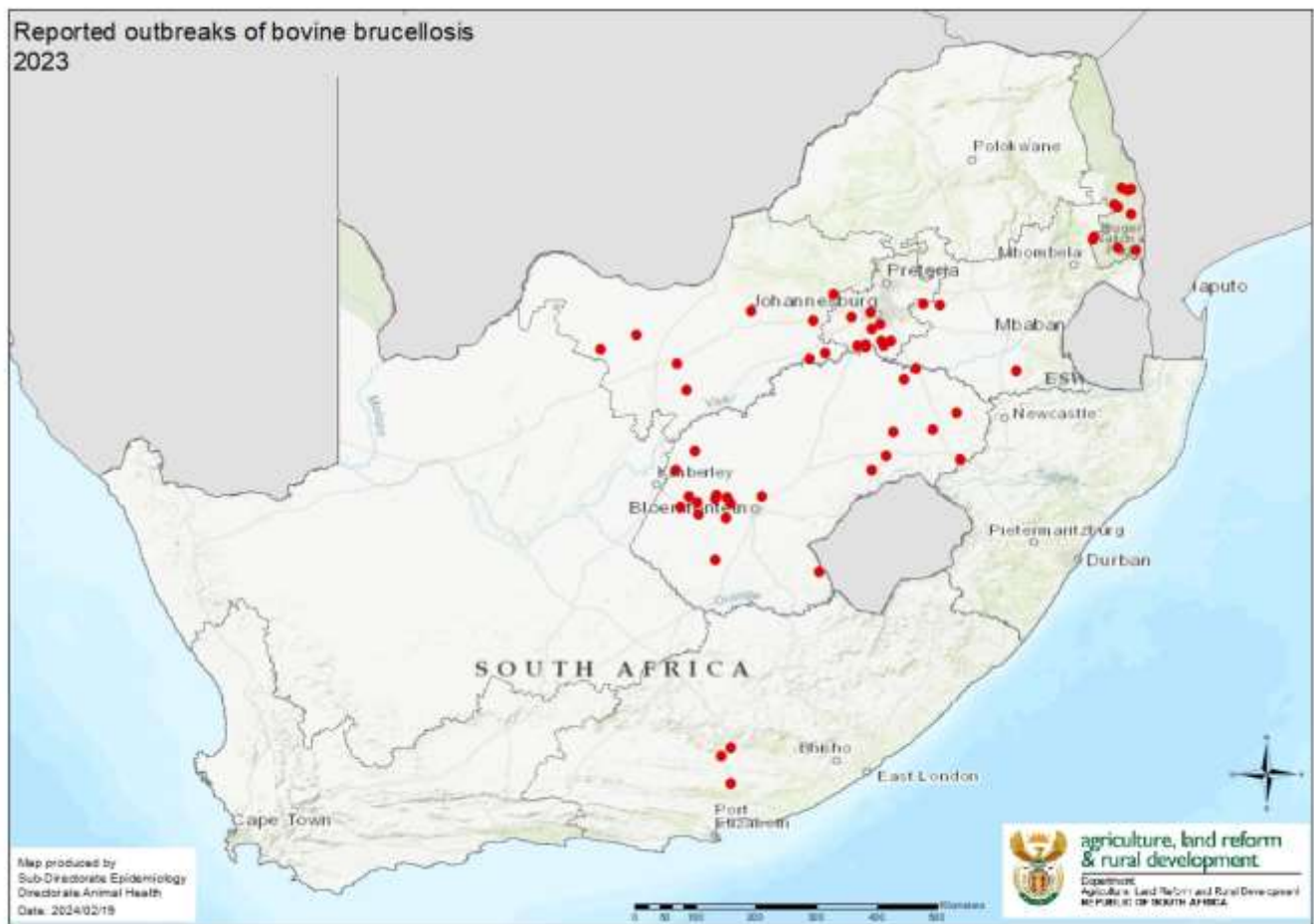
## **STOP ILLEGAL MOVEMENT OF CATTLE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

**The reason for the foot and mouth outbreaks in South Africa all had to do with the illegal movement of cattle out of the FMD controlled zones in Limpopo.**

**Owners of motor vehicles are legally bound to have number plates on their vehicles, similarly all cattle have to be branded with a registered mark to prove ownership and in future cattle will be identified with an ICAR approved RFID ear tag.**

**For detailed reports and maps visit [www.ruvasa.co.za](http://www.ruvasa.co.za) and on the toolbar click on Disease reporting**

## **Bovine Brucellosis**



**Brucellosis is still a huge problem!!!!!! Vaccinate your heifers between the age of 4 to 8 months with Strain 19 and RB 51 in non-pregnant animals. Contact your veterinarian to test your herd and to advise you on vaccination and biosecurity programs.**

**Strain 19 vaccine manufactured by Onderstepoort Biological Products and Design Biologix**

**RB 51 is available through MSD**

**NB Study the packet insert of the vaccines before using the vaccine!**

Visit [www.nahf.co.za](http://www.nahf.co.za) and click on Info-centre for details on this HERD disease!

**Bovine brucellosis is a herd disease, if one animal tests positive in a herd, the herd is regarded as being positive for bovine brucellosis**

**“Bovine Brucellosis – Outbreaks are mostly due to our own fault”**

Again, new outbreaks of brucellosis are reported! When will we be able to say that we are winning the battle?



# Brucellosis destroyed my life, and this could happen to you too!

Dr. Frans Banting, a veterinarian who was infected with brucellosis nearly 40 years ago, tells his story and hopefully this will help all of us realize how devastating this disease is; and that we all have to stand together to eradicate brucellosis. It is each farmer's responsibility to stop the spread of this disease.

Dr. Banting's story:

## Disease in cattle

The disease Bovine Brucellosis is also known as Contagious Abortion (CA) and in Afrikaans as "Besmetlike Misgeboorte (BM)". Brucellosis is a herd disease, if an animal is tested positive in a herd, the whole herd is considered to be infected.

The disease is caused by a bacterium (pathogen) *Brucella abortus bovis*. Infected cows and pregnant heifers usually remain life-long carriers of the bacteria; spreading (excreting) the bacteria over many years. The udder and uterus are the most important organs that are infected. Blood and muscle tissue can also be infectious for a short period. Transmission by this means is very rare in humans.

Production losses occur as animals that test positive for brucellosis are slaughtered.

Additional financial losses are due to:

- Cost of an abortion
- Cost of perinatal mortality
- Cost of temporary infertility
- Increased calving intervals
- Cost of replacement of dairy cows
- Cost of replacement of bulls
- Cost due to mortality of sero-positive cows
- Milk and meat production loss
- Veterinary costs

(Information provided by Dr. Chris van Dijk, dairyvetza@outlook.com)

## Clinical signs of infected cattle

Pregnant cows and heifers which are infected for the first time, having no resistance (immunity) to the disease, usually abort at 4 to 7 months of pregnancy. Such a foetus is usually hairless and about 30 to 40 cm in length. Calves that are stillborn may also be found in a herd. Weak calves can be born. Infected cows may abort for a second time. Retained afterbirths usually occur.

Temporary infertility after an abortion as well as mastitis may occur. Chronic cases may develop a swelling of the knee (hygroma). Cows that are carriers of the *Brucella* bacteria may show no clinical signs of the disease and could still calf annually and spread the disease to the rest of the herd. Bulls may also become infected.

## Brucellosis in humans

In humans, brucellosis, is a zoonotic disease i.e., a disease spread from animals to humans. The disease is known as Undulant fever or Malta fever. Undulant fever is caused by *Brucella abortus bovis* and Malta fever by *Brucella melitensis* which occurs in goats.

### **Transmission**

Humans are infected through one of the following ways:

Intake of infected raw milk, ice cream, butter or cheese

Ingestion or handling of infected raw or underdone meat, biltong or meat products. The risk is very small as the *Brucella* bacteria dislike dry, warm conditions. If an animal is slaughtered at an abattoir and hung (pH drop), then the risk is negligible.

**Through contact or handling of an infected still born or infected calf, uterine fluid, afterbirth or bull string. The chance of infection when helping a cow during a difficult calving or removing a dead calf, is a reality!**

Through pricking yourself with a syringe needle when vaccinating animals with Strain 19 or RB 51. Accidental contact of mucous membranes (eyes and mouth and open wounds) with the vaccine through aerosol transmission or breakages, could be disastrous to the farmer and personnel.

To summarize, if infected material is consumed (unpasteurised milk, meat, meat products, biltong) or if the bacteria/live vaccine comes into contact with mucous membranes (uterine fluid or fluid from infected calf) a person may become infected with brucellosis. Such an infection may enter the body through the eye, mouth, nasal cavity or skin.

### **Symptoms**

The writer of this article was infected with brucellosis about 40 years ago. About two weeks after the infection took place, the first acute attack started.

#### **Fever**

A very high fever with profuse sweating occurred especially during the night. It felt as though his whole body was glowing. The worst attacks occurred from 22h00 to 01h00 the next morning. During the period from 07h00 to 14h00, the fever usually subsided.

#### **Muscular pain**

The pain was due to infection and was prominent in calf and thigh muscles

Arthritis and painful, swollen joints especially of the knees and hands.

#### **Headaches**

This is not a normal headache, but a sudden and serious stabbing headache within a localized area. It does not remain for a long period, but feels as if a long nail is driven into your skull. It disappears usually within a minute or might only last a few seconds.

#### **Fatigue**

An indescribable fatigue is often present. It often lasts for long periods -anything from one week to 6 months.

Weakness and muscular weakness. This weakness may be so bad that a person may not be able to work.

## **Weight loss and chronic diarrhoea**

An affected person could lose 3 to 10 kg body weight within weeks.

## **Depression**

Loss of interest in life. Such an attack can last for a few days or up to months.

## **Insomnia:**

Waking during the night (especially between 22h00 and 24h00), one cannot sleep or one has a poor sleeping pattern.

## **Appetite**

Strangely, appetite is not affected

The above listed symptoms are often confused with flu and therefore a correct diagnosis, in many cases, is not made in time. Most acute cases disappear within a month or two, A large percentage of cases develop a chronic (long lasting) infection with roughly the following symptoms:

## **Muscle and joint pain**

Severe fatigue develops with a typical pattern. During the morning and early afternoon, the person feels normal. From about 15h00 to late at night fatigue sets in. This pattern repeats itself and may last for months or years.

Muscular weakness. A normal life is often not possible.

## **Treatment**

If the disease is diagnosed and treated at an early stage, the patient could recover from the disease. Diagnosis is confirmed by means of a positive blood test. Unfortunately, many physicians do not recognize this disease or have insufficient knowledge of the disease and a correct diagnosis is not made.

Brucellosis is treated by giving numerous antibiotics as well as anti-inflammatory drugs, pain killers and multi-vitamins to patients. Antibiotics are given per mouth for 3 to 4 months while intra-venous drugs are given for five successive days with a drip containing nutrients.

In chronic cases the treatment is repeated if typical symptoms of the disease are seen. If infection is due to contact with the RB 51 vaccine, the infection cannot be discovered with the ordinary blood-test and the infection does not react to the ordinary treatment. Contact your medical doctor if you suspect you got infected through contact with the RB 51 vaccine.

## **Consequences**

In serious cases it might be necessary to give the patient sick leave for an extended period. It may even be the best for the patient to retire or change his/her occupation. Brucellosis has its consequence and could change a person's entire life!

## **Prevention**

Brucellosis is a State Controlled Disease. Cattle are tested by taking a blood sample from an animal and sending the samples to an accredited laboratory. If it is suspected that brucellosis is present in a herd, the following procedure is followed:

Test all animals on the farm over 18 months of age. All positive animals have to be branded with a C on the neck, isolated and sent for slaughter as soon as possible (under cover of a

Red Cross Permit) to an accredited abattoir. The farm will be quarantined. The herd is tested every two months until two negative tests are obtained. The test is repeated after six months and then annually thereafter.

If adult cows are bought, they should be tested before they are introduced into the herd.

Use the available registered brucellosis vaccines, Strain 19 or RB 51, according to prescribed instructions on the packet insert.

When buying animals, get a vendor's declaration that these animals are from a brucellosis negative accredited herd. Quarantine them and test them again. Heifers should be kept separate until they have calved. Heifers should be tested from 4-5 months pregnancy and then again after calving.

## Humans

**Never handle suspected infectious material such as foetuses, dead calves, live weak calves or afterbirths without gloves or eye protection.**

**Do not drink raw milk from an unknown, untested source.**

**Remember: A brucellosis infected heifer, cow, dead calf or raw milk from a positive herd is a TIME BOMB which can alter your life dramatically or destroy it totally!**

Written by: Dr. Frans Banting, Veterinarian and translated by Drs. Faffa Malan, Veterinarian (dokfaffa@nashuaisp.co.za) and Sewellyn Davey ([sewellynd@gmail.com](mailto:sewellynd@gmail.com))

Although we have made positive steps in controlling Bovine brucellosis, the model disease stated in the Veterinary Strategy, we as a country is far from achieving our goal!

**If farmers will just comply by vaccinating their animals against brucellosis, according to law, the incidence of brucellosis will drop dramatically as shedding of bacteria will drop!**

Many farmers are still shrugging their shoulders and saying: "Why should I test my animals as it will only cost me money and what if there are positive animals? My farm will be placed under quarantine, so I am not going to test my animals!"

Dr Trudie Prinsloo a veterinarian and legal advisor has compiled legal aspects regarding brucellosis control and it is VERY IMPORTANT that you should avail yourself with the content of this document.

It is available in English and Afrikaans.

<http://nahf.co.za/brucellosis-legal-aspects-2018-12-11/>

## VENDOR DECLARATION BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS

I hereby declare that I am the legal owner or authorised representative of the cattle on sale and am competent to make this declaration:

1	The cattle for sale are clearly and permanently identified		Yes	No
2	The cattle for sale/slaughter were born on my farm		Yes	No

3	The farm has a closed herd policy i.e. I do not buy in cattle, rent out grazing or speculate with cattle		Yes	No
4	I practice bio-security on my farm to a level that is **	Poor	Moderate	Good
5	I vaccinate my heifer calves against Bovine Brucellosis once between the ages of 4 – 8 months		Yes	No
6	In addition, I vaccinate my cattle older than 8 months with RB51		Yes	No
7	I have all the cattle on my farm tested for Bovine Brucellosis		Yes (date)	No
8	My herd has been tested negative within the past year		Yes	No
9	I did not buy in cattle since my last negative brucellosis test		Yes	No
10	I/my vet investigates any abortions on my farm		Yes	No
11	To the best of my knowledge, my immediate neighbours and farms in my area are free of Bovine Brucellosis		Yes	No
12	I use a veterinarian to advise me on my cattle's herd health		Yes	No
13	The cattle handling facilities on my farm are	Poor	Average	Good

Note: Vaccination does not mean freedom from Bovine Brucellosis as cattle can still be carriers  
Please attach the most recent *Brucella* blood test certificate

Owner or authorised representative: .....

Signature: .....

Date: .....

\*\* \* Biosecurity

Poor – speculates with cattle, does not vaccinate, poor fences, cattle come into contact with other cattle

Medium – Vaccinates heifers, does not buy in cattle of unknown health status

Good – closed herd/never buys in cattle, vaccinates heifers and no contact with other cattle, follows a herd health plan as advised by his veterinarian, does not allow transport trucks onto property, washes and disinfects truck after returning from the abattoir or auction grounds.

Compiled by: Dr. Sewellyn Davey, Past Chairman of the Brucellosis Steering committee of the National Animal Health Forum

**BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IS A HERD DISEASE**

DISEASE REPORT – MARCH 2024

**If one animal is found to be positive for bovine brucellosis, the entire herd is regarded as positive. The State Veterinarian should take responsibility for controlling and eradicating the disease from the farm.**

## SOP for the control of Bovine Brucellosis

**Audit date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Authorised person:** \_\_\_\_\_

		Y/N	Comment
1	Fences and gates in good condition		
2	Gate control - log in		
3	Disinfection of vehicles coming onto the farm		
4	Protective clothing and boots given to people visiting the farm (cattle area) coming from high- risk areas eg. veterinarians, nutritionists, representatives, truck drivers, workers, etc.		
5	Sterilizing equipment coming in contact with cattle		
6	Run off water/ streams from neighboring farms		
7	All animals identified with a brand mark and ear tag		
8	Data base of all animals		
9	Closed herd		
10	When last were animals bought in or moved from another farm?		
11	Only buy in animals from a farm which has a recent negative tested brucellosis herd certificate		
12	Origin(s) of acquired cattle? Bought at an auction?		
13	Keep heifers separate from herd until they have calved and tested negative for brucellosis		
14	Quarantine camp available		
15	Separate calving camps		
16	Were all heifers vaccinated between 4 and 8 months vaccinated with Strain 19 or RB51?		
17	Any cattle vaccinated with Strain 19 over 8 months of age? History over last few years.		
18	Were there any abortions on the farm – samples taken, diagnosis?		
19	All sexually mature cattle in herd tested for bovine brucellosis (provide proof)		

20	Bovine brucellosis is a State controlled disease. Positive cattle are branded with a C on the right side of the neck.		
21	Isolation of infected animals & separate handling facilities		
22	Prohibition of movement of animals off quarantined property except under cover of a Red cross permit for slaughter at an abattoir		
23	Prohibition of use and on-farm disposal of un-boiled, un-pasteurised or un-sterilised milk on quarantined property		
24	Disinfection of places where infection is a possibility.		
25	Neighbors/ recent buyers informed of infected herd status		
26	Fly, crow and predator control		
27	Destruction of afterbirths/abortions in a responsible manner		
28	Beware of livestock, game interface		

## **Trichomonosis**

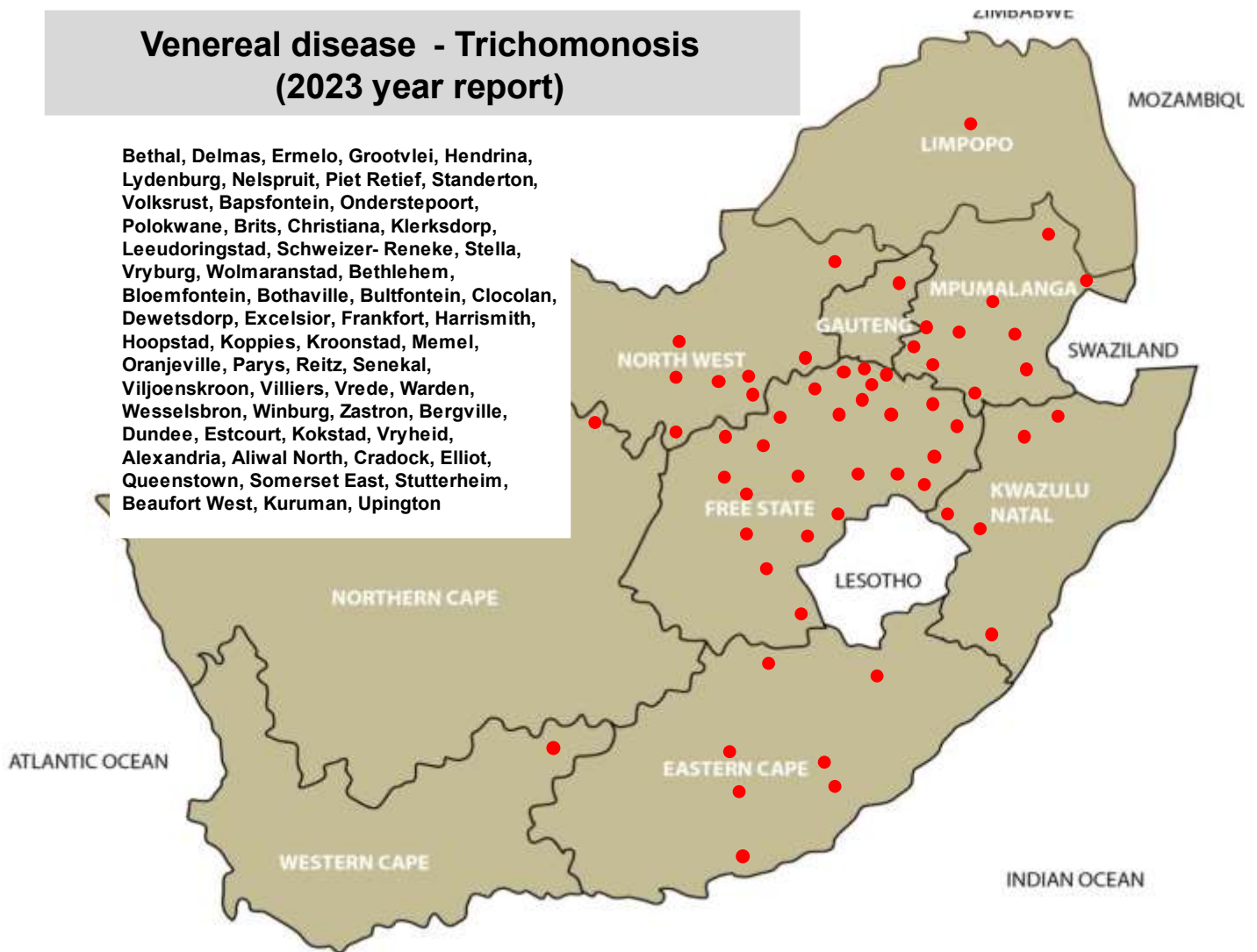
**Test your bulls for Trichomonosis and Vibriosis as these two venereal diseases can ruin your future!**

**HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR VACCINES? Discuss your management program with your veterinarian!**

**Visit the link for all the disease maps and detailed reports [www.ruvasa.co.za](http://www.ruvasa.co.za)**

## Venereal disease - Trichomonosis (2023 year report)

Bethal, Delmas, Ermelo, Grootvlei, Hendrina, Lydenburg, Nelspruit, Piet Retief, Standerton, Volksrust, Bapsfontein, Onderstepoort, Polokwane, Brits, Christiana, Klerksdorp, Leeudoringstad, Schweizer- Reneke, Stella, Vryburg, Wolmaranstad, Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Bothaville, Bultfontein, Clocolan, Dewetsdorp, Excelsior, Frankfort, Harrismith, Hoopstad, Koppies, Kroonstad, Memel, Oranjeville, Parys, Reitz, Senekal, Viljoenskroon, Villiers, Vrede, Warden, Wesselsbron, Winburg, Zastron, Bergville, Dundee, Estcourt, Kokstad, Vryheid, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Cradock, Elliot, Queenstown, Somerset East, Stutterheim, Beaufort West, Kuruman, Upington



To assess your risk, talk to your local veterinarian and update your vaccination and holistic parasite management program. It is important to study what diseases are prevalent in your area and to determine your risk. Take the necessary steps in time, as from experience it is seen that vaccine availability during an outbreak could cause a huge problem. If vaccines are not available, insect and tick control are even more of an importance.

Shows have been opened again after the COVID epidemic and due to the presence of diseases in South Africa, strict biosecurity protocols should be practiced at all times! If animals are taken back to the farm from shows, quarantine these animals for 28 days and observe them twice daily before allowing them into the herd again

Visit the National Animal Health Forum's website regularly where updates on animal health are posted ([www.nahf.co.za](http://www.nahf.co.za)).

[www.nahf.co.za](http://www.nahf.co.za)

Click on Info centre

Click on Diseases



When last did you study the Veterinary Strategy??

<https://nahf.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Vet-strategy-final-signed.pdf>

## Summary of disease report for March 2024

Reports from veterinary practices and laboratories (155); received from Mpumalanga (MP) 13; Gauteng (G) 13; Limpopo (L) 7; Northwest (NW) 11; Free State (FS) 30; KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) 13; Eastern Cape (EC) 18; Western Cape (WC) 21; Northern Cape (NC) 14; Feedlots (FL) 2; Biosecurity (BC) 1 and Laboratories and others (Lab) 12

**Study this list – these are the most widely spread diseases as well as other conditions as reported by veterinarians, and determine your risk in collaboration with your veterinarian.**

**A list of diseases and conditions reported by veterinarians in 5 or more provinces**

**Study the table above and determine your risk with your veterinarian and take the necessary preventative measures!**

Diseases and other conditions	Provinces
Wireworm	9
Blueticks	9
Anaplasmosis	9
Blue tongue	9
Abortions	9
Eye infections	9
Lameness/foot problems	9
<b>Diseases and other conditions</b>	
<b>Provinces</b>	
Roundworms	8
Resistant roundworms	8
Tapeworms	8
Coccidiosis	8
Bont-legged ticks	8
Blackquarter	8
Pulpy kidney	8
Orf	8
Warts	8
Abscesses	8
Lung infection	8
Dystocia (difficult births)	8
<b>Diseases and other conditions</b>	
<b>Provinces</b>	
Midges	7
African red water	7
Asiatic red water	7

Lumpy skin disease	7
Ephemeral fever (Drie-dae-stywesiekte)	7
<i>E. coli</i>	7
BMC (snotsiekte)	7
Bloat	7
Diarrhoea	7
Joint ill	7
Acidosis	7
Uterine prolapse	7
<b>Diseases and other conditions</b>	<b>Provinces</b>
Brown ear-ticks	6
Red-legged ticks	6
Nuisance flies	6
Heartwater	6
Ringworm	6
Phosphate deficiency	6
Eye cancer	6
Navel ill	6
Retaine afterbirth	6
Preditors	6
Theft/sabotage	6
<b>Diseases and other conditions</b>	<b>Provinces</b>
Cryptosporidiosis	5
Paralysis ticks	5
Trichomonosis	5
Snake bite	5
Energy deficiency	5
Mastitis	5
Traumatic reticulo-pericarditis	5
Downer animals	5
Ketosis (domsiekte)	5
Endometritis	5
Metritis	5
Poor conception	5
Sheath prolapse	5

**Pneumonia occurred in animals in 7 provinces. Excellent vaccines against organisms causing pneumonia are available and your veterinarian can advise you on the use of these vaccines.**

**Tick and biting fly numbers increased due to increased temperatures and humidity and as a result the occurrence of tick and insect transmitted diseases such as African (7 provinces) and Asiatic red water (7 provinces), Heartwater (6 provinces) and Anaplasmosis (9 provinces) were recorded.**

**Internal parasites, causing production loss and mortalities to production animals were reported from most areas where good rainfall occurred in previous months. Wireworm infestations (9 provinces), and strains resistant to most anthelmintic groups, caused great losses to small stock!**

**Insect transmitted diseases such as Lumpy skin disease (7 provinces), Three Day Stiff Sickness (7 provinces), and Blue Tongue (9 provinces) were reported. A new vaccine against Blue tongue was registered and is available.**

**Bull testing reports were received and Trichomonosis (5 provinces) and Vibriosis are still a huge problem, leading to poor conception rates.**

**Biosecurity measures should be kept in place at all times! Foot and Mouth disease, Bovine Brucellosis (4 provinces), Trichomonosis (6 provinces), Cryptosporidiosis (6 provinces) and BMC (snotsiekte) (7 provinces) are some of the diseases that farmers should constantly be aware of.**

**Regularly, farmers should sit down with their herd veterinarian to update management programmes – vaccinations, breeding, biosecurity and nutrition.**

## **OVINE JOHNE'S DISEASE VENDOR DECLARATION**

### **ON THE SALE OF SHEEP**

(Updated Draft May 2015)

1. I hereby declare that I am the owner or authorised representative of the sheep on sale and am competent to make this declaration. 

YES	NO
-----	----
2. The sheep for sale are clearly identified in the accompanying description. 

YES	NO
-----	----
3. The sheep for sale were born on my farm. 

YES	NO
-----	----
4. The farm has a closed flock policy. (No live sheep are brought onto the farm from elsewhere) 

YES	NO
-----	----
5. I know the signs of the disease and to the best of my knowledge, all of my properties are free of cases of Ovine Johne's Disease. 

YES	NO
-----	----
6. I have actively looked for Ovine Johne's Disease and have had tests done for this. 

YES	NO
-----	----
7. To the best of my knowledge, my immediate neighbours and farms in my magisterial district of my farm(s) are free of cases of Ovine Johne's Disease. 

YES	NO
-----	----

- |  |   |     |    |       |
|--|---|-----|----|-------|
| 8. The sheep on my properties have been vaccinated against Ovine Johne's Disease and are clearly marked with the approved ear tag. | <table border="1"><tr><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr></table>  | YES | NO |       |
| YES  | NO  |     |    |       |
| 9. All lambs born are vaccinated   | <table border="1"><tr><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr></table>  | YES | NO |       |
| YES  | NO  |     |    |       |
| 10. If vaccinated, the number of years that the vaccinations have been done is   | <table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> |     |    | years |
|  |   |     |    |       |
- NOTE:** Vaccination does not mean freedom from OJD, vaccinated animals can still be carriers.  
Statement 8 and 9 apply only to already infected flocks, and such sheep can only be sold to other infected flocks by law.  
Buyers should consult their veterinary advisor before any purchases.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Farm: \_\_\_\_\_

OWNER OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

District: \_\_\_\_\_

The use of this declaration is supported by the following organisations:



UNIVERSITEIT VAN ORANJE  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA  
UNIVERSITAT VAN ORANJE



**Websites that are there to assist you with information regarding animal health:**

**National Animal Health Forum**

[www.nahf.co.za](http://www.nahf.co.za)

Read what the Forum is all about:

<http://nahf.co.za/about/>

This website will become the information centre of animal health in Southern Africa.

On the toolbar click on **Stakeholders** and you will find links to producer organizations and other organizations who are participating in the NAHF

<http://nahf.co.za/stakeholders/>

Provincial Animal Health Forums have their own site – click on **Provinces** <http://nahf.co.za/provinces/>

Important is to study the Veterinary Strategy (2016 -2026) as it gives direction to where we are going with Animal Health in South Africa.

<http://nahf.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Vet-strategy-final-signed.pdf>

Click on **Info centre** for more information on the “war” we have against Bovine Brucellosis. Please be up to date on the role all have to play to control this zoonotic disease.

<http://nahf.co.za/category/diseases/brucellosis/>

Information on other controlled diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease, Ovine Johne’s Disease, Pest of small stock – PPR, and African Horse Sickness) is available.

This link will continuously be updated.

Information on **antibiotic resistance** is also available at this address: <http://nahf.co.za/category/antibiotic-resistance/>

## **Rural Veterinary Association of South Africa**

[www.ruvasa.co.za](http://www.ruvasa.co.za)

Click on **Disease reporting** where maps and information can be sourced on the prevalence of diseases in all provinces. Abattoir reports are available. Use the information available to update management programmes

## **Internal parasite control**

[www.wormx.info](http://www.wormx.info)

# **Farm gates, Fences and Foresight, the 3 F’s!**

**Bear this in mind as this is where most disease-causing organisms enter or exit farms!**

**Major examples are: Foot and mouth disease, brucellosis, Johne’s disease, TB, cryptosporidiosis, trichomonosis, vibriosis, sheep scab, resistant parasites such as red lice, blue ticks and internal parasites (Buyer beware programmes).**

**Insist on VENDOR’S DECLARATIONS when buying animals.**

## **Quarantine**

## **Immunization programmes**

DISEASE REPORT – MARCH 2024

**Speak to your veterinarian**

**Abide the law- vaccinate cattle against anthrax and heifers against brucellosis!**

**For the detailed report and previous reports go to [www.ruvasa.co.za](http://www.ruvasa.co.za) and click on Disease reporting**

### **Internal parasites**

The following reports were received from practices regarding internal parasite infestations:

<b>Internal parasites</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>WC</b>	<b>NC</b>
<b>Roundworms</b>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Resistant roundworms</b>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Wireworm</b>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Brown stomach-worm</b>								x	
<b>Bankruptworm</b>									
<b>Long-necked bankruptworm</b>									
<b>White bankruptworm</b>									
<b>Large-mouthed bowelworm</b>									
<b>Nodularworm</b>					x				
<b>White bankrupt worm</b>									
<b>Lungworm</b>									
<b>Eyeworm</b>									
<b><i>Parafilaria</i></b>			x			x			
<b><i>Stephanofilaria</i></b>									
<b>Tapeworms</b>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Liver fluke worms</b>	x				x	x		x	
<b>Conical fluke worms</b>	x				x	x	x		
<b>Cysticercosis (measles)</b>					x			x	
<b>Schistosomiasis (bilharzia)</b>									
<b>Coccidiosis</b>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Cryptosporidiosis		x			x	x	x	x	
Sarcosporidium									
<i>Giardia</i>									

**Wireworm outbreaks were reported from 9 provinces.**

## BEWARE

**A farm has been found where the wireworm strain on the farm is resistant to ALL active de-wormer groups**

**Check the eye mucous membrane colour of a group of sheep in all flocks weekly! Bottle jaws and pale eye mucous membranes are indications that deaths are just around the corner!**

**Get advice from your veterinarian to ascertain which de-wormer group(s) are still effective on your farm by doing a faecal egg count resistance test (FECRT). Visit [www.wormx.info](http://www.wormx.info) for training material.**

The following table was received from Dr. Camilla Paterson ([CamillaP@dalrrd.gov.za](mailto:CamillaP@dalrrd.gov.za)) from Act 36 of 1947 on 20 October 2022.

### THE CODING OF ANTHELMINTICS

GROUP CODE	GENERIC CLASS OF ACTIVES	EXAMPLES OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
1.	<b>Macrocyclic lactones</b>	<b>Avermectins</b>
		Ivermectin
		Abamectin
		Doramectin
		Eprinomectin
		Selamectin
		<b>Milbemycins</b>
		Moxidectin
		Milbemycin oxime

<b>2.</b>	<b>Benzimidazoles</b>	Fenbendazole
		Flubendazole
		Albendazole
		Mebendazole
		Oxfendazole
		Oxibendazole
		Netobimin
		Triclabendazole
		Ricobendazole
<b>3.</b>	<b>Imidothiazoles</b>	Levamisole
<b>4.</b>	<b>Salicylanilides</b>	Closantel
		Niclosamide
		Oxyclosanide
		Rafoxanide
		Brationide
		Clixanide
<b>5.</b>	<b>Nitrophenols</b>	Nitroxinyl
		Disophenol
		Hexachlorophene
		Meniclofolan
		Niclofolan
<b>6.</b>	<b>Sulphonamides</b>	Clorsulon
<b>7.</b>	<b>Organophosphors</b>	Trichlorfon
		Dichlorvos
<b>8.</b>	<b>Isoquinolones</b>	Praziquantel
<b>9.</b>	<b>Spiroindole</b>	Derquantel (added after table compiled)
<b>10.</b>	<b>Amino-acetonitrile</b>	Monepantel (added after table compiled)
<b>11.</b>	<b>Others</b>	Piperazines companion animals
		Bunamidine
		Epsiprantel
		Nitroscanate companion animals

Check the number(s), codes on the labels of the worm remedies. Faecal egg count reduction tests (FECRT) should be done to determine which actives should be used on your farm for worm control. Worm resistance is a huge problem on many farms in South Africa.

**Visit [www.wormx.info](http://www.wormx.info) for valuable information on parasite control!**

**Beware of liver fluke and conical fluke outbreaks when animals are grazing in wet areas where the intermediate hosts, water snails, are abundant.**



Coccidiosis outbreaks were reported from 8 provinces. Young animals are most susceptible.

Cryptosporidiosis outbreaks, causing huge losses were reported from 5 provinces. Good colostrum in sufficient volume, protects new born animals. Biosecurity should be practised at all levels on the farm.

[https://www.google.co.za/search?hl=en&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1344&bih=608&ei=PyxyXOO7OcutkwXinK3oCA&q=cryptosporidium+parvum&og=Cryptosporidium&gs\\_l=img.1.1.0I10.2885.9850..16402...0.0..0.708.5719.2-4j4j3j2j1.....0....1..gws-wiz-img.....0.o66yefU7Ric](https://www.google.co.za/search?hl=en&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1344&bih=608&ei=PyxyXOO7OcutkwXinK3oCA&q=cryptosporidium+parvum&og=Cryptosporidium&gs_l=img.1.1.0I10.2885.9850..16402...0.0..0.708.5719.2-4j4j3j2j1.....0....1..gws-wiz-img.....0.o66yefU7Ric)

### **Prevention of Cryptosporidiosis**

Prevention is the best control method.

Animals with a well-developed immune system will generally overcome *Cryptosporidium* thus this should be the main aim in controlling *Cryptosporidium*.

A consistent, vet approved and farm appropriate vaccination program for other diseases.

Ensure no nutritional deficiencies especially vitamin A and Selenium

Excellent bio-security management

Ensure clean pathogen free water sources

Hygiene training of personnel

Consult your veterinarian

## **SOLUTION**

### **HOLISTIC INTERNAL PARASITE MANAGEMENT FOR SHEEP AND GOATS**

**Gareth Bath, Jan van Wyk and Faffa Malan**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Over the past ten to fifteen years there has been a radical rethink on our previous worm control strategies and assumptions due to the ever-accelerating failure of anthelmintics globally. This has caused a quiet but drastic revolution in many of the “received wisdoms” which governed advice to farmers for close to a century.

For a start, we have to abandon the underlying philosophy that internal parasites are an evil plague which should be maximally suppressed, or preferably eradicated. We have to learn to live with parasites, and prevent only the unacceptable production losses, while simultaneously breeding animals fit for the environment, rather than making the environment fit for existing animals. By regarding parasites as part of the natural order of things, we will be able to see them simply as potential problems to be managed in order to achieve optimum productivity and profitability.

Only well integrated, holistic planning has a long-term chance of success, and unless all elements of our potential armamentarium are harnessed, the results will not match the expectations.

While this paper applies to helminths, and mainly nematodes, the parallels and inferences which can be made for ectoparasites, and indeed other organisms, should be obvious.

## WORM MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

### A FLOCK MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

#### **Separation of Groups**

Since different classes of animals vary in their susceptibility to worm infection and its effects, they should be separated into groups, which are grazed, treated and managed as distinct entities. If these distinctions are not made one may be forced to treat the flock according to the most susceptible group. The most susceptible groups can still be managed and treated more intensively in a mixed flock, but this becomes more difficult.

#### **Identify the groups most at risk**

Research has shown that the more susceptible animals are lambs/weanlings; and pregnant/lactating ewes. The former is susceptible because they cannot yet mount an effective immune response to infection, the latter are prone to infection because of a temporary suppression of immunity. (PPRR). These groups must get special attention.

#### **Separation of pastures**

Unless pastures can be divided by fencing or herding, all sheep will be exposed to a similar challenge, regardless of whether they are susceptible or resistant to infection and its effects. This will prevent any differentiation in management and treatment. Diversion of pastures is not only good for internal parasite control; it also aids pasture management. Electric fences can be used as temporary pasturage dividers. In communally farmed areas, herding or tethering can achieve the same result without fencing.

#### **Resting of pastures**

If pastures can be separated, it is then possible to rest them effectively, which has decided advantages to pasture management and improvement. If such pastures can be rested long enough, this will also have a significant effect on the survival of worm larvae and therefore the infection rate of the flock. Although the time needed for effective resting of pastures will vary with the climate, weather and worm species, a useful rule of thumb for effective resting is at least 3 months in subtropical for temperate climates, but as little as 1 month in the tropics. The longer the rest, the better it is for worm management.

#### **Alternation of host species**

Sheep and goats share the same worm species and alternation with one another is ineffective for worm management. However, other species like cattle, horses and ostriches are generally not susceptible to the worms of sheep and goats. If they are used to graze pastures before or after sheep or goats, they act as "vacuum cleaners" on the pasture, as they ingest many larvae which cannot develop further into egg-laying adults. The other advantage is that the pasture can still be utilised in its growing season,

which prevents the grass from becoming senescent, and optimises its usefulness. This aids in maintaining the profitability of the farm.

### **Mend water leaks**

Water points (troughs, windmills) should not be allowed to leak, as this encourages the growth of grass. Since this is where sheep concentrate, the area can become lethally contaminated by larvae.

### **Avoid grass in pens**

Where sheep or goats have to be penned for lengthy periods (usually at night, to combat theft or predation) there can be a fatal buildup of larvae on the grass growing there. Sheep become hungry overnight and will eat these morsels of food. In consequence they will ingest massive numbers of larvae. It is therefore necessary to remove all grass from such pens.

### **Fence off moist areas**

Areas particularly prone to high moisture and therefore the survival of worm larvae, like streams and marshes, should be separated to reduce the challenge of the flock.

### **Strategic movement of flocks**

The aim should be to create "safe" (not necessarily "worm free") pastures. By planning changes in camps or paddocks, stock will be subject to lower challenges and need less chemical treatment. Any grazing system where a significant proportion of the pasture is rested for a full growing season will be particularly effective.

### **Quarantine and treatment**

Do not simply introduce purchased animals into the flock or herd. They must be quarantined in a worm-unfriendly pen (bare earth or concrete) and treated intensively using the best drugs and schedule. If financially feasible, do an FECRT to ensure minimum carry-over of drug-resistant parasites. Then place them on infected pasture if there is no multiple resistance.

## **B GENETIC SELECTION**

### **Selection for resistance**

Resistance (the acquired or innate ability to prevent or minimize infection by parasites) is heritable and can be selected for, by measuring the faecal egg counts and using only those sheep with the lowest FEC's for breeding. For practical and economic reasons, this is usually only done for rams. Some successful breeding programs have been undertaken but they require good organisation and meticulous record keeping. Culling of bad ewes and their offspring is also practical and recommended.

## **Selection for resilience**

Resilience (the ability to withstand the effects of infection and produce satisfactorily in spite of it) is also heritable. At present, only two proven methods, FAMACHA<sup>®</sup> and Haematocrit determination exist, although preliminary results suggest that Body Condition Scoring may also be useful. The FAMACHA<sup>®</sup> System can be used only where wireworm is the major parasite. By treating according to clinical anaemia (an indicator of poor resilience), only those sheep unable to cope with wireworm are treated. This reduces selection pressure for anthelmintic resistance and at the same time allows the farmer to cull the non-copers, in the long term thus being able to breed an animal better adapted to the environment.

It is also possible to select rams by a system of allocation of selection indexes. This is currently under investigation and will require measuring individual ram FECs and FAMACHA<sup>®</sup> scores (or haematocrits) to make the measurement more accurate.

## **C MONITORING SYSTEMS**

### **FEC**

Regular (monthly or 2 - monthly) monitoring of faecal egg counts on a group or flock basis will help to indicate when dosing is really needed, and equally important, when it can be delayed or even omitted. A bulk (composite) FEC comprising a single count of faeces pooled from equal samples from 10 to 20 sheep is certainly cheaper than dosing the whole flock unnecessarily. Keep graphs or tables of changes to indicate when parasite buildup is likely.

### **FECRT**

Every farmer should have the flock tested for drug resistance in the worm population on his farm, at regular intervals of not less than two years. Only by knowing exactly what the state of anthelmintic resistance on a farm is, can appropriate action be taken. Generalisation such as "benzimidazole resistance is found on most farms" are not much use since they cannot tell us what the situation is on a particular farm. Just as important, we must know not only that resistance is present, but also how bad it is. Can we still use the drug group at all? Separate bulk faecal samples from each drug group will reduce the cost to acceptable levels.

### **FAMACHA<sup>®</sup> evaluation**

Apart from selection and culling, this system also allows frequent, cheap and easy monitoring of the current situation as regards worm infection, but applies only to haemonchosis.

## **D OPTIMISE ANTHELMINTIC USE**

### **Establish the important parasites species present**

Unless the prevalence and importance of worm species is known, worm management becomes dangerous and unpredictable guesswork. It can also be ineffective and very costly.

### **Use the most suitable drug**

If the parasites are ranked in order of economic importance and their susceptibility to groups of anthelmintics is known and combined with knowledge on the anthelmintic resistance situation on the farm, it is then possible to decide which drug(s) and formulations will be the most suitable in each situation. This includes their cost and a cost/benefit analysis. Neither the cheapest nor the most expensive drug is necessarily the best one to use. Beware of generic drugs sold by an unknown company.

### **Avoid too frequent treatment**

The old approach of "dosing clean" must be completely abandoned, although not by reducing the dosage rate per animal. The aim has to be to treat only sufficient times and enough individual animals to maintain the equilibrium between parasite, host and environment (that is, worm management). Over-treatment ensures that only resistant parasites can survive. Minimal treatment programs must be the new watchword, but it must be ensured that every treatment is effective.

### **Treat all and stay**

This is a major departure from the recommendations made for close to a century. If **all** sheep are to be treated, they should remain in the camp (paddock) where they were grazing before treatment. This will prevent sheep from contaminating a new pasture with only those resistant parasites which survived treatment, thus in the process unwittingly causing the selection for resistance parasites. In most cases they should remain in the paddock for at least 2-3 weeks after treatment to pick up unselected larvae for propagation of the susceptible worms in the new camp/paddock. However, should a long-acting anthelmintic be used, this period will have to be longer (2 to 3 weeks after the effective residual action ends). Particularly bolus (slow release) formulations should be used with great caution.

### **Treat selectively**

It is preferable to treat only those sheep or goats unable to cope with the current infection challenge, provided the percentage of non-copers remains below 20%. This can be done with the FAMACHA<sup>®</sup> system for haemonchosis, or possibly with Body Condition Scoring for other parasites. If clinically unaffected animals are left untreated, an immediate move to new pasture will not be detrimental. In the absence of such selective treatment, just leaving a small percentage (10-25%) of the flock intentionally untreated can be beneficial to slow AR development.

### **Move then treat**

*Another way of achieving the same result as "treat all and stay" is to move the flock to a new "safe" pasture and delay treatment for 2-3 weeks, to allow the seeding of the new pasture with unselected worms, before treating the flock.*

### **Herbal Remedies**

These are often touted as the answer to worm control. However, unless they have been properly tested and proven by an independent body, they may be useless or even harmful.

## **E IMPROVED ANTHELMINTIC EFFICACY**

### **Dose over the tongue**

By placing the tip of the gun towards the back of the mouth, over the tongue, closure of the oesophageal groove does not occur and thus the full dose lands in the rumen where it is absorbed more slowly - this is particularly important for anthelmintic groups which rely on prolonged blood levels for their effect, like the benzimidazoles and macrocyclic lactones.

This prolonged level of activity (a long so-called "killing zone") means that the drug against which worms have developed a moderate degree of resistance can be made more effective, although of course the resistance of the worms is not reduced, but rather partially overcome. However, dosing (drenching) over the tongue, if done carelessly, can result in two very severe consequences:

the dose can land up the lungs, and cause pneumonia

the nozzle of the dosing gun can penetrate the pharynx and cause severe, fatal infection.

If the sheep jumps forward, the operator must let the gun 'ride' with the sheep, and not oppose it, and the dose must be delivered by a measured, steady pressure rather than a single squeeze.

### **Reduce feed intake**

It has been shown in the case of benzimidazoles and closantel that reducing feed intake (i.e. starvation) for 24 hours prior to treatment will improve the absorption of the remedy because of the lower rate of flow of ingesta. As in the previous case, this results in a more effective exposure of the parasite to the drug.

In turn, this means that the drug is clinically more effective and can partially overcome drug resistance.

### **Repeat the dose**

This only applies to benzimidazoles and macrocyclic lactones. Two doses given 12 hours apart will again increase the "killing zone" of these drugs, allowing more time for a cumulative killing effect. Thus, resistant worms can still be killed, although this is achieved at a cost since two normal doses rather than one are needed. A double dose, given at one time, will have **no** beneficial effect with these two groups of anthelmintics.

### **Increase the dose**

This only applies to drugs which rely mainly on peak concentrations for their effect. In this case, a double amount of drug given at one time can overcome drug resistance in worms. This is useful for the imidasothiazoles (levamisole). There is however a relatively low safety margin, only 2x – 3x the therapeutic dose may sometimes cause problems of toxicity.

### **Correct dosage**

It may seem too obvious, but a lot of problems are caused by not weighing sheep, not calibrating and checking the dosing gun for accuracy and repeatability, and not reconciling the amount of drug used with the number of sheep treated. Underdosing may be a factor leading to anthelmintic resistance, but it is more likely to be the cause of ineffective treatment.

### **Drug combinations**

Combining drugs from different activity groups in one dose may temporarily improve the effective clinical action of these drugs, but only if each drug concerned is unaffected by resistance. However, many authorities believe that this will not slow the development of resistance and could even enhance it. If drugs are mixed, this can only be done if the formulation has been fully tested and carried by experts, in registered products. Home-made combinations are dangerous and illegal. Such combinations often just give temporary relief and disguise the emergence of AR until it is severe and multiple.

### **Sustained delivery**

Medicated blocks or controlled release capsules will increase the clinical efficacy of those drugs which rely on prolonged action for their effectiveness. However, we have to bear in mind that prolonged exposure to a drug at low levels will increase selection for resistance. This approach will therefore not be permanent, and should only be used for very specific, limited purposes (e.g., weaners on green pasture) and not the entire flock in all circumstances.

### **Goats are different**

Because of differences in the rate of metabolising drugs, goats must be treated as different to sheep. This means that goats must often be given a higher dosage rate than sheep except where there is a possibility of toxicity. Note that many anthelmintics may not be registered for use in goats, or that the recommended dose given is the same as for sheep. Unfortunately, therefore if the product is not registered for use in goats, or the dosage rate is increased, the user has no legal redress if the product is used and fails, or causes losses.

## **F EFFECTIVE PLANNING**

### **Use the expert**

Knowledgeable veterinarians, who know the area, farming systems and risks can construct a simple, practical, economic and effective holistic worm management strategy. They can consult helminthologists where necessary.

### **Use a program**

Unless a basic planned system is in place and is used, actions will inevitably be largely reactive and based on *ad hoc* or panic decisions. But this does not imply a rigid adherence to the basic plan.

### **Flexibility**

The program must be flexible to allow for changes in weather, management and farming systems, drug costs or other factors.

### **Treatment strategy**

It is probably true that on most farms animals are either dosed too often, or with inappropriate drugs, or at the wrong times, or with no coherent plan. By setting up a well thought out dosing plan, we can cut out ineffective doses which only add to the selection pressure for parasite resistance. This is one of the areas in which the knowledge and skills of the local vet are vital for success.

## **II OTHER MEASURES AND FACTORS**

### **Protein supplementation**

Since resistance and resilience are dependent on adequate nutrition, and the most important factor identified is protein, it is possible to ameliorate the effects of parasites by feeding animals better. We need to know when and how much of what supplement must be supplied to which class of animal, and what the cost / benefit ratio would be before this aspect can be fully integrated into our overall approach.

### **Condition scoring**

The early indications are that this may be useful for identifying individual animals for treatment against some non-haematophagous worm species. The principle is that animals with a condition score which is more than half a score **below** the flock or herd average are treated. If the animals have a condition score below 2 and the risk of worm infestation is high, then treatment should be given.

### **Weather monitoring**

Factors which affect the survival, development and infectivity of larvae on pastures must be considered. Temperature, rainfall, rainfall pattern, humidity and cloud cover will all have an effect and must be considered when making worm management decisions.

### **Flock/Herd history**

Without knowing details of numbers, types, ages, reproductive stages, treatment, stocking rates, grazing pressures and livestock movements, decision making is at best arbitrary and at worst potentially disastrous.

### **Veld/pasture assessment and history**

Coupled with livestock data, the advisor has to consider details of the veld or pasture type, its condition, growth stage, the soil cover, soil moisture, slope and the grazing history.

### **Assessment and decision support computer programmes**

A few of these are available internationally, others are under development. Using computer power, they evaluate all the known risk factors and advocate alternative actions based on the given situation and data provided. The evaluation is of course only as good as the inputs given and these programmes cannot substitute entirely for the skills, knowledge and assessment of the advisor or the farmer.



### **III CONTROL MEASURES UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Predacious fungi**

Nematophagous fungi in the soil can severely constrain larval survival by immobilizing and killing them. Practical implementation is, however, still a long way off.

#### **DILUTION OF RESISTANCE**

By the re-introduction of susceptible strains to a farm where a parasite strain has become resistant to anthelmintics, it is possible to significantly reduce the degree of resistance by a dilution effect. There is some indication that this can be effective on severely affected farms, but the process is slow, labour-intensive and costly.

#### **Vaccination**

A vaccine against wireworm is now available, discuss its use with your veterinarian

#### **Condensed Tannins**

Plants containing higher levels of tannins suppress worm egg counts, but also have problems with palatability and digestibility.

#### **Cupric oxide**

Needles of oxidised copper wire dosed into the rumen will reduce worm egg counts, but the long-term toxic effects (especially with sheep) have to be considered, especially if the diet is high in copper.

#### **Change in body weight**

Lack of satisfactory weight gain, or even weight loss, can be considered as indicators for the treatment of individual animals in a flock. However, weighing is time consuming and may not be applicable in a given situation.

### **IV INTEGRATED PARASITE MANAGEMENT**

If any of the foregoing principles are used exclusively, failure will be certain. It is only by using a prudent mix of strategies that sustainable, cost-effective measures can be established. The decision on which measures are to be used in a given situation can only be made by an expert who is conversant with local conditions. This programme will of course have to be drawn up in close consultation with the livestock owner(s).

Whether the farming system is based on communal ownership, subsistence farming, small-scale farming, commercial farming or stud farming, the principles remain the same. Only the mixture and weighting of measures used to manage parasites will vary according to circumstances.

## V ACTION CHECKLIST

To implement the holistic use of all the available worm control strategies and principles, the veterinary advisor needs to go about setting up a sustainable programme methodically. The starting point is always the basic management programme, although even this may need to be modified to accommodate sustainable parasite control. Once the key activities like lambing, mating and shearing have been established, and the basic grazing programme has been decided, the requirements of effective parasite management may be superimposed. Planning is a dynamic and never-ending activity, and plans need to be revised each year as necessary.

By following the checklist, advisors can ensure that all appropriate measures have been considered and used:

1. Make sure that the farmer understands and supports the need for change
2. Ensure that all measures are practical, integrated and financially defensible
3. Use an incremented approach, do not try to do everything at once
4. Evaluate and use knowledge in stock flow, reproductive programme, grazing systems, pasture or veld conditions and weather to decide on appropriate and integrated worm management actions.
5. Are the groups/classes of animals properly separated? If not, implement this if possible.
6. Give weanlings and late pregnant/lactating ewes most attention and the best circumstances
7. Are the pastures properly fenced, and are there enough camps for effective management?
8. Implement a satisfactory pasture resting program. Keep well rested pastures for susceptible groups
9. Graze camps sequentially by cattle, small stock and other host species if available
10. Make sure that animals are getting the right nutrition, especially protein, and avoid putting animals in poor condition onto high- risk pastures
11. Mend water leaks and fence off moist areas
12. Remove all grass from pens where animals are routinely held for long periods
13. Buy rams selected for resistance (FEC) and/or resilience (FAMACHA<sup>®</sup>/haematocrit)
14. Cull the minority of ewes which are unable to cope with prevailing parasite burdens
15. Institute a planned program for FECs to monitor the parasite situation
16. Ensure that the FECRT is done every second year
17. Introduce TST and Institute the FAMACHA<sup>®</sup> system for haemonchosis or BCS for other worm species
18. Ensure that the types and relative importance of parasites have been established on each farm as well as when they are likely to occur
19. Select and use the best drug for each situation
20. If all animals are treated, do not move to new pastures for 2-3 weeks or longer depending on the drug and formulation used
21. Ensure that the drug used is given in the most effective way
22. Quarantine and treat all introductions and put them onto infected pasture
23. Stick to what is possible in a given situation

**FAMACHA cards can be obtained through your veterinarian  
(famachasystem@gmail.com)**

Serious problems due to diarrhoea in lambs and calves were received from many areas. In many instances *Cryptosporidium* and pathogenic strains of *E. coli* were involved. Consult your veterinarian for help!

[https://www.google.co.za/search?hl=en&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1344&bih=608&ei=PyxyXOO7OcutkwXinK3oCA&q=cryptosporidium+parvum&oq=Cryptosporidium&gs\\_l=img.1.1.0i10.2885.9850..16402...0.0..0.708.5719.2-4j4j3j2j1.....0....1..gws-wiz-img....0.o66yefU7Ric](https://www.google.co.za/search?hl=en&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1344&bih=608&ei=PyxyXOO7OcutkwXinK3oCA&q=cryptosporidium+parvum&oq=Cryptosporidium&gs_l=img.1.1.0i10.2885.9850..16402...0.0..0.708.5719.2-4j4j3j2j1.....0....1..gws-wiz-img....0.o66yefU7Ric)

## External parasites

The following reports were received from practices regarding external parasite infestations:

External parasites	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Blue ticks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Resistant blue ticks					x	x			
Heartwater ticks	x	x	x			x			
Brown ear-ticks	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Bont-legged ticks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Red-legged ticks	x	x		x	x	x			x
Paralysis ticks	x				x	x	x		x
Tampans									
Biting lice								x	
Sucking lice									
Fleas									
Itch mites		x							
Sheep scab				x	x				
Mange mites								x	
Nuisance flies	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Midges	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
Mosquitoes	x				x	x		x	
Blowflies	x				x	x		x	
Tsetse flies						x			

Screw-worm			x			x			
Gedoelestia (uitpeuloogsiekte)									
Nasal bot	x	x		x	x				

Blue ticks were reported from 9 provinces. Blue ticks (African and Asiatic blue ticks) are able to transmit African and Asiatic red water, anaplasmosis and lumpy skin disease.

Make sure to assess the blue tick resistance status on your farm before buying tickicides. Your veterinarian will be able to collect engorged blue ticks to be tested for resistance.

Heartwater parasites, are transmitted by bont-ticks.

Ticks also cause anaemia, udder, ear and hide damage.

Most important is to prevent udder damage. Ticks with long mouth parts such as bont and bont-legged ticks, may cause permanent damage to teats and the udder.

Screw-worm infestation is rife after tick damage.

Actives to be tested for resistance are: organophosphates, pyrethroids, amidines and fipronil. Actives, only registered for controlling blue ticks are: macrocyclic lactones, fluazuron (acaracide growth regulator).

Discuss your tick control programme with your veterinarian.

## Tick borne diseases

The following tick-borne diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Tick borne diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
African red water	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Asiatic red water	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Anaplasmosis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Heartwater	x	x	x	x		x	x		
Lumpy skin disease		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Corridor disease						x			
Theileriosis									

**Asiatic red water** is spreading and is one of the deadliest diseases in cattle.

Deaths occur when introducing susceptible animals into areas where tick borne diseases are present!

**Numerous mortalities were reported.**

**Vaccinate your animals before 8 months of age. Contact your veterinarian for advice!!**

**Anaplasmosis outbreaks were reported from 9 provinces! Biting flies are the main transmitters of this disease.**

**Using the same needle when vaccinating cattle may also be the reason for an anaplasmosis outbreak!**

**Red water and anaplasmosis can be confirmed by examining blood smears under a microscope.**

**The keyword is: **vaccinate** your animals! Contact your veterinarian.**

**Beware of moving susceptible animals into areas where infected ticks are present or moving animals with infected ticks to disease free areas! Before deciding to buy animals speak to both veterinarians – from the area moving the animals and the area where they are moving to.**

### **Tick toxicosis**

Tick toxicosis	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Sweating sickness		x	x	x	x				

Sweating sickness is caused by a toxin injected into calves by females of the bont-legged tick specie.

### **Insect transmittable diseases**

**The following insect transmittable diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:**

Insect transmittable diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Lumpy skin disease		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Pseudo Lumpy skin disease (Allerton virus)									
Ephemeral fever (Three-day-stiff sickness)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Blue tongue	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rift Valley Fever									
Wesselsbron disease									
Nagana						x			

**Make sure your animals are vaccinated before the next rainy season!!!!!!!!!! Do not vaccinate your animals during an outbreak on your farm.**

Lumpy skin disease is transmitted by biting flies and insects and some ticks. When an outbreak occurs on a farm, needle transmission of the virus is possible. 7 provinces reported this disease. If proper vaccination took place hardly any cases should be reported.

Three day stiff-sickness and lumpy skin disease, low conception rates were reported in herds where these diseases were rife.

Blue tongue causes were reported throughout the country.

A new inactivated blue tongue vaccine was registered.

An abortion storm may indicate an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever. This viral disease is a zoonosis. Do not come into contact with infected material such as afterbirths and blood.

**Contact your veterinarian immediately when having an abortion storm in your animals**

### **Veneral diseases**

The following venereal diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Venereal diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Trichomonosis	x			x	x	x	x		
Vibriosis				x	x	x	x		
Pizzle disease		x							
<i>Actinobacillus seminis</i> plus HPA									

## **BEWARE**

**New cases of trichomonosis are reported every month and this disease is out of control.**

**Make sure to buy bulls from farmers where biosecurity measures are in place and bulls are tested for these diseases at regular intervals. Trichomonosis were reported from 5 provinces.**

**Veneral diseases are HERD diseases! Calculate your losses if these diseases are not eradicated on your farm!**

Make sure that fences are in good order and gates closed so that bulls cannot escape to neighbouring cows that may be infected with *Tritrichomonas* and become infected or infected neighbouring bulls are jumping fences to your farm.

Cattle study groups should discuss preventative and control measures with their veterinarians. **Be sure to test bulls regularly for these diseases.**

**Beware when buying in or sharing bulls! Remember female animals may also be infected.**

**Study the Good management SOP's for cattle farmers on the RPO website**

Consider Trichomonosis as an area disease, farmers should work together to keep areas free from diseases such as trichomonosis, brucellosis, tuberculosis, Johne's disease and sheep scab.

## Bacterial diseases

The following bacterial diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Bacterial diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Anthrax									
Blackquarter	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Clostridium sordelii</i>									
<i>Clostridium septicum</i>								x	
Clostridial diseases									
Botulism				x					
Pulpy kidney	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Lamb dysentery									
Swelled head					x			x	
Red gut (cattle)		x			x		x	x	
Blood gut (sheep)		x				x		x	
Tetanus						x		x	
Salmonellosis						x			
<i>Klebsiella</i>								x	
Bovine brucellosis	x			x	x		x		x
<i>Brucella melitensis</i> (goats)									
Ovine brucellosis (Ram's disease)				x	x				x
Bovine tuberculosis									
Johne's disease								x	
Leptospirosis								x	
Listeriosis								x	
<i>Pseudomonas</i>									
Pasteurellosis (see pneumonia - lungs)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>									
<i>Fusibacterium necrophorum</i>	x								
Septicaemia				x	x				
<i>E. coli</i>	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
<i>Klebsiella</i>								x	
<i>Coxiella</i> (Q-fever)							x		
<i>Mycoplasma</i>									
<i>Histophilus somni</i>									
Enzootic abortion	x	x			x			x	
Lumpy wool ( <i>Dermatophilus</i> )					x				
Bovine dermatophilosis (Senkobo disease)	x					x			
Uterine gangrene	x								
Wooden tongue ( <i>Actinobailillus lignieresii</i> )									
Lumpy jaw ( <i>Actinomyces bovis</i> )						x			
Interdigital dermatitis									

**Most of the bacterial diseases can be prevented through vaccination! Discuss and update your program regularly in consultation with your local veterinarian!**

Multi-clostridial vaccines should be used if blackquarter outbreaks still occur when only using a vaccine containing *Clostridium chauvoei*. Remember to give a booster vaccine when using an inactivated vaccine for the first time. **Read the packet insert!!** Study the table above and determine the risk for animals getting infected from bacterial and viral diseases on your farm.

Get advice from your veterinarian on *Cryptosporidium/E. coli/Rota* and Corona virus outbreaks in your area and what to do to prevent losses in lambs and calves. **Biosecurity!!!!!!!!!!**

Enzootic abortion contributes to the disappearance (verdwyning siekte) of foetuses in sheep and goats scanned pregnant. **Vaccinate replacement ewes with the live vaccine before putting them to the ram!**

Pulpy kidney (*Clostridium perfringens* type D – *epsilon* toxin) is still the biggest killer of sheep. There are various factors that could lead to pulpy kidney such as: the intestinal tract stops functioning (stasis), sudden change from poor veld to lush artificial pastures; sudden change in diet; grazing of fodder crops such as lucerne, green wheat and green oats, diet high in protein, overeating of concentrates or fertile pastures, deworming and coccidiosis infection. Sudden changes in the weather and grazing in wilted pastures, may also play a predisposing role.



Be sure to vaccinate animals against botulism especially if chicken litter is going to be fed to animals. Make sure that there are no carcasses in the water troughs and bales. Prevent pica by giving licks containing phosphorous.

Q-fever, a zoonosis, seems to be more prevalent, beware! An abortion storm in sheep should make farmers aware of Q-fever!

**Challenging farmer's unions and study groups to eradicate brucellosis in their area!! Many success stories are received! Brucellosis is a herd disease!!!**

**Ask for vendor's declarations before buying in animals and quarantine them before releasing them onto the farm!!!!**

**Calves may become infected when drinking infected colostrum!**

**A positive heifer is a TROJAN HORSE!!! This latent carrier of brucellosis may only test positive after calving!!!!**

**Use a dedicated syringe just for using Strain 19 vaccine. Paint it red! When administering Strain 19 vaccine in adult cattle, these animals may test positive for brucellosis. A few Strain 19 bacteria may remain in a syringe to be used for other vaccines.**

**PREVENTION IS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN TREATMENT!**

**Do not save yourself bankrupt!**

Q-fever, enzootic abortion, brucellosis, are all zoonotic diseases and should be handled with utmost care!

### Viral diseases

The following viral diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Viral diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
BMC (snotsiekte)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Rabies (cattle and sheep)				x					
BVD	x						x		
IBR				x	x		x		
BRSV									
PI3									
Maedi visna virus									
Rotavirus		x				x		x	

Coronavirus				x		x		x	
Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL)								x	
Foot and Mouth Disease									
Sheep leucosis									
Jaagsiekte			x						
Orf	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Warts	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Herpes mammillitis - goats									

There is no treatment for viral diseases with the result that the animal's immune system has to be stimulated by vaccinations (if vaccines are available).

Preventative vaccinations are the best way to protect animals against viruses and bacteria causing pneumonia.

**Keep cattle and wildebeest well separated especially when wildebeest are under stress to prevent snotsiekte outbreaks! There is also a sheep associated form of the disease.**

**Have a dialogue with your neighbour if wildebeest are in the area.**

**BMC (snotsiekte) is a notifiable disease and have to be reported to the State Veterinarian.**

<http://nahf.co.za/controlled-and-notifiable-diseases/>

Discuss vaccination programmes and biosecurity measures with your veterinarian.

**Orf (vuilbek) is a zoonosis.**

**Enzootic bovine leucosis virus** is transmitted by blood (vaccinations, rectal examinations, certain procedures, etc.) This disease, EBL, can be latent in your herd. As there is no vaccine available, be extra careful not to introduce the disease into your herd. More information is received warning us that this disease is also a zoonosis. Talk to your veterinarian as to take necessary precautionary measures.

## Fungal diseases

The following fungal disease was reported by practices in the provinces:

Fungal diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Ringworm	x	x		x	x	x		x	

## Protozoal diseases

Protozoal diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC

Besnoitiosis (olifantsvelsiekte)		x	x			x			
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## **Toxicities**

All plants and chemicals that have been responsible for toxicity in the past are listed. The following toxicities were reported by practices in the provinces during March 2024:

<b>Toxicities</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>WC</b>	<b>NC</b>
Cardiac glycoside									
Slangkop									
Gifblaar									
Gousiekte					x				
Wilde dadel									
<i>Cestrum</i> (ink berry)		x			x				
Tulip								x	
<i>Cynanchum</i> (bobbejaantou)								x	
Facial eczema								x	
<i>Lantana</i>			x			x			
Prussic acid									
Damkweek (cyanide)									
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>									
<i>Senecio</i>	x								
<i>Cotula nigellifolia</i> (stagger wood)									
Geeldikkop (duwweltjies) and dikoor					x			x	
Vermeersiekte ( <i>Geigeria</i> spp.)									
Misbek (plant poisoning)									
<i>Hertia pallens</i> (Nenta, krimpsiekte)									
<i>Chrysocoma ciliata</i> (bitterbos)									
<i>Crotalaria</i> (stywesiekte bossie)									
<i>Solanum incanum</i> (maldronksiekte)									
<i>Dipcadi glaucum</i> (wild-onion, malkop ui)									x

<b><i>Gnidia burchelli</i> (Januariebos, besembossie, harpuisbos)</b>									
<b><i>Gomphocarpus (Asclepias) fruticosus</i> (milkweed)</b>									
<b><i>Heliotropium</i> (potato weed)</b>									
<b>Bracken fern</b>									
<b>January bush (<i>Gnidia polycephalatus</i>)</b>									
<b>Chinkerinchee</b>									
<b>Ceylons rose</b>									
<b>Datura</b>									
<b><i>Sarcostemme viminale</i> (melktou, caustic bush)</b>									
<b><i>Malva parviflora</i> (kiesieblaar)</b>									
<b>Bitou</b>									
<b><i>Cotula nigellifolia</i> (Stagger weed, stootsiektebossie)</b>									
<b>Eucalyptus (bloekom) bark/leaves</b>								x	
<b>Black locust tree (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)</b>									
<b><i>Nerium oleander</i> (Ceylons rose)</b>									
<b>Kikuyu</b>									
<b>Ryegrass</b>									
<b>Grass staggers</b>									
<b>Lush pastures (Dikkop)</b>									
<b>Lasiospermum (Ganskweek)</b>									
<b><i>Solanum incanum</i></b>									
<b>Paspalum staggers</b>									
<b><i>Phalaris aquaticum</i> (Phalaris staggers)</b>									
<b>Photosensitivity (Turksnaald, <i>Erodium moschatum</i>)</b>									
<b>Photosensitivity (Stellenbosch)</b>									

Photosensitivity (secondary)									x
Swelled head (Dikkop) toxicity									
Sporodesmin toxicity									
Lusern									
Mycotoxiosis		x						x	
Apergillus									
Aflatoxin									
Diplodiosis									
Lupins									
Soya									
Syringa berries									
Acorn									
Cycad									
<i>Alium cepa</i>									
Kraalbos, Geelbos ( <i>Galenia africana</i> )									
Radish									
Carrot poisoning									
Onion poisoning									
Bracken fern									
Pollen beetle ( <i>Astylus atromaculatus</i> )									
Senna toxicity									
Water contamination									
Oxalates									
Nitrate									
<i>Amaranthus</i>									
Tannins									
Urea				x					
Excessive protein									
Salt									

Snake bite	x		x	x	x			x	
Bee stings									
Moth cocoons (impaction)									
Blue green algae					x				
<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>									
Copper					x				
Selenium									
Zinc									
Calcium overdose								x	
Zinc sulphite									
Fluoride									
Lead									
Arsenic									
Alcohol poisoning									
Chemical products									
Paraquat									
Phosamine								x	
Aldicarb									
Organophosphate									
Zinc phosphide									
Xanthium									
Pyrethroid									
Amitraz									
Levamisole									
Macrocyclic Lactone/Ivermectin									
Moxidectin									
Oxytetracycline									
Tilmicosin									
Bromoxynil nitrate									

Ionophor									
Monensin									
Hypo									
Diazinon									
Carbofuran (carbamate)									
Glutaraldehyde									
Glyphosate									
Chemical products									
Chicken litter									
Medicated maize seed									

**Keep all chemical products locked!**

**Beware when buying animals or moving them into rested grazing camps as they are the animals which usually eat toxic plants such as gifblaar, tulip, gousiekte, and ink berries (*Cestrum*).**

Do have activated charcoal on the farm as charcoal is the antidote for tulip poisoning! Dosage: 2 gram per Kg body weight, 1 Kg charcoal for 500kg animal. Toxic plants are sometimes eaten by young animals that do not know these plants are toxic. Be aware of this situation and know where these plants are growing on the farm.

Urea poisoning occurs every now and then on farms. **Make sure that licks containing urea are mixed and formulated properly. Many mortalities were reported where mixing instructions and calculations were not followed correctly! Make sure that licks containing urea do not get wet during the rainy season.**

Every now and then goats die when they are injected in the neck area, rather inject them in the tail fold or behind the shoulder.

### Nutritional deficiencies

The following nutritional deficiencies were reported by practices in the provinces:

Deficiencies	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Energy		x			x	x	x	x	
Protein	x				x			x	
Phosphate	x		x	x		x	x		x
Calcium					x	x		x	

It is important that ewes and cows receive sufficient supplementation so as to have optimal colostrum quality for their offspring!

### Micro-nutritional and vitamin deficiencies

The following micro-nutritional deficiencies and vitamins were reported by practices in the provinces:

Deficiencies	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Iodine					x	x		x	
Copper						x			
Zinc									
Selenium				x		x			
Magnesium							x	x	
Manganese									
Vitamin A				x	x	x		x	
Vitamin B 1				x					
Vitamin E						x		x	

There are antagonists such as calcium, iron and sulphur which hamper the uptake of micro-minerals. Have water and soil samples analysed to see what the levels of these antagonists are. Arrange with your veterinarian to have liver samples analysed to determine the status of these micro-minerals in your herd or flock.

Selenium is a powerful anti-oxidant and necessary for immunity. Check the selenium status of the herd.

Beware of fluoride poisoning as borehole water levels drop.

**Supplement animals with vitamin A and Zinc during winter and drought conditions.**

### Multifactorial diseases and other conditions

The following conditions were reported by practices in the provinces

Multifactorial diseases and other conditions	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Abortions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Stillbirths		x			x	x		x	
Abscesses	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Intestinal ulcers									
Intestinal perforation									



Peritonitis									
Bladder stones –urolithiasis	x				x	x	x	x	
Blindness	x				x	x	x	x	
Bloat	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Oesophageal obstruction									
Blue udder	x	x	x		x	x		x	
Diarrhoea	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Epididymitis	x								
Eye cancer	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Eye infections	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Skin lymphoma									
Neoplasma									
Allergic insect bites									
Joint ill	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Cystitis									
Icterus									
Lameness/foot problems	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lung infection	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Mastitis		x			x	x	x	x	
Navel ill		x	x		x	x	x	x	
Abdominal hernia									
Umbilical hernia									
Red gut (sheep, torsion of gut)					x				
Rectal prolapse									
Rumen stasis									
Peritonitis									
Abdominal impaction									
Vagal indigestion		x							

Abdominal hernia									
Intussusception									
Floppy kid syndrome									
Swelsiekte									
Traumatic reticulo-peritonitis	x	x			x		x	x	
Trauma	x	x		x				x	
Teeth wear									
Plastic bags (ingestion)									
Sand impaction									
Intussusception									
Downer	x	x			x	x		x	
Obturator nerve paralysis									
Anorexia									
Poor condition									
Anaphylactic shock									
Immune incompetence									
Vestibular syndrome (middle ear infection)	x	x							
Hernia									
Deformaties									
Wet carcasses at abattoir					x			x	
Yellow carcasses at abattoir								x	x
Pseudomonolysis									
Mismothering					x	x	x		
Neonatal deaths									

Discuss the origin, treatment and prevention of these diseases with your veterinarian.

Lameness and eye conditions are a huge problem in most parts of the country.

**The cause of abortions should be established: brucellosis, enzootic abortion, Q-fever, leptospirosis, Rift valley fever, infectious disease causing a fever, etc. The necessary preventative measures can then be taken.**

### Metabolic diseases

The following diseases were reported by practices in the provinces:

Metabolic diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Acidosis	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Displaced abomasum						x			
Ketosis (domsiekte)		x		x	x	x		x	
Milk fever	x					x		x	

Make sure that you adapt animals to feed containing concentrates as more and more cases of acidosis are reported when grazing animals on harvested maize fields. Overeating of soya leads to an alkalosis.

Discuss the aetiology, treatment and prevention of these diseases with your veterinarian.

### Reproductive diseases

Reproductive diseases	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Dystocia (difficult births)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mummified foetus									
Endometritis	x			x	x	x		x	
Metritis		x		x	x	x		x	
Hydrops									
Foetal maceration									
Poor conception			x		x	x	x	x	
Retained afterbirth	x	x			x		x	x	
Uterine rupture									
Sheath prolapse	x	x	x		x	x			
Sheath infection								x	
Uterine prolapse	x		x		x	x	x	x	x

Vaginal prolapse	x				x	x		x	
Penis injury									
Orchitis									
Sub-fertile rams									
Sub-fertile bulls									
Vesiculitis in bull									
Hypogonadism (testes hypotrophy)									
Ruptured tunica albuginea									

**Secret of making money is to have an offspring of EACH heifer, cow, ewe or doe on the farm and wean that calf, lamb or kid EVERY YEAR!!**

A poor conception rate on many farms is a huge issue. Consult your veterinarian to rectify this problem.

### Environmental conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Environmental conditions									
Exposure to cold	x								x
Frozen to death									
Heat stress					x	x			
Lightning	x				x	x	x		
Electrocution									
Drought							x		

### Other conditions

	MP	G	L	NW	FS	KZN	EC	WC	NC
Drug residues (milk, meat, liver, kidney, etc.)									
Dermatoparaxis		x							
Genetic disorders	x						x		

Predators	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Theft/Sabotage	x	x		x	x	x			x
Trauma (fractures etc)	x	x			x	x			
Trauma (veldfires)					x			x	x
Cause of death not established					x				x

In the CODE OF CONDUCT of the RPO the following standard operating procedures are documented. The local veterinarian should be your partner to help you achieve the necessary standards.

## [RPO CODE OF BEST PRACTICE - Red Meat Producers Organization](#)

### 7.3 Health and disease

Maintaining health and preventing disease are partly management and partly control driven. For further information RPO and NERPO members should consult the Animal Diseases Act, No 35 of 1984 (including the Animal Disease Regulations, R. 2026 of 1986) and in association the Animal Protection Act, No 71 of 1962. The Animal Diseases Act amongst others provide for measures to promote animal health and control animal diseases.

Many husbandry and managerial practices are required to prevent production losses, disease and discomfort. Some procedures may result in short term distress, but if not implemented can lead to even greater distress and pain. Principles here are:

- Procedures that cause pain must be minimized and not performed if practical alternatives exist.
- On farm health and disease control management procedures must be done by competent and experienced operators under the guidance or supervision of a registered veterinarian.
- Immunizations against anthrax and bovine brucellosis must be given strictly according to law. Furthermore, farmers should participate in the bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis test schemes to promote herd health.
- Every animal must be permanently identified by a registered branding or tattoo mark (Animal Identification Act, No. 6 of 2002) as well as an individual identification tag or mark.
- Movement control measures should be complied with.
- Preventative animal health measures should always be taken.
- Animals brought onto the farm should be quarantined to ensure that infective diseases and resistant parasites are for bovine brucellosis, bovine viral diarrhoea and tuberculosis.
- Fences and gates should be intact to secure biosecurity. If possible, consider jackal and warthog proof fences.
- A list of government controlled and notifiable diseases is on the website of the DALRRD. Such diseases must immediately be reported to the State veterinarian, should they occur on the farm.
- Farmers should be aware of zoonotic diseases such as bovine brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies, Rift Valley fever, anthrax and they should take the necessary steps to protect their workers and themselves.

- Medicines including parasiticides must be safely stored and empty containers, expired drugs, used needles, syringes and materials discarded according to prescribed procedures.
- Protective clothing should be supplied and worn by employees working with poisonous substances and infective material.
- The necessary training should be given to employees handling animals, vaccines, drugs, materials and instruments.
- Kraals and crush pens should be constructed in such a way that injuries to people and animals are restricted to a minimum.

Owners and managers should ensure that livestock are routinely monitored for overall health and maintaining condition. A sound health program must be developed and implemented to the benefit of the herd and traceability purposes (see Section 7). This should be done in consultation with a veterinarian and the monitoring should include regular inspections of welfare issues such as feed, water, protection against climatic extremes, disease, injury, morbidity and distress. Each farm should be visited at least once a year by the herd veterinarian to assess the relevance of the herd health program and to monitor and certify the correct implementation of the program.

Sick or injured animals must be attended to promptly, treated appropriately or killed humanely in an accepted manner and within specified legal parameters. If remedies are required, only lawfully registered drugs should be administered strictly according to the instructions of the manufacturer and adherence to the prescribed withdrawal periods. Where applicable, medicines must be administered according to the prescription of the veterinarian.

Owners and managers should be aware of the irresponsible use of antibiotics and parasiticides as they can cause potential damage to the environment and user, including the development of resistant organisms and parasites. Therefore, these products must never be administered routinely, but only when required.

#### 7.4 Biosecurity and disease control:

Biosecurity, from a disease control perspective, relates to proactive steps and measures that need to be taken on a permanent or temporary basis to limit the spread and effect of contagious disease. This could for example be in the form of routine testing as in the case of TB (Tuberculosis) and CA (Brucellosis), which are ever present, vaccinations as in the case of Anthrax, or movement restrictions as in the case of a Foot and Mouth outbreak in the disease management areas, where the restrictions are lifted once the threat is considered over. The reader is referred to Addendum 1 (attached) for specific precautionary measures to prevent diseases being imported onto the farm.

In principle the less contact animals have with each other the better the disease (which is continuously eroding the value of the national herd and the productivity of the livestock farmer) can be limited or controlled.

Livestock farmers need to undertake to function within the law with respect to controlled diseases (these are usually diseases that affect human health or diseases that cause damage to the economy) and not do things that put other farmers at risk. One example is the farmer should not send animals from a CA positive herd/farm to an auction, even if the individuals to be sold tested negative, as these animals may be latently infected. Prospective buyers should always be informed of the CA status of the herd/farm if cattle are to be sold. However, it is strongly discouraged to sell animals from positive CA herds if the farm is still under quarantine. Lack of compliance with regards to selling of potentially diseased animals erodes the health of the national herd.

There are several tools that can facilitate implementing effective bio-security measures:

- A healthy working relationship should be developed with the local veterinarian to keep up to date with the changing disease landscape and timely implement the appropriate measures.

- An appropriate immunization program should be obtained from the local veterinarian and persist with it. Farmers need to understand why they follow the program as it will help with motivation.
- Farmers should routinely test for efficacy of their production parameters and for the presence of diseases that are hard to detect, such as Trichomoniasis, Vibriosis, CA and TB.
- Animals that are affected by unfamiliar diseases, should be tested immediately and those that die should receive a post-mortem timeously and appropriately to protect the rest of the herd.
- It is ideal to maintain a closed herd. If new genetic material is purchased, it should be from reputable sources and preferably retested while kept in quarantine after arrival.

Boundary fences should be regularly reinforced. Effective fences strengthen neighbour relationships and delay the spread of disease.

Furthermore, to have an intact fence and to know the TB and CA status on the farm should be considered a minimum prerequisite, as this will go a long way to protecting those who are dedicated farmers and invest actively in their biosecurity measures.

### **Practices that had nothing to report:**

Adelaide – Dr. Steve Cockroft  
 Alexandria- Dr. Johan Olivier  
 Beestekraal – Dr. Alwyn Venter  
 De Aar – Dr. Donald Anderson  
 Elsenburg – Dr. Annelie Cloete  
 Fauresmith State Veterinarian  
 Malalane – Drs. Van Sittert and Van Sittert  
 Paulpietersburg – Drs. Mahne and Du Toit  
 Underberg – Dr. Tod Collins  
 Vanderbijlpark – Dr. Kobus Kok

### **Equines:**

**Mpumalanga**

**Limpopo**

**Bela-Bela**

Eye infection - 1

**Kwa-Zulu Natal**

**Nothing to report**

**Northern Cape**

**Nothing to report**

### **Game:**

**Mpumalanga**

**Nothing to report**

**Gauteng**  
Nothing to report

**Limpopo**  
**Bela-Bela**  
Gastro-intestinal infection – Cheetah  
Wounds – White rhino's in fight  
Bullet wounds – White rhino

**Kwa-Zulu Natal**  
**Kokstad**  
Midges – 3

**Eastern Cape**  
Nothing to report

**Northern Cape**  
Nothing to report

**Swine:**

**Gauteng**  
**Irene**  
Lameness – Boar, soft tissue injury

**Free State**  
Nothing to report

**Eastern Cape**  
Nothing to report

**Oudtshoorn – Report from Dr. Adriaan Olivier (South African Ostrich Business Chamber) for March 2024**

Tape worms	2 - Growing ostriches
Blood gut	2 – Chicks 5 to 14 days old, enterocolitis
Pasteurellosis	3- Severe airsacculitis with secondary bacterial infections necropurulent
Cryptosporidiosis	3 – Chicks in heat lick water, lot of urine, wet soil leading to pica and ingestion of oocysts. Chicks stressed leading to immune suppression
Energy deficiency	3 – Heat stress lead to reduced feed intake, soil pica, chronic gastro-intestinal tract challenge, poor absorption. Colder evenings, higher energy demand.
Protein deficiency	3 – Heat stress, high water intake which reduce feed intake.
Selenium deficiency	3 – Heat stress in growers increase selenium requirement – muscle fatigue and pathology



Diarrhoea	3 – Ostrich chicks 5 -14 days old and 5 weeks old increase prevalence.
Lung infection	2
Cold exposure	2 – Cooler to cold nights with hot days- 20 degree Celsius difference
Heat stress	3 – Autumn – huge fluctuations in temperatures
Theft	2 – Theft of feathers with wellbeing severely compromised

**Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for March 2024 from Vetdiagnostix – Microbiology Laboratory, supplied by dr. Marijke Henton (henton@vetdx.co.za)**

**Vetdiagnostix microbiology**  
**Bacteriology**

Bovine respiratory tract disease yielded *Trueperella pyogenes* [various submissions from 4 farms], *Pasteurella multocida* [3], *Mannheimia haemolytica* [2] and *Histophilus somni*.

Gangrenous myositis was associated with *Clostridium septicum* [3], *Clostridium novyi* and *Clostridium chauvoei*. Abscesses yielded *T. pyogenes* and *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*.

*E. coli* was responsible for septicaemia [2] and enteritis [3]. Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis was due to *Moraxella bovis*, and mastitis cases yielded *Staphylococcus aureus* [2], *E. coli* [2] and *Streptococcus uberis*.

In sheep, *E. coli* was associated with both enteritis and septicaemia. Two other septicaemia cases yielded *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which indicated that they were chronic, and that they had probably been treated with antibiotics. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a common secondary invader, especially because it is intrinsically resistant to many antibiotics.

Ovine pneumonia was due to *Bibersteinia trehalosi* [was *Mannheimia haemolytica* T] and in another pneumonia case with many micro abscesses, *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*. A case of myositis was due to *C. novyi*. A goat wound was infected with *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*.

Pig enteritis was due to *E. coli* [3]. One of the cases possessed the virulence factors that indicated that the *E. coli* strain also had the capability to cause Oedema Disease.

Abscesses in slaughter pigs were due to *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* [was *S. equisimilis*].

Gangrenous myositis in a rhino yielded *C. novyi*. An abscess in a kudu yielded *T. pyogenes*. An African Wild Dog with pustular skin lesions yielded *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus canis*.

**Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for March 2024 from Vetdiagnostix – Supplied by Dr. Rick Last- BVSc; M.Med.Vet (Pathology)**

**Specialist Veterinary Pathologist, Vetdiagnostix - Veterinary Pathology Services, South Africa**

## Livestock.

Ovine Lambs. Cryptosporidiosis. Middelburg, Mpumalanga.

Bovine Jersey calves. Cryptosporidiosis. Bosberg, Eastern Cape.

Bovine Adult. Elephant skin disease. Brits, Gauteng.

Bovine Adult. Gousiekte. Viljoenskroon, Free State.

Bovine Adult Dairy Cows. Fatty liver (NEB) with hypertensive vasculopathy. Caledon, Western Cape.

Bovine calves. Salmonellosis. Klerksdorp, North West.

Bovine Jersey calves. Cryptosporidiosis with MDR E.coli. Mooiplaas. W. Cape.

Ovine adult. Jaagsiekte with bacterial bronchopneumonia. Bethal Mpumalanga.

Bovine weaners. Myenteric ganglionuerothy. Bosberg, Eastern Cape.

Bovine adult. Besnoitiosis (Elephant skin disease). Bethlehem, Free State.

## Wildlife.

Duiker Antelope Adult. New generation coumarin derivative rodenticide poisoning. Western Cape.

## **Monthly report on livestock and wildlife isolations for March 2024 by Department Veterinary Tropical Diseases Bacteriology Laboratory, University of Pretoria, supplied by Dr Annelize Jonker**

### **Monthly report on livestock and wildlife isolations for February 2024 by Department Veterinary Tropical Diseases Bacteriology Laboratory, University of Pretoria, supplied by Dr Annelize Jonker**

### **Monthly report on livestock and wildlife isolations for March 2024 by Department Veterinary Tropical Diseases Bacteriology Laboratory, University of Pretoria, supplied by Dr Annelize Jonker**

#### Wildlife

*Salmonella* was isolated from samples from a neonatal rhinoceros calf.

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## **Monthly report on Livestock and Wildlife isolations for March 2024 from Pathcare Vet Lab supplied by Dr. Liza du Plessis (Elizabet.duplessis@pathcare.co.za)**

Condition	Comments and Specie
Salmonellosis	O 1
Bacterial enteritis	P 1
<i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i>	O 1

Cardiotoxicity	B 1
Abortions – infectious	B 2, O 2, C 1
Lungs, infectious, bacterial	B 1
Abscesses	O 1
Abortions Various non-infectious – Brucellosis (B), Chlamydiosis (O)	B, O
Diarrhoea – calves, <i>E. coli</i>	B 2

**University of Stellenbosch, Animal Science Department – Dr. Bennie Grobler  
March 2024**

Condition	Specie and Numbers
Wireworm	O 2
Energy deficiency	O 1

**Monthly report March 2024: Dr. Annelie Cloete – Western Cape, Provincial Veterinary Laboratory, Elsenburg, Stellenbosch**

Nothing to report

**Monthly report March 2024: Dr. Mark Chimes -Dairy Standard Agency**

Nothing to report

**Monthly report March 2024: Dr Theo Kotzé – One Health Consultancy and Vet Lab**

[U77365845@vodamail.co.za](mailto:U77365845@vodamail.co.za)

0827849706

No new State controlled disease or Notifiable disease to be reported during March

Diverse mastitis pathogens

**Thoughts on Foot and Mouth Disease control**

**International and Disease Management Area: protocol needed**

**Farm gate: Self-regulation through entrance control**

**Veterinary certification – 28 days quarantine**

**Traceability at auctions**

**Traceability at abattoirs**

**Strict quarantine control**

**Strategic vaccination**

**Strategic surveillance**

**Feedlot report received from Dr. Eben du Preez for March 2024**

**(edupreez1@telkomsa.net)**

Condition	Comments and Specie
Tapeworms	O 3

Liver fluke	B 3
Parafilaria	B 1
Blue ticks	B 3
Bont ticks	B 1
Brown ear-tick	B 3
Bont-legged ticks	B 3
Red-legged ticks	B 3, O 3
African red water	B 3
Anaplasmosis	B 3
Heartwater	B 3
Sweating sickness	B 1
Black leg	B 1
Red gut	B 3
Ringworm	B 1
<i>Histophilus somni</i>	B 3
Salmonellosis	B 1
BMC	B 1
IBR	B 3
Warts	B 1
Phosphate deficiency	B 3
Vitamin B 1 deficiency	B 1
Zinc deficiency	B 3
Selenium deficiency	B 3
Vitamin A deficiency	B 1
Retained afterbirth	B 1
Joint ill	B 1
Lameness	B 3
Lungs (pneumonia)	B 3
Diarrhoea	B 3
Eye infection	B 1
Abscesses	B 3
Trauma	B 3, O 3
Peritonitis	B 3
Pericarditis	B 3
Traumatic pericarditis	B 1
Reports by farmers	Pneumonia, clostridial diseases, Lantana, anaplasmosis, red water

**Feedlot report received from Drs. Morris, Morris and Barnard, March 2024**  
**(ksmorris@mweb.co.za)**

Condition	Comments and Specie
African heartwater	B 3

Asiatic red water	B 3
Anaplasmosis	B 3
Chronic pneumonia	B 2
Digestion problems	B 3

## Dr. Clara Blaeser -Queenstown Provincial laboratory – March 2024

Post mortems at Queenstown Provincial Veterinary Laboratory March 2024

Area	Sample	History	Findings	Diagnosis
Queenstown	Bovine blood and brain	Cow that was charging sent for emergency slaughter	Brain tissue congested. Blood smear very low parasite numbers. (battled to find <i>Babesia bovis</i> ) Brain smear: red blood cells packed in the capillaries most with intracellular <i>Babesia</i>	Cerebral red water

## DISEASE DISTRIBUTION REPORT AS REPORTED BY VETERINARIANS

### Table of Contents

<b><u>Internal Parasites</u></b>	<a href="#">Roundworms in general</a> , <a href="#">Resistant Round Worms</a> , <a href="#">Wireworm</a> , <a href="#">Brown stomach-worm</a> , <a href="#">Nodular worm</a> , <a href="#">Eye worm (<i>Thelazia rhodesii</i>)</a> , <a href="#">Tape Worms</a> , <a href="#">Parafilaria</a> , <a href="#">Liver fluke</a> , <a href="#">Conical Flukes</a> , <a href="#">Cysticercosis</a> , <a href="#">Other</a>
<b><u>External Parasites</u></b>	<a href="#">Blue ticks</a> , <a href="#">Resistant blue Ticks</a> , <a href="#">Heartwater (Bont) ticks</a> , <a href="#">Brown ear-ticks</a> , <a href="#">Bont-legged ticks</a> , <a href="#">Red-legged ticks</a> , <a href="#">Paralysis ticks</a> , <a href="#">Biting lice (red lice)</a> , <a href="#">Sucking lice (blue lice)</a> , <a href="#">Scab mites</a> , <a href="#">Mange Mites</a> , <a href="#">Nuisance Flies</a> , <a href="#">Blowflies</a> , <a href="#">Screw-worm</a> , <a href="#">Nasal bot larvae</a> , <a href="#">Midges</a> , <a href="#">Mosquitoes</a> , <a href="#">Other</a> , <a href="#">Itch mite</a>
<b><u>Tick-borne Diseases</u></b>	<a href="#">African red water</a> , <a href="#">Asiatic red water</a> , <a href="#">Anaplasmosis</a> , <a href="#">Heartwater</a> , <a href="#">Sweating Sickness</a> , <a href="#">Corridor disease</a>
<b><u>Insect Transmittable Diseases</u></b>	<a href="#">Lumpy skin disease</a> , <a href="#">Three-day-stiffsickness</a> , <a href="#">Blue tongue</a> , <a href="#">Nagana</a>
<b><u>Venereal Diseases</u></b>	<a href="#">Trichomonosis</a> , <a href="#">Vibriosis</a> , <a href="#">Pizzle disease</a>
<b><u>Bacterial Disease (other)</u></b>	<a href="#">Q-Fever Coxiella</a> , <a href="#">Blackquarter</a> , <a href="#">Botulism</a> , <a href="#">Pulpy Kidney</a> , <a href="#">Swelled head disease</a> , <a href="#">Red gut (cattle)</a> , <a href="#">Blood gut (Sheep)</a> , <a href="#">Tetanus</a> , <a href="#">Salmonellosis</a> , <a href="#">Brucella abortus</a> , <a href="#">Brucella ovis</a> , <a href="#">Johne`s disease</a> , <a href="#">Leptospirosis</a> , <a href="#">Septicaemia</a> , <a href="#">E.coli</a> , <a href="#">Enzootic Abortion</a> , <a href="#">Dermatophilosis (Lumpy Wool)</a> , <a href="#">Intrauterine Gangrene</a> , <a href="#">Bovine Dermatophilosis (Senkobo disease)</a> , <a href="#">Fusibacterium necrophorum</a> , <a href="#">Listeriosis</a> , <a href="#">Pasteurellosis</a> , <a href="#">Klebsiella</a> , <a href="#">Other</a>
<b><u>Protozoal diseases (other)</u></b>	<a href="#">Besnoitiosis</a> , <a href="#">Coccidiosis</a> , <a href="#">Cryptosporidiosis</a>
<b><u>Fungal diseases</u></b>	<a href="#">Ringworm</a>

<b><u>Viral Diseases (other)</u></b>	<a href="#">BMC (snotsiekte)</a> , <a href="#">Rabies</a> , <a href="#">BVD (Bovine viral diarrhoea)</a> , <a href="#">IBR (Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis)</a> , <a href="#">Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL)</a> , <a href="#">Jaagsiekte</a> , <a href="#">Orf</a> , <a href="#">Warts</a> , <a href="#">Rota virus</a> , <a href="#">Corona Virus</a> , <a href="#">Other viral disease not listed</a>
<b><u>Poisonings (Plant) and Fungal</u></b>	<a href="#">Cestrum</a> , <a href="#">Cynanchum poisoning</a> , <a href="#">Facial eczema</a> , <a href="#">Geeldikkop/Dikoor</a> , <a href="#">Gousiekte</a> , <a href="#">Lantana</a> , <a href="#">Seneciosis</a> , <a href="#">Tulip Poisoning</a> , <a href="#">Mycotoxycosis</a> , <a href="#">Other</a>
<b><u>Poisonings</u></b>	<a href="#">Urea Poisoning</a> , <a href="#">Snake Bite</a> , <a href="#">Blue-green algae</a> , <a href="#">Copper Poisoning</a> , <a href="#">Other</a>
<b><u>Macro Nutritional Problems</u></b>	<a href="#">Energy deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Protein deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Phosphate deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Calcium deficiency</a>
<b><u>Micro Nutritional Problems</u></b>	<a href="#">Vitamin E deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Copper deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Selenium deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Magnesium deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Vitamin A deficiency</a> , <a href="#">Vitamin B1 deficiency</a>
<b><u>Multi-factorial Disease Conditions</u></b>	<a href="#">Abortions</a> , <a href="#">Stillbirths</a> , <a href="#">Abscesses</a> , <a href="#">Bladder stones</a> , <a href="#">Blindness</a> , <a href="#">Bloat</a> , <a href="#">Blue udder</a> , <a href="#">Diarrhoea</a> , <a href="#">Epididymitis</a> , <a href="#">Eye Cancer</a> , <a href="#">Eye infections</a> , <a href="#">Joint Ill</a> , <a href="#">Lameness/Foot Problems</a> , <a href="#">Lung infection</a> , <a href="#">Mastitis in general</a> , <a href="#">Navel Ill</a> , <a href="#">Red gut (Torsion of the Gut) Sheep</a> , <a href="#">Trauma</a> , <a href="#">Downer</a> , <a href="#">Other</a> , <a href="#">Vestibular syndrome (Middle ear infection)</a> , <a href="#">Wet carcasses</a> , <a href="#">Yellow carcasses at abattoir</a>
<b><u>Metabolic Diseases</u></b>	<a href="#">Acidosis</a> , <a href="#">Displaced abomasum</a> , <a href="#">Ketosis</a> , <a href="#">Milk Fever</a> , <a href="#">Other</a>
<b><u>Reproductive diseases</u></b>	<a href="#">Endometritis</a> , <a href="#">Metritis</a> , <a href="#">Mismothering</a> , <a href="#">Other</a> , <a href="#">Poor conception</a> , <a href="#">Retained afterbirth</a> , <a href="#">Sheath Prolapse</a> , <a href="#">Uterus prolapse</a> , <a href="#">Vaginal (Cervical) prolapse</a> , <a href="#">Dystocia (Difficult Births)</a>
<b><u>Climatical Cause</u></b>	<a href="#">Cold exposure</a> , <a href="#">Environment conditions</a> , <a href="#">Heat stress</a> , <a href="#">Lightning</a>
<b><u>Non specific diseases</u></b>	<a href="#">Cause of death not established</a> , <a href="#">Dermatoparaxis</a> , <a href="#">Genetic disorders</a> , <a href="#">Predators</a> , <a href="#">Sabotage/Theft</a> , <a href="#">Trauma</a> , <a href="#">Veld fires</a> , <a href="#">Other</a> , <a href="#">Traumatic Reticulo-pericarditis</a>

## Internal Parasites

### Roundworms in general ^

PROV-INCE	Mpu-malanga	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	2.6 (5)	1.8 (5)	2.0 (2)	1.5 (4)	2.6 (7)	2.3 (9)	1.8 (5)	2.0 (6)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	3.0 (1)				2.0 (1)	2.0 (3)			
<b>Dairy</b>	3.0 (1)								
<b>Sheep</b>	2.3 (3)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	2.7 (6)	2.7 (3)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (6)	
<b>Goat</b>		1.7 (3)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)		2.3 (3)	1.7 (3)		

**Mpumalanga**  
**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**  
 Beef: 3, Dairy: 3  
**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**  
 Sheep: 3  
**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 1

**Standerton, Econovet**

Sheep: 3

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

*Haemonchus contortus*

Goat: 3

*H. contortus*

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Goat: 1

**Rayton, Rayton Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Limpopo**

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**North West**

**Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek**

Goat: 2

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 1

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Sheep: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.**

Sheep: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Sheep: 2

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2, Goat: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 3, Goat: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 1

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Queenstown, Queenstown State Vet Clinic**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 2

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Sheep: 3

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 1

**Stellenbosch, US veekunde Dept**

Sheep: 2

**Resistant Round Worms**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.0 (1)	3.0 (2)	1.7 (3)	3.0 (1)	2.8 (4)	1.5 (2)	3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	3.0 (1)	2.8 (4)	1.5 (2)	3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>		3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)						

**Mpumalanga**

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 1

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

*Haemonchus contortus*

Goat: 3

*H. contortus*

**Limpopo**

**Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk**

Sheep: 3

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**North West**

**Potchefstroom, Bult Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Free State**

**Harrismith, Platberg Diergesondheid**

Sheep: 3

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierhospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Reitz, Riemland Dierhospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Sheep: 1

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3



**Western Cape****Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

Wireworm									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.1 (7)	2.5 (4)	3.0 (3)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (17)	2.5 (8)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (5)	3.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef						1.0 (1)			
Sheep	2.1 (7)	2.5 (2)	3.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (16)	2.8 (5)		2.3 (4)	3.0 (1)
Goat		2.5 (2)	3.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga****Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Ermelo, Môregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Sheep: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 2

**Standerton, Econovet**

Sheep: 3

**Volkswater, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 2

**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Limpopo****Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 3

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**North West****Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Sheep: 2

**Free State****Bloemfontein, Prov Vet Lab Bloemfontein**

Sheep: 3

**Bultfontein, Greylingrust Diersprekkamer**

Sheep: 3

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Excelsior, Weltevrede Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 2

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Camperdown, Camperdown Vet Clinic**

Sheep: 2

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Sheep: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 3, Goat: 2

**Vryheid, Vryheid Privaat Veeartse**

Sheep: 3

**Eastern Cape****Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 1

**Western Cape****Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Sheep: 3

**Moorreesburg, Korhaanrug Dieregesondheid**

Sheep: 3

**Swellendam, Oakhurst Animal Clinic**

Goat: 1

**Northern Cape****Colesberg, Karoo Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 3

**Brown stomach-worm**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	2.0 (1)
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)
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### Western Cape

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

### Nodular worm

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>					1.0 (1)				
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)
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### Free State

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Sheep: 1

### Eye worm (*Thelazia rhodesii*)

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>					1.0 (1)				
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (1)
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### Free State

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

### Tape Worms

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.6 (5)	1.7 (3)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>					1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			
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<b>Dairy</b>						2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		
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<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.8 (4)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	
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**Goat** 1.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Limpopo**

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**North West**

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Sheep: 1

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 2

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegeseondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 1

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Kenton-On-Sea, KariegaVeterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

*Stilesia hepatica* (liver tapeworm)

**Western Cape**

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Parafilaria**



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>			1.0 (2)			1.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Beef** 1.0 (2) 1.0 (1)

**Limpopo**

**Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk**

Beef: 1

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 1

Liver fluke									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)			2.3 (4)	2.6 (9)		1.0 (2)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Beef	3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)			2.3 (4)	2.4 (5)			
Dairy						2.7 (3)		1.0 (2)	
Sheep						3.0 (1)			
<b>Mpumalanga</b>									
<b>Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3									
<b>Gauteng</b>									
<b>Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice</b>									
Beef: 1									
<b>Free State</b>									
<b>Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3									
<b>Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>									
<b>Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic</b>									
Beef: 3, Dairy: 3									
<b>Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services</b>									
Beef: 3, Sheep: 3									
<b>Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic</b>									
Beef: 2, Dairy: 2									
<b>Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic</b>									
Beef: 1									
<b>Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery</b>									
Beef: 3, Dairy: 3									
<b>Western Cape</b>									
<b>George, George Herd Consult</b>									
Dairy: 1									
<b>Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek</b>									
Dairy: 1									
Conical Flukes									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	3.0 (1)				1.8 (4)	1.8 (4)	3.0 (2)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	3.0 (1)	1.8 (4)	1.7 (3)	3.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>			2.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>				3.0 (1)

### Mpumalanga

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Free State

#### Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

#### Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid

Beef: 2

#### Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

#### Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 1

#### Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic

Beef: 2

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

### Eastern Cape

#### Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

## Cysticercosis

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>					2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>					2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	
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### Free State

#### Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

### Western Cape

#### George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 2

## Other

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>				2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Sheep**

2.0 (1)

2.0 (1)

**North West****Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

Intestinal roundworms

**Kwazulu-Natal****Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 2

**External Parasites****Blue ticks**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	2.5 (8)	2.3 (3)	2.3 (4)	2.5 (2)	2.7 (19)	2.9 (12)	2.0 (1)	2.1 (9)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.7 (6)	2.3 (3)	2.3 (4)	2.5 (2)	2.7 (16)	2.9 (7)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (4)	1.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>	2.0 (1)					3.0 (3)		2.5 (4)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)				3.0 (2)	3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>					3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)			

**Mpumalanga****Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 2

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 2

**Piet Retief, Pets Vet Hospital**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 2

**Standerton, Econovet**

Beef: 3

**Gauteng****Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 3

**Limpopo****Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3

**Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 1

## North West

### Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR

Beef: 2

## Free State

### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid

Beef: 3

### Hertzogville, Hertzogville Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

### Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

### Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

### Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid

Beef: 2

### Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

### Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

### Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

### Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.

Beef: 3

### Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

### Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

## Kwazulu-Natal

### Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 3

### Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2

### Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic

Beef: 3

Tick worry

Sheep: 3

Tick worry

Goat: 3

Tick worry

### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3



## Eastern Cape

### Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

## Western Cape

### Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

### George, George Animal Hospital

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### George, George Herd Consult

Dairy: 2

### Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Dairy: 3

### Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

### Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

## Northern Cape

### Kimberley, Staatsveeartse Groep NC

Beef: 1

Kuruman

## Resistant blue Ticks

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					2.5 (2)	2.3 (4)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef					2.5 (2)	2.0 (3)			
Dairy						3.0 (1)			

## Free State

### Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid

Beef: 2

### Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

## Kwazulu-Natal

### Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 1

### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

## Heartwater (Bont) ticks

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.7 (3)	2.4 (9)	2.7 (7)			2.9 (8)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.7 (3)	2.3 (3)	3.0 (4)		3.0 (4)
<b>Dairy</b>					2.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>		2.3 (3)	2.5 (2)		3.0 (1)
<b>Goat</b>		2.7 (3)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (2)

### Mpumalanga

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Beef: 1

### Gauteng

#### Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

#### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

#### Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

#### Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic

Sheep: 1, Goat: 2

### Limpopo

#### Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

#### Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

#### Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

#### Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice

Beef: 3

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3

#### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 3, Dairy: 2

#### Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 3, Goat: 3

#### Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

## Brown ear-ticks



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.2 (5)	2.0 (2)	2.5 (4)	2.0 (1)	2.3 (6)	2.6 (8)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.3 (4)	2.0 (2)	2.5 (4)	2.0 (1)	2.3 (6)	2.6 (7)			
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Dairy

3.0 (1)

Sheep 2.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Piet Retief, Pets Vet Hospital**

Beef: 3

**Standerton, Econovet**

Beef: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Krugersdorp, Veearts Netwerk**

Beef: 1

**Limpopo**

**Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3

**Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk**

Beef: 3

**Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 2

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 3

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Beef: 2

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Vrede, Vrede Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2

**Vryheid, Vryheid Privaat Veeartse**

Beef: 3

Bont-legged ticks									
PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.7 (3)	3.0 (5)	2.3 (3)	3.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	2.5 (4)	3.0 (2)	1.0 (2)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Beef	1.7 (3)	3.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	3.0 (1)	2.3 (6)	2.7 (3)	3.0 (1)		
Dairy						2.0 (1)			
Sheep		3.0 (2)		3.0 (2)	2.7 (3)		3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	
Goat		3.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	
<b>Mpumalanga</b>									
<b>Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer</b>									
Beef: 1									
<b>Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Gauteng</b>									
<b>Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3									
<b>Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic</b>									
Sheep: 3, Goat: 3									
<b>Limpopo</b>									
<b>Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3									
<b>Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic</b>									
Beef: 2, Goat: 2									
<b>North West</b>									
<b>Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal</b>									
Beef: 3, Sheep: 3									
<b>Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek</b>									
Sheep: 3									
Causing foot abscesses									
Goat: 3									
Causing foot abscesses									
<b>Free State</b>									
<b>Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 1									
<b>Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid</b>									
Beef: 3									
<b>Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3									
<b>Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal</b>									
Beef: 3, Sheep: 3									
<b>Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid</b>									
Beef: 2, Sheep: 2									
<b>Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek</b>									

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Western Cape**

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Red-legged ticks**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	3.0 (1)	3.0 (3)		3.0 (2)	2.5 (10)	3.0 (5)			3.0 (3)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.2 (6)	3.0 (3)			3.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>						3.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>		3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	3.0 (3)	3.0 (1)			3.0 (1)
<b>Goat</b>		3.0 (1)			3.0 (1)				3.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

**Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.**

Beef: 2

**Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Northern Cape****Upington, Upington Veeartsenykliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Paralysis ticks**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.0 (1)				2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)				2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		
<b>Goat</b>									1.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierkliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Free State****Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 2

**Eastern Cape****Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Northern Cape****Kimberley, Staatsveeartse Groep NC**

Goat: 1

Kimberley

**Biting lice (red lice)**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		1.0 (1)						1.5 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		1.0 (1)							
<b>Sheep</b>								1.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>								2.0 (1)	

**Gauteng****Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 1

**Western Cape****Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Goat: 2

Goat kids

**Sucking lice (blue lice)**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Goat</b>								1.0 (1)	
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**Western Cape****Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Goat: 1

Goat kids

**Scab mites**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>				3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>				3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)				
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**North West****Lichtenburg, Dr CM Kruger-Rall**

Sheep: 3

26 sheep positive with sheep scab

**Free State****Smithfield, Freestate Smithfield SV**

Sheep: 1

One positive flock

**Mange Mites**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Sheep**

1.0 (1)

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 1

**Nuisance Flies**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	3.0 (2)	3.0 (3)		3.0 (1)	2.8 (5)	2.5 (11)		2.4 (8)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	3.0 (2)	3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.7 (3)	2.5 (4)		2.5 (2)	
<b>Dairy</b>					3.0 (1)	3.0 (2)		2.3 (3)	
<b>Sheep</b>		3.0 (1)			3.0 (1)	2.7 (3)		3.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>		3.0 (1)				2.0 (2)		2.0 (2)	

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 3

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

**Free State**

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2, Goat: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 2

**Western Cape**

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 2



**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Goat: 1

**Blowflies**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.5 (2)				2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		1.0 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	3.0 (1)				2.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)					3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>								1.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierkliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

**Free State****Winburg, Winburg Dierkliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 3

**Western Cape****Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierkliniek**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Screw-worm**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>			1.0 (2)			1.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>			1.0 (2)						
<b>Sheep</b>						1.0 (1)			

**Limpopo****Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 1

**Nasal bot larvae**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)		1.0 (1)	2.8 (8)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	2.8 (8)				
<b>Goat</b>		2.0 (1)							

### Mpumalanga

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

### Gauteng

#### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

### North West

#### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR

Sheep: 1

### Free State

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

#### Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid

Sheep: 3

#### Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 3

#### Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid

Sheep: 2

#### Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 3

#### Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

#### Vrede, Vrede Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 3

## Midges

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	2.5 (2)	3.0 (3)		3.0 (2)	2.7 (7)	3.0 (5)	3.0 (3)		3.0 (3)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.7 (3)	3.0 (2)	3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>	2.5 (2)	3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.7 (3)	3.0 (2)	3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)

Goat	3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)
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**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Standerton, Econovet**

Sheep: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**North West**

**Potchefstroom, Bult Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Northern Cape**

**Upington, Upington Veeartsenykliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Mosquitoes**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (1)				2.3 (3)	3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (1)				2.5 (2)	3.0 (1)			
Sheep					2.0 (1)				
Goat								1.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Western Cape****Outdshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Goat: 1

General

**Other**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>						1.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>						1.0 (1)			
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**Kwazulu-Natal****Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

Tsetse flies

**Itch mite**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		2.0 (1)							

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>		2.0 (1)							
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**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Tick-borne Diseases****African red water**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.7 (3)	1.5 (4)	1.5 (2)		2.1 (10)	2.6 (12)	1.0 (1)	2.1 (7)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.7 (3)	1.5 (4)	1.5 (2)		2.1 (10)	2.5 (8)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (5)	
<b>Dairy</b>						2.8 (4)		2.5 (2)	

## **Mpumalanga**

### **Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Hendrina, Mooiplaas Veterinêre Dienste**

Beef: 3

### **Standerton, Econovet**

Beef: 3

## **Gauteng**

### **Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

### **Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

### **Magaliesburg, Afican Plains & wildlife Consultants**

Beef: 2

### **Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 2

## **Limpopo**

### **Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

## **Free State**

### **Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

### **Harrismith, Harrismith Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

### **Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 2

### **Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Beef: 2

### **Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

### **Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

### **Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Vrede, PDR Repros**

Beef: 2

### **Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

## **Kwazulu-Natal**

### **Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

### **Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

### **Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

### **Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### **Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### **Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

### **Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### **Vryheid, Vryheid Privaat Veeartse**

Beef: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Beef: 2

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 2

**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 3

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Beef: 3

**Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Asiatic red water**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.2 (6)	2.3 (4)	2.5 (2)		2.0 (15)	2.5 (13)	2.2 (9)	1.4 (7)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.2 (6)	2.3 (4)	2.5 (2)		2.0 (15)	2.3 (8)	2.0 (6)	1.8 (4)	
<b>Dairy</b>						2.8 (5)	2.7 (3)	1.0 (3)	

**Mpumalanga**

**Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 2

**Hendrina, Mooiplaas Veterinêre Dienste**

Beef: 3

**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 2

**Standerton, Econovet**

Beef: 3

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Magaliesburg, Afican Plains & wildlife Consultants**

Beef: 2

**Nigel, Welgelegen Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 2

**Limpopo**

**Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 3

**Free State****Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Ficksburg, Oosvrystaat Dier Produkte**

Beef: 2

**Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Harrismith, Harrismith Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Beef: 2

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Vrede, PDR Repros**

Beef: 2

**Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.**

Beef: 2

**Vrede, Vrede Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 2

**Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Vryheid, Vryheid Privaat Veeartse**

Beef: 2

**Eastern Cape****Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Kenton-On-Sea, KariegaVeterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1  
 Heifer, East of Port Alfred  
**Queenstown, Queenstown State Vet Clinic**  
 Beef: 2, Dairy: 2  
**Queenstown, Queenstown Veterinary clinic**  
 Beef: 2  
**Stutterheim, Stutterheim Veterinary Clinic**  
 Beef: 1  
 One herd  
**Western Cape**  
**Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniëk**  
 Beef: 2  
**George, George Animal Hospital**  
 Beef: 1  
**George, George Herd Consult**  
 Dairy: 1  
**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniëk**  
 Dairy: 1  
**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**  
 Beef: 3  
 Severe outbreak and reports of mortalities in small herds. (1-2 animals)  
**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniëk**  
 Beef: 1, Dairy: 1

## Anaplasmosis

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.7 (6)	1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.9 (18)	2.6 (8)	3.0 (1)	1.9 (14)	2.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.7 (6)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.9 (18)	2.5 (4)		1.7 (9)	2.0 (1)
Dairy		1.0 (1)				2.8 (4)	3.0 (1)	2.2 (5)	

### Mpumalanga

**Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniëk**  
 Beef: 2  
**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniëk**  
 Beef: 2  
**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniëk**  
 Beef: 2  
**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniëk**  
 Beef: 1  
**Standerton, Econovet**  
 Beef: 2  
**Volksrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**  
 Beef: 1

### Gauteng

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniëk**  
 Beef: 2  
**Irene, ARC Irene**  
 Dairy: 1



## **Limpopo**

### **Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2

## **North West**

### **Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

### **Vryburg, Molopo Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

## **Free State**

### **Bloemfontein, Prov Vet Lab Bloemfontein**

Beef: 3

### **Bothaville, Valsrivier Vet**

Beef: 2

### **Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Dewetsdorp, Platkop Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Ficksburg, Oosvrystaat Diere Produkte**

Beef: 2

### **Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 2

### **Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

### **Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Beef: 2

### **Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

### **Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

### **Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

### **Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

### **Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

## **Kwazulu-Natal**

### **Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

### **Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 3

### **Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### **Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### **Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

## **Eastern Cape**

### **Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Dairy: 3

### Western Cape

**Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Beef: 2

**George, George Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 2

**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 2

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 1

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Beef: 2

**Wellington, Wellington Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

### Northern Cape

**Kimberley, Staatsveeartse Groep NC**

Beef: 2

Kuruman

## Heartwater

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	1.7 (3)	2.2 (6)	1.9 (9)	2.5 (2)		1.6 (8)	2.3 (7)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.7 (3)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (4)			1.8 (5)	2.3 (3)		
Dairy							3.0 (2)		
Sheep		1.7 (3)	2.0 (3)	2.5 (2)		1.0 (1)			
Goat		2.5 (2)	1.5 (2)			1.5 (2)	1.5 (2)		

### Mpumalanga

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Piet Retief, Pets Vet Hospital**

Beef: 2

### Gauteng

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2, Goat: 3

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Limpopo**

**Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk**

Sheep: 3

**Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 3

**North West**

**Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Potchefstroom, Bult Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 2

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3, Goat: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Eastern Cape**

**Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Goat: 2

**Kenton-On-Sea, Kariega Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

Heifer, East of Shaw Park

Goat: 1

One case of heartwater in a goat from Peddie

**Sweating Sickness**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver-age		2.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	1.5 (2)	3.0 (1)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		2.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	1.5 (2)	3.0 (1)				
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**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Limpopo****Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**North West****Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 1

**Free State****Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Corridor disease**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>						2.5 (4)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>						2.3 (3)			
<b>Dairy</b>						3.0 (1)			

**Kwazulu-Natal****Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3

Cattle taxis of brown ear ticks

**Insect Transmittable Diseases****Lumpy skin disease**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		2.0 (7)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		2.0 (7)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)
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**Gauteng****Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Limpopo**

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Free State**

**Bothaville, Valsrivier Vet**

Beef: 3

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.**

Beef: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Western Cape**

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Beef: 1

**Northern Cape**

**Kathu, Kathu Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Three-day-stiffsickness**



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.5 (2)	2.3 (3)	2.0 (2)	1.7 (3)	2.1 (8)	1.4 (7)		2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.5 (2)	2.3 (3)	2.0 (2)	1.7 (3)	2.1 (8)	1.3 (6)		2.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>						2.0 (1)			

**Mpumalanga**

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Standerton, Econovet**

Beef: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 2

**Limpopo**

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Rustenburg, Bergbos Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 1

**Free State**

**Bothaville, Valsrivier Vet**

Beef: 2

**Bultfontein, Greylingrust Dierspreekkamer**

Beef: 3

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.**

Beef: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Beef: 2

Suspect cases reported

Blue tongue									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape

<b>Average</b>	2.3 (4)	2.4 (5)	2.0 (3)	2.0 (3)	2.7 (23)	2.2 (5)	2.0 (4)	2.2 (6)	2.0 (1)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
<b>Beef</b>			2.0 (1)					1.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>						1.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>	2.3 (4)	2.4 (5)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (3)	2.7 (23)	2.7 (3)	2.0 (2)	2.2 (6)	2.0 (1)
<b>Goat</b>						2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		

### Mpumalanga

#### Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Middelburg, Neil Fourie Veeartsenydienste

Sheep: 3

#### Standerton, Econovet

Sheep: 2

### Gauteng

#### Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

#### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic

Sheep: 2

#### Nigel, Welgelegen Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

#### Rayton, Rayton Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

Ille De France flock. Ram died.

### Limpopo

#### Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services

Beef: 2

#### Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk

Sheep: 2

#### Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 2

### North West

#### Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

#### Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR

Sheep: 2

### Free State

#### Bothaville, Bothaville Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Bultfontein, Greylingrust Dieresprekkamer

Sheep: 3

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

#### Ficksburg, Oosvrystaat Diere Produkte

Sheep: 3

Lesotho

#### Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

**Harrismith, Harrismith Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Sheep: 3

**Hertzogville, Hertzogville Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

One farm, 8 cases

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Sheep: 3

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Vrede, PDR Repros**

Sheep: 3

**Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.**

Sheep: 2

**Vrede, Vrede Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Dairy: 1, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Queenstown, Queenstown State Vet Clinic**

Sheep: 1

**Queenstown, Queenstown Veterinary clinic**

Beef: 1

**Western Cape**

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Sheep: 2

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**



Sheep: 3

**Moorreesburg, Korhaanrug Dieregesondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Wellington, Wellington Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Northern Cape**

**Upington, Upington Veeartsenykliniek**

Sheep: 2

## Nagana

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>						2.0 (3)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>						2.5 (2)			
<b>Goat</b>						1.0 (1)			

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3, Goat: 1

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

## Venereal Diseases

### Trichomonosis

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.7 (3)			1.5 (2)	1.9 (7)	1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.7 (3)			1.5 (2)	1.9 (7)	1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)		
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**Mpumalanga**

**Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 2

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Free State**

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Beef: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 2

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

New herd

**Eastern Cape**

**Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Vibriosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>				2.0 (1)	1.8 (6)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>				2.0 (1)	1.8 (6)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		
<b>Dairy</b>						1.0 (1)			

**North West**

**Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Free State**

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Beef: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 1

### Eastern Cape

Aliwal North, Hertzogbrug Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Pizzle disease

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average		1.0 (1)							

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Goat		1.0 (1)							
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### Gauteng

Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal

Goat: 1

### Bacterial Disease (other)

### Q-Fever Coxiella

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average							3.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep							3.0 (1)		
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### Eastern Cape

Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 3

### Blackquarter

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.3 (3)	2.0 (2)	1.5 (2)		2.1 (8)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.3 (3)	2.0 (2)	1.5 (2)		2.1 (8)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)
Dairy								1.0 (1)	

### Mpumalanga

Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Piet Retief, Pets Vet Hospital**

Beef: 2

**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Limpopo****Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Free State****Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 2

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Beef: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Vrede, PDR Repros**

Beef: 3

Three outbreaks

**Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Eastern Cape****Stutterheim, Stutterheim Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

Two outbreaks of blackquarter in weaner cattle not vaccinated

**Western Cape****Stellenbosch, US veekunde Dept**

Dairy: 1

**Northern Cape****Colesberg, Karoo Veterinary Hospital**

Beef: 1

Botulism									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average				1.5 (2)					

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Beef** 1.5 (2)

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Vryburg, Molopo Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Pulpy Kidney** ^

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	2.0 (1)	3.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	1.5 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>		3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	1.5 (2)	
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<b>Goat</b>	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)					1.0 (1)		
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**Mpumalanga**

**Piet Retief, Pets Vet Hospital**

Goat: 2

**Gauteng**

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Limpopo**

**Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk**

Sheep: 1

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 1

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 1

**Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

**Western Cape**

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

Swelled head disease									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu- Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					1.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Beef					1.0 (1)				
Sheep								1.0 (1)	
<b>Free State</b>									
<b>Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal</b>									
Beef: 1									
<b>Western Cape</b>									
<b>Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek</b>									
Sheep: 1									
Red gut (cattle)									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu- Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average		1.5 (2)			3.0 (1)		2.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Beef		1.5 (2)			3.0 (1)		2.0 (1)		
Dairy							3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	
<b>Gauteng</b>									
<b>Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal</b>									
Beef: 1									
<b>Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Free State</b>									
<b>Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3									
<b>Eastern Cape</b>									
<b>Kenton-On-Sea, KariegaVeterinary Clinic</b>									
Dairy: 3									
<b>Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic</b>									
Beef: 2									
5 cases of E. coli and <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> diarrhoea in heifers West of Port Alfred									
<b>Western Cape</b>									
<b>George, George Herd Consult</b>									
Dairy: 1									
Blood gut (Sheep)									

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age		2.0 (1)				1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		2.0 (1)							
Sheep						1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	

### Gauteng

#### Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic

Beef: 2

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Sheep: 1

### Western Cape

#### Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

## Tetanus



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age						1.0 (1)		1.3 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep								1.5 (2)	
Goat						1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Goat: 1

### Western Cape

#### Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

#### Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

#### Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital

Goat: 1

## Salmonellosis



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age						2.0 (3)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>	2.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Brucella abortus**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.0 (2)			2.5 (4)	2.3 (8)		2.0 (2)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (2)			2.5 (4)	2.3 (8)		1.0 (1)		
<b>Dairy</b>							3.0 (1)		

**Mpumalanga**

**Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 1

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Leeudoringstad, Leeudoringstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

Bought positive animals

**Lichtenburg, Dr CM Kruger-Rall**

Beef: 3

Seven positive herds- 23 positive cattle

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 1

**Vryburg, Vryburg Prov Vet Laboratory**

Beef: 3

A Total of 44 herds, 3342 animals tested. 13 Positive herds: Naledi = 3/12 herds (3 positive herds out of 12 herds tested), Mamusa = 4/12 herds, Mafikeng = 3/6 herds, Lekwa Teemane = 0/1 herds, Greater Taung = 0/3 herds, Kagisano = 1/6 herds, Molopo = 2/4 herds. Titre: 18-24 = 5 animals. Titre: 30-49 = 19 animals. Titre: >60 = 99 animals

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Smithfield, Freestate Smithfield SV**

Beef: 2

Nine positive animals (government tested herds)

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1



**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Eastern Cape****Kenton-On-Sea, KariegaVeterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Queenstown, Queenstown Veterinary clinic**

Beef: 1

**Brucella ovis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>							1.7 (3)		2.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Sheep**

1.7 (3)

2.0 (1)

**Eastern Cape****Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 1

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 1

**Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Northern Cape****Upington, Upington Veeartsenykliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Johne`s disease**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Sheep**

2.0 (1)

**Western Cape****Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Leptospirosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Dairy**

1.0 (1)

**Western Cape****Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Dairy: 1

Worcester area

**Septicaemia**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>				1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>					1.0 (1)				
<b>Dairy</b>				1.0 (1)					

**North West****Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1

**Free State****Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

***E. coli***

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		2.5 (2)	3.0 (3)		2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>				3.0 (1)	3.0 (2)		2.0 (1)		
<b>Dairy</b>				2.0 (1)				1.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)				3.0 (1)				1.0 (1)
<b>Goat</b>		1.0 (1)							

**Mpumalanga****Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 1

**Gauteng****Rayton, Rayton Dierekliniek**

Goat: 1

Boer gat lamb with secondary *E. coli* infection**North West****Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 2

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

**Free State****Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Eastern Cape****Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

5 cases of *E. coli* and *Clostridium perfringens* diarrhoea in heifers West of Port Alfred**Western Cape****George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Northern Cape****Upington, Upington Veeartsenykliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Enzootic Abortion**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)			1.7 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	3.0 (1)							1.0 (1)	
Sheep					2.0 (1)			2.0 (2)	
Goat		2.0 (1)							

**Mpumalanga****Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 3

**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Goat: 2

**Free State****Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Western Cape****Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Moorreesburg, Korhaanrug Dieregesondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Dermatophilosis (Lumpy Wool)**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					2.0 (1)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep					2.0 (1)				
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**Free State****Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Intrauterine Gangrene**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (1)								

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Sheep** 1.0 (1)**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Bovine Dermatophilosis (Senkobo disease)**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (1)					2.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Beef** 1.0 (1)

2.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga****Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

***Fusibacterium necrophorum***

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	3.0 (1)								

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Sheep** 3.0 (1)**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Listeriosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>								2.0 (1)	
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### Western Cape

#### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Sheep: 2

### Pasteurellosis

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.8 (5)	1.7 (3)	2.0 (1)	1.9 (7)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>			2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (4)	1.5 (2)		2.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>						2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)			1.5 (4)	
<b>Goat</b>							2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	

### Mpumalanga

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Direkliniek

Sheep: 2

### Gauteng

#### Irene, ARC Irene

Sheep: 1

Bacterial pneumonia

### Limpopo

#### Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services

Beef: 2

### North West

#### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Direkliniek SR

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

### Free State

#### Bloemfontein, Prov Vet Lab Bloemfontein

Beef: 2

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Direkliniek

Beef: 2

#### Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid

Beef: 2

#### Koppies, Renosterrivier Direkliniek

Sheep: 1

#### Winburg, Winburg Direkliniek

Beef: 2

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Dairy: 2

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

Pseudomonolysis (hangkop)

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 2

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 1

**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 3

**Klebsiella**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average								3.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Dairy								3.0 (1)	
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**Western Cape**

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Dairy: 3

*Klebsiella* pneumonia

**Other**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average								1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Dairy								1.0 (1)	
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**Western Cape**

**Plettenberg Bay, Plettenberg Bay A Reitz**

Dairy: 1

One case of *Clostridium septicum* in a cow which died. The animal was bruised in a crash-pen.

**Protozoal diseases (other)**

**Besnoitiosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		1.0 (2)	1.5 (2)			1.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		1.0 (2)	1.5 (2)			1.0 (1)			
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#### Gauteng

##### Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic

Beef: 1

##### Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice

Beef: 1

#### Limpopo

##### Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

##### Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

#### Kwazulu-Natal

##### Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic

Beef: 1

### Coccidiosis



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.7 (3)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (2)	1.8 (5)	2.0 (2)	1.3 (4)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>						2.0 (2)			
<b>Dairy</b>						3.0 (1)		1.0 (2)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)		1.5 (2)	
<b>Goat</b>	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	2.0 (2)		

#### Mpumalanga

##### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

##### Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

#### Gauteng

##### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

#### Limpopo

##### Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk

Sheep: 1

#### North West

##### Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek

Goat: 2

**Potchefstroom, Bult Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Free State**

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegeseondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 2

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Camdeboo Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 1

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 3

**Western Cape**

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1, Sheep: 1

**Cryptosporidiosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		2.0 (1)			2.0 (11)	2.1 (7)	2.0 (1)	2.1 (10)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		2.0 (1)			2.0 (4)	2.0 (3)		2.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>					2.0 (1)	2.7 (3)	2.0 (1)	1.8 (5)	
<b>Sheep</b>					2.0 (6)	1.0 (1)		2.5 (4)	

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Free State**

**Bultfontein, Greylingrust Dieresprekkamer**

Sheep: 3

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegeseondheid**

Sheep: 1



**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 1

**Eastern Cape****Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Dairy: 2

**Western Cape****Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Dairy: 1

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Sheep: 3

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1, Sheep: 1

**Fungal diseases****Ringworm**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	1.0 (2)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.3 (3)	3.0 (2)		1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (2)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.3 (3)	3.0 (1)			
Dairy						3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga****Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

**Free State****Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 3

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal****Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Western Cape****Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1

**Viral Diseases (other)****BMC (snotsiekte)**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		
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**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng****Magaliesburg, Afican Plains & wildlife Consultants**

Beef: 2

**Limpopo****Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2

**Vaalwater, Vaalwater Dieresprekkamer**

Beef: 1

**North West****Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Free State****Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Eastern Cape****Queenstown, Queenstown Veterinary clinic**

Beef: 2

## Rabies [^](#)

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average				1.0 (2)					

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef				1.0 (2)					
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### North West

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 1

## BVD (Bovine viral diarrhoea) [^](#)

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (1)						1.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (1)						1.0 (1)		
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### Mpumalanga

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### Eastern Cape

**Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

## IBR (Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis) [^](#)

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average				1.0 (1)	1.0 (2)		2.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef				1.0 (1)	1.0 (2)		2.0 (1)		
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### North West

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

### Free State

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Eastern Cape****Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Beef: 2

Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL)									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average								1.5 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Dairy								1.5 (2)	
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**Western Cape****George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 2

Jaagsiekte									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average			1.0 (1)						

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep			1.0 (1)						
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**Limpopo****Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

Orf									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (2)	1.8 (4)	1.5 (4)	2.3 (3)	2.3 (4)	2.3 (3)	2.0 (1)	2.3 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep	2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	1.5 (2)	2.0 (2)	2.3 (4)	2.0 (2)		3.0 (2)	
Goat	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.5 (2)	3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Goat: 1

**Limpopo****Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**North West****Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Sheep: 1

**Free State****Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Smithfield, Freestate Smithfield SV**

Sheep: 3

Fifty positive lambs

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Goat: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Sheep: 2

**Eastern Cape****Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Goat: 2

**Western Cape****George, George Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 3

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Goat: 1

**Swellendam, Oakhurst Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 3

**Warts**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.0 (1)	1.8 (4)	1.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	1.3 (6)	1.6 (7)		2.2 (6)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (3)	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.4 (5)	1.6 (7)		2.3 (3)	1.0 (1)
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<b>Dairy</b>					2.0 (3)
<b>Sheep</b>			2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>	1.0 (1)				
<b>Mpumalanga</b>					
<b>Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Gauteng</b>					
<b>Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal</b>					
Beef: 1, Goat: 1					
<b>Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Nigel, Nigel Diere Spreekkamer</b>					
Beef: 3					
<b>Limpopo</b>					
<b>Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>North West</b>					
<b>Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Potchefstroom, Bult Dierekliniek</b>					
Sheep: 2					
<b>Free State</b>					
<b>Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek</b>					
Beef: 2, Sheep: 1					
<b>Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>					
<b>Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Dundee, Endumeni Herd health</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Western Cape</b>					
<b>Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek</b>					
Dairy: 2					
<b>Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury</b>					
Beef: 3, Dairy: 3					

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Beef: 2

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1

**Northern Cape****Upington, Upington Veeartsenykliniek**

Beef: 1

Rota virus									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age		2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)		2.0 (2)		3.0 (1)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Beef				1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)			
Dairy		2.0 (1)				2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	

**Gauteng****Irene, ARC Irene**

Dairy: 2

**North West****Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape****Swellendam, Swellendam Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 3

Calves

Corona Virus									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age						2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
Dairy						2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	

**Kwazulu-Natal****Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 2

**Western Cape****Swellendam, Swellendam Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 3

Calves

Other viral disease not listed									
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PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average							1.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef							1.0 (1)		
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#### Eastern Cape

##### Queenstown, Queenstown Veterinary clinic

Beef: 1

Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) is an arthropod-transmitted viral illness of wild and domestic species of the suborder *Ruminantia*,

### Poisonings (Plant) and Fungal

#### Cestrum

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average		1.0 (1)			1.7 (3)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef					1.7 (3)				
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Sheep		1.0 (1)							
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#### Gauteng

##### Bapsfontein, Bapsfontein Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 1

#### Free State

##### Bothaville, Bothaville Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Eight cattle died

##### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

##### Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Cynanchum poisoning

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average								1.0 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef								1.0 (1)	
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Sheep								1.0 (1)	
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**Western Cape****Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Swellendam, Oakhurst Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Facial eczema**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								1.0 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Dairy</b>								1.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>								1.0 (1)	

**Western Cape****George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Geeldikkop/Dikoor**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>					2.0 (3)			2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>					2.0 (3)			2.0 (1)	
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**Free State****Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Western Cape****George, George Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 2

**Gousiekte**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>					3.0 (1)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef									
<b>3.0 (1)</b>									
<b>Free State</b>									
<b>Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3									
<b>Lantana</b>									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age			2.0 (1)			1.5 (2)			
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
<b>Beef</b>									
<b>Dairy</b>									
<b>Limpopo</b>									
<b>Bela Bela, Artemis Veterinary Services</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>									
<b>Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic</b>									
Beef: 2									
<b>Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic</b>									
Dairy: 1									
<b>Seneciosis</b>									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	3.0 (1)								
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
<b>Beef</b>									
<b>3.0 (1)</b>									
<b>Mpumalanga</b>									
<b>Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek</b>									
Beef: 3									
<b>Tulip Poisoning</b>									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age								1.0 (2)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
<b>Sheep</b>									
<b>Western Cape</b>									
<b>Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn Dierekliniek</b>									
Sheep: 1									

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Mycotoxycosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age		1.0 (1)						2.0 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		1.0 (1)						2.0 (1)	
Dairy								2.0 (1)	

**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Western Cape****Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Other**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age		3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)					2.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		3.0 (1)							2.0 (1)
Sheep				3.0 (1)					

**Gauteng****Magaliesburg, Afican Plains & wildlife Consultants**

Beef: 3

Lots of plant poisonings - haemorrhagic enteritis. During the dry hot period - plants stressed and increased their toxic levels

**North West****Potchefstroom, Bult Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Northern Cape****Colesberg, Karoo Veterinary Hospital**

Beef: 2

Secondary photosensitization

**Poisonings****Urea Poisoning**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age		1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)					

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)					
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### Gauteng

#### Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice

Beef: 1

### North West

#### Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

## Snake Bite

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (3)			1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (2)			1.0 (1)	
Sheep					1.0 (1)				

### Mpumalanga

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Limpopo

#### Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services

Beef: 2

### North West

#### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR

Beef: 2

### Free State

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

#### Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Western Cape

#### Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

## Blue-green algae

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	2.0 (2)
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)

#### Free State

##### Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

### Copper Poisoning

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	3.0 (1)
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>	3.0 (1)
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#### Free State

##### Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek

Sheep: 3

### Other

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	2.0 (1)
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Goat</b>	2.0 (1)
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#### Western Cape

##### Malmesbury, Groenkloof Dierekliniek

Goat: 2

Fed kids too much lucerne - calcium overdose, stiffness, joint problems

## Macro Nutritional Problems

### Energy deficiency

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>		1.0 (2)			2.0 (3)	1.8 (4)	3.0 (2)	3.0 (4)	
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Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>			3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	3.0 (2)
<b>Goat</b>			1.0 (1)		

### Gauteng

#### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

#### Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice

Beef: 1

### Free State

#### Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

#### Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Vrede, Vrede Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

### Eastern Cape

#### Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

### Western Cape

#### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Sheep: 3

#### Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

## Protein deficiency

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)			2.3 (4)			3.0 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.0 (1)				2.0 (3)			3.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>								3.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			3.0 (1)			3.0 (1)	

### Mpumalanga

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

### Gauteng

#### Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic

Sheep: 2

### Free State

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Vrede, Vrede Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Western Cape**

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

**Phosphate deficiency**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	2.3 (3)		2.7 (3)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	2.0 (2)		3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)
Dairy						3.0 (1)			
Sheep				3.0 (1)		2.0 (1)			

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Limpopo**

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Rustenburg, Bergbos Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Kenton-On-Sea, Kariega Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Northern Cape**

**Postmasburg, Postmasburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

Farmers spend less on phosphate supplementation due to increase in cost of phosphate

**Calcium deficiency**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					2.0 (1)	2.0 (4)		2.1 (7)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef						2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	
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Dairy		2.0 (3)	2.3 (4)
Sheep	2.0 (1)		2.0 (2)

#### Free State

##### Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Kwazulu-Natal

##### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Dairy: 1

##### Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic

Dairy: 2

##### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3

#### Western Cape

##### Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2

##### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Dairy: 3

##### Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek

Dairy: 1

##### Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 2

##### Moorreesburg, Korhaanrug Dieregesondheid

Sheep: 2

## Micro Nutritional Problems

### Vitamin E deficiency

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average						2.0 (2)		2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef						2.0 (1)			
Dairy						2.0 (1)			
Goat								2.0 (1)	

#### Kwazulu-Natal

##### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

#### Western Cape

##### Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer

Goat: 2

Heat stress with Selenium deficiency

### Copper deficiency

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					2.0 (1)	2.3 (3)		3.0 (1)	



Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>			3.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>		1.0 (1)		3.0 (1)

#### Free State

##### Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid

Beef: 2

#### Kwazulu-Natal

##### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 1

##### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

#### Western Cape

##### Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury

Sheep: 3

### Selenium deficiency

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>				3.0 (2)		2.3 (3)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>				3.0 (1)		2.0 (2)			
<b>Dairy</b>						3.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>				3.0 (1)					

#### North West

##### Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

#### Kwazulu-Natal

##### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 1

##### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

### Magnesium deficiency

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>							2.0 (2)	3.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>							2.0 (1)		
<b>Dairy</b>							2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	

#### Eastern Cape

##### Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape****Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Dairy: 3

**Vitamin A deficiency**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>				3.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)		2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>				3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>						2.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>				3.0 (1)					

**North West****Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Free State****Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape****Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Beef: 2

**Vitamin B1 deficiency**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>				1.0 (1)					

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>				1.0 (1)					
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**North West****Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 1

**Multi-factorial Disease Conditions****Abortions**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	1.7 (6)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	3.0 (2)	2.0 (10)	2.2 (11)	1.0 (1)	2.1 (10)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.8 (4)	1.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	1.8 (4)	2.4 (5)	1.7 (3)	1.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>				2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	2.4 (5)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.3 (4)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (2)	
<b>Goat</b>	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	

### **Mpumalanga**

#### **Ermelo, Môregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 3

#### **Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

#### **Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

#### **Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Goat: 1

#### **Volksrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

### **Gauteng**

#### **Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Goat: 2

### **Limpopo**

#### **Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 1

### **North West**

#### **Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

### **Free State**

#### **Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 2

#### **Ficksburg, Oosvrystaat Dier Produkte**

Sheep: 2

No diagnosis of cause

#### **Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 2

#### **Hertzogville, Hertzogville Dierekliniek**

Goat: 2

One herd with abortions

#### **Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 3

#### **Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

#### **Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegondheid**

Sheep: 2

#### **Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 2

#### **Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

### **Kwazulu-Natal**

#### **Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

#### **Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

#### **Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

#### **Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Goat: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 1

**Eastern Cape**

**Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 1

One abortion in a goat in Bathurst

**Western Cape**

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Dairy: 2

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 2

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 3

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 3

**Moorreesburg, Korhaanrug Dieregesondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 2

**Northern Cape**

**Kathu, Kathu Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Stillbirths**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age		2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	2.0 (4)		2.5 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef						1.5 (2)		2.0 (1)	
Dairy						2.5 (2)			
Sheep					2.0 (1)			3.0 (1)	
Goat		2.0 (1)							

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Goat: 2

**Free State**

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Sheep: 3

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 2

**Abscesses**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.8 (4)		1.2 (6)	2.7 (3)	1.6 (14)	2.1 (13)	1.5 (2)	1.6 (9)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.0 (2)		1.3 (3)	3.0 (1)	1.8 (6)	2.0 (5)		1.3 (3)	
<b>Dairy</b>					2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		1.5 (4)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)		1.0 (2)	2.5 (2)	1.2 (6)	2.0 (4)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	
<b>Goat</b>	1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	2.0 (3)	1.0 (1)		

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Goat: 1

**Limpopo**

**Nylstroom, Dr Hercu en Lesley van Niekerk**

Sheep: 1

**Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Potchefstroom, Bult Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 2

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 1, Goat: 2

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 2, Sheep: 1

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 1

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 1

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Stutterheim, Stutterheim Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 2

Foot abscesses 3 flocks

**Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Goat: 1

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 3

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Bladder stones**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)		1.7 (3)			1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep					1.7 (3)				
Goat	1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)					1.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Goat: 1

**Limpopo**

**Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Goat: 1

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegeseondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Western Cape****Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Goat: 1

Blindness									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.3 (3)				2.0 (5)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (3)	1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.5 (2)				1.7 (3)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		
Dairy							2.0 (1)		
Sheep	2.0 (1)				2.5 (2)			1.0 (1)	
Goat						2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		

**Mpumalanga****Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 2

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

**Free State****Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Goat: 2

**Eastern Cape****Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Goat: 2

**Western Cape****Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

Bloat									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.3 (3)	2.3 (3)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (2)		1.0 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>						1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)						
<b>Goat</b>		3.0 (1)						1.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga**

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Direkliniek**

Beef: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Direkliniek**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 2

**Gauteng**

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Limpopo**

**Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Direkliniek SR**

Beef: 1

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Direkliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 1

**Western Cape**

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Beef: 1

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Goat: 1

**Blue udder**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		1.8 (4)	1.0 (2)		1.6 (8)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Dairy</b>					1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		1.3 (3)
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		2.0 (3)	1.0 (1)		1.8 (5)

**Mpumalanga**

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**



Sheep: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Limpopo**

**Bela Bela, Artemis Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 1

**Free State**

**Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegesondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Dairy: 1, Sheep: 1

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 2

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Sheep: 3

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1, Sheep: 1

**Diarrhoea**

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (3)	2.0 (4)	1.5 (2)	2.3 (6)	2.5 (6)	2.5 (10)		2.8 (8)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	2.5 (2)	2.3 (4)	2.3 (3)		2.5 (2)	
Dairy				2.0 (1)		3.0 (2)		3.0 (2)	
Sheep	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		2.5 (2)	3.0 (1)	2.3 (3)		2.7 (3)	
Goat		2.0 (2)		2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	2.5 (2)		3.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga**

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

## Gauteng

### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 2, Goat: 2

### Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic

Goat: 2

### Irene, ARC Irene

Sheep: 2

## Limpopo

### Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

### Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice

Beef: 1

## North West

### Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2, Goat: 2

### Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

## Free State

### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

### Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

### Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

## Kwazulu-Natal

### Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

### Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Dairy: 3

### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

## Western Cape

### Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

### Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury

Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

### Moorreesburg, Korhaanrug Dieregesondheid

Sheep: 2

### Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer

Goat: 3

## Epididymitis



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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**Average** 2.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Beef** 2.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga**

**Volksrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2

**Eye Cancer**

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	1.0 (2)			1.0 (1)	1.7 (7)	2.2 (6)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	1.5 (4)	2.0 (2)			
<b>Dairy</b>					2.0 (1)	2.3 (3)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (2)	
<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)				2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)			

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

**North West**

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 1

**Free State**

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierhospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 2

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 1

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1

Eye infections									
PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.4 (5)	2.0 (6)	1.5 (2)	2.7 (3)	2.6 (17)	2.5 (11)	2.5 (2)	1.9 (8)	2.0 (2)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.3 (3)	2.0 (4)	1.5 (2)	2.5 (2)	2.6 (10)	2.5 (4)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)
Dairy					2.0 (1)	3.0 (3)		1.8 (4)	
Sheep	2.5 (2)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	2.6 (5)	2.3 (3)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	3.0 (1)
Goat		2.0 (1)			3.0 (1)	1.0 (1)			

**Mpumalanga**

**Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng**

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2, Goat: 2

**Irene, ARC Irene**

Beef: 2

**Pretoria, Afrivet Learnership**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 2

**Limpopo**

**Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 2

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 2

**Free State**

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

**Dewetsdorp, Platkop Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 3

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

*Moraxella bovis*

Sheep: 1

*Moraxella bovis*

Goat: 1

*Moraxella bovis*

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3

**Eastern Cape**

**Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 3

**Queenstown, Queenstown Veterinary clinic**

Beef: 2

**Western Cape**

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Dairy: 3

**George, George Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 3

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 2

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 1

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 3

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1, Sheep: 1

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Northern Cape**

**Kimberley, Staatsveeartse Groep NC**

Beef: 1

Kimberley

**Upington, Upington Veeartsenykliniek**

Sheep: 3

**Joint Ill**



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.0 (3)	1.0 (1)		2.0 (2)	1.3 (3)	1.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	2.0 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>							2.0 (1)		

### Mpumalanga

#### Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

#### Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Gauteng

#### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### North West

#### Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

#### Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3

### Free State

#### Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

#### Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

#### Vrede, Saulshoek Dieregesondheid.

Sheep: 1

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 1

### Eastern Cape

#### Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

#### Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 1

One case of joint ill in a calf from Peddie

### Western Cape

#### Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

## Lameness/Foot Problems



PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	2.0 (6)	1.7 (7)	2.0 (3)	3.0 (2)	2.1 (7)	2.3 (12)	1.5 (4)	1.2 (5)	1.0 (2)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
<b>Beef</b>	1.8 (4)	1.5 (2)	2.0 (3)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (4)	2.0 (3)			1.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>		2.0 (1)				2.7 (3)		1.0 (2)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.5 (2)	2.0 (3)		3.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	2.0 (4)	1.5 (2)	1.5 (2)	
<b>Goat</b>		1.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)

### **Mpumalanga**

#### **Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

#### **Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

#### **Lydenburg, Lydenburg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

#### **Piet Retief, Pets Vet Hospital**

Beef: 2

#### **Volksrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

### **Gauteng**

#### **Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

#### **Irene, ARC Irene**

Beef: 1

Bull, Lameness, cellulitis

Dairy: 2

#### **Pretoria, Afrivet Learnership**

Sheep: 2

#### **Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 1

### **Limpopo**

#### **Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

#### **Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

#### **Tzaneen, ZZ2 Farm Practice**

Beef: 2

### **North West**

#### **Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

### **Free State**

#### **Bothaville, Valsrivier Vet**

Sheep: 3

Foot rot

#### **Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid**

Beef: 2

#### **Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

#### **Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Wesselsbron, Wesselsbron Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Eastern Cape****Graaff-Reinet, Graaff Reinet Veterinary Clinic**

Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Queenstown, Queenstown State Vet Clinic**

Sheep: 1

**Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Goat: 1

**Western Cape****George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 1

**Oudtshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Stellenbosch, US veekunde Dept**

Sheep: 2

**Northern Cape****Kimberley, Staatsveeartse Groep NC**

Beef: 1

Kimberley

Goat: 1

Kuruman

**Lung infection**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	1.8 (5)	1.5 (4)		2.4 (5)	2.3 (12)	1.9 (8)	1.0 (1)	2.2 (6)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.7 (3)	2.0 (2)		2.5 (2)	2.2 (5)	1.7 (3)		1.5 (2)	
<b>Dairy</b>						1.5 (2)		2.7 (3)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)		3.0 (2)	2.2 (6)	2.5 (2)		2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)
<b>Goat</b>		1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		

**Mpumalanga****Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek**



Sheep: 2

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Volksrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2

**Gauteng**

**Irene, ARC Irene**

Beef: 2

Feed lot, bacterial pneumonia

Sheep: 1

Bacterial pneumonia in a lamb

Goat: 1

Nutritional pneumonia in a kid

**Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 2

**North West**

**Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek**

Goat: 1

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

**Free State**

**Bothaville, Bothaville Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Warden, Warden Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 1, Sheep: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Eastern Cape**

**Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 1

One case of pneumonia in a goat from Nanaga

**Western Cape**

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Dairy: 3

Calves

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 3

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Northern Cape****Calvinia, Calvinia Veeartskliniek**

Sheep: 1

One farm

**Mastitis in general**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		1.7 (3)			2.0 (3)	2.0 (11)	1.0 (1)	2.6 (7)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		1.5 (2)				1.5 (4)			
<b>Dairy</b>					2.5 (2)	2.8 (4)		2.6 (7)	
<b>Sheep</b>		2.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)		
<b>Goat</b>						2.0 (1)			

**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Free State****Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal****Estcourt, Estcourt Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 2

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Pongola, Pongola Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Eastern Cape****Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 1

## Western Cape

### Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek

Dairy: 3

### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Dairy: 3

### Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling

Dairy: 3

### George, George Animal Hospital

Dairy: 3

### George, George Herd Consult

Dairy: 1

### Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek

Dairy: 2

After cleaning areas a severe spike in the number of coliform-type mastitis is a common occurrence.... This is difficult to manage because of a shortage of feed trough space.

### Swellendam, Swellendam Dierehospitaal

Dairy: 3

## Navel Ill

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average		1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)		
Dairy								2.0 (1)	
Sheep					2.0 (1)				

## Gauteng

### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

## Limpopo

### Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

## Free State

### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 2

## Kwazulu-Natal

### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2

## Eastern Cape

### Port Alfred, Kowie Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 1

One case of omphalitis in a calf near Shaw Park and one in Port Alfred

## Western Cape

### Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;

Dairy: 2

## Red gut (Torsion of the Gut) Sheep

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average								1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep								1.0 (1)	
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### Western Cape

#### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Sheep: 1

### Trauma

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.0 (2)	2.8 (4)		1.5 (2)				2.0 (4)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (1)	2.5 (2)		2.0 (1)				2.0 (1)	
Dairy								2.0 (2)	
Sheep	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		1.0 (1)				2.0 (1)	
Goat		3.0 (1)							

### Mpumalanga

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierkliniek

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

### Gauteng

#### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierkliniek

Beef: 2

#### Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

### North West

#### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierkliniek SR

Beef: 2, Sheep: 1

### Western Cape

#### Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek

Dairy: 2

#### Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

### Downer

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	1.0 (2)	2.5 (2)		2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)		1.5 (6)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported							
<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (2)	2.5 (2)			2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>					2.0 (1)		1.4 (5)
<b>Sheep</b>				2.0 (1)			

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Magaliesburg, Afican Plains & wildlife Consultants**

Beef: 3

Rumenitis and downer cows

**Free State**

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Dairy: 2

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Stellenbosch, US veekunde Dept**

Dairy: 1

**Swellendam, Swellendam Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 1

**Other**

PROV-INCE	Mpu-ma-langa	Gaut-eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na-tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>		1.0 (3)	1.0 (1)						3.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Sheep</b>		1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)						3.0 (1)
<b>Goat</b>		1.0 (2)							

**Gauteng**

**Irene, ARC Irene**

Goat: 1

Ear infection in a kid, Ear tag complication

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 1

Urolithiasis

Goat: 1

**Limpopo**

**Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 1

**Northern Cape**

**Colesberg, Karoo Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 3

Icterus in sheep

### Vestibular syndrome (Middle ear infection)

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (2)	1.0 (2)							

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)							
Goat		1.0 (1)							

**Mpumalanga**

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1, Goat: 1

### Wet carcasses

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					3.0 (1)			1.8 (4)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef								2.0 (1)	
Dairy								2.0 (1)	
Sheep					3.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	
Goat								1.0 (1)	

**Free State**

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Western Cape****Outdshoorn, SA Volstruis besigheidskamer**

Goat: 1

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Yellow carcasses at abattoir**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								2.0 (3)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>								2.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>								2.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>								2.0 (1)	

**Western Cape****George, George Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 2

**Paarl, Paarl Dierehospitaal;**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Metabolic Diseases****Acidosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.3 (3)	2.0 (3)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (4)	2.0 (2)		1.3 (4)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (2)	3.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	1.7 (3)			1.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>						2.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)			3.0 (1)			1.5 (2)	
<b>Goat</b>			1.0 (1)			2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga****Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng****Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Sheep: 2

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

DISEASE REPORT – MARCH 2024

Sheep: 1

**Pretoria, RMIS Demonstration Practice**

Beef: 3

**Limpopo**

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Goat: 1

**North West**

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 2

**Free State**

**Frankfort, Frankfort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Camperdown, Camperdown Vet Clinic**

Goat: 2

Two goats with rumen acidosis

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 2

**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury**

Beef: 1

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Goat: 1

**Displaced abomasum**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>						2.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Dairy</b>						2.0 (1)			
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**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Dairy: 2

**Ketosis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	1.5 (4)	2.5 (2)		2.3 (3)	



Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Dairy</b>				2.5 (2)		2.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)			1.5 (4)		2.5 (2)
<b>Goat</b>			2.0 (1)			

### Gauteng

#### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

### North West

#### Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek

Goat: 2

### Free State

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

#### Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Sheep: 1

#### Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

#### Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek

Sheep: 2

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Dairy: 3

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Dairy: 2

### Western Cape

#### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Sheep: 3

#### George, George Herd Consult

Dairy: 2

#### Worcester, Durban Straat Dierekliniek Worcester

Sheep: 2

## Milk Fever

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	1.0 (1)					2.5 (2)		1.8 (8)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (1)								
<b>Dairy</b>						2.5 (2)		2.0 (5)	
<b>Sheep</b>								1.3 (3)	

### Mpumalanga

#### Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic

Dairy: 2

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Dairy: 3

## Western Cape

### Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek

Dairy: 2

### Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital

Dairy: 3, Sheep: 1

### George, George Herd Consult

Dairy: 1

### Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

### Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital

Dairy: 1

### Swellendam, Swellendam Dierehospitaal

Dairy: 3

### Worcester, Durban Straat Dierekliniek Worcester

Sheep: 2

## Other [^](#)

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average		1.0 (1)							

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef		1.0 (1)							
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## Gauteng

### Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic

Beef: 1

Vagal indigestion

## Reproductive diseases

## Endometritis [^](#)

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	2.3 (3)		2.0 (6)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	
Dairy					2.0 (1)	2.3 (3)		2.0 (5)	

## Mpumalanga

### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

## North West

### Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR

Beef: 2

## Free State

### Bothaville, Valsrivier Vet

Beef: 2

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 3

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 3

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Heidelberg (WC), Heidelberg Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 2

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1

**Metritis**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>		2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (2)		2.0 (7)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>				1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)			2.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>		2.0 (1)				2.0 (2)		2.0 (6)	

**Gauteng**

**Irene, ARC Irene**

Dairy: 2

**North West**

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Free State**

**Bultfontein, Greylingrust Dieresprekkamer**

Beef: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Dairy: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Caledon Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 3

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Dairy: 3

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3

**Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek**

Dairy: 1

**Mismothering**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	2.0 (1)				2.0 (2)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.0 (1)				2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>					2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)		

**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Free State****Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegeseondheid**

Sheep: 2

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Eastern Cape****Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Other**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>								1.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>								1.0 (1)	
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**Western Cape****Stellenbosch, US veekunde Dept**

Beef: 1

Bonsmara bull with infection of the sheath at the sigmoid flexure due to ticks in the perineal area.

**Poor conception**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	1.0 (3)	2.0 (7)	2.2 (6)	3.0 (2)	3.0 (1)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported					
<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (1)	2.2 (5)	2.0 (4)	3.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>			2.5 (2)		3.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)		3.0 (1)	
<b>Goat</b>	1.0 (1)				

### Limpopo

#### Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

### Free State

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegeseondheid

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

#### Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

#### Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

#### Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

#### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 1

#### Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

### Eastern Cape

#### Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

### Western Cape

#### Malmesbury, Octavascene Malmesbury

Dairy: 3

## Retained afterbirth ^

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	1.5 (2)	1.3 (3)		1.0 (1)	1.3 (4)	2.0 (2)		2.2 (5)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.5 (2)	1.0 (1)			1.3 (3)	2.0 (1)		2.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>		2.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		2.3 (4)	

Sheep	1.0 (1)	
Goat		1.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga**

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Gauteng**

**Irene, ARC Irene**

Dairy: 2, Sheep: 1

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Brits, Zodiac Dierekliniek**

Goat: 1

**Free State**

**Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 1

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape**

**Darling, Tygerberg Dierehospitaal Darling**

Dairy: 3

**Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 3

**Swellendam, Swellendam Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 2

**Sheath Prolapse**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.0 (2)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		1.5 (4)	2.0 (3)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.0 (2)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		1.5 (4)	2.0 (3)			
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**Mpumalanga**

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng****Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3

**Limpopo****Nylstroom, Nylstroom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Free State****Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 2

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Uterus prolapse**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)		2.0 (8)	1.0 (3)	1.5 (2)	1.8 (4)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (1)		2.0 (1)		2.0 (4)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>						1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	
<b>Sheep</b>					2.0 (4)			2.0 (1)	

**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Limpopo****Mokopane, Bundu Veterinary Services**

Beef: 2

**Free State****Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 1

**Eastern Cape****Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 2

**Western Cape****George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 1

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Northern Cape****Kimberley, Staatsveeartse Groep NC**

Beef: 1

Kuruman

**Vaginal (Cervical) prolapse**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>	1.3 (3)				1.6 (10)	1.3 (3)		1.5 (4)	
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported									
<b>Beef</b>	1.3 (3)				1.4 (7)	1.5 (2)		1.5 (2)	
<b>Dairy</b>						1.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>					2.0 (3)			1.5 (2)	

**Mpumalanga****Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Beef: 1

**Nelspruit, Nelspruit Animal Hospital**

Beef: 2

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Free State****Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Hoopstad, Hoopstad Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Memel, Memel Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 1

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**



Beef: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 1, Dairy: 1

**Western Cape**

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

**Dystocia (Difficult Births)**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	1.3 (3)		1.0 (1)	2.3 (4)	2.0 (12)	1.9 (9)	1.8 (4)	2.1 (8)	1.0 (1)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	1.5 (2)		1.0 (1)	2.7 (3)	2.1 (7)	2.0 (6)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>					2.0 (1)	1.7 (3)	2.0 (2)	2.0 (5)	
<b>Sheep</b>	1.0 (1)				1.7 (3)			2.5 (2)	
<b>Goat</b>				1.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)		

**Mpumalanga**

**Grootvlei, Grootvlei Direkliniek**

Beef: 2

**Lydenburg, Longtom Direkliniek**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

**Limpopo**

**Polokwane, Pietersburg Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 1

**North West**

**Brits, Zodiac Direkliniek**

Goat: 1

**Christiana, Christiana Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 3

**Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Direkliniek SR**

Beef: 2

**Stella, Stella Direkliniek**

Beef: 3

Heifers

**Free State**

**Bothaville, Bothaville Direkliniek**

Beef: 3

**Clocolan, Clocolan Direkliniek**

Beef: 2

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Direkliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Parys, Parys Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 2

**Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2

**Senekal, Senekal Direkliniek**

Beef: 2

**Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2, Goat: 2

**Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Kwazulu-Natal****Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Dundee, Endumeni Herd health**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 1

**Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Mtubatuba, Mtubatuba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Eastern Cape****Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

**Kenton-On-Sea, KariegaVeterinary Clinic**

Dairy: 2

**Uitenhage, Uitenhage Dierehospitaal**

Goat: 1

**Western Cape****Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Dairy: 2, Sheep: 3

**George, George Herd Consult**

Dairy: 2

**Malmesbury, Malmesbury Dierehospitaal**

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2, Sheep: 2

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Dairy: 1

**Swellendam, Swellendam Dierehospitaal**

Dairy: 3

**Northern Cape****Kimberley, Staatsveeartse Groep NC**

Beef: 1

Kuruman

**Climatical Cause****Cold exposure**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>	2.0 (2)							3.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

**Sheep** 2.0 (2)

3.0 (1)

**Mpumalanga****Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer**

Sheep: 2

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Sheep: 2

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 3

**Environment conditions**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu- Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average							3.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>							3.0 (1)		
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**Eastern Cape**

**Adelaide, Adelaide Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 3

Month started in a drought period. Just before Easter weekend rain and thunder- storms over 100 mm. Veldt transformed into lush green.

**Heat stress**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu- Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					3.0 (1)	3.0 (4)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>						3.0 (1)			
<b>Dairy</b>					3.0 (1)	3.0 (1)			
<b>Sheep</b>						3.0 (1)			
<b>Goat</b>						3.0 (1)			

**Free State**

**Parys, Parys Dierhospitaal**

Dairy: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Lightning**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu- Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	2.3 (3)				2.0 (5)	2.1 (9)	1.0 (1)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.5 (2)	2.0 (5)	2.0 (6)	1.0 (1)
<b>Dairy</b>			2.3 (3)	
<b>Sheep</b>	2.0 (1)			

### Mpumalanga

#### Ermelo, Mōregloed Veterinêre Spreekkamer

Beef: 3, Sheep: 2

#### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

### Free State

#### Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Reitz, Riemland Dierehospitaal

Beef: 1

#### Viljoenskroon, Viljoenskroon Dierekliniek

Beef: 3

#### Villiers, Wilgepoort Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Vrede, Vrede Dierehospitaal

Beef: 2

### Kwazulu-Natal

#### Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2

#### Dundee, Endumeni Herd health

Beef: 2

#### Howick, Howick Veterinary Clinic

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

#### Kokstad, E.G.Veterinary Services

Beef: 1

#### Mooi River, Mooirivier Vet Clinic

Beef: 3, Dairy: 3

#### Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery

Beef: 2, Dairy: 2

### Eastern Cape

#### Queenstown, Queenstown Veterinary clinic

Beef: 1

## Non specific diseases

### Cause of death not established ^

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Aver- age</b>					2.0 (1)				

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>	2.0 (1)
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### Free State

#### Harrismith, Platberg Dieregesondheid

Beef: 2

### Dermatoparaxis ^

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age		1.0 (1)							

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Sheep		1.0 (1)							
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#### Gauteng

##### Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

#### Genetic disorders

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	2.0 (1)						1.0 (2)		

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	2.0 (1)						1.0 (1)		
Dairy							1.0 (1)		

#### Mpumalanga

##### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Eastern Cape

##### Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services

Beef: 1, Dairy: 1

#### Predators

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Aver- age	1.5 (4)	2.0 (1)			1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.5 (2)								
Sheep	1.5 (2)				1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	3.0 (1)	2.0 (2)	
Goat		2.0 (1)							

#### Mpumalanga

##### Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek

Sheep: 1

##### Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Volkstrust, Grasslands Veterinary Services**

Beef: 1

**Gauteng****Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Goat: 2

**Free State****Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 2

**Koppies, Renosterrivier Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal****Underberg, Underberg Veterinary Surgery**

Sheep: 2

**Eastern Cape****Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal**

Sheep: 3

**Western Cape****Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 3

**Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital**

Sheep: 1

**Sabotage/Theft**

PROVINCE	Mpumalanga	Gauteng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	3.0 (2)	2.3 (4)		1.0 (2)	2.8 (5)	2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	3.0 (1)	2.5 (2)		1.0 (1)	2.7 (3)	2.0 (1)			
Sheep	3.0 (1)	2.0 (1)		1.0 (1)	3.0 (2)			3.0 (1)	
Goat		2.0 (1)							

**Mpumalanga****Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Gauteng****Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3, Goat: 2

**North West****Schweizer-Reneke, Buffeldoorn Dierekliniek SR**

Beef: 1, Sheep: 1

**Free State****Clocolan, Clocolan Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

**Oranjeville, Grasveld Kuddegeseondheid**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 3

**Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek**

Beef: 3

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Bergville, Bergville Veterinary Clinic**

Beef: 2

**Western Cape**

**Caledon, Overberg Veterinary Hospital**

Sheep: 3

**Trauma**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu- Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average	1.7 (3)	2.0 (7)			1.0 (1)	1.0 (1)			

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

Beef	1.5 (2)	2.0 (3)							
Sheep	2.0 (1)	2.0 (2)			1.0 (1)				
Goat		2.0 (2)				1.0 (1)			

**Mpumalanga**

**Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek**

Beef: 1

**Lydenburg, Longtom Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2, Sheep: 2

**Gauteng**

**Bronkhorstspuit, Kerkstraat Dierekliniek**

Beef: 2

**Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic**

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

**Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic**

Beef: 1

Fracture

Sheep: 1, Goat: 1

**Free State**

**Hoopstad, Kameeldoring Dierekliniek**

Sheep: 1

**Kwazulu-Natal**

**Camperdown, Camperdown Vet Clinic**

Goat: 1

Goat with fractured leg

**Veld fires**

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu- Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
Average					2.0 (1)		3.0 (2)		3.0 (3)

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		2.0 (1)		3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)
<b>Sheep</b>				3.0 (1)		3.0 (1)
<b>Goat</b>						3.0 (1)

#### Free State

##### Winburg, Winburg Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

#### Eastern Cape

##### Steensburg, Steensburg Dierehospitaal

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3

#### Northern Cape

##### Kuruman, Kuruman Dierekliniek

Beef: 3, Sheep: 3, Goat: 3

### Other

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
<b>Average</b>		1.0 (3)			2.0 (1)			2.0 (2)	

Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported

<b>Beef</b>		1.0 (1)			2.0 (1)			1.0 (1)	
<b>Dairy</b>		1.0 (1)						3.0 (1)	
<b>Sheep</b>		1.0 (1)							

#### Gauteng

##### Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic

Beef: 1

Corneal ulcer

Dairy: 1, Sheep: 1

Keratitis

#### Free State

##### Senekal, Senekal Dierekliniek

Beef: 2

Lightning

#### Western Cape

##### Malmesbury, Dr Otto Kriek

Dairy: 3

Obesity and pre-calving heifers. Maintaining an ideal body condition before calving seems to be a bit of a challenge

##### Riversdale, Riversdal Dierekliniek

Beef: 1

### Traumatic Reticulo-pericarditis

PROV- INCE	Mpu- ma- langa	Gaut- eng	Limpopo	North West	Free State	Kwazulu-Na- tal	Eastern Cape	Western Cape	Northern Cape
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<b>Average</b>	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.0 (2)
Level of importance scale: 1 = one case, 2 = more than one case but less than ten and 3 = more than 10 cases reported					
<b>Beef</b>	1.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)	
<b>Dairy</b>					1.0 (2)
<b>Mpumalanga</b>					
<b>Bethal, Bethal Dierekliniek</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Gauteng</b>					
<b>Hammanskraal, Themba Animal Clinic</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Pretoria, Onderstepoort Academic Hospital and Production Animal Clinic</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Free State</b>					
<b>Kroonstad, Kroonstad Dierehospitaal</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Eastern Cape</b>					
<b>Alexandria, Riverview Trading Vet Consulting Services</b>					
Beef: 1					
<b>Steynsburg, Steynsburg Dierehospitaal</b>					
Beef: 2					
<b>Western Cape</b>					
<b>George, George Herd Consult</b>					
Dairy: 1					
<b>Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Animal Hospital</b>					
Dairy: 1					