

A sick goat will:

- Stand away from the herd, by herself
- look depressed
- have a poor appetite
- be generally less-active

Keep a close eye on your herd to catch anyone acting off. The quicker you detect a problem the sooner you can solve it and the better off your goat will be.



What to do with a sick goat:

- Check for visible injuries
- Check FAMACHA score
- Take temperature rectally
 - Normal range: 101.5 °F – 103.5 °F

If your goat has a high or low temperature, visible injuries, or a poor FAMACHA score, her issues are more serious than those this pamphlet will cover. Consult a vet and a trusted goat mentor.

Sources:

<https://fiascofarm.com/goats/bl oat.htm>

<http://www.tennessee meatgoat s.com/articles2/diarrheaingoats. html>

<https://fiascofarm.com/goats/co ccidiosis.htm>

<http://www.tennessee meatgoat s.com/articles2/coccidiosis06.ht ml>

Never hesitate to get a second opinion!

Research, read, and learn from the best to figure out what works for you and your herd.



Common Goat Ailments



Someday it may happen – your goat will get sick. While this is not a comprehensive manual by any means, hopefully this pamphlet will give you a place to start.

What to have on hand for all situations:

- Probiotics
 - Stimulate a goat's rumen



- B-Complex

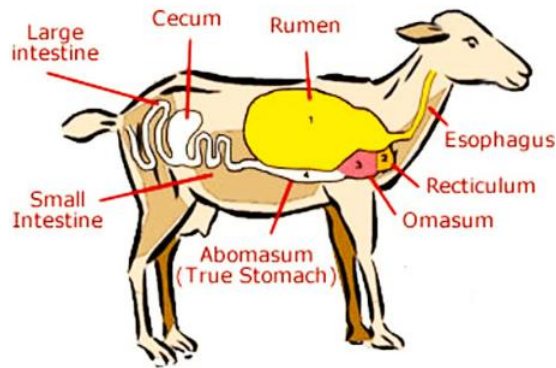


Bloat

This is where a goat's intestines fill up with gas. It is caused by what a goat eats – maybe they ate something they shouldn't, or ate too much of something.

Pat the goat's left side – if their stomach is distended and full of air or very hard, they are bloated.

A severely bloated animal will be in obvious distress and will need treatment.



Prevention:

- Offer baking soda free choice
 - To DOES ONLY
 - This maintains rumen pH

Treatment:

- I drench with milk of magnesia.
 - Other drenching options: vegetable oil or dissolved baking soda.
- Massage the goat's belly

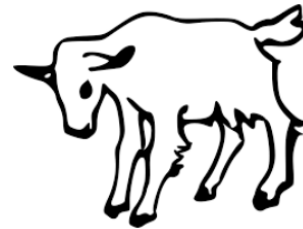
Scours

Scours can be caused by many different things.

Do not just treat symptoms, find the source of the problem. Having a vet run a fecal is a great way to pinpoint the problem.

Scours may indicate:

- The presence of worms
- Overfeeding or sudden changes in feed
- Bloat
- Poisoning
- Ecoli
- Coccidia



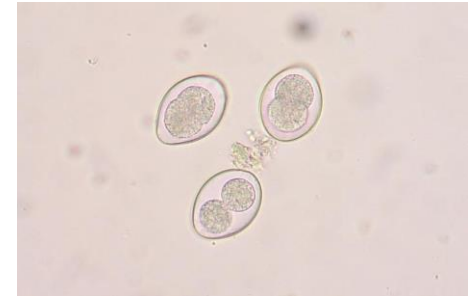
Finding the source of the scours is essential in order to determine the method of treatment.

A scouring goat will benefit from electrolyte solution.

Be attentive in preventing dehydration.

Coccidia

Coccidia are a protozoan parasite always present in a goat's environment. Healthy adult goats have a built immunity, while newly weaned kids or any goat going through stress is susceptible to coccidia.



A vet can run a fecal specifically for coccidia for a definitive diagnosis.

If your new kid is scouring, it is likely due to coccidia.

Prevention:

- Keep a clean, dry pen
- Do no overcrowd
- Change water daily

Treatment:

- Sulfadimethoxine
- Sulmet
- Corid
- Baycox