PICTORIAL GUIDE TO TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT, HUSBANDRY AND DISEASES OF THE ONE-HUMPED CAMEL

2nd edition

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CHAPTER 8
DISEASES
COMMON SERIOUS PATHOLOGIES

• Camel Pox
• Contagious Ecthyma
• Trypanosomosis
• Mange
• Haemorrhagic Disease Syndrome
• Pathologies of Respiratory System
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Camel Pox is a very contagious viral disease capable to affect all young/immature camels present in the herd. Mortality is low. The disease main clinical symptoms are multiple round crusted lesions on the lips and nostrils. Sometime such lesions are present all over the body (Generalised Form) particularly in the areas with thin skin: axillae, inner side of the rear legs, udder and genital area. The skin lesions become easily infected causing fever, enlarged local lymph nodes, head oedema. Clinically classical form of Camel Pox is often undistinguishable from Contagious Echtyma.
MM lymph node
MM lymph node
Contagious Ecthyma

Contagious Ecthyma is a very contagious viral disease capable to affect all young/immature camels present in the herd. Mortality is low. The disease main clinical symptoms are multiple round crusted lesions on the lips commissure and lips, sometime extending to the nostrils and occasionally the eyelids. The skin lesions become easily infected causing fever, enlarged local lymph nodes, head oedema. Lesions are not generalised over the all body. Clinically Contagious Ecthyma is often undistinguishable from the classical form of Camel Pox.
M lymph node
M lymph nodes
lymph nodes
Trypanosomosis

Trypanosomosis is a non contagious serious disease transmitted by various type of blood sucking flies. The disease main clinical symptoms are progressive loss of body condition, late term abortion, premature or weak newborns, abdominal oedema, poor milk production, anaemia, intermittent fever.
Mange

Mange or scabies is a serious common contagious disease caused by a parasite (mite) that burrow into the layer of the skin. The disease early clinical sign consist in the affected animal exhibiting severe itch and therefore scratching very frequently. Subsequently areas without hair will develop mainly on the head, neck, axillae, inguinal area. The skin of the affected areas will thicken and develop wrinkles. Affected animal will show anaemia, poor productivity and loss of body condition. The disease is more severe in young animals and during the rain season.
Endotoxicosis or Haemorrhagic Disease Syndrome

Extremely acute pathology with a very high mortality rate reported to be caused by toxins produced by bacteria (e.g. *Bacillus cereus*). The clinical symptoms of the disease appear very rapidly: very high fever (over 40-41 °C early morning), complete stop of rumination and grazing, rapid breathing (15-20 x min at rest) and heart rate (60 x min), swollen mandibular lymph nodes, dark red conjunctiva, severe abdominal pain (colic), soft black faeces (melena), coffee stained urine.
A groups of diseases all characterised by clinical symptoms of variable degree of severity affecting the respiratory system. The clinical symptoms includes moderate to high fever (from 38 to over 41 °C early morning), increased breathing rate (well over 15 x min at rest), nasal discharge (from serous, to hemorrhagic to purulent), cough, depression, absent or poor appetite, reduced productivity, abnormal head postures.