

Trich Control in Arizona

- Infected Trich herds suffer increasingly lower calving rates (up to 70% in the first year). Unless caught early, many producers end up feeding cows through the winter to find them open next spring.
- Contact your local veterinarian to get more information about Trichomonas in your area. Your veterinarian can help set up a reproductive herd management plan to prevent or control Trichomonas in your herd.

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Bovine Trichomonas

“The Silent Rustler”

Trichomonas will silently
steal calves from your herd.

Trichomonas foetus

- Protozoan
 - Venereal disease of cattle
 - Found in genital tracts of cattle
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In Cattle

- Infertility -- Abortions in cattle < 5 months since bred
- Irregular calving seasons
- Decreased pregnancy check numbers (up to 70% in some cases)
- Pyometra (<15%), mummified fetus, endometritis
- Cows can clear the infection within 3 months
- In cows, immunity does not last so re-infection is common

Bull Management

- Bulls are carriers
- Bulls of all ages may become infected
- Infection is more common in older bulls
- Recommended yearly breeding soundness exams with a Trich test on all breeding bulls
- Bulls that are infected must go to slaughter.
- *Bos indicus* and *Bos taurus* breeds are equally at risk for infection
- Data shows as voluntary testing for Trich increases, the prevalence decreases



Photo courtesy Mark Killian

Cow Management

- Preg check cows early
- Trich in herds causes a reduced calf crop
- Keep to strict calving interval
- Infected herds may show delayed breeding, abortions, and stillbirths
- Infected cows can clear Trich but many still carry the organism for prolonged periods of time
- Only buy cows from herds that are Trich tested or over 120 days confirmed pregnant