

# Cross-Sectional Study on Calf Health and Management Problems on Small Scale Dairy Farms of Sidama and Gedio Zones, Southern Ethiopia

**Keywords:** Bacterial isolation; Calf health and management problems; Gedio and Sidama Zones; Helminths identification; Small scale dairy farms

## Abstract

A Cross-sectional study was conducted from October, 2010 to December, 2013 to assess the calf health and management problems and the associated risk factors in small scale dairy farms of Sidama and Gedio Zones. The study comprises 61 urban, 46 peri-urban and 54 rural farms, from which 61 (37.7%) are intensive, 47 (29.0%) semi intensive and 54 (33.3%) extensive farms. Data with regard to birth history, colostrum feeding management, vaccination practices and previous disease history of selected calves were collected with semi structured questionnaire and observational assessment; and microbiological identification and Flotation and Sedimentation techniques were part of the study methodology. Results indicate among the risk factors considered for analysis, only sex of farm owner, herd size and breed of calves were found to be significant with health problems of calves ( $P < 0.05$ ). Birth condition of 16.28 ( $n = 14$ ) calves were assisted, out of which 13 (15.12%), were attended by non-professionals and 1 (1.16%) of the cases were attended by professional veterinary practitioners. 50.0% delivery problem was both maternal and calf caused, oversized fetus and delivery impotency were mentioned by farmers as a potential cause for dystocia. Majority of the respondent (92.6%) replied colostrum feeding and 7.4% not fed colostrum; general calf morbidity of 30.2% ( $n = 159$ ), with zonal prevalence of Sidama zone (29.3%), Gedio zone (35.0%). High Prevalence of calf morbidity was seen in farms located in urban area 12.6% followed by rural farms 9.3% and urban farms 8.2%. Septicemia and Diarrhea 21 (43.7%) was found to be the most frequently observed disease syndrome followed by Internal parasite 15 (31.2%), external parasite 8 (16.7%), Coccidiosis 1 (2.08%), Hemoparasite 1 (2.08%) and mixed infection 2 (4.2%). 50.9% vaccinated their calves at least for one type of vaccine. The major internal parasites identified by floatation and sedimentation techniques were *Strongyle* spp. (32%), *emeria* (16%), *neascaris vitulorum* (12.0%), mixed parasite *strongyle* spp. and *eimeria* (10%) and *neascaris vitulorum* and *Strongyle* spp. (8%). From the isolated bacteria, *E. coli* (53.3%) was the higher prevalent and followed by *proteus* (10%), *Citrobacter* (8.3%), *E. coli* and *Klebsiella* mixed (8.3%). In conclusion, this research revealed that the proportion of calf morbidity that caused by bacteria was higher than internal and external parasites caused calf morbidity. *E. coli* and *Strongyle* spp. were the dominant bacteria and internal parasites respectively in the study dairy farms; high calf morbidity in rural than urban areas and the majority respondents had an awareness of colostrums effect on their calves.

## Introduction

The dairy industry is a large and dynamic segment of the agricultural economy of many nations and the major suppliers of milk and milk products to the urban and peri-urban consumers [1,2]. Peri-urban and urban dairies are intensive production systems, which keep high grade cows and have improved management practices but this is usually associated with increase susceptibility to disease, poor



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survival rate and poor reproductive performance [3-6].

Farms in young stock, a good nutritional strategy optimize rumen development and growth while minimizing stress and disease. Livestock housing and surrounding environment of dairy farm greatly affects health and productivity. A relationship between housing and health during the rearing period has been described by several authors. Following Hygienic conditions and Cleanliness of the barn influences calf health, as calves housed in unclean barns are at higher risk of disease than calves housed in clean barns [7-9].

Colostrum contains a high level of immunoglobulin's and other nutrients important for lamb health and gives immunity against a variety of infectious agents. The poor immune system and lack of previous exposure to infection make new born calves susceptible to infectious diseases and poor management [10-12]. Gastrointestinal helminthes are important pathogens which affect young livestock in many tropical and subtropical environments [9,13,14]. Treatment with anthelmintics administered 2-4 times a year, depending on climate and management practices, has been recommended for helminth control [13,15]. Diarrhea is one of the most important constraints in food animal production [16]. Its prevalence appears to be management related especially when calves are housed in unhygienic conditions [8,9].

According to ILCA [3] calf morbidity and mortality were ranked next to mastitis as the second biggest problem for dairy production in Ethiopia. Good calf rearing is important as it ensures availability of good future replacement stock. Most farmers do not have enough knowledge on importance of colostrum and proper calf-feeding regimes which provides disease resistance to calves. Apart from that, farmers aim to optimize income by selling more milk and calves are, therefore, underfed and unhygienic condition. This is more serious in male calves; however, studies conducted on calf management and health problems in both pre-weaning and post weaning stages. Therefore, the objectives of this study were to evaluate the existing calf health and management problems, to isolate bacteria and identify helminthes that caused health problem to calves in the study areas and to assess the level of farmers' knowledge on the calf health and management practices.

## Material and Methods

### Study area

According to the Sidama Zone Corporation Development, Sidama Zone is Northeast of Lake Abaya and Southeast of Lake Awasa. The Sidama live between Awasa town in the north and Dilla town in the south, spread out in a cone-shaped area of the middle of southern Ethiopia. Sidama is generally a fertile area, varying from flat land (warm to hot) to high land (warm to cold).

Sidama has geographic coordinates of latitude, North: 5° 45' and 6° 45' and longitude, East, 38° and 39°. It has a total area of 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 97.71% is land and 2.29% is covered by water. Hawassa Lake and Logita falls are water bodies that attract tourists. Of the land, 48.70% is cultivated, 2.29% is forested, 5.04% is shrub and bush land, 17.47% is grazing land, 18.02% is uncultivated, 6.38% is unproductive and 2.10% is has other uses. Some of the cultivated lands are in undulating escarpment and create difficulties for the farmers in the area. Sidama have a variety of climatic conditions. Warm conditions cover 54% of the area. Locally known as Gamoojje or Woinadega, this is a temperate zone ranging from an elevation of 1500 m to 2500 m above sea level. The mean annual rainfall of the area varies between 1200 mm and 1599 mm, with 15 °C to 19.9 °C average annual temperature. A hot climatic zone, Kolla, covers 30% of the total area. Its elevation ranges from 500 m to 1500 m above sea level. It has a mean annual rainfall of 400 mm to 799 mm, and the mean annual temperature ranges from 20 °C to 24.9 °C. Cool climatic conditions known as Aliicho or Dega exist in the mountainous highlands. This covers 16% of the total area with an elevation between 2500 m and 3500 m above sea level. This part gets the highest amount of rainfall, ranging from 1600 mm to 1999 mm. It has a mean annual temperature of 15 °C to 19.9 °C. Zone has 19 districts and Cattle numbers are good indicator of wealth, and gives chief popularity for the farmer who owns more cattle.

Gedeo Zone is located in 369 km from Addis Ababa to southeon Addis Ababa-Moyale international road and 90 km from Hawassa (capital city of the region) in South Nation Nationality and People Regional State (SNNPRS). On the basis of the current border delineation, the land area of the region is estimated at 1347.04 square kilometers. Geographically, the Zone is located North of Equator from 50 53'N to 60 27'N Latitude and from 380 8' to 380 30' East, Longitude. The altitude ranges from 1500 to 3000 m.

The zone has sub-humid tropical climate receives mean annual rainfall 1500 with range of 1200 and 1800 mm. The rainfall pattern is bimodal, with short rain season between March and May accounting for 30% of total rain fall and long rain season between July and October accounting for more than 60% of total rainfall. The mean monthly temperature is 21.5 °C with mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature of 25 °C and 18 °C, respectively. The Zone experiences three distinct agro ecologic Zone Namely 'Dega' (30%), 'Woyina Dega' (67%) and 'Kefil-Kola' (3%). Gedio zone has 7 districts and located altitude of the Zone ranges from 1268 meters above sea level in the vicinity of Lake Abaya to an elevation of 2993 meters at Haro Wolabu Pond.

Study areas may be shown in a small table indicating altitude, temperature and rain fall only among all

regions of country. No need of running matter.

### Study animals

The representative farms from each study areas were selected depending on the availability of dairy farms. To select the representative farms discussion will be made with stake holders of each milk shed, woredas and kebeles. All calves up to 9 months of age were considered for this study.

### Study design and sampling method

A cross-sectional study to assess calf management, calf health problems and associated risk factors was conducted. Representative small holder dairy farms were purposively sampled based on the availability of dairy cows with up to 6 months of age (weaning age) and up to 9 months (post weaning/age). The selection process of farmers was done purposely by considering the availability milking cows and calves up to 9 months.

From the two zones purposively 6 districts were selected by taking in to account the availability of potential dairy farming. Then 15 representative PAs included in the study. From Sidama zone (Hawassa, Tula, Hula, AletaWondo, Aleta Chuko) districts were purposively selected while, from Gedio zone (Dilla) district were selected. Open target group discussion was made in order to get the required data then representative farmers were interviewed and required data collected starting from October 2010 to December 2013.

### Observational assessment on calf management

An observational assessment of the housing (barn floor) and hygienic practices being followed in calf sheds was performed. Housing hygiene was graded from 1 to 4; 1= very clean, 2= clean, 3= poor, 4= very poor. The feeds that available to the calves were evaluated according to the type of feed (colostrum, concentrate, hay or straw).

### Questionnaire survey

The questionnaire was pre-tested in a selected study location and modified before the main survey. The questions also were include the age, gender and education background of the responsible personnel, farm location, farming system, calf rearing practices, feeding and housing of the animals, disease-control and prevention practices. Information on cow milk production, as well as the breed and age of calves were recorded. Gender aggregated data was generated to see the role of each family member in calf health management practice. Laboratory sample was llected for Standard microbiological, internal parasite identification.

### Gastrointestinal parasite

The fecal samples were collected from calves aged up to 9 months per rectum in a sterile bottle. All the specimens were clearly identified, labeled, kept in an ice box and were submitted Woliata Sodo Regional laboratory and stored at 4 °C until it was processed. The samples were processed by Standard Flotation and Sedimentation techniques to investigate the eggs of helminth parasites. Nematode eggs were identified by floatation technique in saturated NaCl solution and Trematodes were examined by sedimentation methods. The eggs

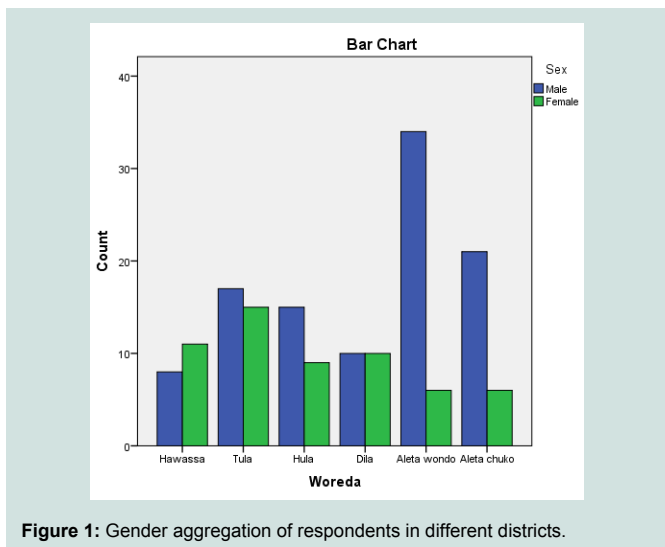


Figure 1: Gender aggregation of respondents in different districts.

Table 1: Reveals demographic data of the respondents.

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent (%)
Gender	Male	105	64.8%
	Female	57	35.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>
Age	16-30	34	21.0%
	31-45	75	46.3%
	46-60	36	22.2%
	Greater than 60 years	17	10.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>
Educational level	Illiterate	19	11.7%
	primary	93	57.4%
	secondary	48	29.6%
	College/university	2	1.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>
Farming system	Intensive	61	37.7%
	Semi-intensive	47	29.0%
	Extensive	54	33.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>
	Farm Location	Urban	47
Peri-urban		41	25.3%
Rural		74	45.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>

of *Fasciola* and *Paramphistomum* species were distinguish by their morphological characteristics and colour differences. *Strongyle* positive fecal samples were identified based on methods described by Soulsby, Urquhart et al., Maff and RVC/FAO [17-20].

**Microbiological identification**

All diarrheic calves and healthy calves were sampled from each selected farms. Faecal samples were collected directly from the rectum of the calf with rectal swabs. The samples were stored in a icebox and sent to Wolaita Sodo Regional Laboratory for examination. The sterile rectal swab samples were cultivated on culturing media and bacterial isolates were subjected to characterization to study their morphological, cultural, and biochemical characteristics as well as their motility according to Quinn et al. [21].

**Statistical analysis**

The collected data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 (SPSS, 2011): frequency, percentage,

description and comparisons of dairy farmers their management systems and problems. The association between risk factors versus disease prevalence was analyzed using binary logistic regression. Multivariate statistical analysis was performed using multinomial logistic regression.

**Results and Discussion**

**Description of respondents’ characteristics**

When observing the respondents gender 64.8% were male which higher than female number scored 35.2%. The minimum age was 16 years old and the maximum age is 90; the overall mean was 42 years (Table 1).

The highest numbers of female respondent are selected from Sidama zone which accounts about 29.0% of the total female participant and Gedio zone has 6.2% females from the total population (Table 2).

When respondents gender aggregation in selected districts of Sidama and Gedio zone (Figure 1), higher proportion 9.3% from Tula sub city followed by 6.8% of female from Hawassa, 6.2% from

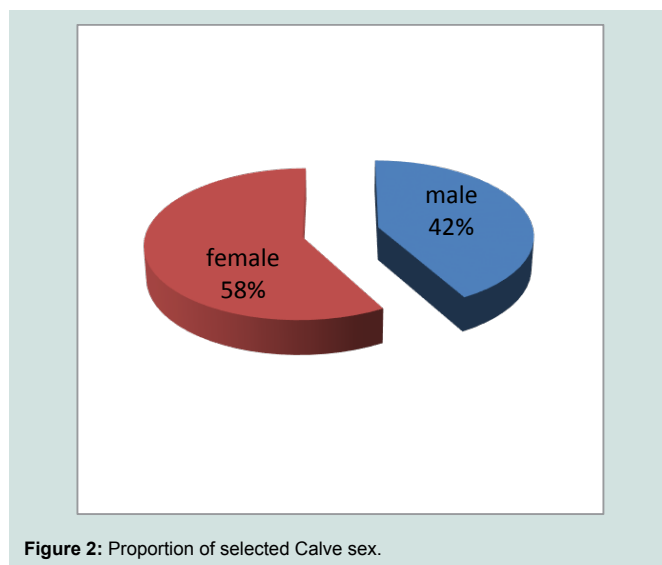


Figure 2: Proportion of selected Calve sex.

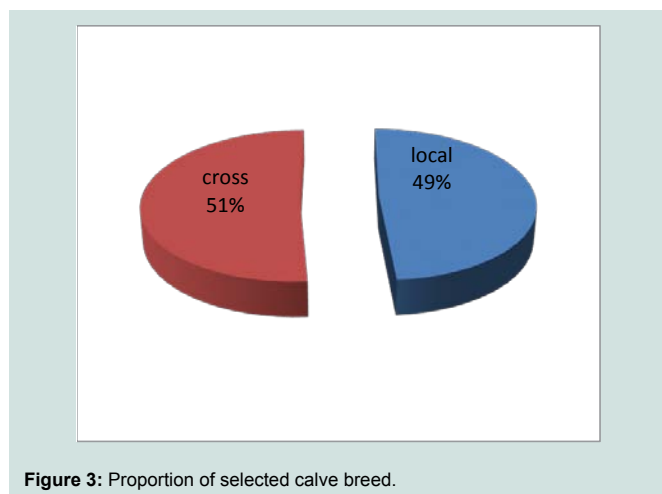


Figure 3: Proportion of selected calve breed.

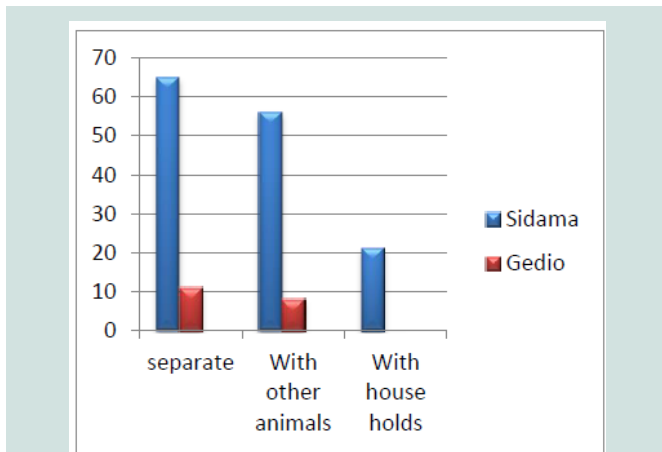


Figure 4: Separate housing condition.

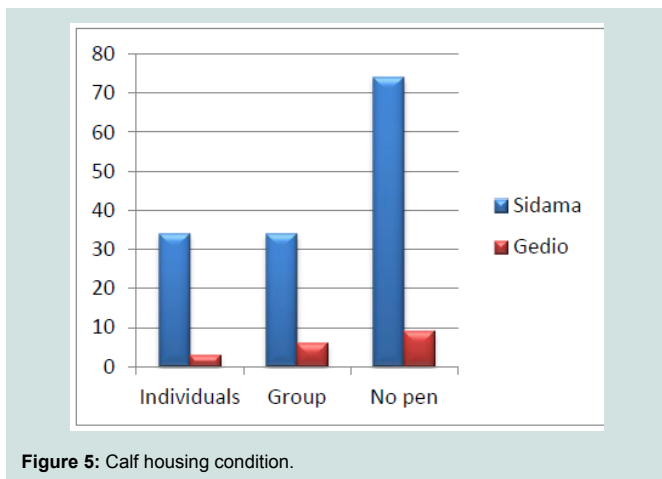


Figure 5: Calf housing condition.

Dilla, 6.0% from Aleta wondo, 5.6% from Hula and the least 3.7% from Aleta chuko districts.

**Livestock rearing practice**

Majority of the Livestock owners keep more local breed cattle than cross breed. The mean average value of local breed cow is 2.07 (R= 0-12, SD= 2.320) and for cross breed cow 1.19 (R= 0-11, SD= 1.601). The average livestock size is 6.71 (R= 0-23, SD= 4.264) (Table 3).

**Breed and sex**

A total of 86 calves were selected and examined for present and previous disease history and the management practice they were kept in. From the above figure 42 (48.84%) calves were local breeds and 44 (51.16%) were cross breed calves (Figures 2 and 3).

**General housing condition, hygiene and feed sources**

Respondents house arrangement was in 76% calves housed separately, 64% housed with others and 21% housed with households. In separated house 39% penned individually, 40% housed in group and 83% had no pen (Figures 4 and 5).

**Delivery condition**

Birth condition history of selected calves (N= 86) was taken from the owners; apparently 14 (16.28%) calves were born from cows with difficulty in delivery. The prevalence of difficulty in birth was higher in Sidama zone 13 (15.11%) than Gedio zone 1 (1.16%).

Home delivery, 14 (16.12%), is the most problem in both study zones which attended by the owners who have not information about veterinary profession whereas about 1 (1.16%) was assisted by veterinarians; but the remains 83.72% delivery condition was normal without any delivery assistance. This finding agreed with the finding of Odoch who reported non-assisted delivery of 82% whereas the assisted and normal delivery condition of this study was lower than the findings of found in and around Mekelle 5 (2.36%) and 207 (97.64%) respectively [22]. Respondent’s observation at the time of delivery conditions indicated as 6 (50.00%) of the problems brought from both calf and maternal caused difficulties and 4 (28.57%) was the oversized calf cause (Table 4).

**Colostrum feeding habit**

Majority of Dairy farms owners and/or attendants, 150 (92.59%),

Table 2: Gender distribution among different zones and farm location.

Zone	Gender	F arm location			Total N (%)
		Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Sidama (N=142)	Male	26 (18.3%)	33 (23.2%)	36 (25.4%)	95 (58.6%)
	Female	28 (19.7%)	8 (5.6%)	11 (7.7%)	47 (29.0%)
	Total	54 (33.3%)	41 (25.3%)	47 (29.0%)	142 (87.6%)
Gedio (N=20)	Male	5 (25.0%)	3 (15.0%)	2 (10.0%)	10 (6.2%)
	Female	2 (10.0%)	3 (15.0%)	5 (25.0%)	10 (6.2%)
	Total	7 (4.3%)	6 (3.7%)	7 (4.3%)	20 (12.4%)
Total (N=162)	Male	31 (19.1)	35 (21.6%)	38 (23.4%)	105 (64.8%)
	Female	30 (18.5%)	11 (6.7%)	16 (9.8%)	57 (35.2%)
	Total	61 (37.6%)	46 (28.4%)	54 (33.3%)	162 (100%)

Table 3: Statistical distribution of the selected dairy farms herd.

Cattle Type	N	Sum	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Local cows	162	336	12	0	12	2.07	2.320
Cross cows	162	193	11	0	11	1.19	1.601
Total Cows	162	529	15	0	15	3.23	2.434
Local oxen	162	55	3	0	3	0.34	0.580
Cross oxen	162	8	6	0	6	0.05	0.580
Total oxen	162	63	6	0	6	0.40	0.743
Local bull	162	35	2	0	2	0.21	0.427
cross bulls	162	6	1	0	1	0.04	0.189
Total bulls	162	41	3	0	3	0.26	0.495
Local heifer	162	75	4	0	4	0.46	0.842
cross heifers	162	50	5	0	5	0.31	0.671
Total heifers	162	125	5	0	5	0.78	1.001
Total local calves	162	199	6	0	6	1.22	1.329
Total cross calves	162	135	7	0	7	0.83	1.201
Total no. of calves	162	334	9	0	9	2.06	1.430
<b>Total cattle herd</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>4.264</b>

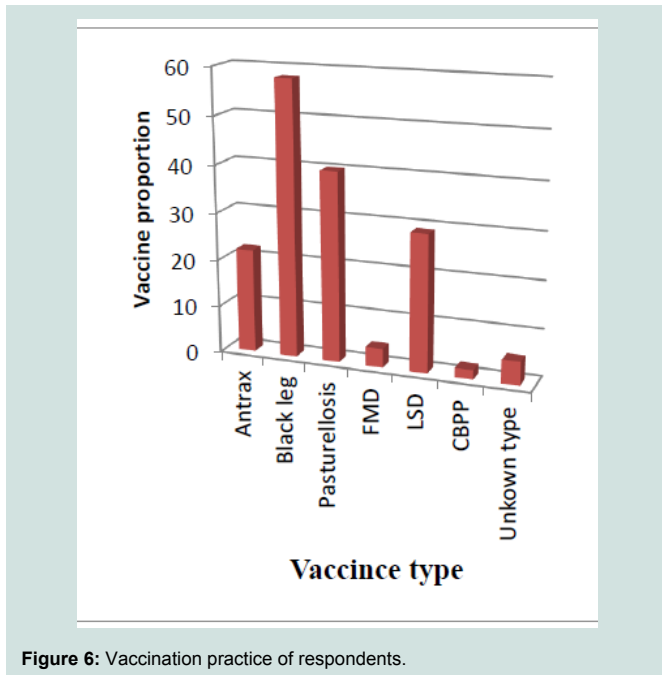


Figure 6: Vaccination practice of respondents.

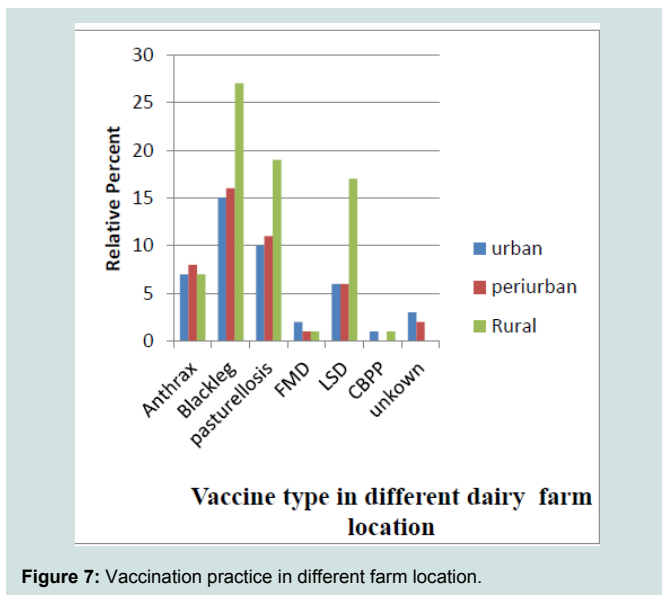


Figure 7: Vaccination practice in different farm location.

were practiced colostrum feeding to their new born calves whereas about 12 (7.40%) were not practiced. This shows most of the farmers have acknowledge the importance of colostrum feeding. Disease prevalence in calves which had colostrum is less affected by the disease than calves which didn't consume any. According to the respondents the suckling colostrum feeding system, 134 (82.71) was the dominant one in the dairy farms and this followed by manual feeding system, 23 (14.2%). Most of the farmers feed their calf twice a day, 73 (45.06%) and followed by three times a day 62 (38.27%), Free access 9 (5.56%), once a day 4 (2.47%) and no colostrum feeding 2 (1.23%). The majority the farmers fed their calf immediately after birth from 1-6 hours were 119 (73.45%) followed by greater than 24 hours, 26 (16.04%) and from 6-24 hours, 12 (7.4%). Most of dairy

farm owners fed their calves twice daily 73 (45.06%) followed by 62 (38.27%) and 2 (1.23%) (Table 5).

**Calf morbidity**

There is no significant difference the calves' morbidity between selected Zone's farms (p>0.05). The survey shows 30.2% an overall calf morbidity in the study area farms, of a total of 48 calves were found ill from the all selected calves (N= 159). High Prevalence of calf morbidity was observed in urban area farms, 12.6% and followed by rural area farms (9.4%) and peri-urban area farms 8.2%. In general, the disease prevalence in Zones stated that high disease occurrence of calves' morbidity observed in Gedio zone, 35.0% and followed by Sidama zone, 29.3% (Table 6).

The current Regional prevalence 30.2% (N=159) was comparable with 29.3% (N=140) study of Bekele et al. in selected dairy farms of Hawassa, in the same region [23]. The present finding was somewhat lower than from the reports, Jelly et al. who reported a prevalence of morbidity 58.4% in Tanzania, Konjit et al. revealed that the affected calf was 54.1% in and around Mekelle, Ibrahm and Lemma indicated 52.3% morbidity due to various disease in market oriented dairy farms [9,12,24]. This difference might be due to improper calf management, different agro ecological and climatic of the study areas.

**General disorders in calves**

Based on clinical signs and symptoms it was noticed that the most frequently observed disease cases were due to bacterial infections (Septicemia and Diarrhea) (43.7%), internal parasites (31.2%), external parasites (16.7%), mixed infections (4.2%) and hemoparasite (2.08%) and coccidiosis (2.08%).

In this study, the septicemic and diarrheic (43.7%) and Internal parasite (31.2%) cases found in the study area. The farmers were aware of these two disorders in their calves and rated as most common. Lema et al., Wudu et al. and Jelly reported similar results [8,9,16]. The Poor hygienic conditions in the calf barns and inappropriate use of anthelmintics observed during the study might be responsible for the high occurrence of these conditions (Table 7).

Table 4: Indicates the problem of delivery condition in the selected study area.

Causes	Farm Location			Total
	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	
Major problems				
Calf caused	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)
Maternal caused	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)	1 (7.14%)
Both	6 (42.85%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)	7 (50%)
No knowhow	0 (0.00%)	3 (21.42%)	2 (14.28%)	5 (35.71%)
Calve caused problems				
Over sized	3 (21.42%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)	4 (28.57%)
Hydrocephalic	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)
No knowhow	0 (0.00%)	1 (7.14%)	2 (14.28%)	3 (21.42%)
Total	3 (21.42%)	2 (14.28%)	3 (21.42%)	8 (57.14%)
Maternal caused problems				
Narrow Pelvic bone	1 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (14.28%)
Impotency	2 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (14.28%)
No knowhow	0 (0.00%)	2 (14.28%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (14.28%)
Total	3 (21.42%)	2 (14.28%)	1 (7.14%)	6 (42.85%)

**Table 5:** Colostrum feeding practices of the dairy farms.

Different variables	Selected zones		Total
	Sidama	Gedio	
Colostrum feeder			
Yes	130 (80.2%)	20 (12.3%)	150 (92.59%)
No	12 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (7.40%)
Colostrum feeding system			
Suckling	115 (72.8%)	19 (12.0%)	134 (82.71)
Manual feeding	22 (13.9%)	1 (0.6%)	23 (14.2%)
No idea	3 (1.8%)	2 (1.23%)	5 (3.08%)
Amount of colostrum			
Less than on litter	40 (25.5%)	13 (8.3%)	53 (32.71%)
1-2 liter	54 (33.3%)	6 (3.7%)	60 (37.03%)
Greater than 2 liter	43 (27.4%)	1 (0.6%)	44 (27.16%)
Feeding time			
1-6 hrs	109 (69.0%)	10 (6.3%)	119 (73.45%)
With 6- 24 hrs	11 (7.0%)	1 (0.6%)	12 (7.4%)
Greater than 24 hrs	17 (10.8%)	9 (5.7%)	26 (16.04%)
No idea	5 (3.09 %%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (3.09%)
Frequency of feeding colostrum in a day			
Once a day	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	4 (2.47%)
Twice a day	64 (41.3%)	9 (14.0%)	73 (45.06%)
Three times a day	58 (37.4%)	4 (2.6%)	62 (38.27%)
Free access	9 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (5.56%)
No colostrum feeding	2 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.23%)

**Table 6:** Indicates the calf morbidity on selected Zones.

Zones	Urban (N)	Peri-urban (N)	Rural (N)	Total (N)
Sidama	(12.2%) 17	(8.6%) 12	(8.6%) 12	(29.3%) 41
Gedio	(15.0%) 3	(5.0%)1	(15.0%) 3	(35.0%) 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>(12.6%) 20</b>	<b>(8.2%) 13</b>	<b>(9.3%) 15</b>	<b>(30.2%) 48</b>

**Bacteria isolation**

From the respondents’ response the major calf problems were neonatal diarrrhea, septicemia and helmenthosis, the intensity of calf’s diarrrhea due to both bacterial infection and internal parasites were analised. *E.coli* (53.3%) was found to be the higher prevalent bacteria and followed by *Proteus* (10%), *Citrobacter* (8.3%), *E.coli* & *Klebsiella* mixed (8.3%) and the remaining bacteria were with lower prevalence (Table 8).

**Helminthes identification**

The major internal parasites identified by the floatation and sedimentation were *Strongyle* spp. (32%), emeria (16%), *Neoascaris vitulorum* (12.0%), mixed parasite *Strongyle* spp. and *Eimeria* (10%) and *Neoascaris vitulorum* and *Strongyle* spp. (8%) (Table 9). The overall prevalence of *Eimeria* species infection (16%) in this study is lower than Kassa et al. found (24.9%) *Eimeria* infections in Tana based on a retrospective laboratory study. This suggests that *Eimeria* infections are more prevalent in varied agroecology of Ethiopian dairy farms.

The results indicate the unhygienic conditions in farm, lack of clean water and poor management practices adopted by the farmers.

**Vaccination practices**

The result indicates that 82 (50.9%) calves received vaccination at least for one vaccine type. according to the respondent response and about 58 (35.3%) vaccination practiced with Blackleg vaccine followed by 40 (24.7%) Pasturella, 29 (17.9%) Lumpy skin disease, 22 (13.6%) anthrax vaccines were practiced (Figure 6). The majority farmer’s calves expose to vaccination for the above listed diseases; this might be due to the higher occurrence and devastating effect of the diseases. Many researchers reported the distribution of Blackleg and Anthrax diseases were as the most frequently observed diseases [25,26]. On the other hand, vaccine for contagious Bovine Pleuro pneumonia (CBPP) was rarely used. Except blackleg vaccine practice (58%) the rest were lower than half of the total farmers vaccinated their calves for each vaccine type; Pasturellosis (40%), Foot and mouth disease (29%), Lumpy skin disease (29%), anthrax (22%) and CBPP (2%) (Figures 6 and 7).

**Table 7:** The major calf diseases observed in selected dairy farms.

No.	Case identified	Affected calves	Cumulative Percent
1	Hemoparasite	1	2.08%
2	External parasites	8	16.7%
3	Internal parasites	15	31.2%
4	Septicemia and Diarrhea	21	43.7%
5	Mixed infection	2	4.2%
6	Coccidiosis	1	2.08%
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 8:** shows the bacteria isolated from the selected calves in the study area.

Isolated bacteria	Frequency	Percent (%)
<i>E. Coli</i>	32	53.3
<i>Klebsiella</i>	3	5.0
<i>Entro-Bacter</i>	1	1.7
<i>Citro-Bacter</i>	5	8.3
<i>Proteus</i>	6	10.0
<i>Proteus &amp; Salmonella</i>	1	1.7
<i>E. Coli &amp; Kelipsella</i>	5	8.3
<i>Citro-Bacter &amp; Entro-Bacter</i>	1	1.7
<i>Proteus&amp;Klebsiella</i>	2	3.3
<i>Entrobacter &amp; Proteus</i>	1	1.7
<i>Entro bacter &amp; E. Coli</i>	1	1.7
<i>Proteus &amp; E. Coli</i>	1	1.7
<i>E. coli and Salmonella</i>	1	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 9:** indicates the identified internal parasites in the selected study area.

Identified Parasite	Frequency	Percent (%)
<i>Strongyle spp.</i>	16	32.0
<i>Eimeria</i>	8	16.0
<i>Neoscaris vitulorum</i>	6	12.0
<i>Faciola</i>	2	4.0
<i>Strongyloides</i>	1	2.0
<i>Strongyle spp. + Eimeria</i>	5	10.0
<i>Neoscaris vitulorum + Faciola</i>	1	2.0
<i>Strongyle spp. + Faciola</i>	1	2.0
<i>Neoscaris vitulorum + Strongyle spp.</i>	4	8.0
<i>Strongyle spp. + Strongyloides</i>	3	6.0
<i>Strongyloides + Strongyle spp. + Eimeria</i>	2	4.0
<i>Strongyle spp. + Eimeria + Neoscaris vitulorum</i>	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Conclusion and Recommendations

The health and management of calves are credential component of total dairy productivity. Time at the first colostrum feeding, housing condition, clean water, delivery system, and vaccination

programs are major factors that affect health of calf. The present study also showed that bacteria related diarrhea was dominant calf health problem and followed internal parasite and external parasite and other infection. This problem can be minimized by improving dam and calve health through different management system and applying routine vaccination procedure.

Though the cause of these diseases are diverse in their nature, poor management practices (feeding, housing, hygiene) and poor health care practice takes the largest portion of the pie. Farmers have to follow good colostrums feeding management satisfying the quality, quantity and time of colostrum feeding. Therefore, these devastating calf heath condition need to be solved by further research findings and supportive animal health extension programs targeting the following aspects of management interventions:

- Vaccination programs should be designed to protect against diseases that occur commonly in the district, plus any specific disease occurring on individual farms. The timing of the vaccination and the selection of the product are important considerations
- Housing to minimize transfer of disease between calves, such as using individual pens and good hygiene of calf pens and feeding equipment and Close attention to animal health to minimize the incidence of calf scours, pneumonia and other diseases.
- Appropriate feeding management based on formulating palatable calf concentrates to supply adequate energy, protein and fiber.
- Ensure easy access to veterinarians and other animal health specialists to develop and implement effective animal health programs

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