

A microscopic image showing numerous cells with prominent, dark purple nuclei and lighter purple cytoplasm, set against a pale yellow background. The cells appear to be bovine leukemia virus-infected, showing characteristic nuclear changes.

Bovine Leukemia Virus

Beef Cattle Short Course

5/10/19

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This is the Beef Cattle Short Course.

Bovine Leukemia Virus

Lymphoma

Malignant lymphoma

Lymphosarcoma

BLV

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis

Cow cancer



Disease of Dairy Cattle?

Retroviruses

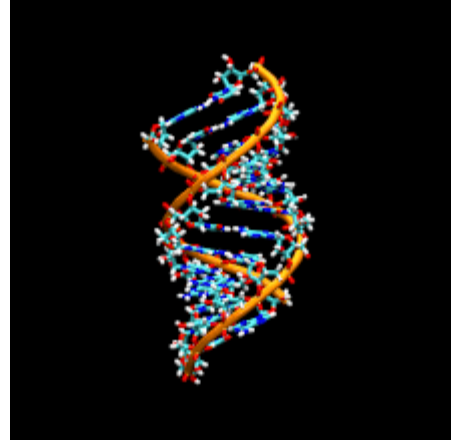
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Human T-cell leukemia virus

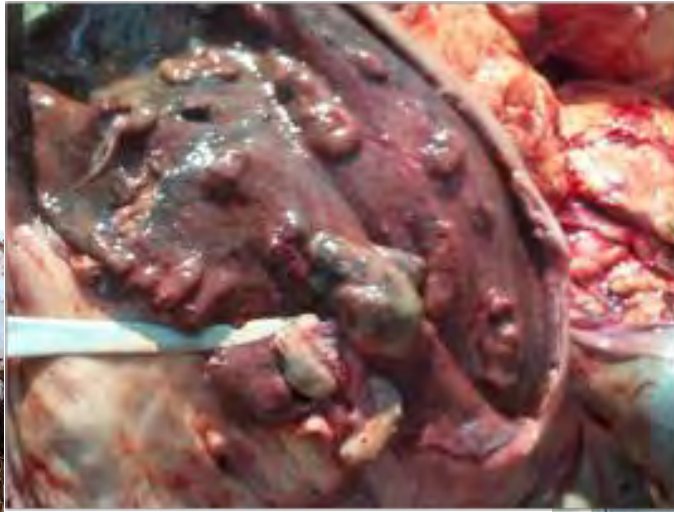
Equine Infectious Anemia Virus (EIA) -Coggins test

Feline Leukemia Virus

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus







Kansas State
Veterinary
Health Center



What are the odds?

Beef:

1999 = 10.3%

2017 = >70% beef slaughterhouse 33.6% Ab +

2018 = 38% herds +



Dairy:

1960s = 10%

2018 = 46.5% cows; 94.2% herds +

Prevalence in our beef herds = 15-30%??

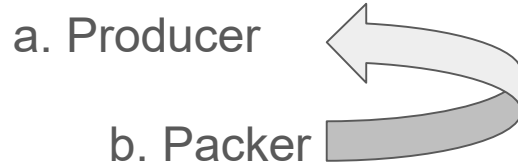
Infected → 30% develop persistent lymphocytosis (circulating the virus) → 2-5% will develop lymphosarcoma

Reasons why we care:

1. Persistent infection - \uparrow mortality, \downarrow production & overall longevity of herd, \downarrow immune system function, \uparrow risk of other infections



2. Cost strain on beef industry



Condemnation

\$380-460 lost/case

BLV is #1 cause of carcass condemnation

Criteria



3. The Divide

U.S. population ↑
1000 people move to Florida every day

Land mass ↓ = Stocking densities ↑

Stocking densities ↑ = Disease transmission ↑



4. Exportation

No regulation or control programs for BLV in U.S.

Eradication: Australia, New Zealand, most European Union including the UK

Live animals

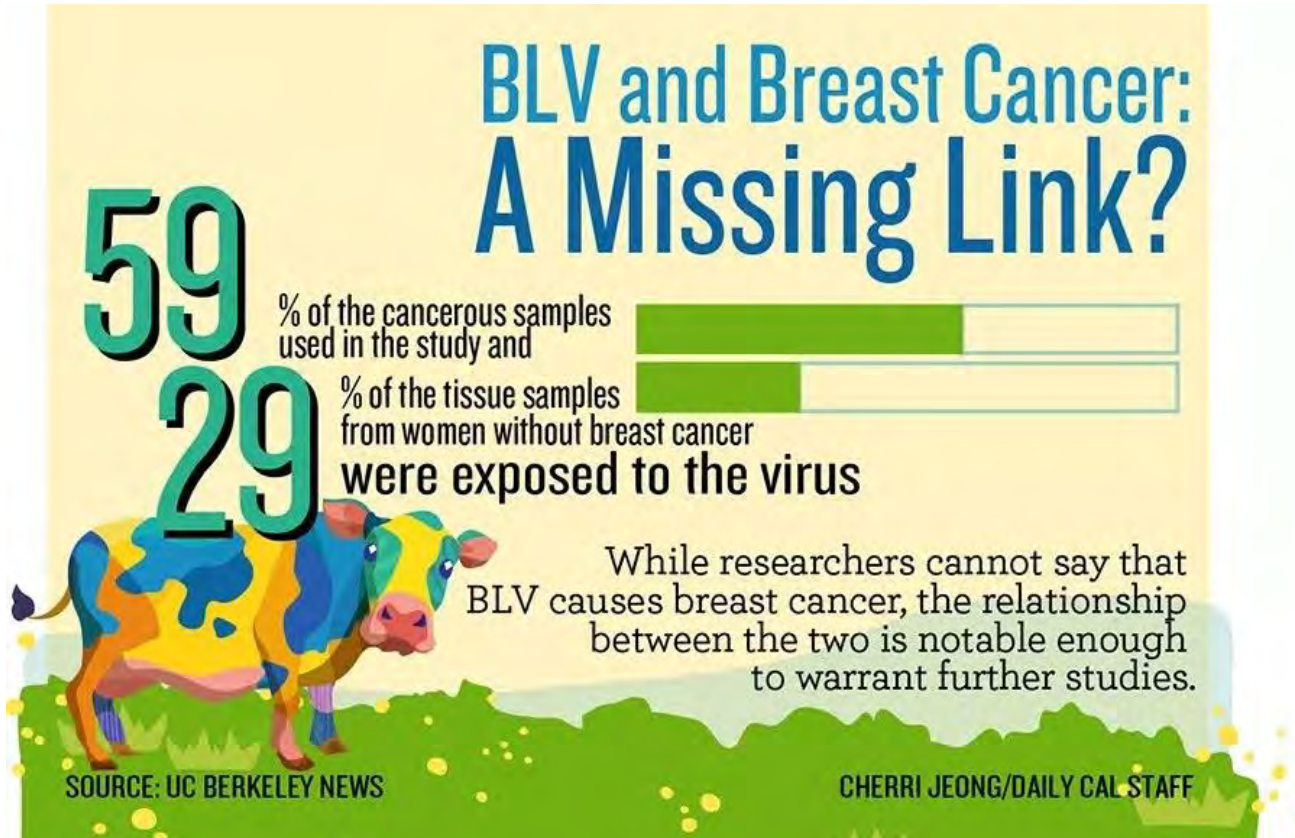
Semen

Embryos

Biologics



5. Zoonotic potential?



Transmission

Infected: **blood**, saliva, semen, milk

Vectors/Control

- Used needles
- Re-using palpation sleeves
- Dehorning, tattoo guns, implant guns, ear marking knife
- Biting flies

>12.5% prevalence = Basic control pays \$\$



Questions?



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