

## Cow Pox:

Ortho poxvirus , is closely related to V. of horse pox and that of small pox.

Epidemiology :

Spread from cow to cow with in a herd is effected by **milker hands**.or teat cup.

From herd to herd by introduction of affected animals

By biting insects .

Milker recently vaccinated against small pox may serve as a source of infection for cattle .

V. access to tissue through injuries to teat skin .

Pathogenesis :

Like Sheep POX .

Clinical Finding :

- true cow pox scabs are 1-2 cm in diameter and are thick ,tenacious and yellow – brown to red color in cow being milked , scabs fformation is uncommon ,the scab replaced by a deep ulceration .

- lesion cofined to the teat and lower part of the udder ,soreness of teat develop and secondary mastitis .

- individual lesion heal with in 2 weeks.

- sever cases lesion spread to thee thighs and rarly to perineum ,vulva mouth .

- sucking calves may develop lesion in the mouth .

Clinical Pathology :

-V.can found in culture.

- electron microscopy

Differential Diagnosis :

- 1-Pseudo cow pox .
- 2-Bovine ulcerative mammalitis.
- Udder impetigo .
- Foot and mouthdisease.
- Mycotic dermatitis .

Treatment :

Application of a softemollient cream befor milking ,and astringent lotion after milking facilitates recovery .

Control :

Dipping of the teat in an alcoholic tincture of disinfectant .

Vaccination .