

Camelids Part 1 - Overview



Over <u>160,000 llamas</u> and <u>190,000 alpacas</u> are registered in the United States.

The International Camelid Institute lists only <u>58 US camelid vets & 3 in Canada</u>.

1. Spitting

- South American camelids (SACs) spit to assert dominance
- Sputum consists of partially fermented food from C1 and is foul-smelling
- Able to spit up to 10 ft away
- Spitting is usually preceded by the animal laying its ears back
- Pregnant females will spit on intact males (quick and dirty pregnancy test)

2. Elliptical erythrocytes

- Erythrocytes are small and elliptical, +/- fusiform, +/- spindle-shaped
- There is no central pallor



Note the ears drawn back - this alpaca may be about to spit

- Folding of cells may occur
- Because of their size and shape, automated cell counters may not produce reliable results
- \circ Normal packed cell volume (PCV) is 27-45% and normal erythrocyte counts are 10.1-17.3 x 10⁶/µL
- Click here to see images of <u>SAC blood smears</u>

3. Orgling

- Characteristic guttural vocalization of male SACs during mating
- Helps to induce ovulation in females
- Click here to see (and hear) a video of a male alpaca orgling
- Other SAC sounds are humming, clucking, and alarm calls

4. Communal dung pile

- SACs defecate in a designated pile
- Animals will wait in line to use the pile
- SACs are rarely messy during travel and in their stalls
- SAC dung ("llama beans") is nutrient-rich fertilizer and does not burn plants
- SACs also urinate in the same spot
- The dung pile is nearly odorless

5. Three-compartment stomach

- C1:
 - 85% of stomach
 - Similar to rumen
 - Ventricular groove: In neonates directs milk past C1 and C2, delivering to C3
- C2:
 - 6% of stomach
 - Similar to reticulum
- C3:
 - 9% of stomach
 - Similar to abomasum
 - Five anatomic divisions:
 - First 4/5 have mucosal glands
 - Distal 1/5 has true gastric and pyloric glands (this is where the majority of gastric ulcers occur)

6. Berserk male syndrome

- Occurs in males that were bottle-fed as crias or isolated from herd and have imprinted on the human caregiver
- Characterised by aggressive behavior toward humans

7. Kush

- Sternal recumbency with legs under body
- $\circ~$ A common way for SACs to rest
- Females assume this position for breeding
- $\circ~$ Most SACs will kush when you grab their tail

8. SAC diseases also seen in other animals

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD):
 - Clinical signs are generally mild in SACs
 - SACs can be infected, but are not very susceptible
- SACs do not become carriers and cannot transmit to other animals



SACs defecate in communal dung piles



Kushing in a llama

• <u>Rabies</u>:

- Any neurologic signs: Agitation, aggression, hypersalivation, roaming, separation from herd, ascending paralysis, colic, depression, light sensitivity, markedly increased sexual activity
- ZOONOTIC and 100% fatal
- Especially a concern in SACs because of spitting
- Vaccination is recommended, however, no rabies vaccine is licensed for use in SACs
- Parelaphostrongylus tenuis :
 - Clinical signs:
 - Lumbar weakness, ataxia
 - Paralysis
 - Scoliosis

- Prevention:
 - Deer-proof fencing
 - Anthelmintics every 30-45 d from spring to fall
 - Clean, dry environment to prevent snails and slugs
- Also known as meningeal worm of white-tailed deer
- Bovine viral diarrhea:
 - Fever, oral ulceration, diarrhea, abortion
 - Vaccination in SACs currently is not recommended as it can interfere with testing
 - PCR is test of choice

Images courtesy of <u>Eva Rinaldi</u> (alpaca at top), <u>Luc Viatour</u> (down Ilama), <u>Maurice Pullin</u> (alpaca poo), <u>CDC</u> (FMD), <u>Eric Kilby</u> (kushing), <u>Henryhbk</u> (girl and alpaca), <u>Trish Steel</u> (alapaca in table), and <u>mtchm from</u> (llamas and alpacas at foot of volcano).



Foot and mouth disease in SACs is usually mild as opposed to other hooved species, such as this cow



<u>P. tenuis</u> can cause paralysis in SACs, but rarely causes cerebral signs

Exotics