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Anaplasmosse bovine pdf

Bovine anaplasmosis, caused by *Anaplasma*'s marginal, is an infectious but non-communicable disease. It is spread by tick bites or mechanical transfer of fresh blood from infected to sensitive livestock from fly bites or blood-contaminated fomites, including needles, ear tagging, dehorning and castration equipment. Transplacental transmission of *A. marginals* may contribute to the epidemiology of bovine anaplasmosis in some regions. Bovine anaplasmosis occurs in tropical and subtropical regions around the world. Cattle of all ages are susceptible to *A. marginal* infection, but the severity of the disease increases with age. After cattle of any age become infected with *A. marginal*, permanently infected carriers remain for life. Diagnosis of bovine anaplasmosis can be made by demonstrating *A. marginals* on colored blood smears of clinically infected animals during the acute phase of the disease, but is not reliable for detecting infection in animals that are previously symptomatic or spicy. In these cases, the infection is generally diagnosed by serological demonstration of antibodies with confirmation by molecular detection methods. The susceptibility of wild ruminations to infection by *A. marginals* and the role of wild ruminations in the epidemiology of bovine anaplasmosis are incompletely known due to the lack of published research, lack of validation of diagnostic tests for these species and cross-reactions of *Anaplasma* spp. antibodies in serological tests. Control measures for bovine anaplasmosis vary depending on geographical location and include maintenance of the Chetlas without *Anaplasma*, vector control, antibiotic use and vaccination. 05 November 2012A anaplasmosse é uma importante doença que causa grandes prejuízos devido à morte dos animais infectados, abortos, perdas na produtividade e gastos com medidas preventivas para o controle dos vetores (RADOSTITS, 2002). About the main agents causador da anaplasmosse bovina é o *Anaplasma marginale* (KOCAN, 2007). Ele pode ser transmitido bilogicamente pelos carrapatos e mecanicamente por picadas de mosquitos e moscas hematófagas (GONÇALVES, 2000). Outras formas de transmissão podem ser a iatrogênica ou transplacentária (KESSLER, 2001). No Brasil, onde o carrapato *Rhipicephalus* (*Boophilus*) *microplus* ocorre de forma endêmica as evidências epidemiológicas sugerem ser ele o principal vetor de *Anaplasma marginale* (GUGLIELMONE, 1995; KESSLER, 2001). About carrapato se infecta ao ingerir o *Anaplasma marginale*, logo após, migra para as células intestinais doparasito, desenvolve-se e infecta outros tecidos, inclusive as glândulas saliva. Ao fazer o repasto sanguíneo transfere bactéria para o hospedeiro definitivo. *Anaplasma marginale* é um parasito intraeritrocitário obrigatório, após a penetração no bovino, entra na parede celular do eritrócito e desenvolve um vacúolo, nesse vacúolo muda da form vegetativa para a form infectante denominada densa, capaz até de sobreviver for a da célula, esta quando ingerida per tick, the cycle restarts. (KOCAN, 2007). Anaplasmosis mainly causes anemia in cattle, the formation of vacuole in the cell wall forms membrane proteins, which, when recognized by the spleen, are destroyed at the time of erythrencytic passage by the organ, the degree of anemia varies depending on the proportion of infected erythletes (BLOOD and RADOSTITS 1989). A disease of significance that is directly related to anaplasmosis is a complex of Bovine parasitic sadness, which occurs due to simultaneous infection with the mandatory intraerimocytic protozoan *Babesia bovis*, *Babesia bigemina* and the bacterium *Anaplasma marginale*. Babesiosis is transmitted by the tick *Rhipicephalus* (*Boophilus*) *microplus* and causes in animal febrile state accompanied by anemia, hemoglobinuria among other signs, if left untreated can cause death (TRINDADE, 2011). Clinical signs caused by *Anaplasma* infection are fever, loss of appetite, weight loss, chills, abbreviations, aquicardia, apsea, decreased survival movements, anemia and jaundice (FARIAS, 2007). Due to the very specific clinical signs for anaplasmosis and a large number of diseases, in differential diagnosis it may be necessary to use laboratory tests to confirm the disease. At the acute stage is the moment when parasitism is high and the bacterium is easily identified in the erythrocytes of cattle, when a slender blood stain is used by the Giemsa technique. After the acute phase, there was a decline in parasitism and this method becomes deficient, so that other diagnostic methods, directly or indirectly, can be performed. In addition to these forms, diagnosis of post-mortem can still be made, through necropsy (VIDOTTO, 2001). The first outbreak report occurred in Canada in 1971, but this outbreak is the result of the mechanical transfer of carrier animals to places where *Anaplasma marginale* did not exist. Epidemiological knowledge is fundamental for the establishment of a health programme for bovine anaplasmosis, tropical regions are endemic diseases because they have a large vector population (RADOSTITS, 2002). Therefore, it was necessary to classify the production regions, in the free area, places where there is no infection; areas of enzootic or epidemic instability, namely regions where the climatic situation determines seasonality in the vector infestation, and thus in the level of antibodies and areas of enzootic or endemic stability, where the climate allows animals to become infected throughout the year and thus maintain high levels of antibodies (FARIAS 2007). Preventive measures, such as preammo, chemoprophylaxis and vaccines (FARIAS, 2007) have already been put in place. In cases of the onset of the disease, the treatment adopted was the use of tetracyclins (MADRUGA, 1986; BLOOD AND JOYTS, 1989). Ourofino's solution for bovine anaplasmosis is to use Ourotetra Plus LA in 1 20/10 Kg of live weight (oxytivityraciklin, 20mg/kg of live weight, deep

intramuscular or subcutaneous pathway) and supportive treatment may be required in severe cases. It is important to point out that for the treatment of pyrofort babesiosis (diminazen diacetato, 3.5 mg/kg of live weight) should be used at a dose of 1 000 kg of live weight, intramuscularly deep. Pyrofort associated with Ouroetra Plus LA treats bovine parasitic sadness (anaplasmosis + babesiosis). It is very important to consult a veterinarian and follow the guidelines of the leaflet on the packaging of the product. References BLOOD, D.C. and RADOSTITS, O.M. Diseases caused by Rickettsias. In: BLOOD, D.C. and RADOSTITS, O.M. Clínica Veterinária, Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara Koogan S. A., p. 807-810, 1989 FARIAS, N. A. Bovine parasitic grief. In: RIET-CORREA, F. et al. Diseases survive and equidae. Santa Maria - RS: Pallotti, 2007 p.524-532. GONÇALVES, P.M. Epidemiology and control of bovine babesiosis and anaplasmosis in the southeastern region of Brazil. Rural science. v.30, p. 187-194, 2000 GUGLIELMONE, A. Epidemiologia y prevencion de los Hemoparasitos (Babesia y Anaplasma) en la Argentina. IN: NARI, A., FIEL, C. Parasitic diseases of economic importance in cattle. Montevideo, Uruguay: Chapter 1994 Chapter 23, p. 460-479 KESSLER, R.H.; SCHENK, M.A.M. Parasitic diagnosis of bovine parasitic sadness. In: Tick, parasitic sadness and beef trypanosomiasis. EMBRAPA beef cattle. P.81-90, 1998. KESSLER, R.H. Considers transferring the Anaplasma marginal. Brazilian veterinary research. v.21, n.4, p. 177-179, 2001. KOCAN, K.M.; DE LA FUENTE, J.; BLOUIN, E.F. et al. Anaplasma marginale (Rickettsiales : Anaplasmataceae): recent advances in defining adaptations of the host and pathogen rickettsia transmitted by ticks. Veterinay parasitology. v.120, p. 285-300, 2007 MADRUGA, C. R.; BERNE, M.E.A.; KESSLER, R. H. et al. Diagnosis of bovine parasitic sadness in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul: opinion poll. Campo Grande: EMBRAPA Beef Cattle, 1986 4pm (Technical Circular, 6pm). RADOSTITS, O.M.; GAY, C.C.; BLOOD, D.C. et al. Veterinary Clinic A treatise on Diseases of Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Goats and Horses. Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara Koogan, 2002 TRINITY, H. I.; ALMEIDA, K.S.; FREITAS, F. L.C. Bovine parasitic grief. Electronic Journal of Veterinary Medicine, v.16, p. 1 - 21, 2011. VIDOTTO, O.; MARANA, E. R.M. Diagnosis in bovine anaplasmosis. Rural science. v.31, p. 361-368, 2001. By Marcel Kenzo V. OnizukaTags OnizukaTags

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