1. Parasites -
   a. Coccidia
      i. Problem of young animals under 6 months of age
         1. If large numbers in adults, look for underlying problem
      ii. E. mac
         1. Problem of camelids
         2. Even small numbers may be significant
   b. Hemonchus
      i. FAMACHA
         1. Eyelid scoring system, based on a 5 point color scale where 1 in normal pink and 5 is white mucous membranes
         2. Basis for deworming for Hemonchus (Barber Pole worm) only as Hemonchus is only parasite causing anemia
   c. Other
      i. Meningeal worm – over use of anthelmintics for prevention have lead to increased resistance with regards to other parasites
   d. Resistance
      i. Common to all classes of drugs currently on the market
      ii. Only deworm based on clinical signs, age, weather and fecal results and not based on time (weeks/months)
         1. Young animals more susceptible to parasites
         2. Maintain refugia on pasture to slow development of resistance

2. Obstructive Urinary Calculi
   a. All animals have, but males affected. Smaller breeds seem to have a higher incidence, but are also more popular for pets.
Genetic predilection for urinary calculi in certain genetic lines, as well as breeds? Relationship to early castration and urethral development? When castrated early, urethral process may remain adhered to penis making removal difficult/impossible

b. Calcium/phosphorus ratio needs to be 1:5 to 1. Grain high in phosphorus, alfalfa high in calcium. Pet goats only need grass hay if not growing or lactating
c. Make sure drinking well, especially in winter

3. Polio/thiamine deficiency
   a. Primary – dietary upset which results in alteration of rumen flora and thiamine deficiency
   b. Secondary – animal’s rumen affected by being off feed from other disease process and rumen function altered
c. Clinical signs – neurological presentation difficult to differentiate from Listeria, but temperature is usually not elevated. Response to therapy is usually seen within 24 hours, but may take days to weeks for animal to recover and blindness may persist.
d. Treatment – 10 mg/kg tid to qid initially, although I may double dose initially. Camelids seem to require a higher dose. I normally treat for 3 to 5 days, but may continue on bid treatment until rumen is functioning normally.

4. Listeria
   a. Neurological presentation is difficult to differentiate from polio/thiamine deficiency. Treat animal for both diseases. Listeria often has an elevated temperature, head tilt, and drooling.
b. Treatment – penicillin, ceftiofur, or tetracycline
c. Prognosis – guarded
d. Silage/haylage feeding associated with the disease, but not necessary to have disease. Listeria is a soil organism that likes cool and damp environments; therefore, keep area around feeders clean and dry.
5. Foot concerns
   a. Trimming – typically only need to trim hoof wall as needed. If animal has foundered or has other feet issues will need more frequent trimming. Confined animals will need more frequent care as they will not wear the hoof wall
   b. Foot rot – animal will be painful and sole will be soft, pocketed and will likely have a foul odor. Treatment – aggressive foot trimming, dry conditions and zinc sulfate foot medication/bath
   c. Foot scald – irritation between the digits, may or may not be related to early foot rot.

6. Dehorning
   a. Age
      i. Young – electric, do not use paste dehorning compound on goats
      ii. Older – surgical versus modified technique using electric dehorner for control of bleeding. Don’t open sinus in the summer due to fly strike.
   b. Method
      i. Doe/wether versus intact male – regardless of age doe and wether easier to have good results post dehorning. Bucks much harder to get good results (often grow significant scur)
      ii. Regardless of method, must get the entire hair/horn junction to prevent a scur.
   c. Scurs
      i. Time of year – fly strike considerations
      ii. Size of scur – if small and moveable may just be able to clip. If larger and solid, may only be able to reduce to length where blood supply present in scur. Can surgically remove scur, but it the sinus will be opened, fly strike must be considered in timing removal. Bucks will still grow another scur (hopefully not as big) even with surgical scur removal.
7. Copper toxicity  
   a. A concern primarily for sheep, as goat’s copper requirements is similar to cattle. Problem when sheep are companions for horses and eat with the horse or have salt blocks meant for horses in the field, especially those that are very high in copper.  
   b. Owner unknowingly buying feed meant for other livestock  
8. Abscesses (*Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*)  
   a. Common problem in sheep and goats  
   b. Blood test only identifies a herd problem, not an individual animal’s status  
   c. Use vaccination, culling and controlled abscess lancing with isolation to control/eliminate the disease  
9. CAE (caprine arthritis encephalomyelitis) virus – lentivirus  
   a. Encephalomyelitis in kids usually 2 to 4 months – usually starts as what the owners think is a lameness, but progresses to a recumbent kid over time  
   b. Older animals have arthritic joints, especially the carpus and stifles. Also, common to see hard udders, especially at kidding with the milk appearing normal with potentially little production. In cases that have progressed, pneumonia and weight loss may be seen.  
   c. Transmission is primarily thru’ milk and blood transmission (common needles and blood contaminated equipment) although other body fluids and insects may be involved in transmission.  
      i. May be transmitted to certain breeds of sheep  
   d. Testing annually of all animals over 6 months of age using AGID or ELISA  
   e. Feed heat treated colostrum and pasteurized milk or milk replacer  
10. OPP (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia) virus
a. Weight loss, hard udders, poor doing lambs due to lack of milk production in affected ewes or more orphan lambs than normal.

b. Test annually as would for CAE and cull positive animals

11. Salt toxicity in pet pigs
   a. Getting into salty treats, such as potato chips, etc

12. Constipation in pet pigs
   a. Pumpkin, prunes, apple added to the diet or as needed

13. Foreign bodies in pet pigs - common
   a. Many pigs have a tendency to chew/shred bedding, furniture, etc and eat the material