

What I will cover in Goats 101

- 1 How much will it cost to set up to see goats?
- 2 What are normal conditions I need to identify?
- 3 How do I treat common conditions?



Pet Goats & Pet Chickens in urban areas need veterinary care

mydigitalpublication.com/publication/?i=844500&p=14&view=issueViewer

Goatvetoz Home SANDRA BAXENDEL... Imported From IE send link Getting Started Imported From Fire... Move Thunderbird... PDF (1.9 MB) All Book

May/June 2025



Like many, I adopted my first chickens during the COVID-19 pandemic. I've since had experience with predation (by a fox and a raccoon) and attempted predation (by an ambitious black rat snake). However, my chicken-keeping journey has been a joy overall, with a traumatic exception.

On a Thursday in July of 2024, I discovered that my backyard creek had flooded overnight. I usually evacuate the chickens to the garage during storms, but this storm was a surprise. Five of the chickens were fine, but my Delaware chicken, Della, was soaking wet. On closer examination, she had a gash in her right leg, and clearly needed stitches.

I proceeded to call 6 veterinary practices in 3 states before I found an opening. Basin Run Animal Hospital in Colora, Maryland (an approximately 40-minute drive from my house), could see Della that day. Mary Denver, DVM, examined Della and thought that she could repair the tear, which did not involve the muscle. However, Dr. Denver did say that many chicken owners in this situation would opt for euthanasia.

ULTIMATELY, FUTILE CARE

I was previously unfamiliar with the concept of futile care—providing continued or new treatment without

the reasonable expectation of improving a patient's condition.¹ But despite the severity of Della's wound, I do not regret authorizing her surgery. I knew Della was at least 4 years old, but she was still laying eggs, and I was not prepared to give up on her.

There are 2 questions to consider in defining care as futile.¹ The first refers to the outcomes of the last 100 cases, which didn't apply due to the novelty of avian surgery. The second question is whether the intervention would lead to dependence on specialized medical care, which would not be the case for Della. I left her at Basin Run for the repair. Everyone was enthusiastic about the rare chance to operate on a chicken, despite the risk of anesthesia.^{2,3}

Della's surgery was a success. Dr. Denver showed me how to provide postoperative care and medicine, as well as how to feed her liquid food if she wouldn't eat on her own. I kept Della isolated in a bin with clean bedding and followed Dr. Denver's instructions. Della initially was able to hop around and eat on her own, but she declined over the weekend.

On the following Monday morning, Della had a seizure and died. I believe she contracted an infection from the bloodwaters that the antibiotic couldn't overcome. Dr. Denver had limited prescription options due to

current U.S. FDA regulations.⁴ I took Della to the backyard so her chicken sisters could say goodbye, and I buried her behind their enclosure. My hope is that this article outlining Della's story will lead to backyard chickens' increased access to veterinary care.

THE INCREASING POPULARITY OF CHICKENS AS PETS

Today, 13% of all households in the United States keep chickens.⁵ The reasons for their growing popularity are numerous, including the desire for sustainable and resilient food systems, access to fresh eggs, and emotional support and companionship. Although the upfront infrastructure costs mean that the eggs aren't cheap, backyard chicken owners, including myself, enjoy eating them. Backyard chickens are also fun and relaxing to watch. When you spend time with them, it isn't hard to imagine a chicken's dinosaur ancestors.⁶ They also eat ticks,⁷ which makes them especially valuable in areas with high rates of Lyme disease. Additionally, chickens are effective predators of spotted lamellifera⁸ and emerald ash borers.⁹

Backyard chicken owners are increasingly willing to invest in their care, too. Published stories on backyard chickens range from accounts that acknowledge their complicated status as part pet and part livestock¹⁰ to the exceptional measures taken to provide them with medical care.¹¹ Unfortunately, the demand for backyard chicken veterinary care is oftentimes not met.

THE BACKYARD CHICKEN VETERINARY CARE GAP

There are several factors that make access to poultry veterinarians in the United States an urgent issue. First is the sheer lack of them. There are 692 practices listed in the latest directory of chicken veterinarians, with the highest number—84—in California.¹² Half of all states have fewer than 10. A second issue is that in 2017, the FDA banned the over-the-counter sale of medications for chickens,¹³ requiring a prescription and intending to curb antibiotic resistance in livestock. Getting a prescription for medicines used in the routine care of pet chickens requires an existing relationship with a veterinarian. The scarcity of such veterinarians makes these relationships difficult to cultivate.

Private practice poultry veterinarians are rare. Avian anatomy is quite different from that of mammals. Avian systems can be harder to master, and pain in

birds is poorly understood.¹⁴ In small animal practice, it could be months between chicken visits, although numbers of chicken patients are increasing.¹⁵ These factors tend to limit the numbers of small animal veterinarians with poultry experience.

Commercial poultry veterinarians make more money for easier work than small animal private practice.¹⁶ Commercial veterinarians often treat the entire flock for common problems and cull sick birds.¹⁶ Dr. Denver, who treated Della, gained experience with birds during a residency in zoo medicine at the University of California, Davis, and subsequently at the Maryland and El Paso zoos. "Yet school provided little information on poultry," Dr. Denver explained, adding that there is a substantial difference in poultry medicine for large commercial flocks versus backyard birds. "Backyard flock owners tend to be concerned with the health of individual birds and are willing to treat those individuals, up to a point," she said.

Owners willing to treat their chickens run into their own knowledge gaps. Public education around how to participate safely or responsibly in chicken keeping is lacking. This has led to increased rates of *Salmonella* infections from backyard flocks.¹⁷ Many chicken keepers may be unaware of proper sanitation techniques.^{18,19} Awareness of their flock's vulnerability to avian influenza may also be inadequate.

The lack of information and availability of misinformation encompass more mundane issues too. An electrician I hired had kept chickens in Sussex County, Delaware, but he couldn't keep the population under control. He was unaware that roosters are not necessary for egg production. Judging from the number of questions in online chicken forums about the need for roosters, such as the Subreddit r/BackyardChickens, this is a common misconception. The shortage of reliable information around chicken care is another reason for the need for increased engagement from veterinarians.

CURRENT EFFORTS AND SOLUTIONS

In 2022, I attended a 2-hour training class for small flock owners on prevention of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), which was funded by the Maryland and Delaware state departments of agriculture. Brian Ladman, PhD, senior scientist in poultry research at the University of Delaware's Avian Biosciences Center,

Rural vet shortage hits farmers hard; UT aims to train the next generation to help

Chloe Carmichael, Staff Writer Oct 17, 2025 Updated Oct 17, 2025

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Beacon Newsletter
Campus and local news delivered to your desktop daily.
Email Address

Resources on www.goatvetoz.com.au/conference



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HOME WORMS BIOWORMA CAE JOHNE'S DISEASE TRAINING SERVICES BLOG NEWSLETTER ABOUT US



DOWNLOADS

Resources used

Rapid Mastitis Test recipe (docx)

↓ Download

Costs to treat goats (xlsx)

↓ Download

Goats101 abstract (docx)

↓ Download

Smistad et al 2021 (pdf)

↓ Download

Lack of vet care for pet goats is a welfare issue



AGENDA

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- 3 How do I treat common conditions?



Essential equipment to start

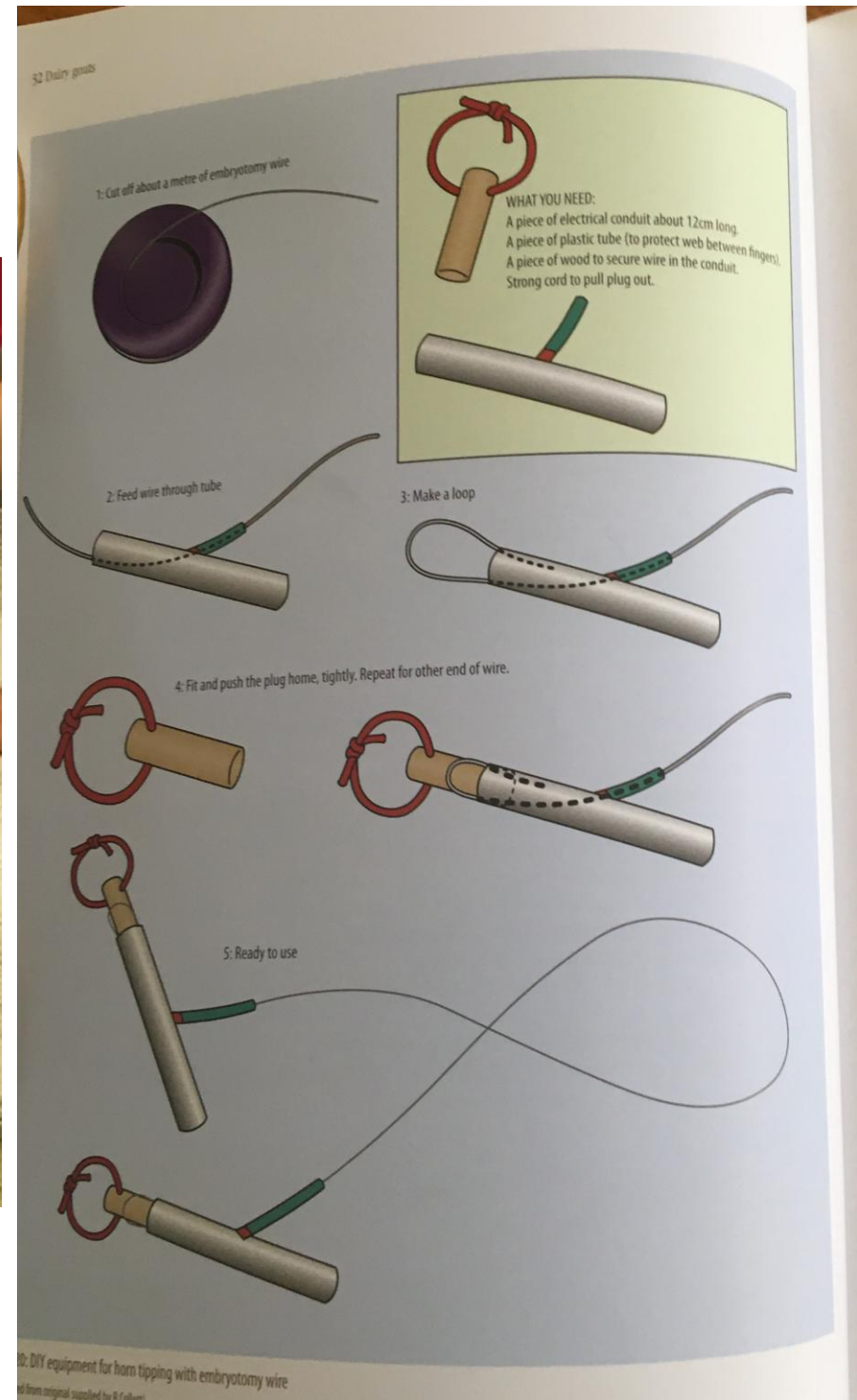
| | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|--|
| Tape measure & free cm to kg chart | 2 | | | |
| Single dose drench guns - 20 ml and 30ml | 50 | Shoof International | | |
| Embryotomy wire | 32 | Provet | | |
| Handles for wire | 0 | handmade | | |
| Lambing ropes | 0 | old conference lanyard or soft ropes | | |
| Foot shears | 35 | Shoof International | | |
| Kid stomach tube | 13 | Shoof International | | |
| adult stomach tube | 5 | Bunnings plastic tubing handmade | | |
| Adult stomach tube gag | 0 | Made from old syringe with end cut off or roll from middle of elastoplast | | |
| FAMACHA card | 30 | ANZCVS Small Ruminant Chapter | | |
| Plastic door stop to examine teeth | 5 | Bunnings or inside of elastoplast bandage | | |
| Spray bottles of Betadine for similar for teat dip & for disinfectant for general Biosecurity | 5 | Bunnings | | |
| Elastrator applicator | 30 | www.fmb.com.au | | |
| Head light | 40 | www.bcf.com.au | | |
| 5 F Angiographic catheter | 15 | https://www.dotmed.com/listing/disposables-general/cordis/srd6906/special-angiographic-catheter-5f-65cmx/3332020?utm_source=base&utm_medium=search&utm_campaign=Base&srsIid=AfmBOorVtGYIuJaOcPcbXzSLIlsDgKOAueH4z0NgSCVXCKQVzLsikm18tCE | | |
| McMasters Worm egg counting chamber | 40 | https://www.vetslides.com/2-chamber-slides | | |

Equipment - purchased & hand-made



Youtube

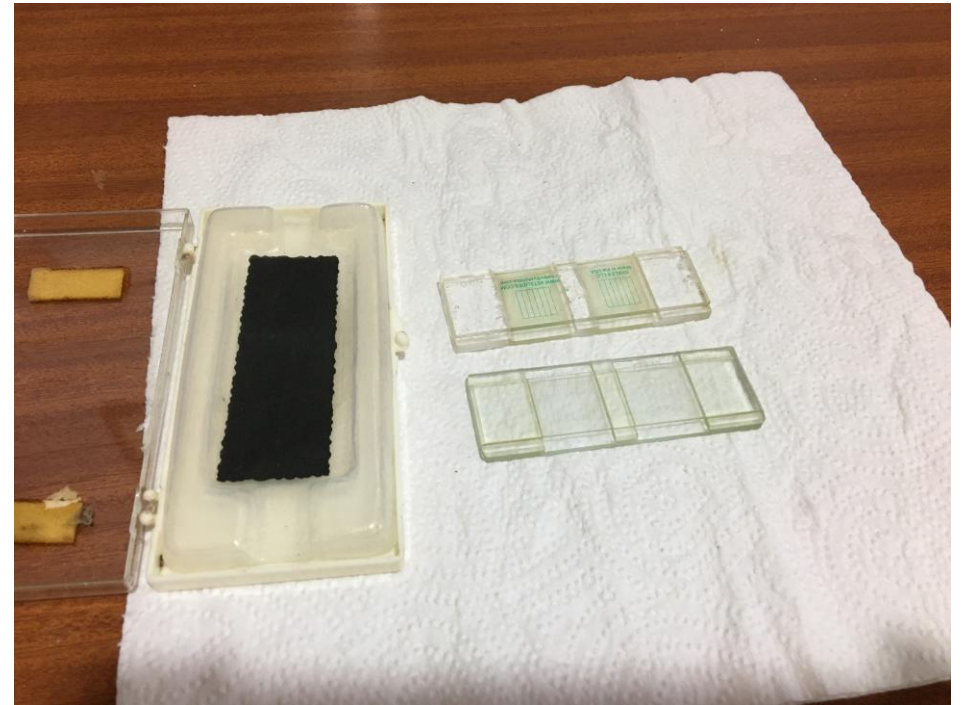
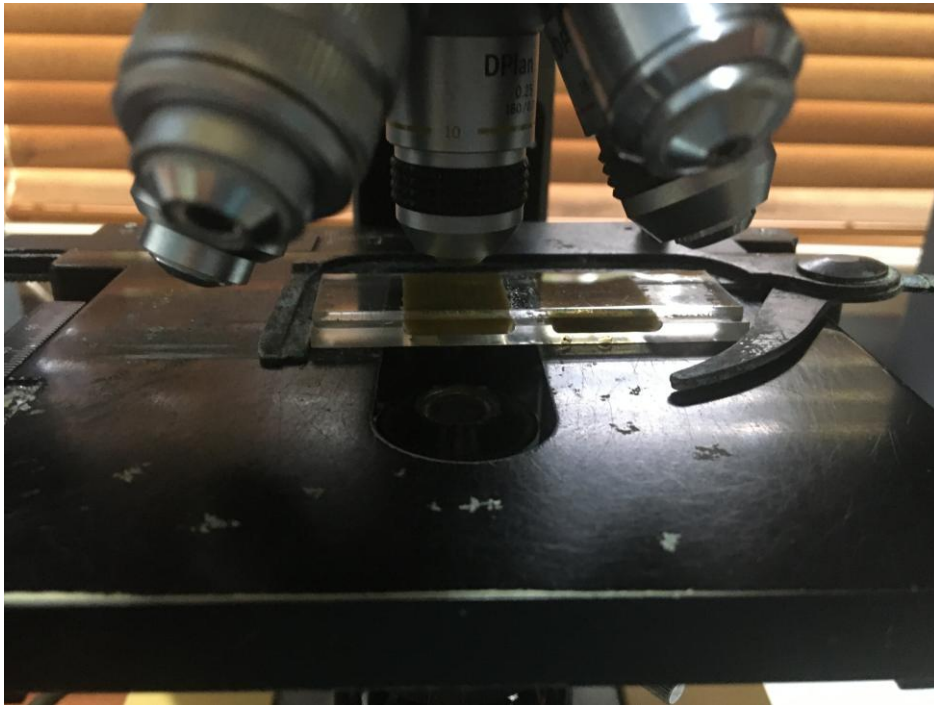
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4-2sEK8zil&t=34s>



Secateurs from Bunnings, banding gear, catheters

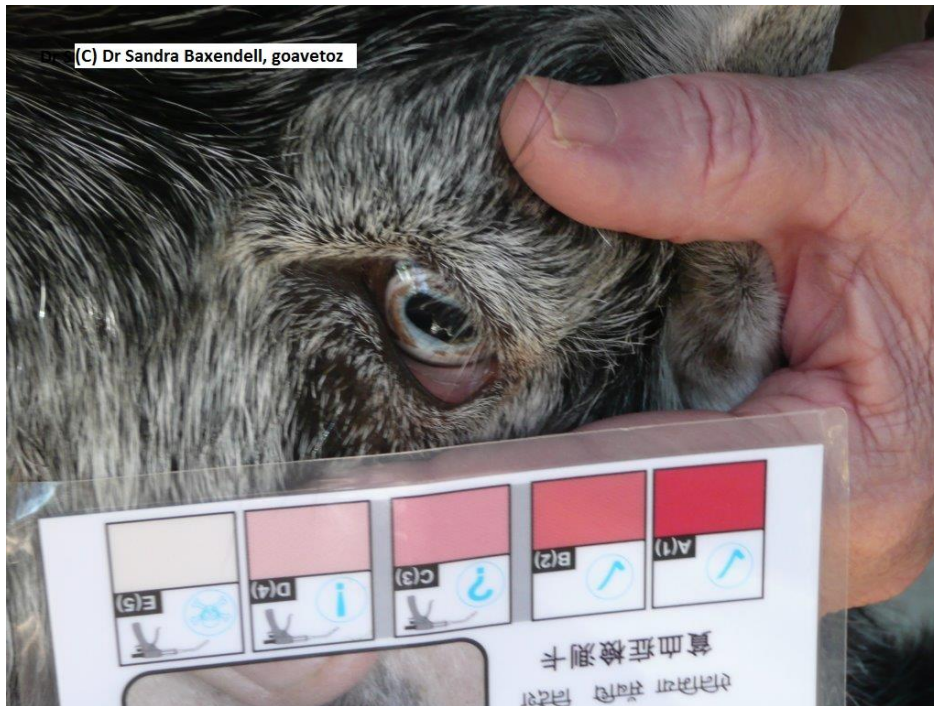


McMasters Egg Counting as results needed ASAP



Is it worms or coccidiosis ?

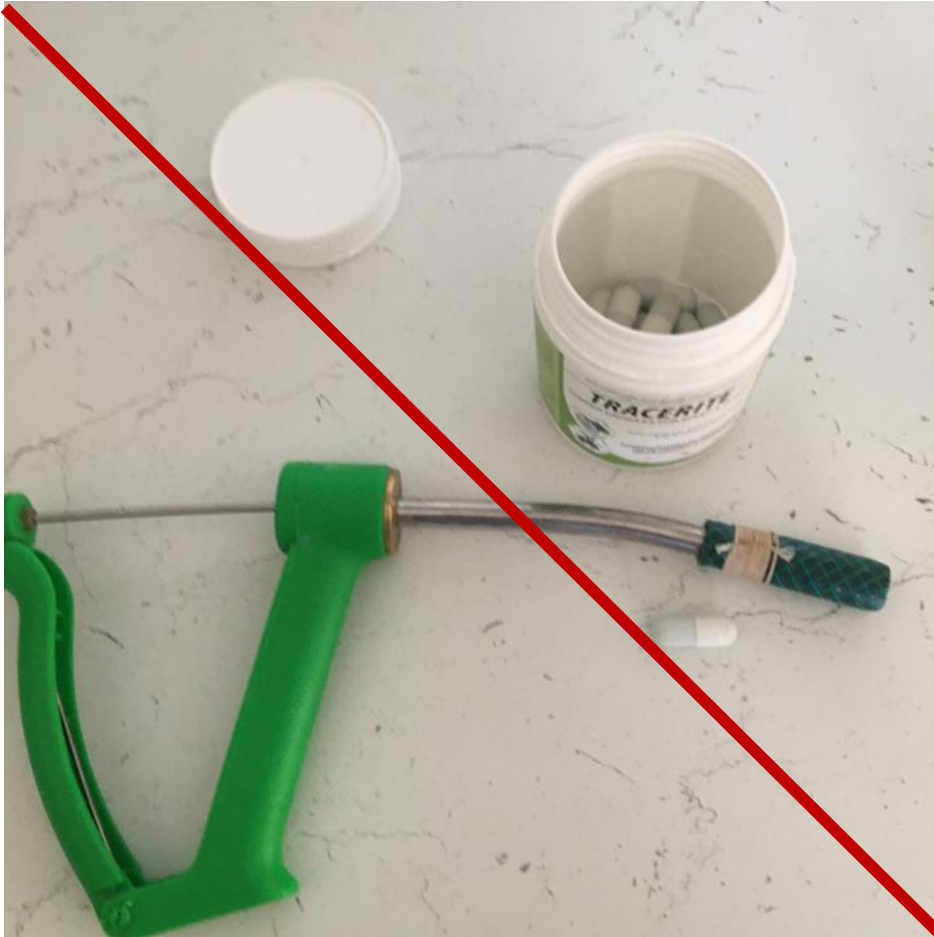
FAMACHA © card



Cards are sold by the Small Ruminant Chapter of the ANZCVS after training



“Fairy bread” with COWP



Wall & Hook out the back of a clinic



Wall and hook in use



Essential goat medicines

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------|---|
| Kilverm 1L (levamisole) | 33 | Vet Shed | www.thevetshed.com.au |
| Qdrench 1L (4 actives) | 140 | Zoetis | Zoetis.com.au or https://nwlivestock.com.au |
| Worma drench 250 ml (oxfendazole) | 50 | Vet & Pet | https://www.vetnpetdirect.com.au/ |
| COWP boluses eg Tracerite 50 | | | https://animalhealthsupplies.com.au/product/tracerite-51-copper-capsules-for-sheep-and-goats-2-5g |
| Xylazine 20 | 36 | | https://discountpetmeds.com.au/xylazil-20-50ml/ |
| Prostaglandin eg Estroplan 20ml | 17 | Provet | |
| Oxytetracycline | 39 | Provet | |
| Glanvac 3 | 120 | Zoetis | |
| Meloxicam injectable | 52 | Provet | |
| long AI gloves for kidding | 20 | | https://shoofdirect.com.au/gloves-exam-genia-ecogan-green-100-pack.html |
| Scourban 100ml | 22 | Provet | |
| Obstretrical lubricant 2.5L | 14 | Provet | |
| Thiamine injectable | 28 | | https://tgrm.com.au/_products//Products/EQUINE/VITAMINB1INJECTION100MLCEVA1977708-8096-17443-.aspx |
| Ferron 200+ B12 | 31 | Provet | |
| Subtotal | 653 | | |

Australia does not have FARAD

Table 2—Current FARAD recommendations for meat and milk WDI for drugs commonly administered to sheep and goats in an extralabel manner.

| Drug | Dose or dosage | Route | Sheep | | Goat | | Reference No. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | Meat WDI (d) | Milk WDI (h) | Meat WDI (d) | Milk WDI (h) | |
| Acepromazine | < 0.13 mg/kg | IV | 7 | 48 | 7 | 48 | 8 |
| | < 0.44 mg/kg | IM | 7 | 48 | 7 | 48 | 8 |
| Aspirin | All usual doses | | 1 | 24 | 1 | 24 | 9, 10 |
| Fenbendazole | 5 mg/kg, once | PO | 28 | — | 6 (WDT) | 120 | 11–14 |
| Florfenicol | 40 mg/kg, once | SC | 42 | — | 70* | 624* plus test | 15 |
| | 20 mg/kg, q 48 h, twice | IM | 60* | 168* plus test | 60* | 168* plus test | 16 |
| Flunixin | 2.2 mg/kg, once | IM | 15* | 96* | 15* | 96* | a |
| meglumine | 2.2 mg/kg, once | IV | 10* | 72* | 10* | 72* | a |
| Ivermectin | 0.2 mg/kg | PO | — | — | 11 | 144 | 17–19 |
| | 0.2–0.4 mg/kg | PO | — | — | 14 | 216 | 19–21 |
| | 0.2 mg/kg | SC | — | — | 35 | 960 | 22, 23 |
| Ketamine | 0.5 mg/kg | Topical | — | — | — | 168 | 19 |
| | < 2 mg/kg | IV | 3 | 48 | 3 | 48 | 8, 24, 25 |
| Ketoprofen | 3.3 mg/kg, | IV, IM | 7 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 9, 26–30 |
| | q 24 h X 3 doses | | | | | | |
| Lidocaine with epinephrine | Local infiltration | Epidural | 1 | 24 | 1 | 24 | 2, 8, 31–33 |
| Meloxicam | 1 mg/kg, once | PO | 15* | — | 15* | — | a |
| Moxidectin | 0.2 mg/kg | PO | — | — | 14 | — | 17, 34–36 |
| | 0.5 mg/kg | PO | — | — | 23 | — | 7 |
| Long-acting oxytetracycline | 20 mg/kg, once | SC | 35* | 144* plus test | 35* | 144* plus test | 37, 38 |
| Thiopental | < 5 mg/kg | IV | 1 | 24 | 1 | 24 | 8, 39–42 |
| Tulathromycin | 2.5 mg/kg, once | SC | — | — | 34 | 1,080* plus test | 43–46 |
| Xylazine | 0.016–0.1 mg/kg | IV | 5 | 72 | 5 | 72 | 8, 47, 48 |
| | 0.05–0.3 mg/kg | IM | 10 | 120 | 10 | 120 | 8, 47, 49, 50 |
| Yohimbine | < 0.3 mg/kg | IM | 7 | 72 | 7 | 72 | 8, 51 |

“Plus test” indicates that FARAD recommends testing the milk from treated animals to ensure it is free of residues of the parent drug and drug metabolites before it is marketed for human consumption.

*Recommendation based on limited data; veterinarians are encouraged to submit a WDI request to FARAD each time this drug is used in an extralabel manner in the event that new data become available.

— = Insufficient data currently available for FARAD to recommend a WDI.

To convert mg/kg to mg/lb, divide by 2.2.

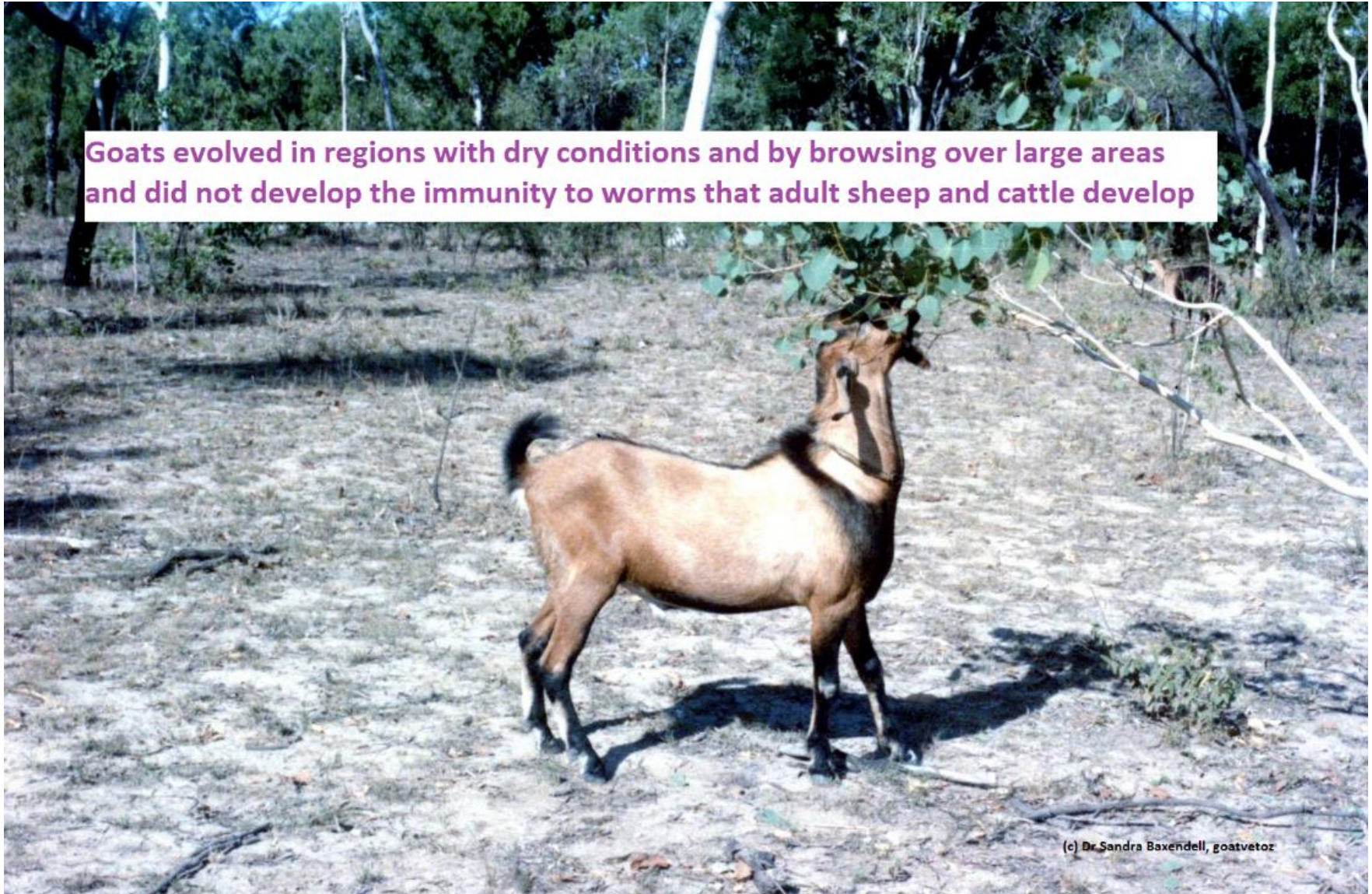
Setting WHP for Goats

Balance



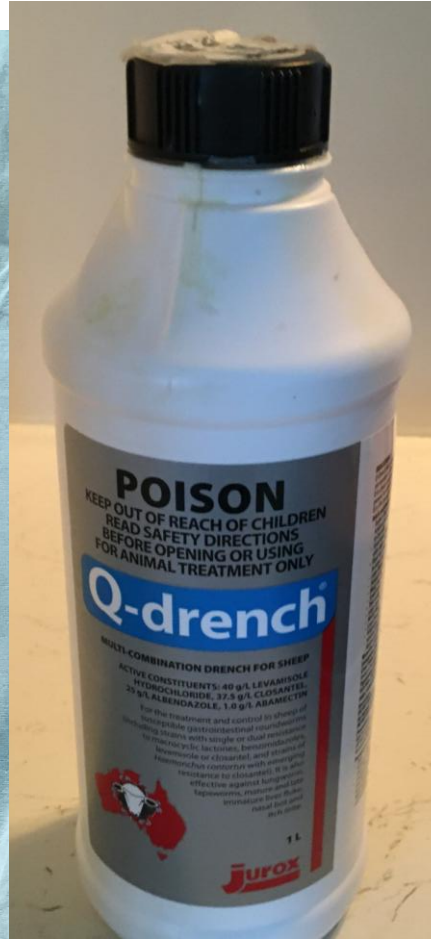
If pets can just put 6 months for meat

Goats evolved in regions with dry conditions and by browsing over large areas and did not develop the immunity to worms that adult sheep and cattle develop

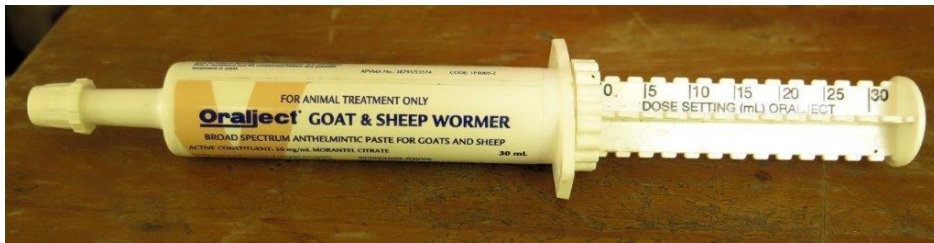


(c) Dr Sandra Baxendell, goatvetoz

Worm drenches – all need a vet's prescription



Oraject (morantel) paste – widely sold for pet sheep/goats



final report

Prescription needed
as 1.5 times label
dose rate

Project code: B.GOA.0088
Prepared by: Malcolm Knox and Peter Hunt
CSIRO, Agricultural flagship
Date published: July 2014
ISBN: 9781740362276

PUBLISHED BY
Meat & Livestock Australia Limited
Locked Bag 991
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2059

Best in combination with other drenches & at 1.5 times the sheep dose & ideally after 16 hours of fasting

Worm drenches that can be prescribed for milking goats



Dose rates from British Goat Vet Soc conference proc, 2024, page 17

Table 1 Proposed dose rates for sheep and goats

| | Proposed dose rates (mg/kg) | | Reference |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Ovine dose | Caprine | |
| Benzimidazoles | 5 | 10 | Sangster et al., 1991 |
| Levamisole * | 7.5 | 11.25* | Coles et al; 1989 |
| Ivermectin | 0.2 | 0.3 - 0.4 | Chartier et al., 2001 |
| Moxidectin | 0.2 | 0.2 - 0.4 | Hinney et al., 2022 |
| Monepantel | 2.5 | 3.75 - 5 | Rolfe 2009 |

Check data sheets for contraindications and further details

* **Levamisole** Low safety index, levamisole is toxic in goats at higher dose rates approaching 20 mg/kg; Do not use injectable preparations; Do not use during the last 3 weeks of pregnancy

Goats do not develop age immunity to worms



Goats eat from top down – rarely eat soil so can be more mineral deficient than sheep



Recreational grazing - just enough grass for worm larvae, ad lib hay

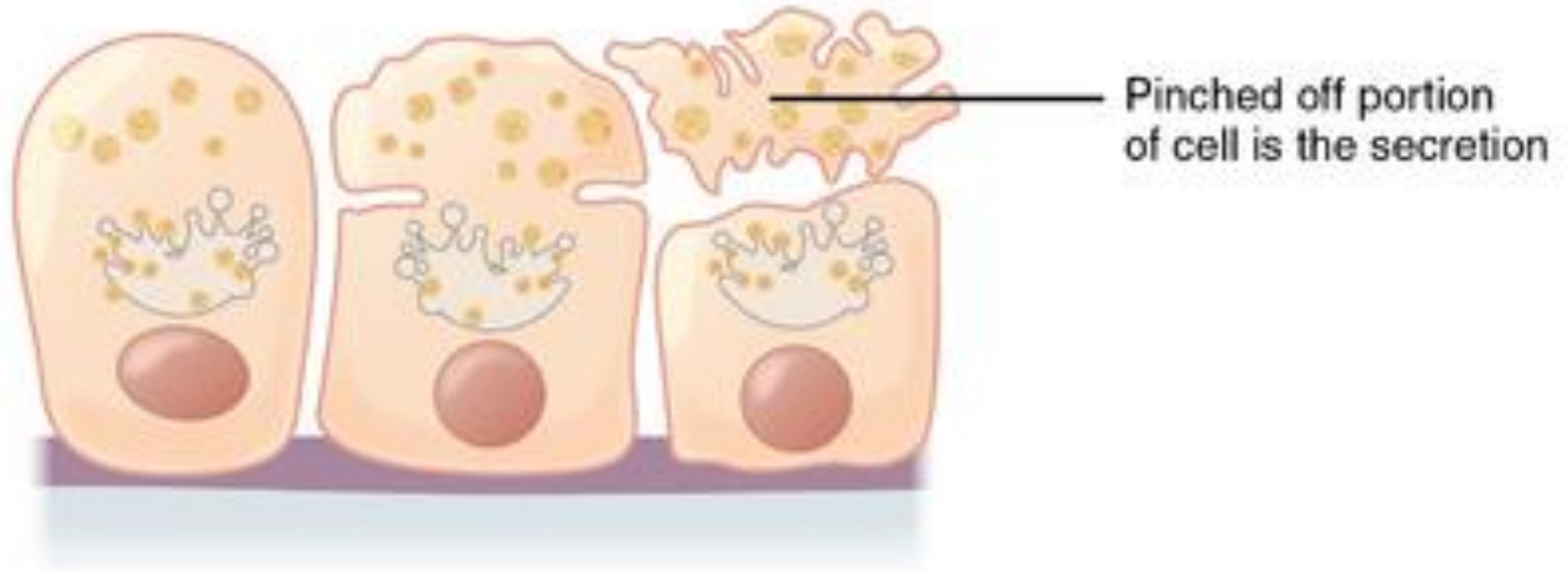


Prevention is better than cure

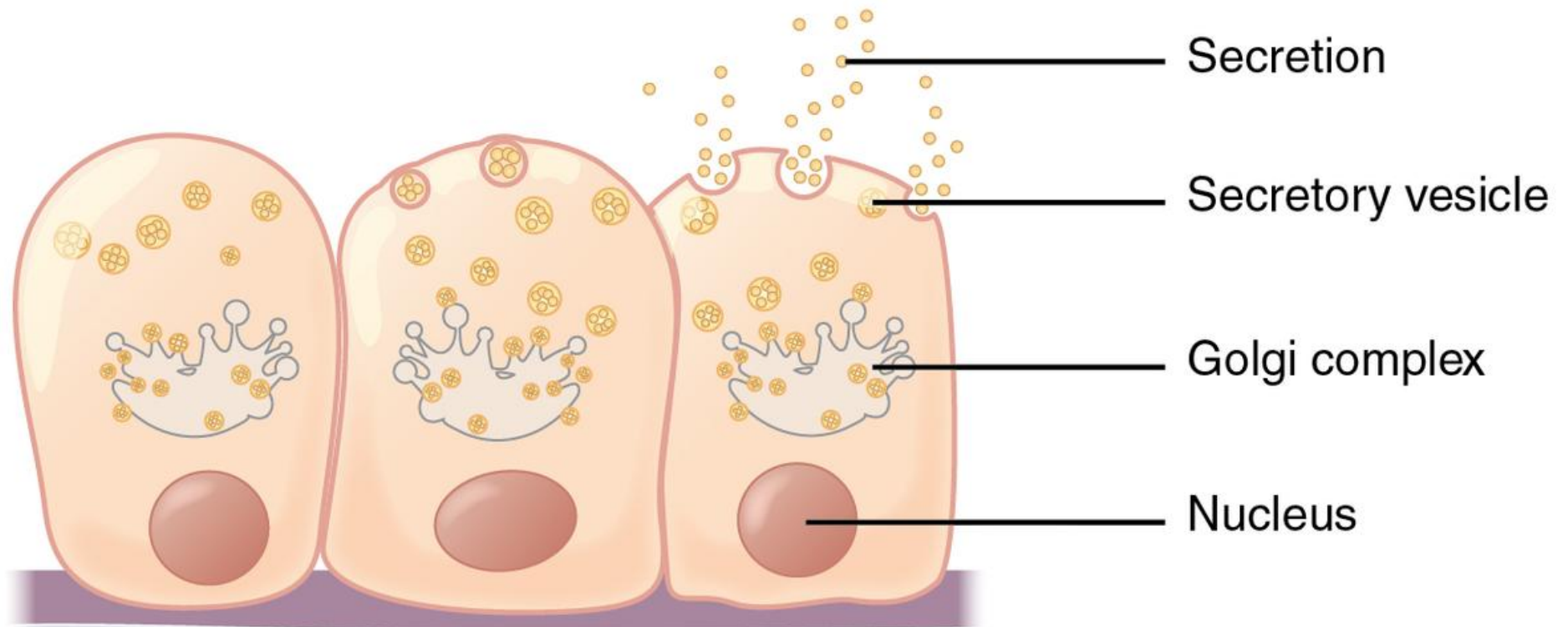
Get pet goats onto Bioworma



Goats make milk by apocrine secretion



Cows secrete milk by merocrine secretion



Make your own RMT/CMT



- 40 ml Fairy Liquid
- 160 ml water
- 1 ml food colouring

Use equal volumes milk and this mix and swirl in white dish

Use of domestic detergents in the California mastitis test for high somatic cell counts in milk Leach et al 2008 Vet Rec 163(19):566-70

RMT needs to be higher for goats



RMT/CMT Results

| Category | Score | Description |
|--|-------|---|
| Negative | 0 | Coloured milk |
| Weak positive in cows, normal in goats | 1 | Mixture is slightly mucous but can still be shaken |
| Positive | 2 | With movement of the mixture an unmistakable mucous formation can be seen. It is still possible to tip a small portion of the mixture out |
| Strong Positive | 3 | Jelly-like, mucous consistency is formed and it is difficult to shake the mixture. It is no longer possible to tip out any surplus liquid |



Distribution of somatic cell count and udder pathogens in No...



ABSTRACT

cells/mL, with a standard distribution of 1,539,000 cells/mL. The geometric mean was 443,000 cells/mL, and the mode was 70,000 cells/mL. The distribution of samples, with the median and mode SCC for each parity, is presented in [Table 1](#).

Key words

INTRODUCTION

MATERIALS AND METHODS

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

Article Info

Figures

Tables

Related Articles

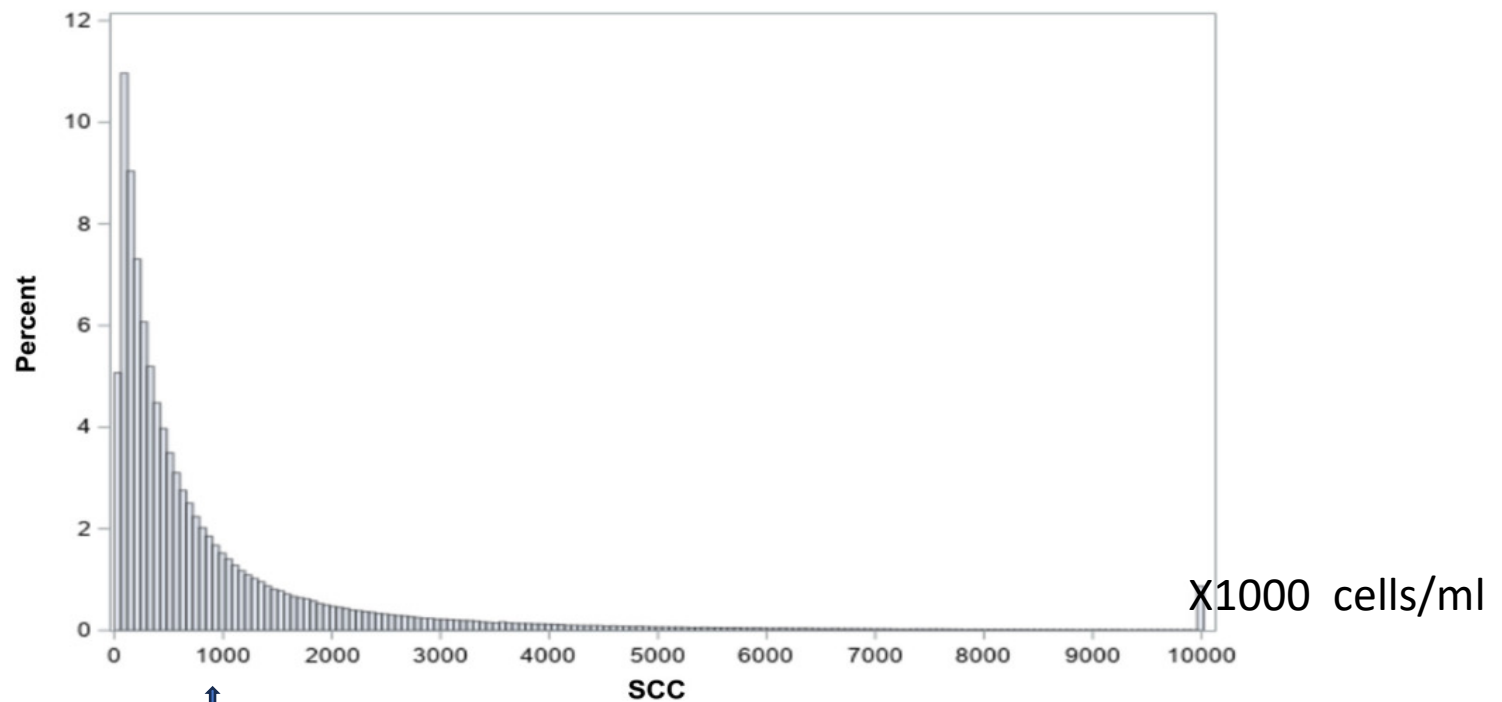


Figure 1 Distribution of SCC (×1,000 cells/mL) in goat milk from 1,000,802 milk recordings in the Norwegian Goat Recording System from 2010 to 2020. The SCC values are truncated above 10,000,000 cells/mL.

[View Large Image](#) | [Figure Viewer](#) | [Download Hi-res image](#) | [Download \(PPT\)](#)

AGENDA

- 1 How much will it cost to set up to see pet goats?
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Head rolls = normal



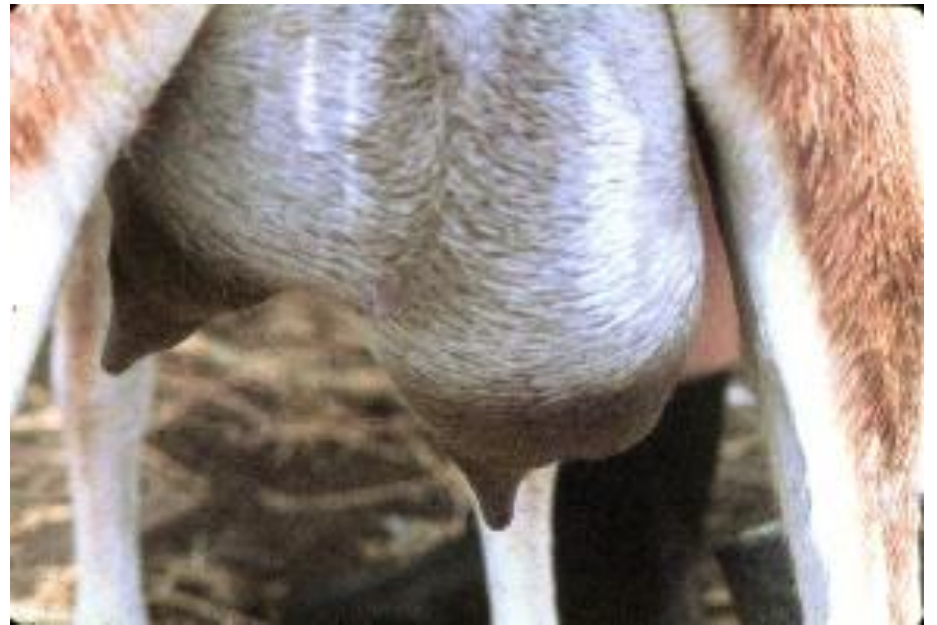
Dairy goats will produce milk no matter what the owner wants



Witches milk in tiny kids



Extra teats – don't cut off like calves as likely to both produce milk



Multi-factorial inherited Heritability = 0.40 – 0.44

Udders on dairy kids



Gynecomastia in dairy bucks



Ectopic milk producing tissue

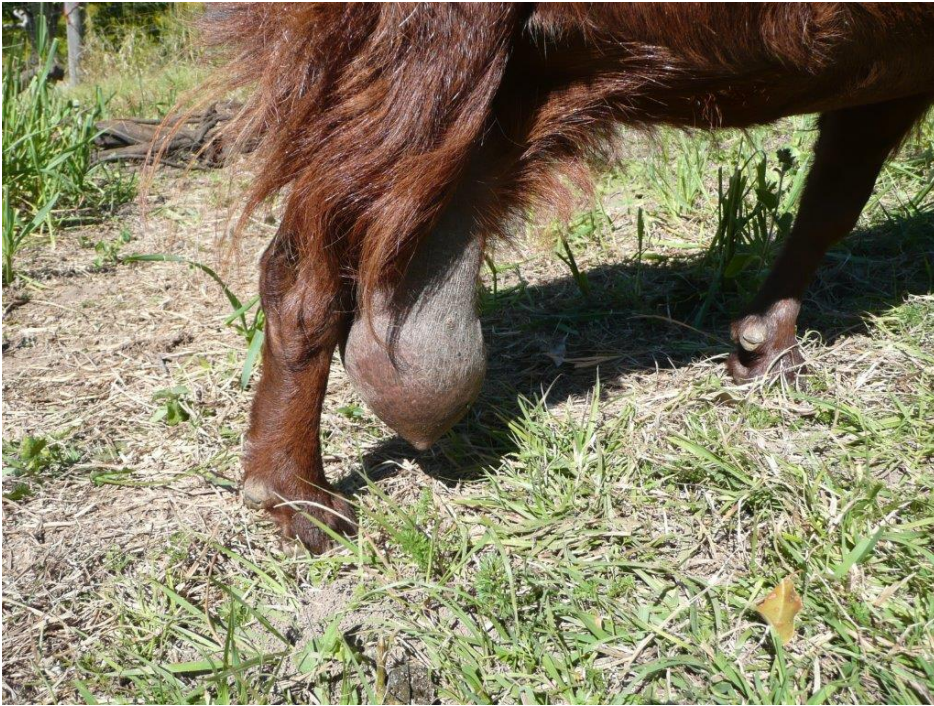


At top of teats and also the perineum

Precocious milkers –produce milk without mating/kidding



Pet goat owners often won't cull



Goats hold their tails up → carcinomas of vulva/perineum



Waxy
secretions

Goats lack lanolin in their coats so need shelter from wind & rain



Goats lack wax glands – so teats stick up and easily cut off by shearers at shearing every 6 months



No grease so use slow speed & lubricate clippers

Cashmere goats are shorn standing up before shed in spring



Poll gene linked to intersex gene



Any poll dairy goat with infertility may be intersex



When is the earliest that you can get a pregnancy test done

- 30 days for blood test - www.pregtest.com.au or IDEXX
- 35 days for milk test - Dairy Express or IDEXX
- 40-45 days for external ultrasound



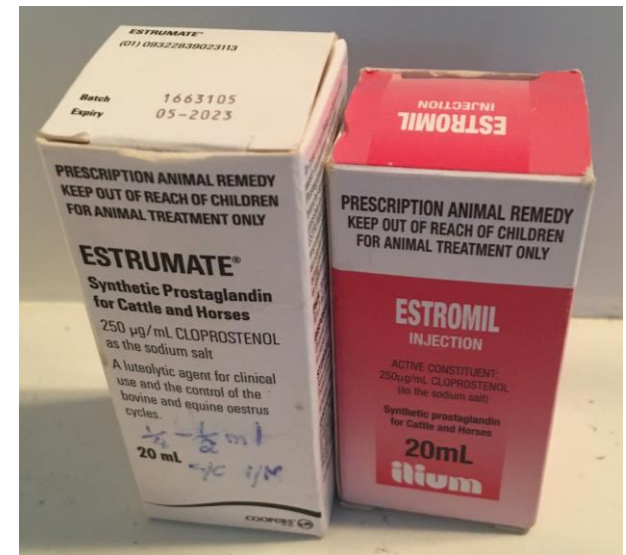
Pregnancy in a goat is maintained by a corpus luteum for the full 150 days



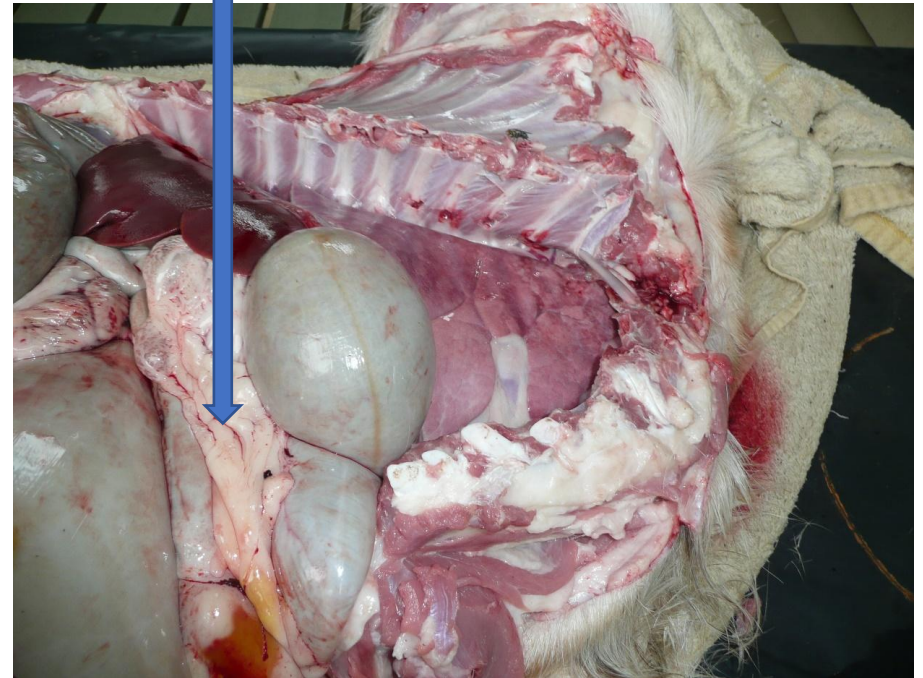
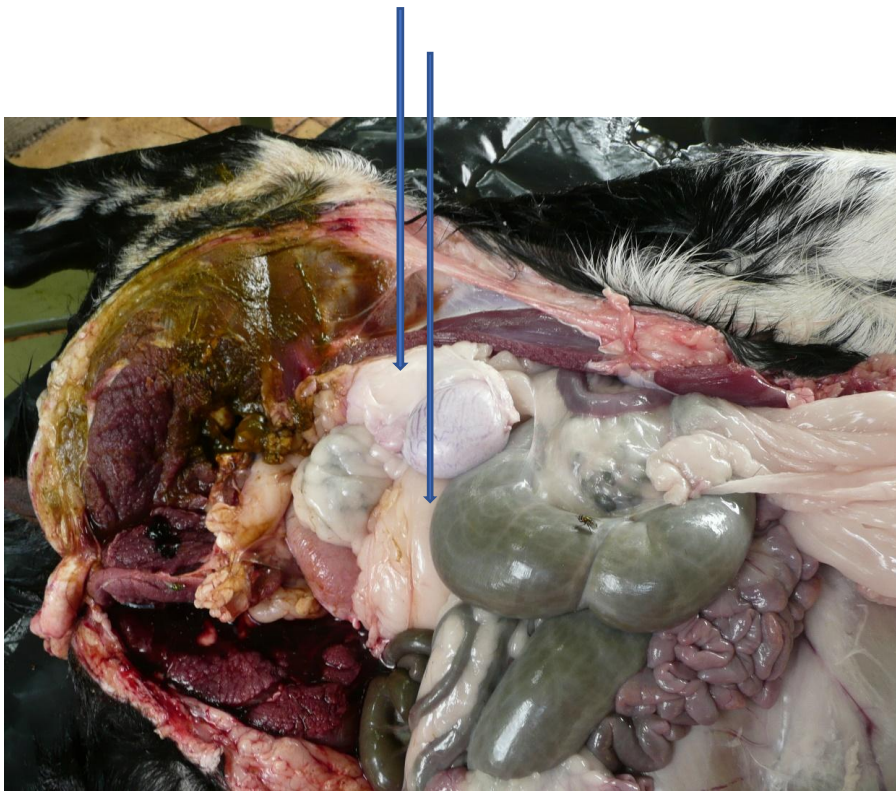
Cloudburst (false pregnancy) in dairy does



Dinaprost 5-10 mg
or
Clorprostenaol 62.5
-125 ug IM or SC



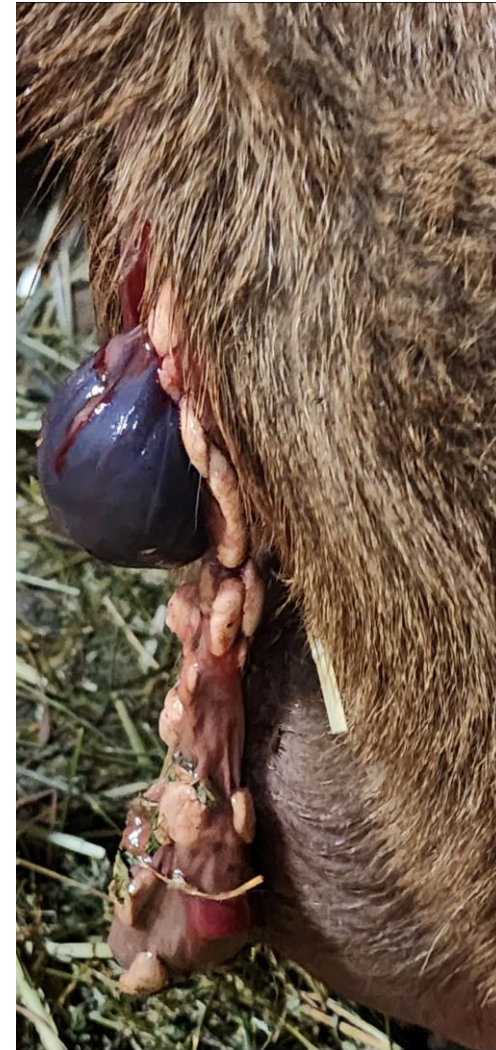
Goats store fat internally, not along the back



Multiple kids - don't leave 1 in uterus



Placenta can take 24 hours to pass



Newborn kids - 1, 2 and 3

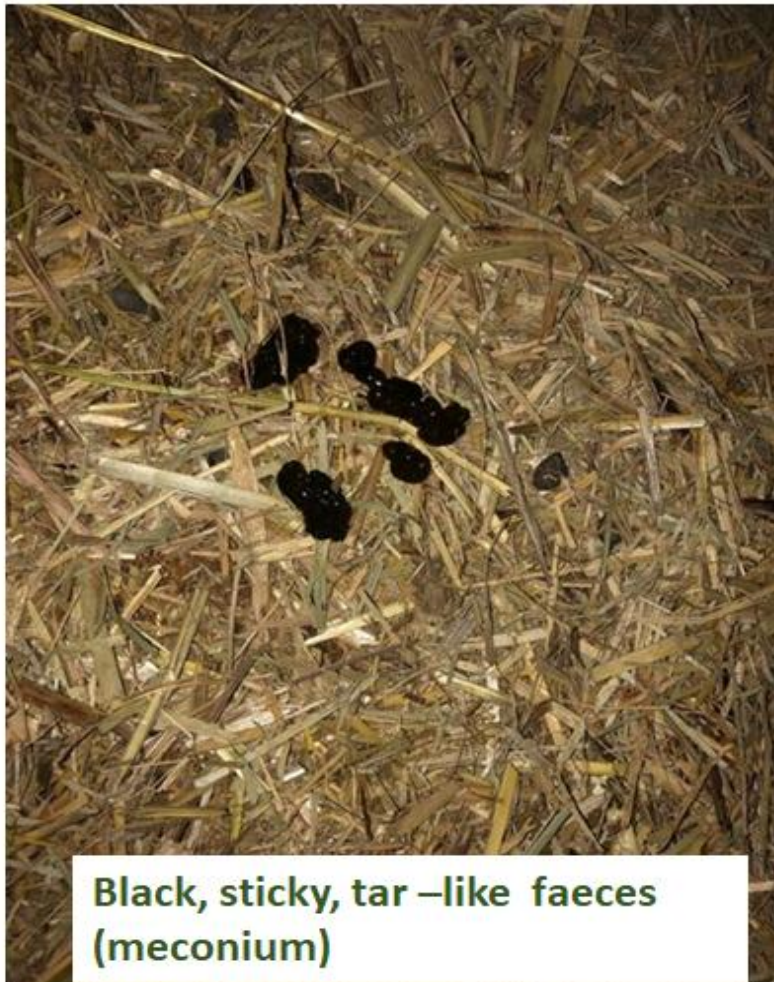
- Kids must stand within 1 hour
- Kids should get colostrum within 2 hours (max 4 hours)
- Kids should produce black tar like meconium within 3 hours (5 hours if colostrum intake is delayed).



Normal kid faeces

Day 1

Day 2



Kids with leg issues – wait before treating
but keep contained & ensure suckling



Weak, Wobbly Legs

Wait a few days then splint if needed. Confine in box if legs rubbery & hold up to doe to suckle 6+ times/day.

But consider also:

- Congenital copper deficiency
- White muscle disease

BUT copper and selenium are toxic if levels are too high, so ensure you send off lab samples to confirm a diagnosis.

Tiny horn buds coming up late in Nigerian Dwarfs = giraffe horns (leave alone)



Kids will pack up in races & smother the bottom 1 or break legs



Usually, can't catheterise a male goat

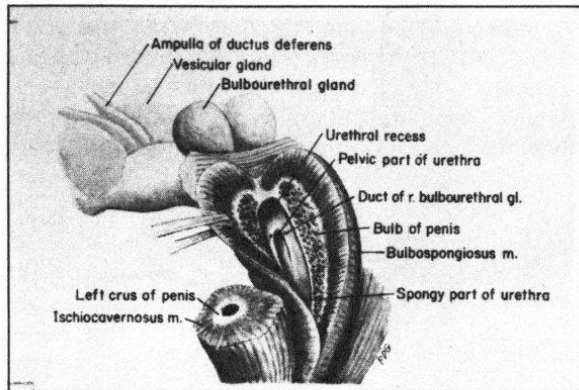


Figure 1—Sketch of the urethral recess (left caudolateral view) of a male goat, with the bulbospongiosus muscle and the bulb of the penis incised on the midline.



Figure 2—Urethral recess (caudal view) of a male goat. The bulbourethral glands have been squeezed to force secretion out of the orifices of the ducts (arrows).



Hinkle et al 1978 An anatomic barrier to urethral catheterization in the male goat

Goats have a blind diverticulum in their urethra - can't usually catheterise



Fig. 2. Contrast urethrogram revealing the urethral diverticulum located at the ischial arch (arrow).

Ewoldt, J. M., et al. (2008)

Enlarged thymus glands in well grown kids



Goitre due to iodine deficiency



Normal thyroid gland – dissect out and weigh.
Needs to be $< 0.4\text{g}$ per kg bodyweight



Normal vs goitre (Iodine deficient thyroids)

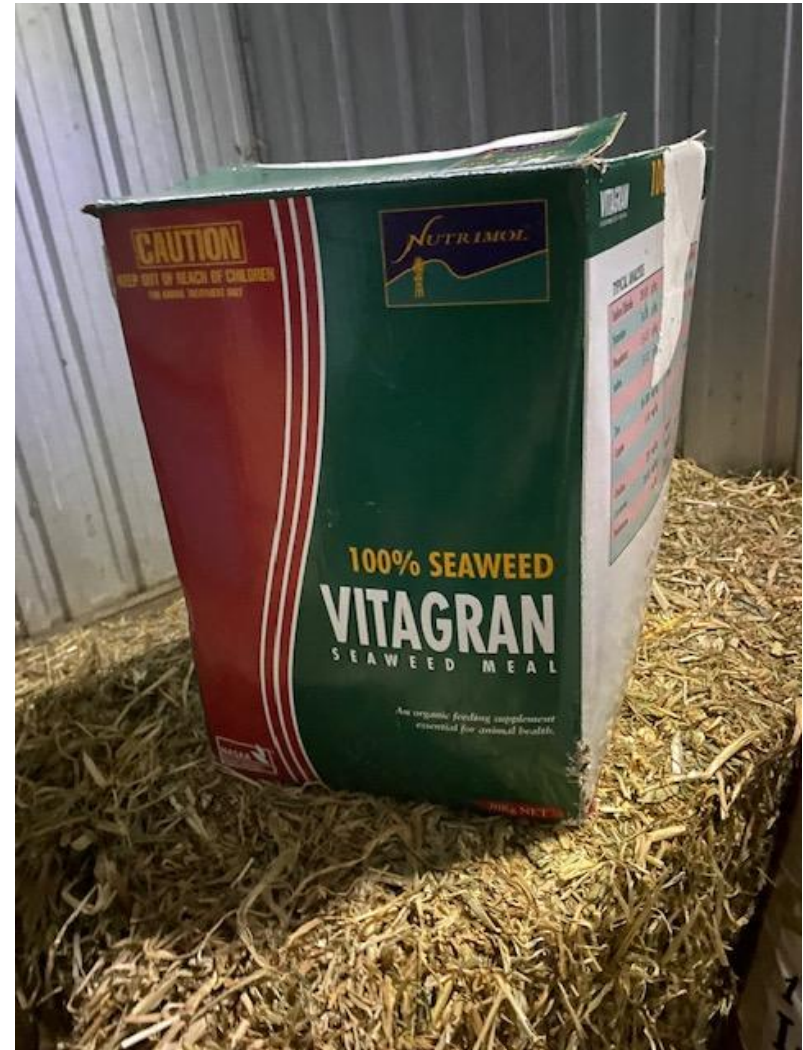
| | Normal | Goitre |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Length (cm) | 1.7 | 6-7 |
| Width (cm) | 0.5 | 5 |
| Height (cm) | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Weight (grams) | 0.6- 0.8 (or below 2 grams) | 46-42 |
| Thyroid weight to body weight ratio (grams per kg) | Less than 0.5 | Greater than 1.27 |

AGENDA for Goats 101

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First remove products recommended by myth/Google etc



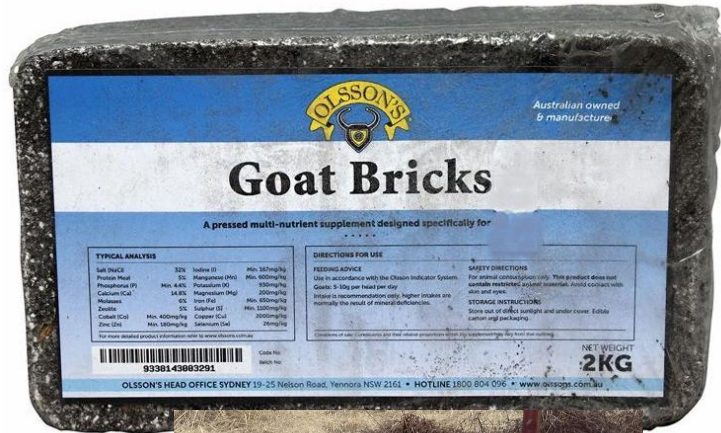
Beware - black goats are often fed copper sulphate for “rusty” coats



Excess copper intake – zinc deficiency or sudden death



Balanced mineral lick/loose NOT Himalayan rock salt nor ad lib kelp



Inspect where they keep their vet supplies



or



Hypothermia

- Normal temperature of a newborn kid is 39 degrees C
- Between 37-39C & can swallow, give colostrum via stomach tube and warm



Warming Kids – must have heat all over

Camp fire analogy

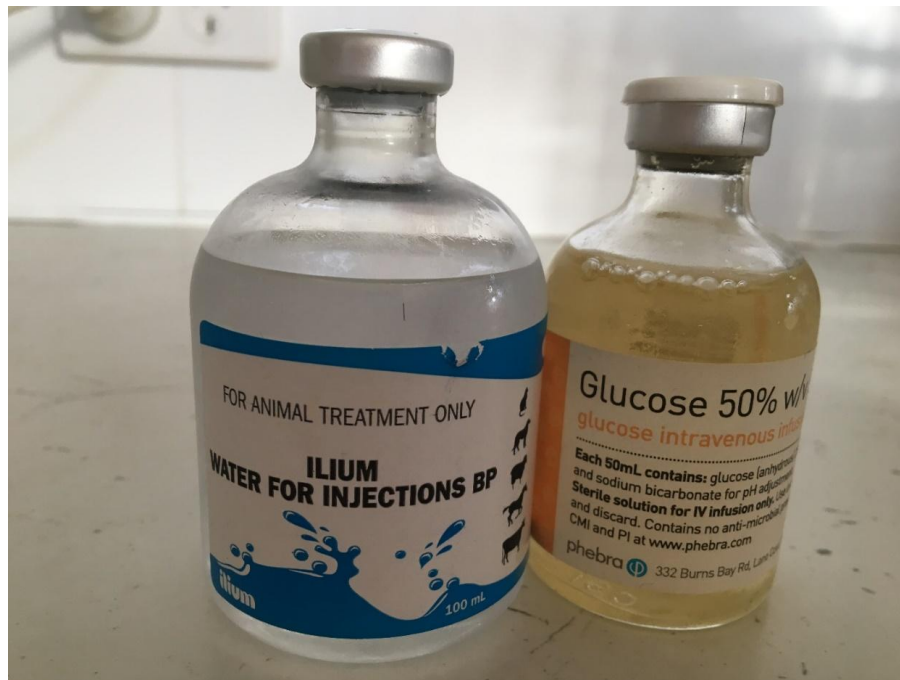


Hypothermia

- **Kids < 5 hours** – warm gradually then bottle or stomach tube feed , Surround with heat (hot towels, hair dryer or warming box)
- **Kids > 5 hours** but **holds up head** - stomach tube glucose then colostrum
- **Kid > 5 hours** but **flat** must give glucose IP (10mls/kg of 20% glucose) first otherwise convulsions when warmed up



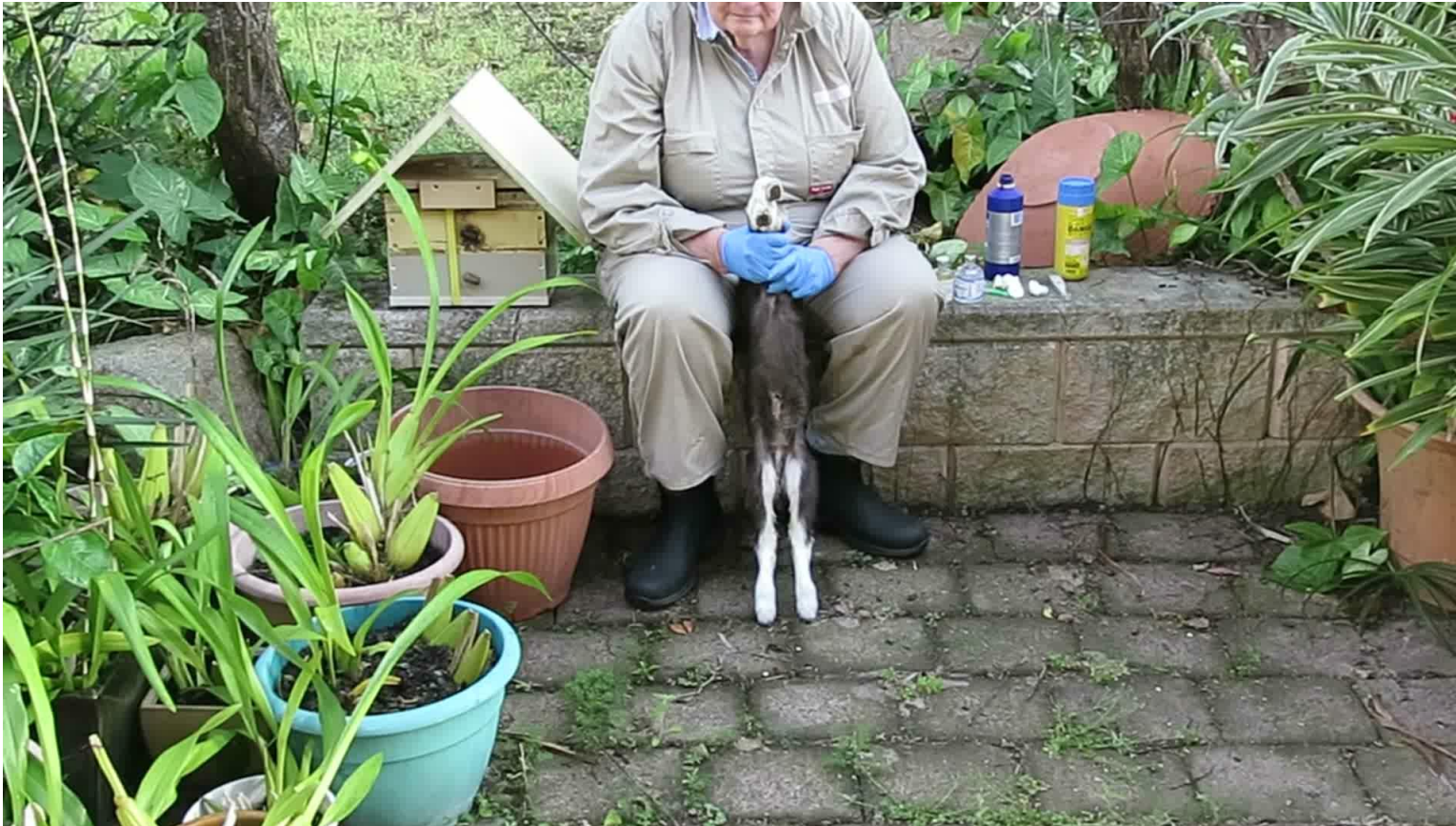
Glucose injections with 10ml 50% glucose, 15 ml water in syringe, mixed & warmed, for a 2.3 kg kid



| Weight (kgs) | Glucose (mls) | Water (mls) | Total (mls) |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2.3 | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| 3.2 | 14 | 21 | 36 |
| 4.5 | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| 5.9 | 26 | 39 | 65 |
| 6.8 | 30 | 45 | 75 |

How to give an IP injection

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=30vjr-9byhA&t=2s>)



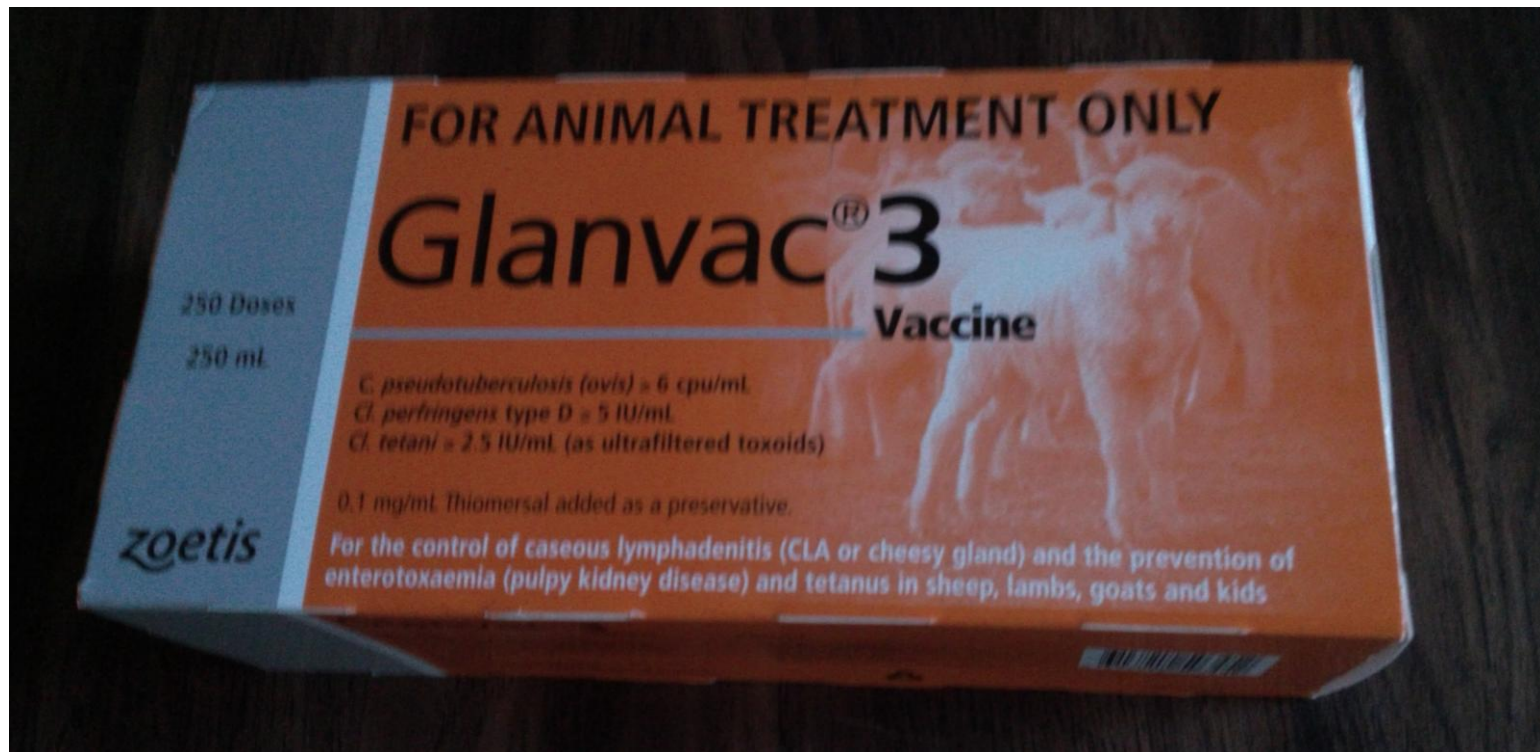
On the goatvetoz Youtube channel

Floppy Kid Syndrome

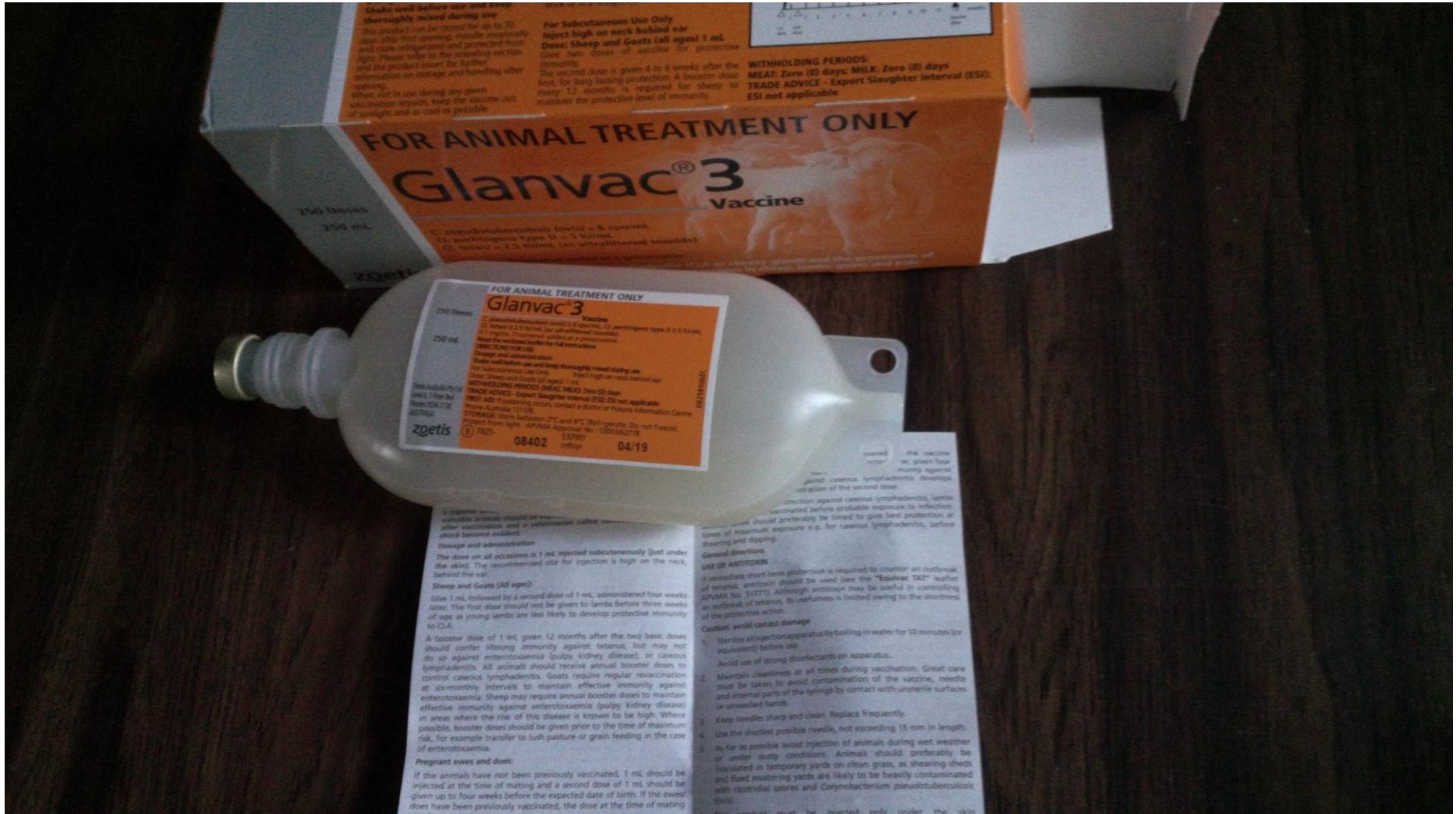
- Defined as kids with muscle weakness, pain **without** fever, diarrhoea and dehydration.
- severe metabolic acidosis, hypokalaemia & high urea
- oral administration of sodium bicarbonate (4.5 g dissolved in 10–20 mL of water at 3-hour intervals)



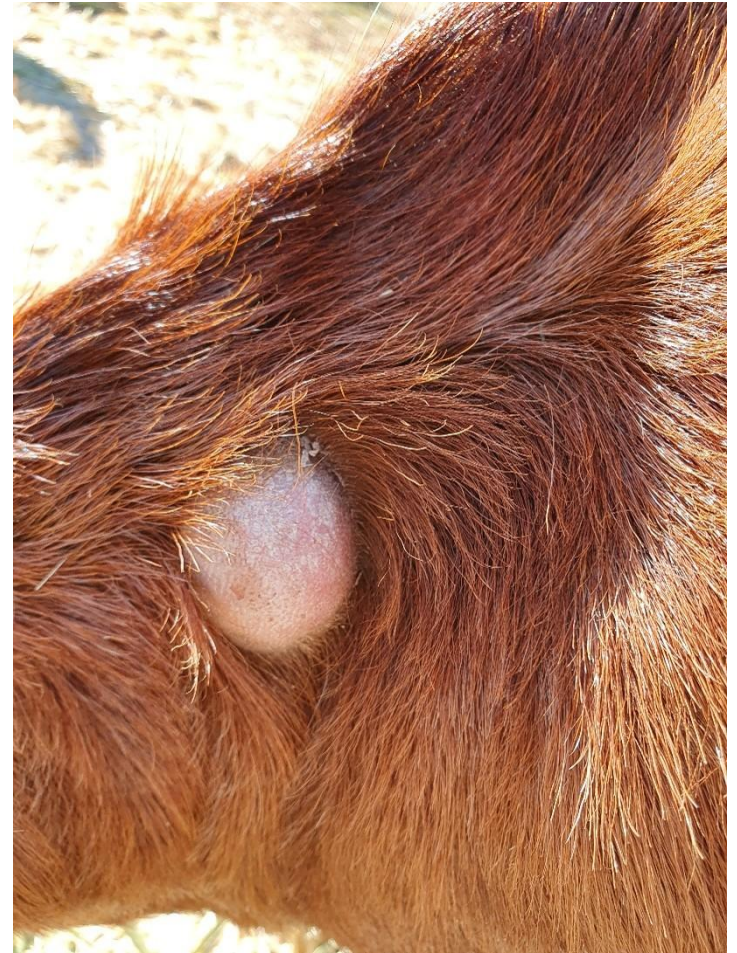
Vaccinate kids twice – e.g. 3-4 weeks & 7-8 weeks, then every 6 months



Glanvac 3 unless liver fluke area. If Multi-vaccines, then need more frequent enterotoxaemia protection.



Warn clients can have large sterile lumps
esp. if multivalent vaccines e.g. 5 in1



Under the ear is a common site for Caseous Lymphadenitis



CLA/Cheesy Gland in Goats - pus is more liquid than in sheep



Rams will mate does but they abort at 5-10 weeks



Pregnancy Toxaemia vs Hypocalcaemia (milk fever)

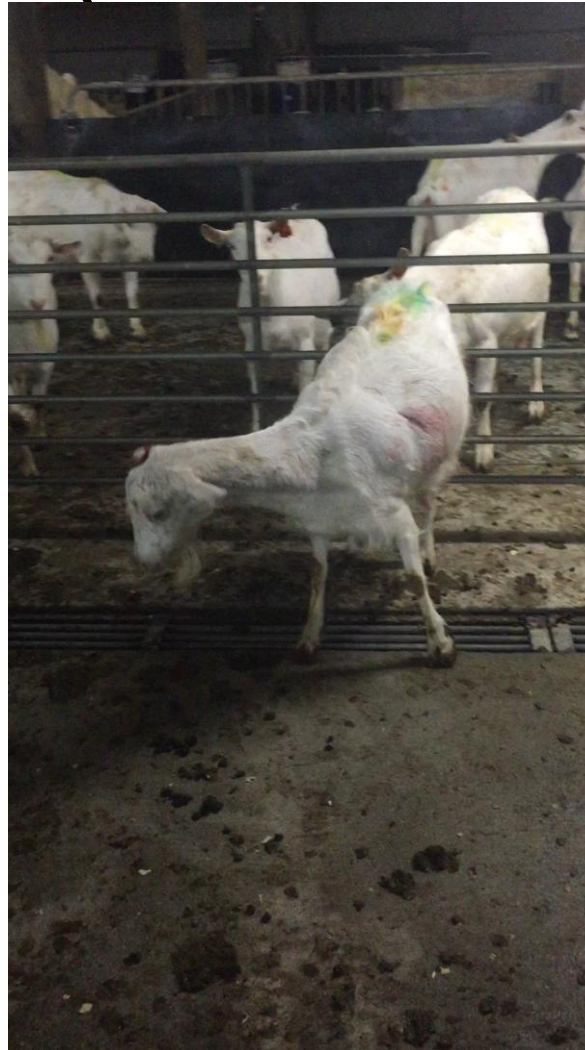
| Pregnancy Toxaemia | Hypocalcaemia (Milk Fever) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Common | Rare |
| Pupils constrict normally to light | Pupil constriction slow |
| Swelling of feet | Tremors & twitching |
| Normal respiration | Fast respiration |
| Slow to minimum response to treatment | Rapid response to treatment |
| Often a day or two after stress event | Half to 1 day after stress event |
| Slow progress of disease - many days | Death within 1 day |

20% of does with preg tox have subclinical hypocalcaemia

Preg Tox or Hypocalcaemia (milk fever)



Doe with pregnancy toxaemia



Rx= 80-100ml
20% calcium
borogluconate
either slow IV
or half IV & half
SC

Pregnancy Toxaemia – stress is a trigger or any condition that decreases appetite



Fat goats get pregnancy toxaemia (Condition score 5)



Less fat along loins and rump in dairy goats – chest & brisket instead



Condition scoring dairy goats video

(www.youtube.com/watch?v=FC0u1j06y5Y)



Pregnancy Toxaemia - Signs

- Vague initially - isolate themselves, reduced appetite, lower limbs swollen,
- Teeth grinding & weakness
- In ewes, mainly neurological signs: blind, star gazing, nystagmus, ataxia, tremors
- Death of kids, then toxins released then death



Pregnancy Toxaemia Treatment



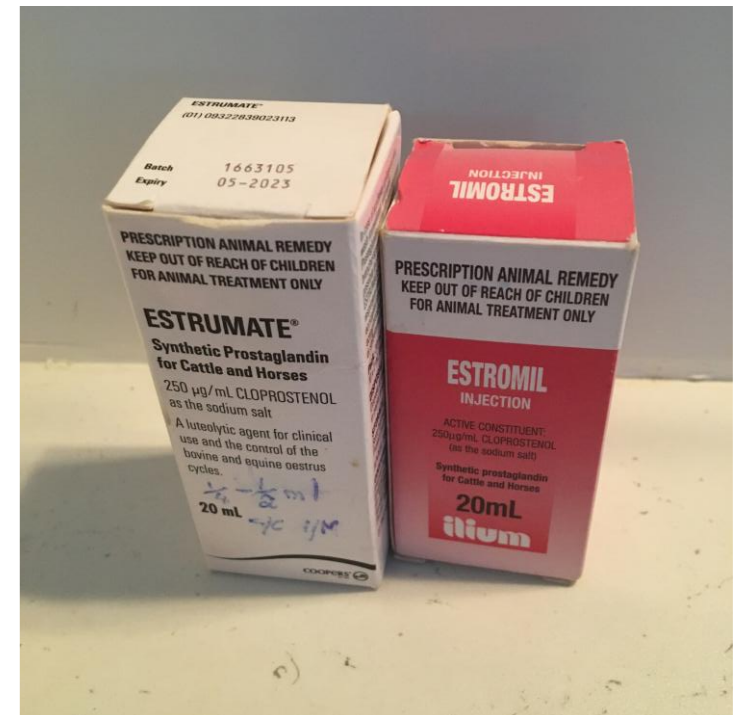
- Is it primary or secondary ?
- If still eating, increase quality & energy density of feed
- Vit Bs to stimulate appetite
- Electrolytes products with glucose
- Propylene glycol 100-200 ml 2-3/day, - half for miniatures

OR Glycerine 60-80 ml twice a day

- NSAID
- Induce when within 7 days of due date

Induce kidding

- Corticosteroids are better than prostaglandin for lungs as helps them mature, unless very close to due date.
- Prostaglandins also induce kidding
- Can give both or either if >144 days
- PG takes 30-72 hours to work



Severe Congestion – NSAIDs, diuretics, frequent stripping, hot compresses



Hard udder form of CAE - only teats are soft & milk production = spoonful



Conditions needing humane destruction



Beta-mannosidosis (farmer video with email permission on file)



Goats with Johne's disease can just look like skinny goats, even on PM



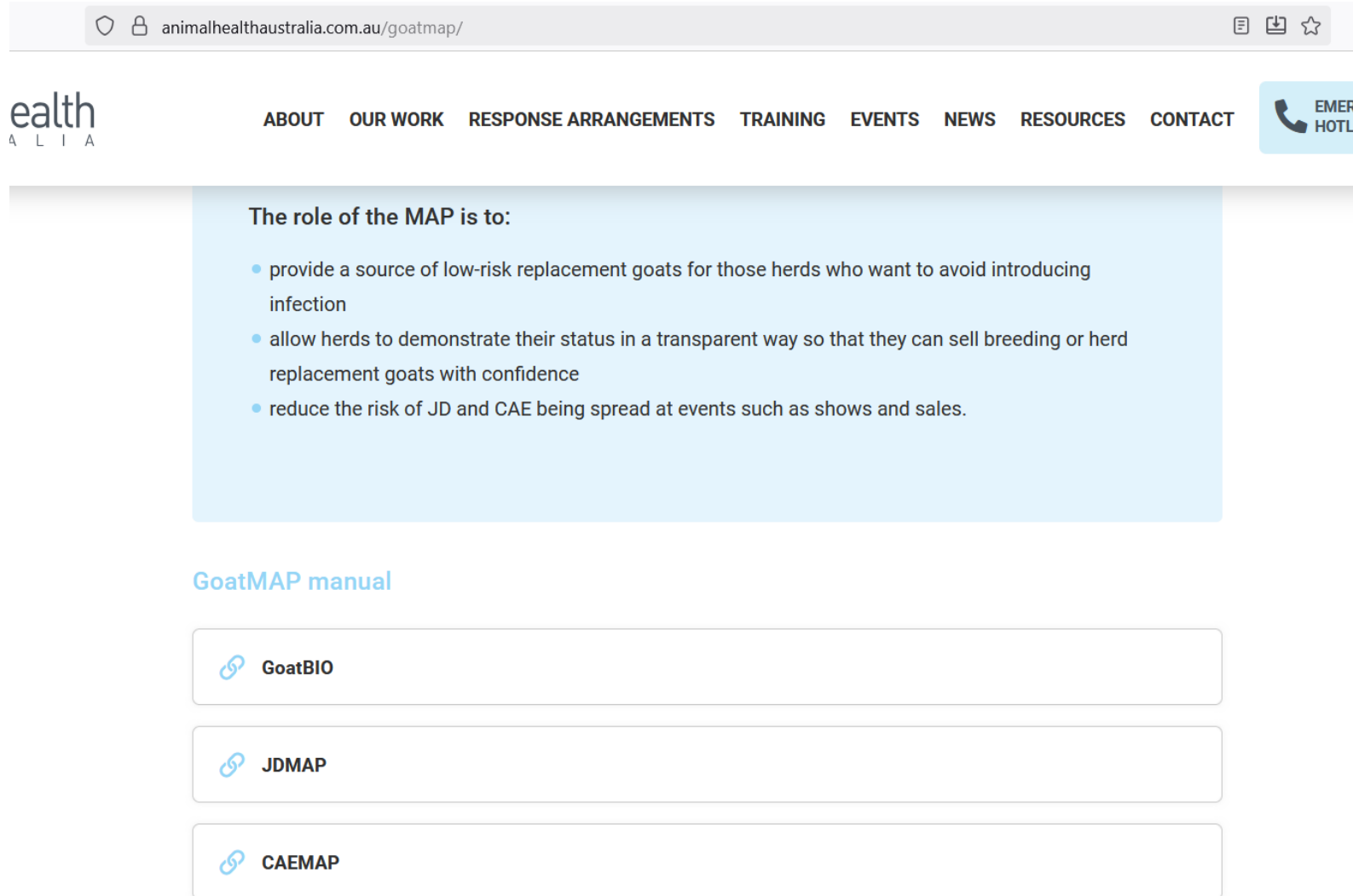
Advanced Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis



Early stage CAE – Buccalgesic (meloxicam) for the arthritic pain 1ml per 10kg every 36 hours



Animal Health Australia MAP for JD & CAE allows any vet to accredit



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL animalhealthaustralia.com.au/goatmap/. The page features the Animal Health Australia logo and a navigation menu with links for ABOUT, OUR WORK, RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS, TRAINING, EVENTS, NEWS, RESOURCES, and CONTACT. An emergency hotline button is also visible. The main content area is titled "The role of the MAP is to:" and lists three bullet points: provide a source of low-risk replacement goats, allow herds to demonstrate their status transparently, and reduce the risk of JD and CAE spread at events. Below this, there is a section for "GoatMAP manual" with three links: GoatBIO, JDMAP, and CAEMAP.

animalhealthaustralia.com.au/goatmap/

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A L I A

ABOUT OUR WORK RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS TRAINING EVENTS NEWS RESOURCES CONTACT

EMER
HOTL

The role of the MAP is to:

- provide a source of low-risk replacement goats for those herds who want to avoid introducing infection
- allow herds to demonstrate their status in a transparent way so that they can sell breeding or herd replacement goats with confidence
- reduce the risk of JD and CAE being spread at events such as shows and sales.

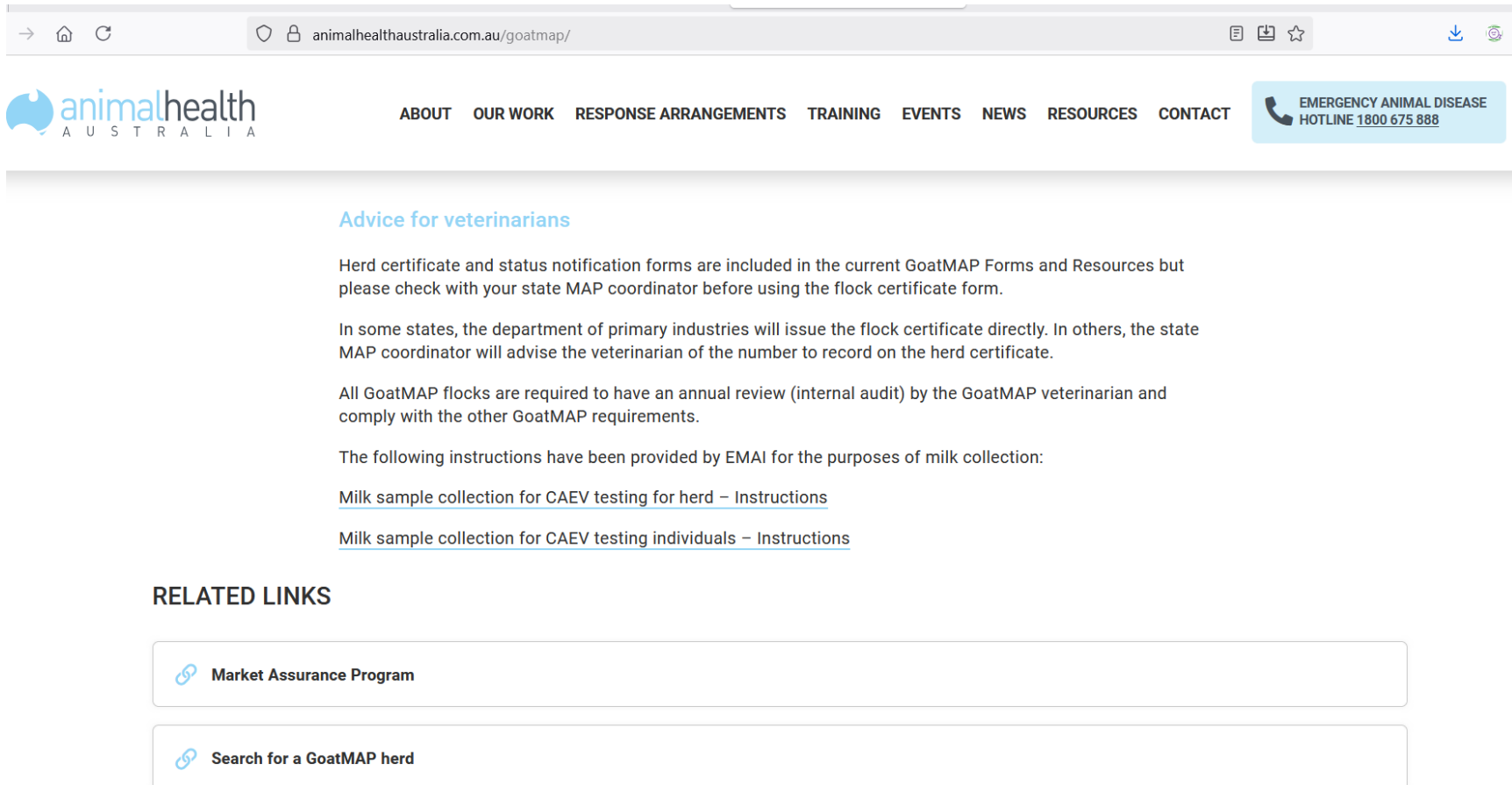
GoatMAP manual








[GoatBIO](#)



[JDMAP](#)

[CAEMAP](#)

Accredited herds numbers are low, so vets need to promote MAP



→   animalhealthaustralia.com.au/goatmap/     

 [ABOUT](#) [OUR WORK](#) [RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS](#) [TRAINING](#) [EVENTS](#) [NEWS](#) [RESOURCES](#) [CONTACT](#)  **EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE**
HOTLINE 1800 675 888

Advice for veterinarians

Herd certificate and status notification forms are included in the current GoatMAP Forms and Resources but please check with your state MAP coordinator before using the flock certificate form.

In some states, the department of primary industries will issue the flock certificate directly. In others, the state MAP coordinator will advise the veterinarian of the number to record on the herd certificate.


All GoatMAP flocks are required to have an annual review (internal audit) by the GoatMAP veterinarian and comply with the other GoatMAP requirements.


The following instructions have been provided by EMAI for the purposes of milk collection:

[Milk sample collection for CAEV testing for herd – Instructions](#)

[Milk sample collection for CAEV testing individuals – Instructions](#)

RELATED LINKS

 [Market Assurance Program](#)

 [Search for a GoatMAP herd](#)

What, if anything is stopping you from accepting goat clients right now?

Ask me how to solve this blockage



BREAK

Diagnose before you drench



Confirm before you de-worm

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