

## Bluetongue

### What is bluetongue and what causes it?

Bluetongue is a viral disease of ruminants, especially sheep, spread by insects. The disease can cause sores and ulcerations, breathing difficulties, swelling of the tongue ("bluetongue"), lameness and reproductive problems in affected animals. The disease occurs worldwide. In the United States, the disease occurs in the southern and western states.

### What animals get bluetongue?

Bluetongue virus affects many domestic and wild ruminants, including sheep, goats, cattle, buffalo, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep, and North American elk. The disease is seen most often in sheep, occasionally in goats, and rarely in cattle. Severe disease can occur in wild ruminants, such as white-tailed deer, pronghorn, and desert bighorn sheep.

### How can my animal get bluetongue?

Bluetongue virus is spread by insects from the family *Culicoides*, more commonly called biting midges (**vector**). Other biting insects, such as ticks or sheep keds, may also less commonly transfer the virus. Bluetongue is not contagious and is not spread by contact between animals. However, the virus may be spread by contaminated objects (**fomites**), such as surgical equipment and needles. Bluetongue virus can be transferred from the dam during pregnancy to the fetus. The virus can be found in semen, but sexual transmission does not appear to be a major route of infection.

### How does bluetongue affect my animal?

Many animals infected with the bluetongue virus do not show signs of disease. Some animals, particularly sheep, can develop serious disease and may even die. Signs of bluetongue include fever, excessive salivation, depression, and difficulty breathing. Animals may have nasal discharge and reddened and ulcerated muzzle, lips, and ears. The lips and tongue may be very swollen, causing the tongue to stick out from the mouth; the tongue is often bluish in color, giving the disease its name. Pregnant ewes infected during the first trimester may have reproductive problems, such as resorption, abortion or birth of "dummy lambs". The hooves are often very painful, making animals reluctant to move, and in some cases the hooves may actually slough off. Sheep that do survive can lose some or all of their wool.

### Can I get bluetongue?

No. Bluetongue is not a significant threat to human health.

### Who should I contact if I suspect bluetongue?

**Contact your veterinarian immediately** if you suspect your animal has bluetongue. It is a disease that is monitored closely by veterinarians in the United States. Suspicion of disease requires immediate attention.

### How can I protect my animals from bluetongue?

Implement insect control and prevention measures to reduce the spread of disease by the vector. This may include destroying insect habitat, use of insecticides, or moving animals into barns during the vector's peak activity time (usually dusk until dawn).

Any needles and surgical equipment used with animals suspected of having bluetongue should be considered contaminated and disposed of properly.

Vaccines are available for animals deemed to be at high risk of contracting bluetongue, however, these vaccines are not without risk.

### For More Information

CFSPH Technical Fact Sheets. Bluetongue at <http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/>

The Merck Veterinary Manual at <http://www.merckvetmanual.com/mvm/index.jsp>

United States Animal Health Association. Foreign Animal Diseases at [http://www.vet.uga.edu/vpp/gray\\_book02/fad/index.php](http://www.vet.uga.edu/vpp/gray_book02/fad/index.php)

