Classic case: Herd or group outbreaks of vesicular lesions, usually cattle AND horses; occasionally swine, camelids - REPORTABLE

Presentation:
- Occurs in western hemisphere only, warm humid areas
  - Mexico, Central America, parts of So. America; Southwest USA
- Adults > 1 year; zoonotic disease in humans; rare sheep/goats
- Cattle and horses >> swine >> So. American camelids

Clinical Signs: (C/S) VERY similar to foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- Fever, salivation, difficulty eating; lameness; secondary infection (mastitis)
- Vesicles, ulcers on mouth, lips, teats, udder, coronary bands, sheath, belly
- Hyperemic (skin) or raised blanched areas (oral) → vesicles → rupture → erosions → ulcers

DDX: Cannot be distinguished from FMD, SVD, VE by clinical signs alone

Test of choice:
- Identify viral antigen or antibody
- ELISA most commonly used

Rx of choice:
- Symptomatic care
- Antibiotics, analgesics as needed
- Soft feed, bedding

Prognosis:
- Excellent; Mortality rare
- Economic loss significant

Prevention:
- QUARANTINE farm
- Isolate affected animals
- Sanitation / disinfection
- Insect control/exposure
- Vaccines available

Pearls:
- VS caused by a virus - Family Rhabdoviridae, genus Vesiculovirus; Zoonotic - humans in close contact
- Two serotypes: New Jersey (NJ) and Indiana (IND); Morbidity variable, mortality very low
- Transmission - Insects - Sand/black flies, mosquitoes  Direct contact: Saliva, epithelium, exudates, fomites

Zuku Review FlashNotes™

Classic Question(s)

What lesions are seen in cattle with Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)? What about horses?
What other diseases look very similar to VS? Why is VS a reportable disease?
VS is seen in what areas of the world?
How is vesicular stomatitis transmitted?