CLINICO-BIOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF COLIBACILLOTIC DIARRHEA IN NEONATAL CALVES

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ABSTRACT

Study was conducted on crossbred diarrheic calves of either sex aged up to one month maintained at livestock production and research unit of IVRI. Ten calves suffering from *E. coli* diarrhea were selected for the study. Five apparently healthy calves maintained under same feeding and managerial conditions to that of diarrheic calves, served as healthy control. The clinical symptoms like body temperature, appetite, color of faeces etc. of the diarrheic calves were noted. The scores for faecal consistency.

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dehydration and depression of each calf were recorded. Packed cell volume (PCV), total protein (TP), glucose, sodium, potassium, immunoglobulin, blood pH, HCO₃⁻ and Total CO₂ were analyzed. The important clinico-biochemical alterations in *E. coli* diarrhea in calves were dehydration, hyponatremia, hypoglycemia, hypogammaglobulinemia, hyperkalemia and metabolic acidosis. Therefore therapeutic targets during management of colibacillotic diarrhea should be correction of metabolic acidosis, electrolyte imbalances, dehydration, and energy deficit along with specific antibacterial therapy. Treatment of diarrheic calves with sulpha-trimethoprim, ringer lactate and oral rehydration solution lead to complete clinical recovery within 3-5 days after start of treatment.


