

BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA: ETIOLOGY, IMMUNOPATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSTICS AND CONTROL

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Summary. Bovine viral diarrhoea is a complex disease of cattle. Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) infects cattle of all ages and induces disease variety collectively termed bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD). A high incidence of infection combined with different damages that are seen after BVDV infection causes huge economical loss. There are two biotypes of BVDV: noncytopathic and cytopathic. BVDV infections may result in bovine viral diarrhoea, mucosal disease and foetal disease the main defined disease syndromes. Mucosal disease develops in persistently infected animals and may be a late consequence of in utero infections. The isolation of virus and serology are standard methods of diagnosis. The development of the polymerase chain reaction assay for the detection of BVDV has received much attention and this method has application to the laboratory diagnosis of BVDV. Vaccines for BVDV are available: inactivated or modified live virus. The main goal of this article is the description of ethiology, immunopathology, various diagnostic methods and prevention of BVD to cattle.

Keywords: Bovine diarrhoea virus (BVDV), diagnosis, cytopathic, noncytopathic, persistent infection(PI), mucosal disease (MD)