

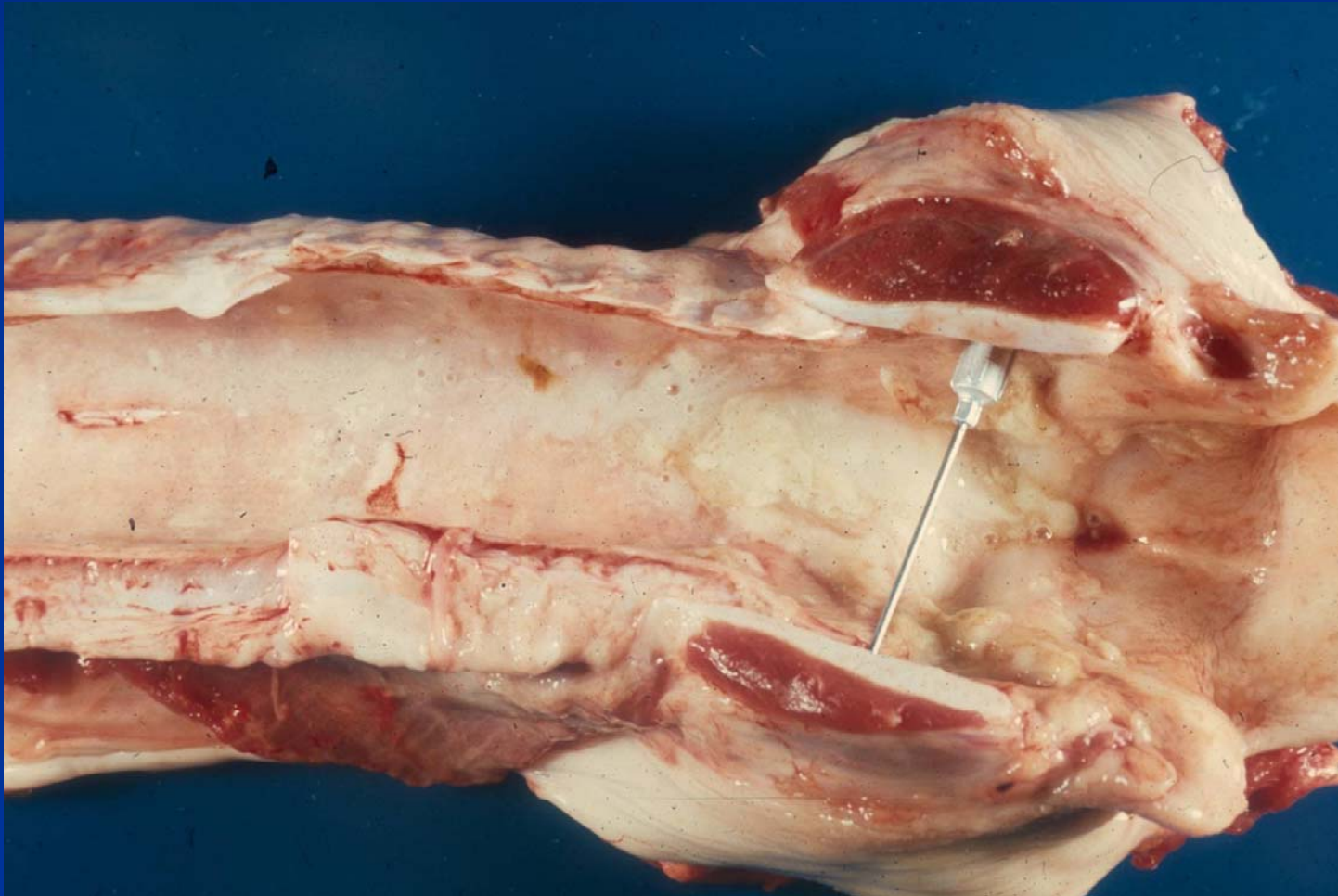
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR, “rednose”)

- Etiology: bovine herpesvirus I (BHV-1)
- Species: young cattle (feedlots)
- Diseases: respiratory, generalized, reproductive (IPV, IBP)
- Clinical signs: rhinitis, tracheobronchitis
- Differential: calf diphtheria

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)

- Pathology
 - Mucopurulent rhinotracheitis
 - Multifocal epithelial necrosis
 - Intranuclear inclusion bodies
- Importance
 - Predisposes to secondary bacterial infection especially *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica*
- Diagnosis: virus isolation, IHC, PCR

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)



Bovine Malignant Catarrhal Fever

- Etiology: herpes virus (alpha herpes)
- Two types
 - Wildebeest derived
 - Sheep associated - worldwide
- Species: all bovines, deer
- Carriers are sheep, possibly infected deer
- Generally sporadic, with high mortality, but herd outbreaks may occur.
- Clinical signs
 - Fever, keratoconjunctivitis, rhinitis
 - Encephalitis
 - Death

Bovine Malignant Catarrhal Fever (BMC)

- Pathology
 - Digestive and upper respiratory tract erosions
 - Encephalitis
 - Lymphoid hyperplasia (lymphadenopathy)
 - Vasculitis with fibrinoid necrosis
- Differential diagnoses: Rinderpest, BVD, IBR



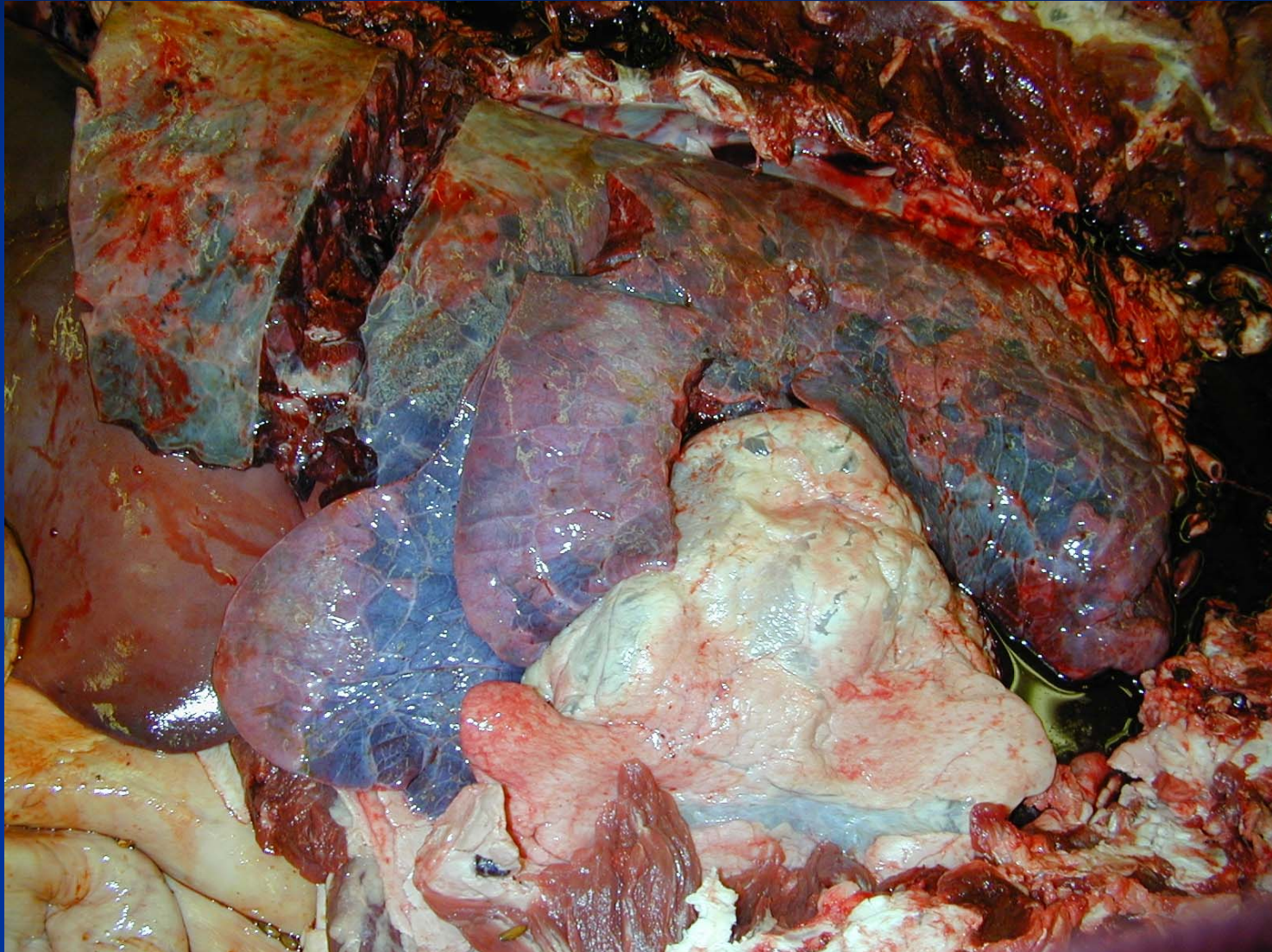
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)

- Pneumovirus (paramyxoviridae)
- <1 year, beef calves
- Clinical signs
 - Fever
 - Anorexia
 - Nasal and lacrimal discharge
 - Increased respiratory rate
 - +/- Death

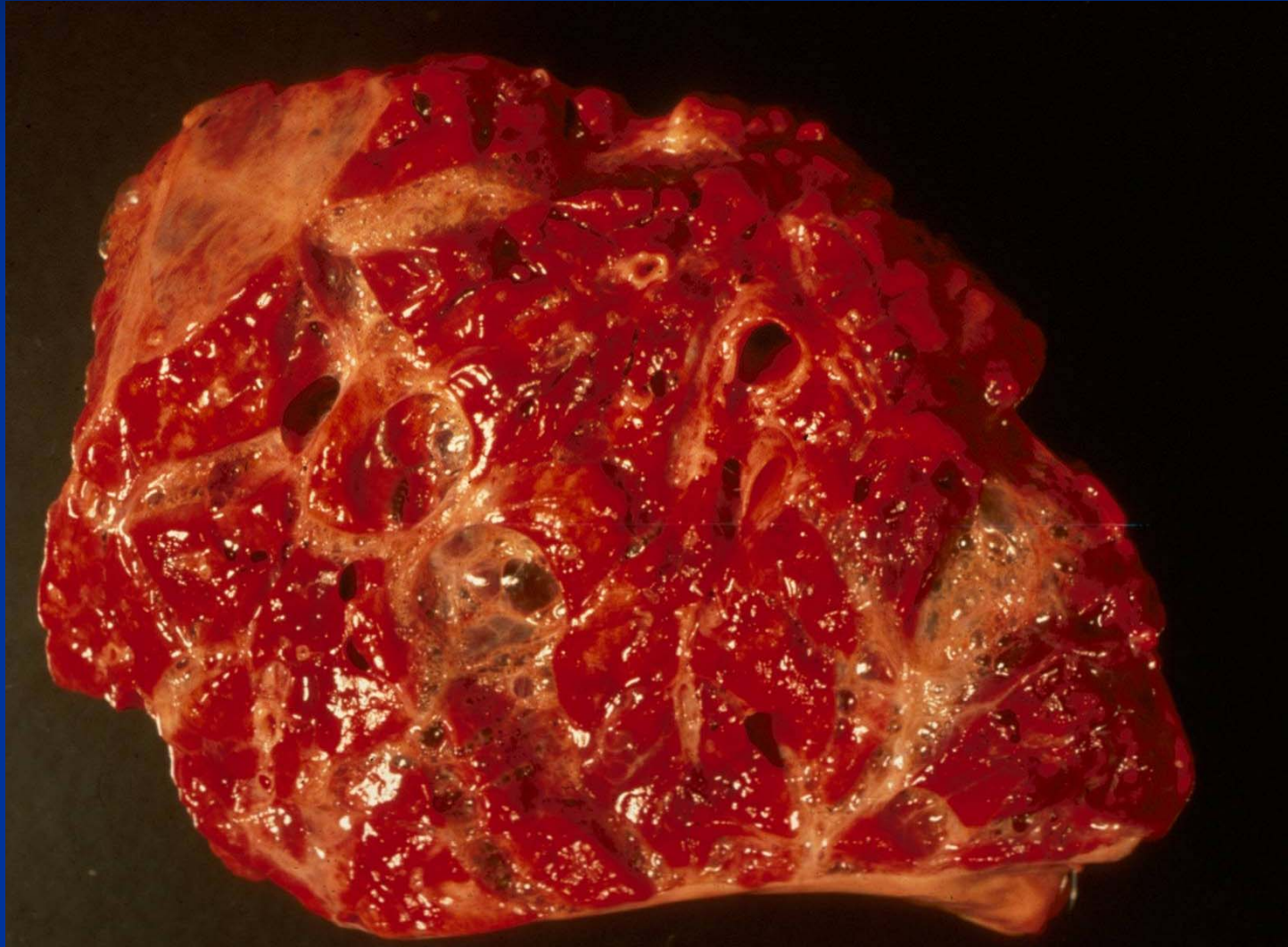
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus

- Pathology
 - Bronchointerstitial pneumonia
 - Syncytial giant cells of bronchiolar epithelium
 - +/- Acidophilic cytoplasmic inclusion bodies
- Secondary bacterial infection
- Diagnosis – IHC, virus isolation
- In Australia mainly non pathogenic
- Differentials: other interstitial pneumonias

Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)



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