COMMON DISEASES AFFECTING POULTRY, GOATS, SHEEP AND CATTLE IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

Presentation by the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Introduction
  - Veterinary Teaching Hospital and FAO Partnership
- Livestock breeds and husbandry practices
  - Agro-ecological zones
- The diseases
- Some Impacts of livestock diseases
- Lessons relevant to livestock Intervention Strategies
Veterinary Teaching Hospital and FAO Partnership

- Disease:
  - multitude of factors

- Sources of information on common diseases
  - Veterinary clinical and ambulatory services
  - Working relationship with DVS’s in North Eastern States
  - Feedback from colleagues and samples sent for analysis

- Recently, FAO quarantine and quality control activities
LIVESTOCK BREEDS AND HUSBANDRY PRACTICES

- **Traditional and Modern**
- **Poultry**
  - Local chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks
  - Backyard poultry
    - Layers and broilers
- **Goats**
  - Sahel goats; white and brown ecotypes
- **Sheep**
  - Uda, Balami, Yankasa, ‘Koroji’
- **Cattle**
  - Wadara, Rahaji, Bunaji, Bokoloji, Kuri, Ambala
Field Experiences:

COMMON DISEASES
POULTRY

- Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD)
- Newcastle disease
- Internal and external parasitism
- Fowl typhoid, Fowl cholera, Fowl pox
- **Heat stress/stroke**
  - April to May
- **Avian Influenza!**
GOATS

- *Peste Des Petits Ruminants* (up to 80% mortality)
- Pneumonia (bacterial and mycoplasma)
- Goat pox
- Contagious ecthyma
- Internal and external parasitism
Brucellosis

*Peste Des Petits Ruminants*

Pneumonia (bacterial and mycoplasma)

Contagious ecthyma

Internal and external parasitism
CATTLE

- CBPP
- FMD
- Piroplasmosis
- Tuberculosis
- Dermatophilosis
- Blackquarter
- Anthrax
- Colibacillosis
SOME IMPACTS OF LIVESTOCK DISEASES

- Reduced productivity
  - Milk, Meat
- Reduced reproduction/infertility
  - Fewer conception and calving/lambing/kidding rates
- Limits coping strategies/resilience
  - Increased poverty
- Significant socio-economic effects
  - Traditions and social structures
- Insecurity
  - Food
  - Crime
LESSONS RELEVANT TO LIVESTOCK INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

- Be always conscious of endemic diseases
- Prior animal husbandry practices of source animals
- Most animals sold in open markets are culls
  - Particular attention given to purchasing good quality animals
  - Use professionals and traders with integrity
- Stress of confinement, loading/offloading and transport
- Quarantine facilities lacking most basic facilities
- Not separating weak, sick and very young animals with healthy animals
- Very short quarantine period for goats and full 2 weeks quarantine period for cattle and sheep
- Effects of local weather conditions on health and productivity
  - Poultry (April-May)
  - Goats (May-September)
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING