Re-emergence of bovine trichomonosomosis and genital campilobacteriosis in beef cattle kept in extensive conditions in spain

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OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the prevalence of trichomonosomosis (BT) and campilobacteriosis (BGC) in beef bulls and herds in the Asturian de la Montaña (AM) and Lander's stream. The objective of the study was to assess the re-emergence of these two diseases in beef cattle and to identify risk factors associated with BT and BGC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 348 bulls from four beef breeds were studied. The bulls were divided into two groups: AM and Lander's stream. The age distribution of the infected bulls was analyzed, and the prevalence of BT and BGC was calculated. The age of the infected bulls was recorded, and the prevalence of BT and BGC was calculated for each age group. The results were analyzed using the Chi-square test.

RESULTS: In the AM group, the prevalence of BT was 22.4% (39/174) and 6.93% (12/173) in the Lander's stream. The prevalence of BGC was 25% (27/65) in the AM and 41.5% (27/65) in the Lander's stream. The prevalence of BT and BGC increased with age, with the highest prevalence in bulls older than 3 years. The prevalence of BT and BGC was significantly higher in bulls older than 3 years compared to younger bulls.

CONCLUSIONS: The re-emergence of BT and BGC in beef cattle is a significant concern for the livestock industry. The results of the study indicate that BT and BGC are still prevalent in beef cattle in the AM and Lander's stream. The study also identified older bulls as a risk factor for BT and BGC. These findings highlight the need for continued surveillance and control measures to prevent the re-emergence of BT and BGC in beef cattle.