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**ILLNESS OF CATTLE: QUIET, PARKS MILK PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF
PARÁ.**

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It is widely distributed in cattle herds. In most cases manifests itself without symptom passing unnoticed in animals and by the producer, hence being known as silent practice. And be without symptom, most of the demonstrations in cattle, leading producers and technicians of the lack of knowledge about its real importance as a source of serious damage to health and economic order.

There is not vaccine or effective treatment to fight it. As a result, measures to prevent, control or eradicate the infection are necessary and can be economically advantageous for producers who export and market specialized breeds cattle and dairy farming.

We're talking of enzootic bovine leucosis (LEB), or enzootic bovine leucosis, also known as "leukemia" of cattle and even among some researchers, such as "AIDS" of cattle. Recalling that the transmission of the disease is strictly specific for cattle. It is not characterized as belonging to the class of zoonosis (diseases that they transmit between animals and humans), hence the possibility of being able to consume meat, milk and other beef derivatives, when sent to the slaughterhouse.

Several European countries such as Denmark and Germany have established federal standards for the control of infection. Typically, such programs involve test and slaughter of infected animals.

The LEB is an infectious disease, chronic character and viral origin (retrovirus) that is characterized for presenting a neoplasm (tumor) of the lymphoid tissue, being the most common type in cattle. All bovine animals infected with the virus will develop antibodies, however, not all infected animals presenting clinical or pathological signs of the disease. It is considered serum reagent and carrier of bovine leucosis virus (BLV) for the rest of his life.

This illness arose in Europe, more precisely in Germany, when this country imported infected animals in the Baltic countries, in the 18th century, probably. The European continent the disease spread around the world. Some authors cite that after the second world war, the United States imported cattle from the European continent

bringing the disease to the Americas, and with the commercial export of cattle spread to the four corners of the world. The introduction of LEB in Brazilian territory is due to indiscriminate importation of cattle from the northern hemisphere by cattle ranchers, elite in regions Southeast and South. Once established in those regions, it has expanded to the North and northeast regions, favored by heavy traffic, as well as by the absence of a health policy seeking to combat its spread in Brazilian territory. Imports of infected animals have been complained as being one of the factors responsible for the entry of the disease in Brazil.

Observes that the LEB, currently, is present in all Brazilian States and their spread make themselves so intense and uncontrollable. Is quite widespread not only in dairy herds of specialized breeds, but also largely commercial dairy herd, deployed in intensive creation system, and have relatively minor occurrence as well in the flock of the Court. The fact of the disease spread between animals susceptible, in relatively slowly, indicates that it is not highly contagious.

The financial losses include costs of treatment (this considered impractical), laboratory diagnosis, reduced levels of productivity, animal deaths caused by disease, condemnation of carcasses, costs of replacement of animals, and especially the inability to export animals. For a beef herd in growth as the paraense, these losses are increasingly significant.

Control of LEB becomes difficult due to its wide distribution in the flock; the presence of without symptom animals in great numbers; its slow evolution, and even the producer's lack of information about the disease. But, some procedures should be considered, for example:

Do always use needle and surgical interventions small materials only clean and sterilized, rigorously;

Test sorologicamente (if possible with ELISA) all animals in the herd aged over six months;

Mark the animals that give positive results and target them to the slaughter;

In herds where deletion is impractical, segregation with the formation of groups of animals as positive and negative kept separate represents a good method indicated to decrease the spread of infection.

The economic impact caused by LEB in dairy herds has been consistently reported in numerous scientific papers. In Pará, researchers from the Agricultural Centre of the Federal University of Pará (UFPA) in 1999, examining 514 samples of blood serum from bovine herds 31 distributed in 18 municipalities located in six big-

regions of the State, after laboratory research using the ELISA test, in blood and milk of these animals, they will measure the prevalence of infection of VLB that became established in **70.81%**. The expressive result of this study came to prove that the dairy herd in the State of Pará is highly committed to Enzootic bovine leucosis. By extension, the Amazon, that this decade walks to lead the national beef herd tends to produce results similar to that found in Pará. It is therefore important that the scope of the zoo-health authorities in the region put the control of the LED on your schedule.

You might want to remind our audiences that search culminated in a dissertation with the title "**Prevalence of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis in Pará State**" and that is available for consultation, whom it wants to make use, in research and other academic purposes, this site of the Institute of Applied Research in Economic Development (IPADES) on the link [publications](#).