REMEMBER

To move cattle from one region to another, always seek movement permits from government authorities.

Healthy herd

Identification and prevention of cattle pneumonia (CBPP)

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Introduction

Cattle pneumonia or Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is a disease that affects cattle. Various communities have different local names for the disease.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY</th>
<th>LOCAL NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamba</td>
<td>Mavui</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>Sambap</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maasai</td>
<td>Olikie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkana</td>
<td>Loukoi</td>
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How is CBPP transmitted?

Major transmission is through close contact of healthy with sick or carrier cattle. This occurs during grazing, at market places and watering points.

What are the symptoms of CBPP?

- Difficult and fast breathing
- Deep, dry cough especially after running
- Blood streaked nasal discharge
- Cattle lose weight and appear unhealthy
- Sudden death
- Neck extended, front legs apart, with elbows turned outwards.

Post-mortem signs

- Lungs adhere to chest cavity
- Chest cavity may contain yellowish fluid
- Lungs are firm (liver-like), red or grey
- Lungs with centers of rotten material at points of adhesion (sequester).

Impact of CBPP

- Reduced household incomes
- Loss of draught power
- Inability to perform cattle related cultural rites.
- Barrier to trade on local and international markets.

Prevention and control of CBPP

When there is an outbreak:

- If farmer suspects CBPP, a veterinary officer should be alerted immediately.
- The veterinary officer will observe and take samples for laboratory confirmation.
- All cattle in the affected herds are tested under government supervision.
- All CBPP positive cases are slaughtered.
- The government declares a quarantine.
- Negative cases are vaccinated and ring vaccination of clean herds is done within a 30km radius.
- Testing of affected herds is done every three (3) months until no new cases appear.

When there is no outbreak

- Vaccination should be done as recommended by local veterinary authorities.
- Keep a space of 100m or steps between your livestock and those on transit.
- Use movement permit or keep a receipt of purchase for source traceability of new animals in an area.