

Identification of Bovine Ephemeral Fever (BEF) Outbreak in a Dairy Farm in Varamin, Iran

Taghipour Bazargani, T, *¹, Movassaghi, A. R.², Bahonar, A. R.³, Bani Hassan, E.¹,
Hemmatzadeh, F.⁴, Khedmati, K.⁵

¹Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universtiy of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

²Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

³Department of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universtiy of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

⁴Department of Pathobiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universtiy of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

⁵Razi Vaccine and Serum Reaearch Institute, Karaj, Iran

*Corresponding author

Tel.: 0098-21-66924433, Fax: 0098-21-66933222,

Email: taghipourbt@vetmed.ut.ac.ir

Abstract:

Bovine Ephemeral Fever (BEF) flared up in a dairy farm with 2097 animals. The disease started in September, 2006, with daily means of environmental temperature (ET) and relative humidity (RH) of 23.8 °C and 37%, respectively, and ended after 48 days with ET and RH of 16.2 °C and 68%, respectively. In this outbreak, the age of affected animals was more than 10 months and the morbidity rate was 13.07%. Clinical signs included fever, hyperpnoea, mouth breathing, subcutaneous emphysema and death. Histologically, there were vasculitis, hyperemia; hemorrhage and edema in soft tissues and rupture of alveolar walls. Both *Culex* and *Colicoides* spp. were captured as vectors. Bovine Ephemeral Fever virus genome was detected in blood samples by RT-PCR and the CPE was shown by blood sample culture.

Key Words: Bovine ephemeral, fever, vasculitis, subcutaneous emphysema, pneumoperitoneum