

encountered in diseased lung tissue. Enzootic bronchopneumonia has not been observed on premises where strict sanitary methods of rearing calves are practiced. The incidence of this type of bronchopneumonia in infected herds has been reduced in direct proportion to employment of hygienic methods in rearing calves.

SUMMARY

Enzootic bronchopneumonia causes heavy loss among dairy calves confined in crowded insanitary permanent lots. These conditions are favorable to development of various bacterial infections of the gastrointestinal tract and the umbilicus, and to infestations with external and internal parasites.

Escherichia coli, *Pasteurella bovisseptica*, and species of *Staphylococcus* and *Penicillium* were found to be associated with the diseased lung tissue. Calves affected with bronchopneumonia were infested with various species of internal parasites, including coccidia, *Eimeria* sp.; hookworm, *Bunostomum phlebotomum*; whipworm, *Trichuris ovis*; tapeworm, *Moniezia benedeni*; nodular worm, *Oesophagostomum radiatum*; lungworm, *Dictyocaulus viviparus*; stomach worm, *Haemonchus contortus*; filaria, *Setaria labiato-papillosa*; and the external blood sucking louse, *Linognathus vituli*.

These weakening influences lower the body resistance of calves sufficiently to permit the microorganisms colonizing in the respiratory passage to exert a pathogenic action resulting in development of bronchopneumonia. Enzootic bronchopneumonia has not been found to exist on premises where strict sanitary methods of rearing calves are practiced. Incidence of the disease on affected premises has been reduced in proportion to employment of hygienic methods in rearing calves.

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