



SHEEP LAMENESS TREATMENT GUIDE

Treating within 3 days¹ should be the foundation of any protocol to reduce infectious lameness in sheep, both for welfare and infection control.

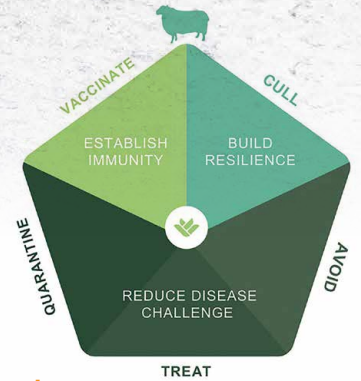
LAMENESS IS A WIDESPREAD PROBLEM IN THE UK SHEEP FLOCK

- Severely affected sheep are easy to spot as they hobble or 'kneel' to graze.
- However, sheep with early stage disease are not always lame.
- Mild cases are contagious, and infection can develop and spread rapidly.
- Early and accurate diagnosis ensures the correct treatment and preventative measures are actioned.

The Five Point Plan (5PP)
The agreed national strategy for reducing sheep lameness to less than 2%.



www.fairfarms.com/lameness5pointplan



SOME COMMON CAUSES OF LAMENESS

Footrot (F)



Scald (S)



CODD (C)

Contagious Ovine Digital Dermatitis

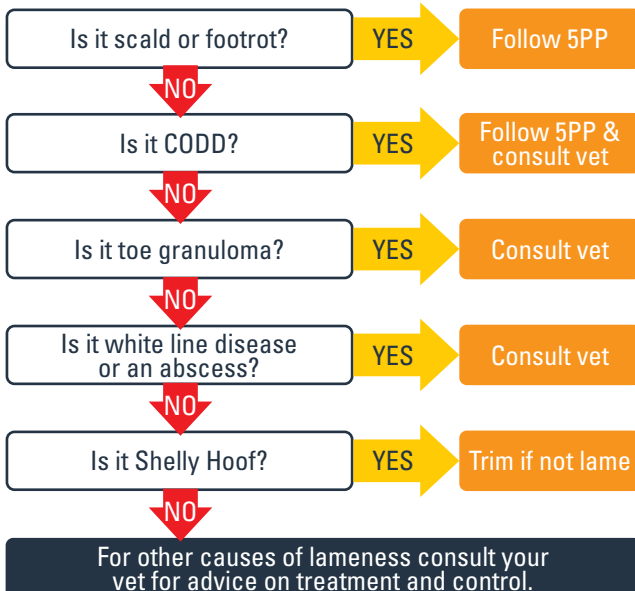


Toe granuloma (TG)



Other causes might include Shelly Hoof (SH) and white line disease (WL).

SHEEP LAMENESS – WHAT IS THE CAUSE?



IT IS IMPORTANT TO:

- Ensure the right treatment is given for the lesion identified. Consult your vet for guidance.
- Prompt treatment is key. Look for lame sheep daily and treat within 3 days.¹
- Where possible isolate all lame sheep. Aid treatment and reduce disease transmission.
- Stop routine foot trimming. Trimming infected feet delays healing, increases the risk of spreading infection and can cause damage to the hoof. Healthy horn grows slowly and is kept down by natural walking patterns.
- Record and cull sheep that require multiple treatments. In excess of two treatments in a season or the presence of chronic lesions or misshapen feet are potential culls. These animals may be high risk for maintaining and spreading infectious foot disease within a flock.



Refer also to the AHDB Sheep Lameness Decision Tree.
<https://ahdb.org.uk/beef-lamb>

SHEEP LAMENESS TREATMENT CHART

This treatment chart is designed to aid identification and recording of lameness and foot lesions in individual sheep. Use the decision tree overleaf to help diagnose the type of lameness and use this chart regularly and in conjunction with the 5 Point Plan in order to make decisions on culling, treatment and prevention protocols.

FARM NAME:

DATE:

Sheep ID no.	Lesion type	Antibiotic spray	Footvax	Antibiotic injection	Footbath	Notes

Reference: 1. Sheep Lameness Five Point Plan. <https://www.faifarms.com/lameness5pointplan>

Brought to you by MSD Animal Health, manufacturers of Footvax®.

Footvax® contains antigens from 10 serotypes of *Dichelobacter nodosus* and is indicated for the active immunisation of sheep as an aid to the prevention of footrot and reduction of lesions of footrot. **POM-VPS.**

Further information is available from the SPC, datasheet or package leaflet.

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Advice should be sought from the medicine prescriber.

Prescription decisions are for the person issuing the prescription alone.

Use Medicines Responsibly.

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