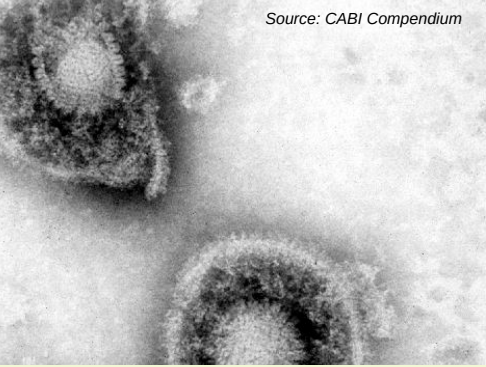


# INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS (IBR) OR RED NOSE



Source: CABI Compendium

## CAUSES

IBR is caused by a virus called **Bovine Herpes Virus type 1 (BHV-1)**, which has several subtypes that are associated with different disease syndromes (i.e. respiratory, reproductive, neurologic).

Virus is transmitted by nasal secretions, coughing, genital secretions, semen, and fetal tissues and fluids.

Animals can become infected for life (i.e. **carriers**). When stressed, carriers shed virus to susceptible animals. Infection spreads quickly within and amongst groups of cattle.

## IBR IS COMMON IN WESTERN CANADIAN BEEF HERDS AND FEEDLOTS.

## CLINICAL SIGNS

**Respiratory form:** Animals are usually bright and alert and eating unless they get a secondary bacterial pneumonia.

- Upper respiratory tract infection of sinuses and trachea, leading to frequent dry cough
- Red nose with pimples
- Runny red eyes
- Drooling
- Fever

**Reproductive form:**

- Abortion storms in third trimester of pregnancy, with mummified fetuses
- May also cause infertility

**Neurologic form:** This form can cause a high death rate in animals.

- Infection of the brain as well as the rest of the body
- Off feed
- Dehydration
- Respiratory distress
- Depression
- Drool
- Red gums covered in mucus
- Diarrhea



Red nose with nasal discharge

Source: University of Saskatchewan



Abortion storms



Weakness and depression

Source: NADIS Animal Health Skills

## IBR IS A VIRAL DISEASE SO IT DOES NOT RESPOND TO ANTIMICROBIALS.

## TREATMENT

Discuss treatment options, including addressing potential secondary bacteria infection, with your veterinarian.

## PREVENTATIVE MANAGEMENT

Segregate new animals from existing herd for a few weeks and ensure proper vaccination before mixing. **Ensure calves get sufficient colostrum from vaccinated dams.** In an IBR outbreak, contact your veterinarian about how to control and reduce disease losses.



## VACCINATION

**BHV1 (i.e. IBR) is considered a CORE VACCINE, so it should be included in every herd's vaccination program (See Core Vaccine Guidelines).**

- Cattle that have not been previously vaccinated or have unknown vaccine history should be given a booster series (i.e., 2 vaccines, 3-6 weeks apart), as per label directions.
- Cattle that have been previously vaccinated should be re-vaccinated annually.
- Calves should be vaccinated 2 or more times at either: 1) first week of life (>3 days of age), 2) spring processing, 3) preweaning, or 4) weaning, as per label directions.
- If exporting breeding stock, some countries have restrictions on BHV1 vaccination.

**Modified Live BHV1 vaccine should never be used in pregnant animals of unknown vaccination history and should always be given no less than 1 month before breeding.**