



Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

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Recently, ten blackbucks have died in Jharkhand's Jamshedpur in Zoological Park due to suspected Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.



About Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

It is also known as Pasteurellosis.

It is a bacterial disease caused by certain serotypes of *Pasteurella multocida*.

The two common serotypes of *P. multocida* associated with the disease in these species are types B:2 (in Asia) and E:2 (in Africa).

These are geographically restricted to some areas of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and southern Europe.

It is a major disease of cattle and buffaloes characterised by an acute, highly fatal septicaemia with high morbidity and mortality.

In both species, young animals and young adults are more susceptible than older animals.

Germs of this disease survive longer in humid and waterlogged conditions.

Transmission: It can be transmitted by ingestion or inhalation, either during direct contact or via fomites such as contaminated feed and water.

Symptoms of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

Animals become dull and have high fever. They refuse to eat and salivate more than normally.

Swellings develop typically and quickly, especially around the throat, the brisket, the dewlap and sometimes around the head.

Treatment: Vaccines are available; Antimicrobial treatment administered intravenously soon after the onset of disease can reduce mortality.