

The previous chapters regarding clinical diagnosis of common ailments is designed as a quick reference guide for veterinarians.

The following tables are designed for macropod carers who are in the position to observe their animal/s each and every day. This opportunity allows them to ascertain what is normal with their animals.

Carers are in the unique position to be able to observe subtle but significant changes that macropods with ailments can portray. These clinical signs can only be determined by the carer and therefore most often provide an insight into what may be ailing the animal.

Using this table, carers may be able to establish whether particular clinical signs need immediate attention by veterinarians or whether the carers themselves can treat the ailment with remedies not requiring veterinary assistance, however in most circumstances veterinarian assistance will be required.

The clinical signs depicted in this table are based on my own personal experience of treating macropod disease and explains the clinical signs frequently observed with common diseases of macropods. Some of the clinical signs that carers observe, will not be understood or accepted as a scientific bases of identifying disease by veterinarians, however these clinical signs do exist and are frequently displayed with specific diseases of macropods.

Veterinarians are not in the position that carers are in and are not in tune with the animal as only the carer can be. Therefore, vets must depend upon their own knowledge of macropod disease and diagnostic test results. If carers have an idea of how their animals are ailing, this may be of assistance to the veterinarian so that the correct treatment can be applied.

Although some disease are complex as they may be associated with other disorders, I have endeavoured to cover the aspects of the common, uncomplicated diseases of macropods. Some conditions overlap and make it more difficult to diagnose.

It is in the interest of the animals' welfare and for the understanding of clinical signs of common disease by carers that I have compiled this table.

The major factors of common disease are often portrayed by whether an individual is:

- passing normal faeces and urine
- sucking their formula
- lapping water/accepting water
- eating solid foods
- displaying pain or discomfort
- displaying normal activity/movement

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING OR LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
normal	normal	yes (if furred)	<b>no</b>	yes/lapping (if furred)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an unfurred joey will not suck its formula</li> <li>an older joey will lap water but not suck the formula</li> <li>abnormal respiratory sounds, initially only audible through stethoscope but in advanced stages can be heard without stethoscope</li> <li>increased respiratory rate</li> <li>laboured breathing</li> <li>open mouth breathing when severe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pneumonia is often a secondary condition which regularly causes death before the primary condition reaches this stage of severity</li> <li>very common in orphaned joeys</li> </ul>	<b>RESPIRATORY DISEASE— e.g. PNEUMONIA</b>
may be loose due to loss of control of bowel functions	little to none	no	<b>no</b>	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cold extremities (toes, ears, limbs)</li> <li>pale/ white gums</li> <li>decreased body temperature</li> <li>very weak, lethargic</li> <li>reduced response to stimuli as condition advances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>joey's system goes into shock</li> <li>symptoms may be associated with underlying disease</li> </ul>	<b>HYPOTHERMIA (Chilling of the body)</b>
<b>pale coloured and bubbly diarrhoea</b>	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>very pale coloured, runny diarrhoea</li> <li>diarrhoea is often full of <b>bubbles</b> of air</li> <li>diarrhoea smells sweet/sour/fishy</li> <li>irritated and itchy cloaca</li> <li>cloaca may be inflamed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be seen during the first week of orphaning</li> <li>may be associated with oral antibiotic treatment</li> <li>may be observed during the teething stage</li> </ul>	<b>INTESTINAL THRUSH (CANDIDIASIS)</b>
may be loose due to lost control of bowel functions	little to none	yes if offered	yes if offered	yes if furred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>joey seems fine at night but <b>found dead in the morning</b>—not fed during the night</li> <li>when symptoms are observed prior to death the joey is lethargic,</li> <li>seizures occur prior to death</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the golden rule of 'a little often' needs to be applied to joeys reliant on formula</li> <li>developed joeys require solid foods during the night</li> </ul>	<b>HYPOGLYCAEMIA (reduced blood sugar)</b>
none	none	not able to	not able to	not able to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rapid heart rate</li> <li>increased body temperature</li> <li>excessive salivation</li> <li>eventual collapse</li> <li>coma, death</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>overheating</b> is usually associated with:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fright/flight response e.g. capture myopathy</li> <li>acute disease/snakebite</li> <li>management-overheating</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<b>HYPERTHERMIA (Overheating)  SNAKEBITE</b>

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING/ LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
normal to none	normal	intermittently, between bouts of discomfort	may be reluctant but will still suck, decreases if left untreated	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>abdominal distension</b></li> <li>• <b>pushing knees into gut and lifting torso up off lower abdomen area</b></li> <li>• grinding teeth</li> <li>• biting, scratching in response to pain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• similar clinical signs may be seen with</li> <li>1. abdominal pain associated with <b>obstructions</b></li> <li>2. abdominal pain associated with <b>intussusception</b></li> </ul>	<b>COLIC PAIN ASSOCIATED WITH BLOAT</b>
normal	<b>none or urine is passed with difficulty and in spurts</b>	normal for age	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pain on urinating—difficult to pass/ gritty granules in urine</li> <li>• not a full flow of urine</li> <li>• urine may cease to flow or pass in drops</li> <li>• high pH</li> <li>• extreme pain</li> <li>• crystals may be evident</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• granules of crystals are eventually evident</li> <li>• crystals may block the bladder and need to be extracted by a veterinarian</li> <li>• crystals normally need an alkaline (high pH) environment to survive</li> </ul>	<b>CRYSTALLURIA</b>
normal	<b>concentrated colour or blood stained</b>	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• urine is concentrated and may have a strong odour</li> <li>• pain/discomfort on urinating</li> <li>• small, frequent attempts to urinate</li> <li>• small amounts of urine are passed instead of full flow</li> <li>• blood may be passed in advanced stage</li> <li>• may have a high urinary pH</li> </ul>		<b>CYSTITIS</b>
may be associated with normal stools, constipation or diarrhoea, depending upon the cause of the prolapse	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>inflamed, swollen, protruding cloaca</b></li> <li>• signs of blood staining on passing faeces associated with one of these occurrences</li> <li>1. ongoing diarrhoea</li> <li>2. over stimulation of cloaca during toileting</li> <li>3. abrasive medium used at toileting e.g. tissues, toilet paper, dry clothes</li> <li>4. constipation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the cause of the prolapse will be in dependant upon the animal's management</li> <li>• treatment of primary problem advised, to prevent recurring prolapse</li> </ul>	<b>CLOACAL PROLAPSE</b>

## CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS FOR CARERS—THROUGH A PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING/LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
normal	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>joey's head off centre</b></li> <li>• <b>equilibrium impairment causing unsteadiness</b></li> <li>• <b>joey may move in circles</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can be misconstrued as brain damage</li> <li>• frequently seen after head trauma</li> </ul>	<b>OTITIS INTERNA</b>
normal	normal	decreases as condition worsens	decreases as condition worsens	depends on severity of reaction-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>unsteady on legs, and/or eventually cannot stand</b></li> <li>• <b>condition may progress to seizures depending upon cause</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed, grazing animals</li> <li>• sedation is often all that is required in mild insect bite cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>ALLERGIC REACTION,</b></li> <li>* <b>BITES,</b></li> </ul>
if not treated may eventually pass bloody diarrhoea	brown if not treated early  decreased flow as condition progresses	not able to	not able to	not able to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>unsteady on legs, and/or eventually cannot stand</b></li> <li>• <b>hot ears that are drooped</b></li> <li>• <b>eyes stare blankly</b></li> <li>• <b>high body temperature</b></li> <li>• <b>dry mouth</b></li> <li>• <b>pale mucous membranes</b></li> <li>• <b>rapid heartbeat</b></li> <li>• <b>convulsions</b></li> <li>• <b>respiratory distress</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed, grazing animals</li> <li>• depending upon severity of toxin, the animal may suffer muscle wastage and eventual massive muscle tissue break down. This will be evident by the high myoglobin in urine</li> </ul>	<b>SNAKE BITE</b>
normal	normal	not capable	not capable	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>animal may claw at the mouth</b></li> <li>• <b>inside mouth and lips may appear inflamed</b></li> <li>• onset appears after animal has had access to known toxic plant or substance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed animals</li> <li>• macropods seem drawn to toxic Azaleas</li> </ul>	<b>INGESTED TOXIC PLANT/ SUBSTANCE</b> <b>e.g. Azalea</b>
normal	normal	in between bouts	in between bouts	in between bouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>flicking of ears</b></li> <li>• <b>panting and jerking the body similar to epileptic seizures</b></li> <li>• <b>glazed eyes</b></li> <li>• <b>salivating</b></li> <li>• <b>clinical signs may last for 6-7 hours then disappear after sedating</b></li> <li>• <b>these signs may continue sporadically over a period of weeks</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all animals are drawn to lead as it is sweet to taste once treated with Valium, this condition may return sporadically</li> <li>• seen in developed animals</li> <li>• blood tests will determine lead poisoning</li> </ul>	<b>LEAD POISONING</b>

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING/LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
normal	<b>eventually blood stained</b>	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may grind teeth indicating pain</li> <li>• ankles may swell up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diagnostic tests will determine this condition e.g. urinalysis</li> </ul>	<b>KIDNEY INFECTION</b>
normal	normal	until unable to do, so once condition is severe	yes if not weaned	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>swelling of a part of the face</b></li> <li>• <b>has swelling on upper mandible or lower mandible (jaw)</b></li> <li>• <b>obvious discomfort/pain of the face</b></li> <li>• <b>may stop eating if severe/salivation</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> <li>• excessive salivation may be evident</li> <li>• food may fall from mouth</li> </ul>	<b>LUMPY JAW OR TOOTH/FACIAL ABSCESS</b>
normal	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>has wart like nodules on extremities, sometimes seen on other parts of the body</b></li> <li>• clinically well unless the pox virus affects the mouth/eating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wart-like nodules are dark and raised above the skin</li> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<b>POX VIRUS</b>
<b>odd shaped, desiccated (dry) pellets</b>	more frequent	yes but decreased appetite as condition progresses	yes- decreases as condition progresses	yes- increased consumption of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>anaemia-white or light pink gums and conjunctival membranes of the eyes.</b></li> <li>• <b>hot ears.</b></li> <li>• <b>fluid build up in lungs or thoracic and abdominal cavities.</b></li> <li>• <b>thirst</b></li> <li>• <b>lethargy, weakness.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• joey may have not been exposed to ticks previous to this condition</li> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<b>BLOOD PARASITE DISEASE</b> <b>*BABESIA?</b>
normal	normal to concentrated	yes initially but decreases as condition progresses	yes (if not weaned) until condition is severe	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ears seep serum and droop</b></li> <li>• <b>crusting of lesions on ears</b></li> <li>• <b>eyes turn blue</b></li> <li>• <b>unwilling to stay in sunlight</b></li> <li>• <b>eventual lethargy and weight loss</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eventually die due to liver damage</li> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> <li>• can be due to hypersensitivity to light after ingesting a certain plant or</li> <li>• hypersensitivity to light caused by a congenital factor</li> </ul>	<b>PHOTOSENSITIVITY</b>

## CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS FOR CARERS—THROUGH A PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING/LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
eventual diarrhoea	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>stiff gait, lameness</b></li> <li>• <b>abdominal pain-colic</b></li> <li>• <b>roughness of coat</b></li> <li>• <b>loss of fur</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> <li>• ringbarking trees</li> <li>• chewing lots of bark</li> </ul>	<b>SELENIUM DEFICIENCY (rare in macropods but could occur in captivity)</b>
faeces may be normal or abnormal-diarrhoea	normal	good to very good appetite	yes if not weaned	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>gradual loss of weight</b></li> <li>• weakness</li> <li>• worms may be detectable to the naked eye in faeces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> <li>• parasites are a normal part of the intestine and only cause disease when an overburden occurs</li> <li>• worms may only be present under a microscope</li> </ul>	<b>INTESTINAL PARASITE OVERBURDEN</b>
<b>eventual very runny, green diarrhoea</b>		yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>loss of weight is extremely rapid</b></li> <li>• <b>dehydration</b></li> <li>• <b>eventually very ill and weak.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> <li>• weight loss is so rapid that an animal can become anorexic over a short period of time</li> </ul>	<b>STRONGYLOIDES</b>
normal	<b>urine becomes brown as disease progresses, due to myoglobin</b>	appetite decreases as disease worsens	appetite decreases as disease progresses	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>animal will salivate and cool themselves immediately after incident of fright or being chased</b></li> <li>• <b>some animals go into shock, have glazed eyes and are unaware</b></li> <li>• <b>stiffness in the hind legs within two weeks of restraint or fright</b></li> <li>• <b>brown or concentrated urine will eventuate as disease progresses</b></li> <li>• <b>progresses to inability to move</b></li> <li>• can be seen as post capture stress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quite often animal is found dead after a fright</li> <li>• if water is available, some animals will be standing in it after a fright to offset overheating</li> <li>• seen in developed animals</li> <li>• restraining the legs of a macropod often causes capture myopathy</li> <li>• forearms may swell up, post stress</li> </ul>	<b>CAPTURE MYOPATHY</b>

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING/ LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
<b>profuse green diarrhoea progresses to bloodied diarrhoea if not treated</b>	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>excessive thirst</b></li> <li>• <b>green, watery, profuse diarrhoea that smells like a drain</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diarrhoea could be described as having a drain odour</li> </ul>	<b>E. COLI BACTERIAL INFECTION</b>
<b>greyish coloured, sporadic diarrhoea</b>	normal	decreased appetite	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>weight loss</b></li> <li>• <b>abdominal discomfort</b></li> <li>• <b>diarrhoea may be grey in colour</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diarrhoea may be initially green in colour</li> <li>• can be confused with e. coli</li> </ul>	<b>GIARDIA</b>
<b>brown diarrhoea progressing to bloodied diarrhoea</b>	normal	yes until too sick to, if not treated	yes- eventual decreased appetite	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>lethargy</b></li> <li>• <b>bloodied diarrhoea-foul smelling</b></li> <li>• <b>uncontrollable scouring</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dehydration due to scouring</li> <li>• this condition may be an outcome of an underlying condition involving continuous diarrhoea</li> </ul>	<b>SALMONELLA &amp; SEPTICAEMIA</b>
normal	normal	decreased appetite as condition progresses	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>obvious gut pain, standing on all fours</b></li> <li>• <b>lethargy and eventual death</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<b>PERITONITIS</b>
<b>pale coloured to green diarrhoea</b>	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>profuse diarrhoea</b></li> <li>• <b>very pale diarrhoea</b></li> <li>• <b>excessive thirst</b></li> <li>• <b>diarrhoea may be intermittent as the e coli is treated the thrush may become more severe</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when this combination occurs, the antibiotic treatment for the e coli will exacerbate the candidiasis. If this combination is suspected it may be wise to use the two herbal remedies for both e coli and thrush so that antibiotics do not worsen the combined condition.</li> </ul>	<b>COMBINED INTESTINAL THRUSH AND E COLI</b>

## CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS FOR CARERS—THROUGH A PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING/LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
normal	normal	normal	yes	normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ocular discharge</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unilateral/bilateral</li> <li>• purulent (green/yellow discharge)</li> <li>• mucoid (white/cream discharge)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>CORNEAL ULCERS</b></li> <li>* <b>EYE INFECTION</b></li> <li>* <b>FOREIGN BODY</b></li> <li>  * <b>ALLERGY</b></li> <li>* <b>ENVIRONMENTAL IRRITANT</b> e.g. dust</li> <li>  * <b>UVEITIS</b></li> <li>* <b>GLAUCOMA</b></li> </ul>
<b>little to none</b>	normal	decreased appetite as disease progresses	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>may pull knees into stomach</b></li> <li>• <b>difficulty in passing faeces</b></li> <li>• <b>less quantity of pellets passed</b></li> <li>• <b>obvious pain-biting, kicking, vocalising</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if passing faeces, it is usually dry</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OBSTRUCTION OR INTUSSUSCEPTION</b></p>
normal	normal	yes	seen in fully weaned animals	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>muscle wastage in hind legs</b></li> <li>• <b>loss of condition, weight loss</b></li> <li>• <b>eventual weakness and lethargy</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may also be associated with parasite overburden</li> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NUTRITIONAL MYOPATHY/ VIT E DEFICIENCY</b></p>
normal	normal	normal	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>head shaking</b></li> <li>• <b>irritated ear</b></li> <li>• <b>head tilt</b></li> <li>• <b>scratching excessively at the ear</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• equilibrium may be affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>FOREIGN BODY IN EAR</b></li> <li> </li> <li>* <b>OTITIS MEDIA (middle ear)</b></li> </ul>
normal	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>accumulation of sub cutaneous fluid especially of extremities-legs, abdomen or neck</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• normally due to protein loss</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OEDEMA</b></p>
normal	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>weakness in hind legs progressing to flaccid paralysis</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BOTULISM</b></p>
normal pellets in macropods	normal	between seizures	between seizures	between seizures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>unsteady on legs, eventually cannot stand</b></li> <li>• <b>progresses to severe convulsions every few minutes</b></li> <li>• <b>head right back, eyes bulge, tail over spine, legs forward, hands arched.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed, grazing animals</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENTEROTOXAEMIA</b></p>

FAECES CONSISTENCY	URINE OUTPUT	EATING SOLIDS	SUCKING FORMULA	SUCKING/ LAPPING WATER	TYPICAL CLINICAL SIGNS OBSERVED	OTHER POINTS TO NOTE	PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS
Brown/black bloodied/ frank blood	normal	no	no	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>bloodied diarrhoea as disease progresses</b></li> <li>• <b>severe gut pain</b></li> <li>• <b>faeces smells of rotting meat</b></li> <li>• <b>hunched stance with paws on the ground</b></li> <li>• <b>reluctant to stand upright</b></li> <li>• <b>dull eyes</b></li> <li>• <b>eventual dehydration</b></li> <li>• <b><u>WILL NOT EAT NOR DRINK!</u></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• due to severe abdominal pain the animal is reluctant to stand upright, instead stands with paws on the ground</li> <li>• animal may be found dead without prior symptoms</li> <li>• seen only in susceptible species</li> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<b>COCCIDIOSIS</b>
little to none	normal	decreased appetite- inability to digest efficiently	unable to take total quantity	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>may vomit milk,</b></li> <li>• <b>does not pass much faeces/or none at all</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<b>PYLORIC OBSTRUCTION</b>
normal until unable to do so	normal until unable to do so	cannot open jaw	up until jaw locks	up until jaw locks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>jaw locks-FIRST SIGN</b></li> <li>• rigid paralysis</li> <li>• seizures, death</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<b>TETANUS</b>
sporadic diarrhoea	normal	yes	yes	yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>laboured breathing-pneumonia</b></li> <li>• <b>runny nose</b></li> <li>• <b>anorexia, lethargy</b></li> <li>• <b>eventual blindness-retinitis</b></li> <li>• <b>progressing to unsteadiness</b></li> <li>• <b>progresses to convulsions</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• runny nose and eyes are sometimes the first signs</li> <li>• lethargy is often observed</li> <li>• seen in developed grazing, animals</li> </ul>	<b>TOXOPLASMOSIS</b>
normal	normal	may eat- depends upon severity	yes	may do- depends upon severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>dilation of pupils</b></li> <li>• <b>glazed eyes</b></li> <li>• <b>head usually hangs down</b></li> <li>• <b>disorientation</b></li> <li>• <b>unawareness</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when light is shone into eyes, both pupils do not react by shrinking</li> </ul>	<b>HEAD TRAUMA e.g. OEDEMA AROUND THE BRAIN CAVITY</b>