

# ***Pinkeye: New Epidemics of an Old Disease***

John Angelos, DVM, PhD



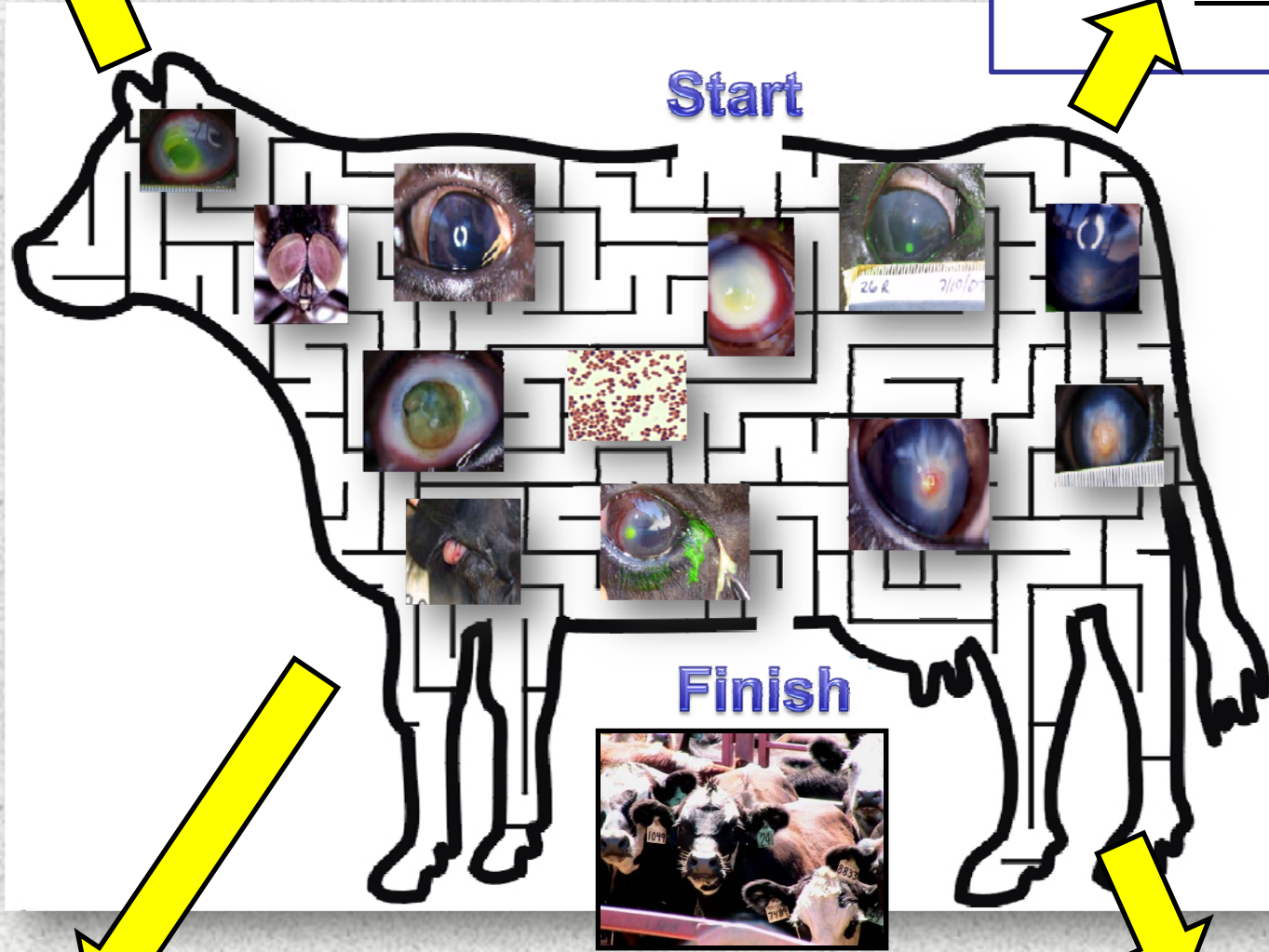
**UCDAVIS**

**VETERINARY MEDICINE**

# Pinkeye Basics

# Pathogens

- How they cause disease
- What's New?

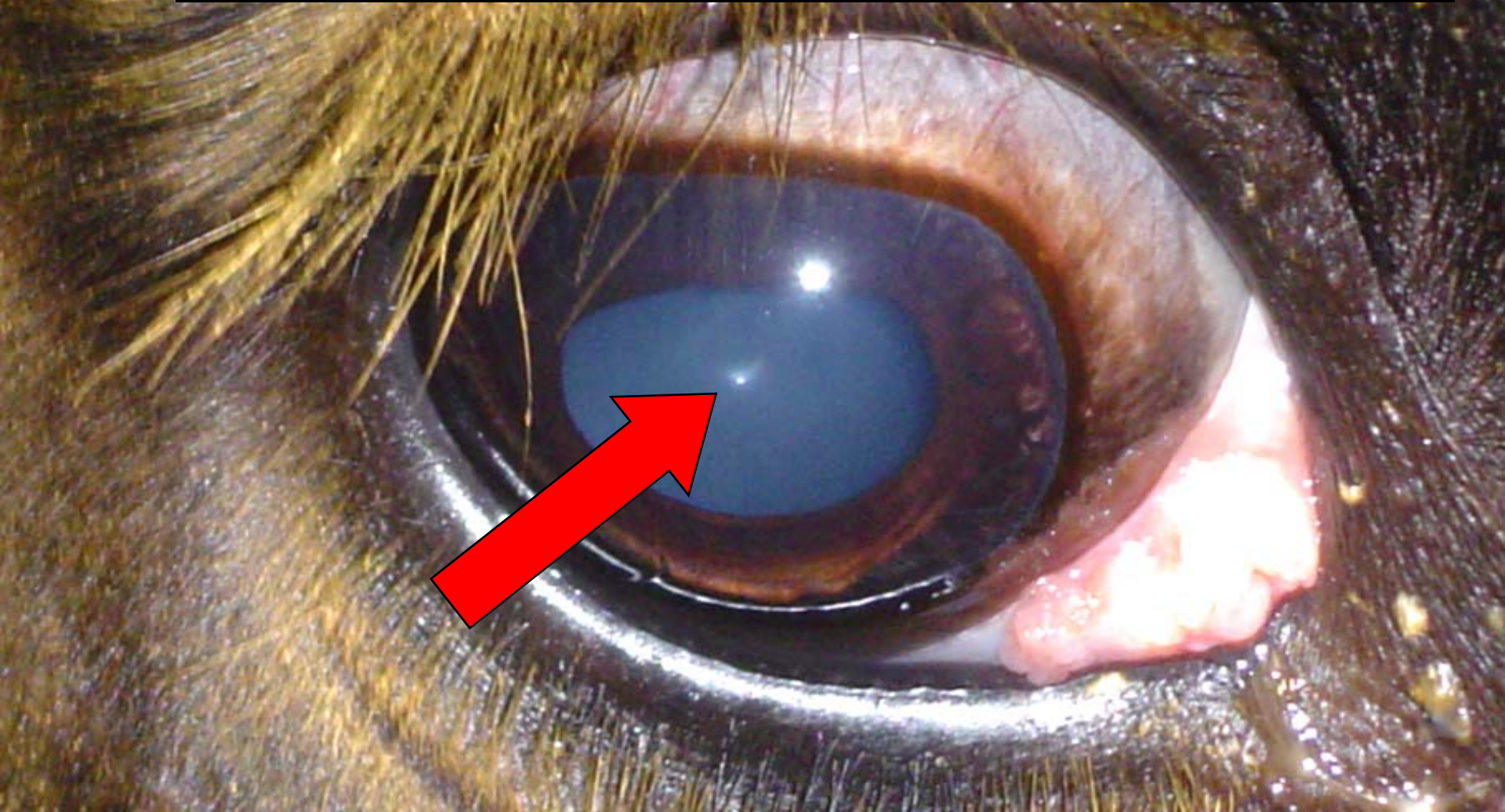


# Treatment

# Prevention

- Vaccination

**Is anything wrong with  
this calf's eye?**

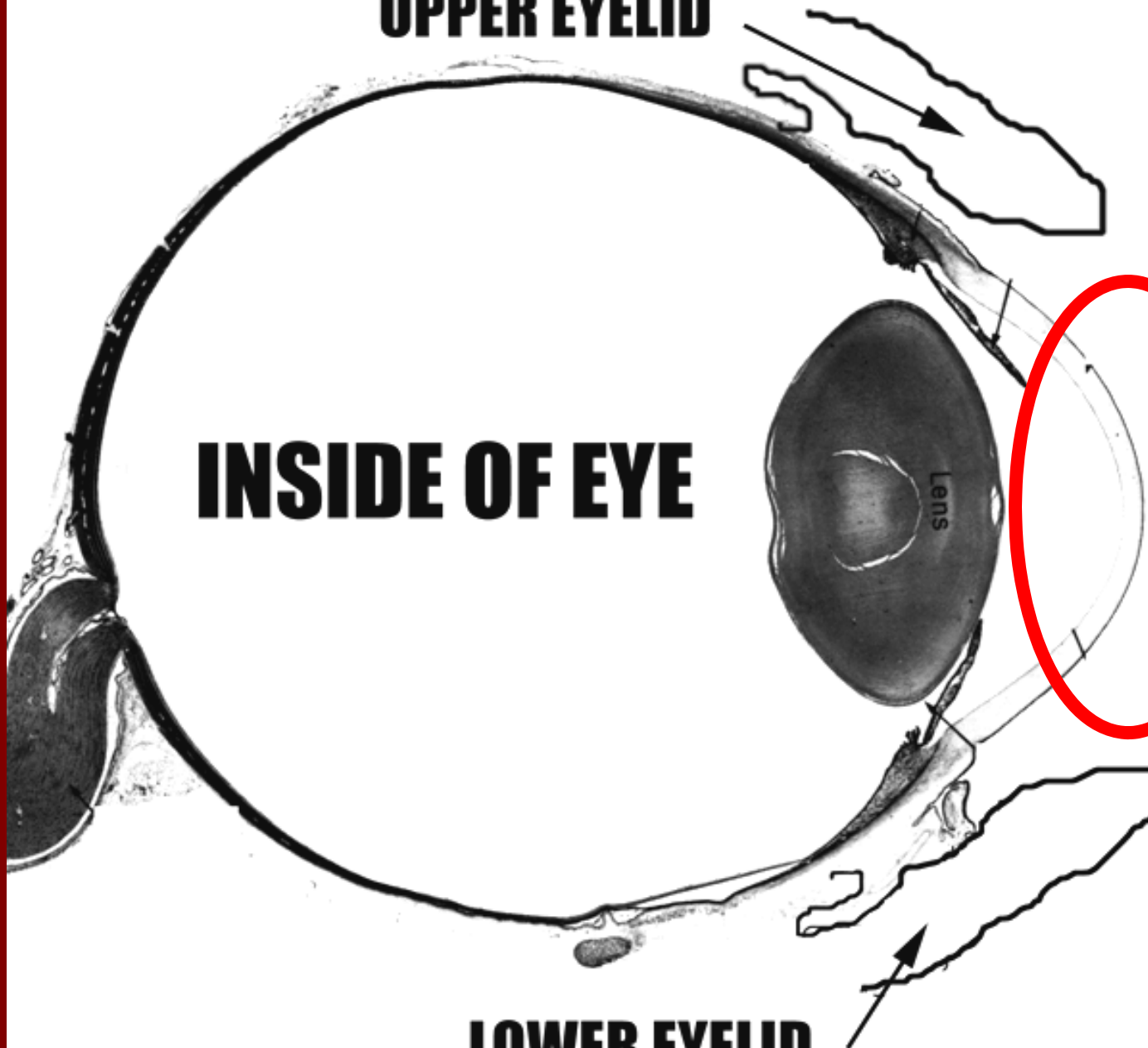


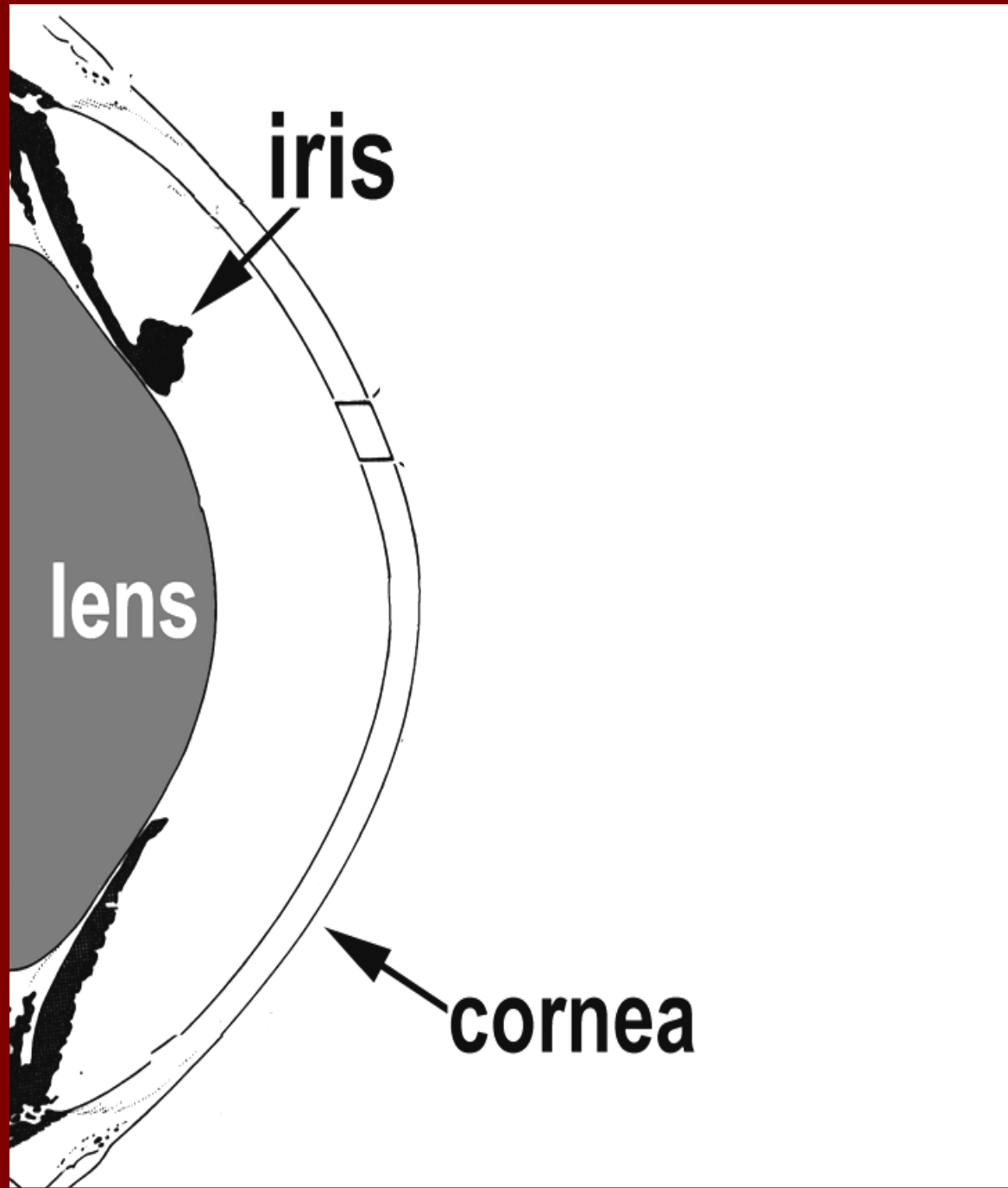
**UPPER EYELID**

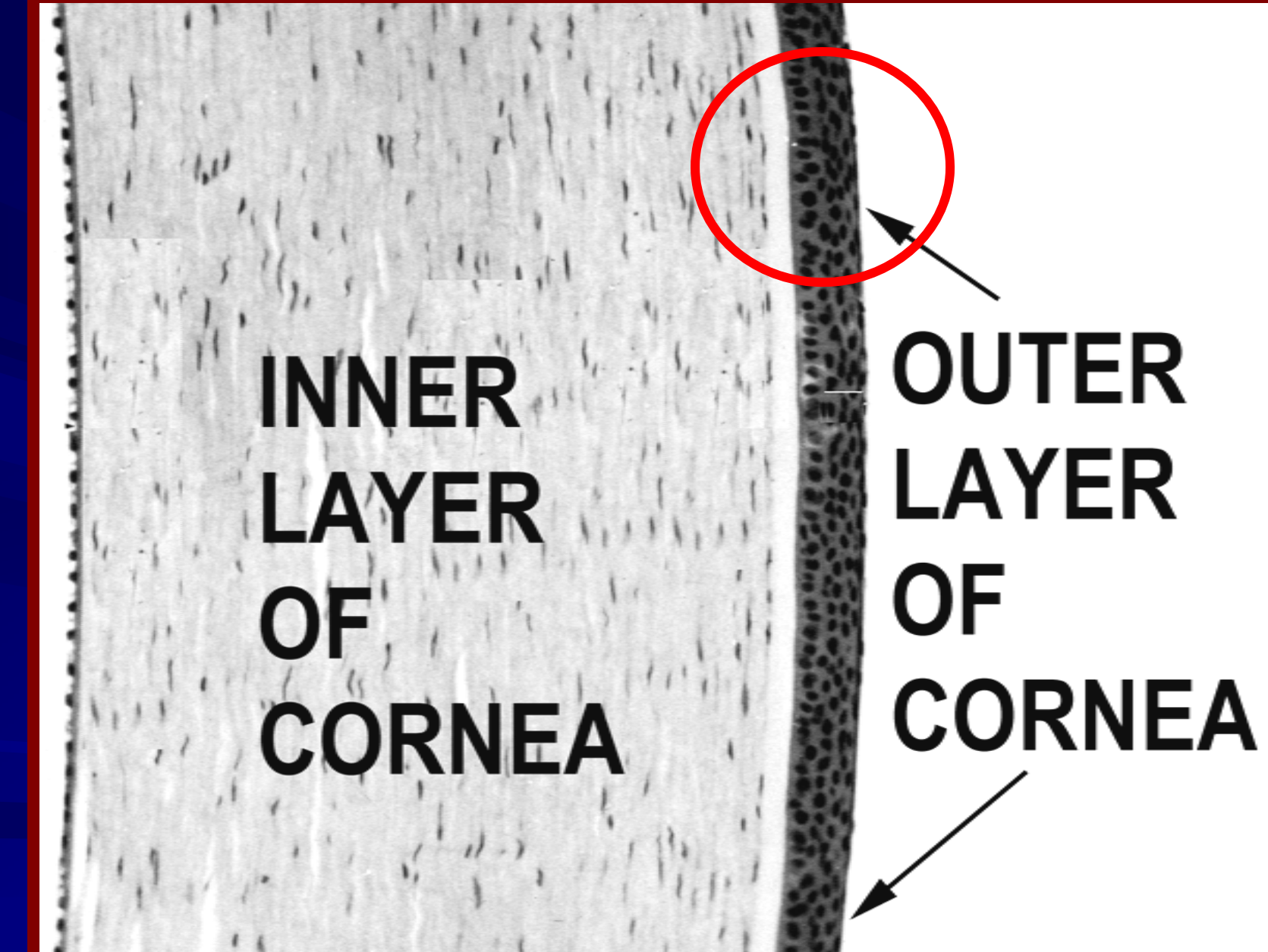
**INSIDE OF EYE**

**LOWER EYELID**

**OUTSIDE  
OF  
EYE**





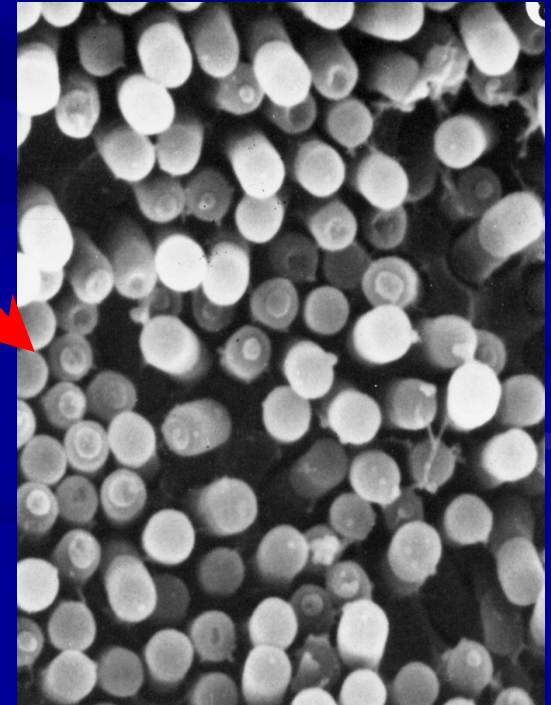
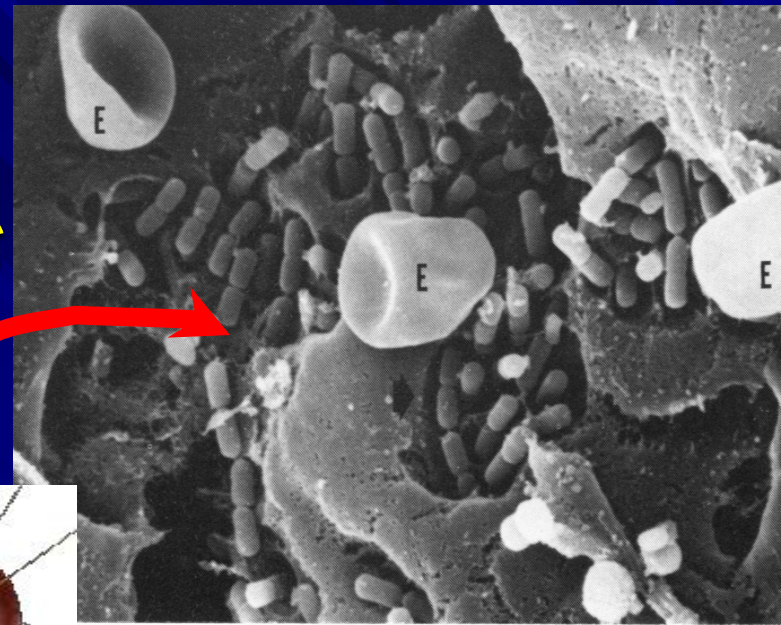
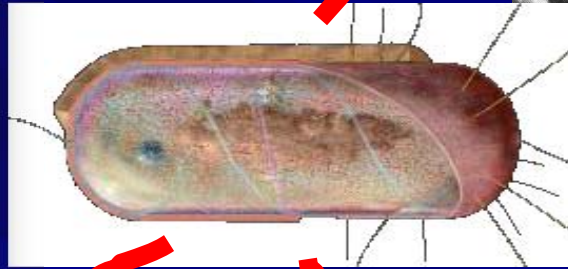
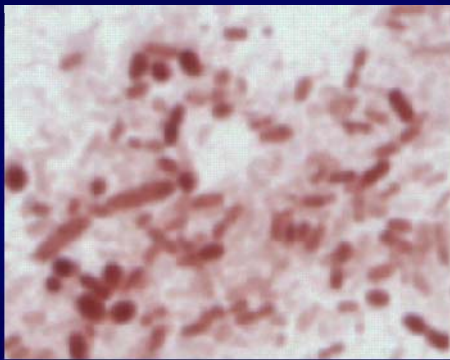


**INNER  
LAYER  
OF  
CORNEA**

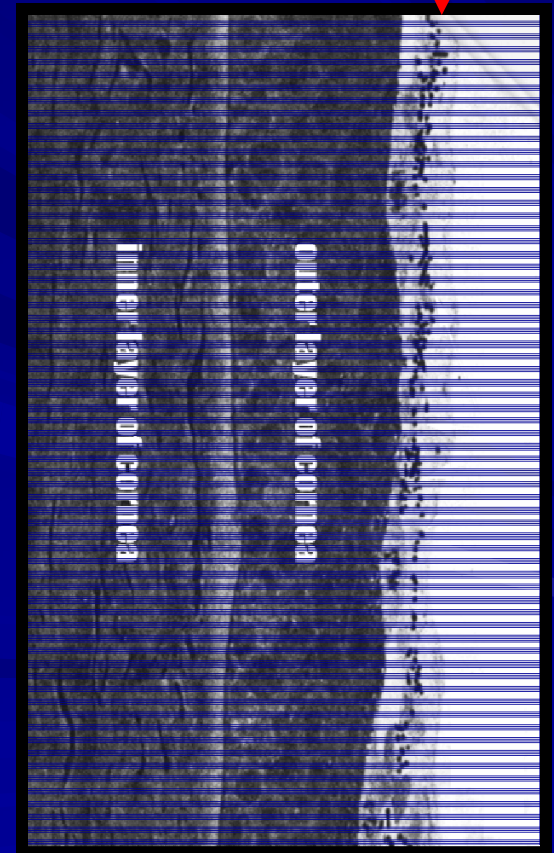
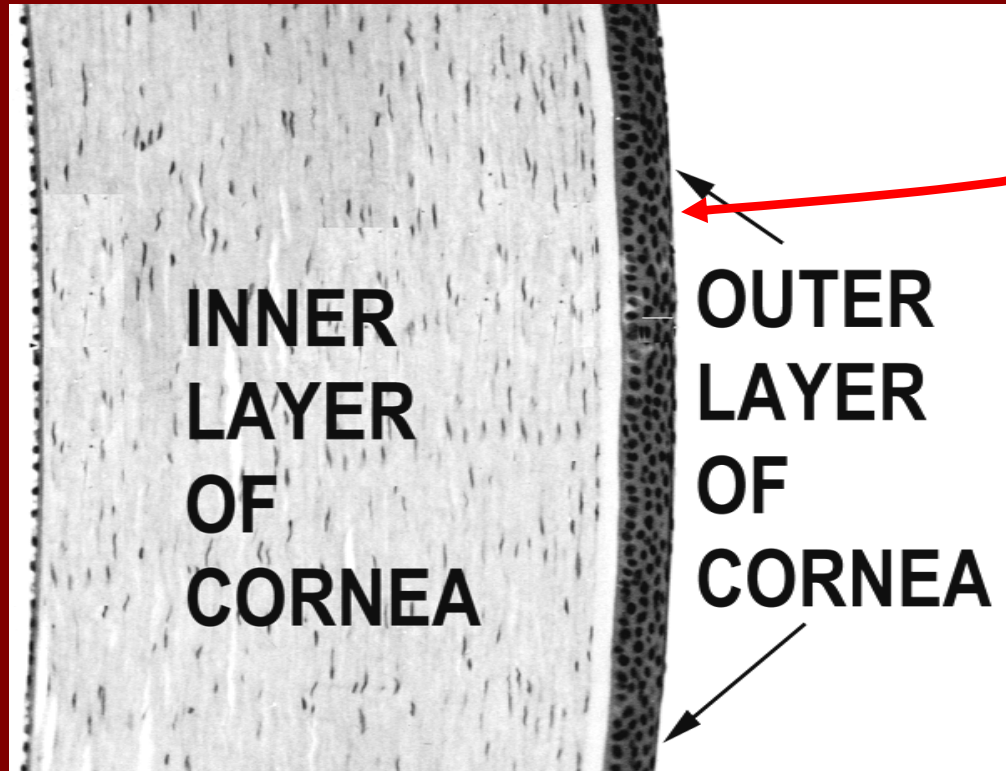
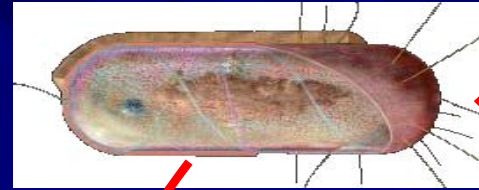
This is a histological micrograph of a corneal cross-section. The image shows two distinct layers. The inner layer, on the left, is the endothelium, which has a smooth, simple squamous appearance. The outer layer, on the right, is the epithelium, which is stratified and shows a characteristic 'fingerprint' pattern. A red circle highlights the junction between these two layers. Arrows point from the text labels to their respective layers.

**OUTER  
LAYER  
OF  
CORNEA**

Infection of the eye  
with ***Moraxella bovis***  
causes Pinkeye....

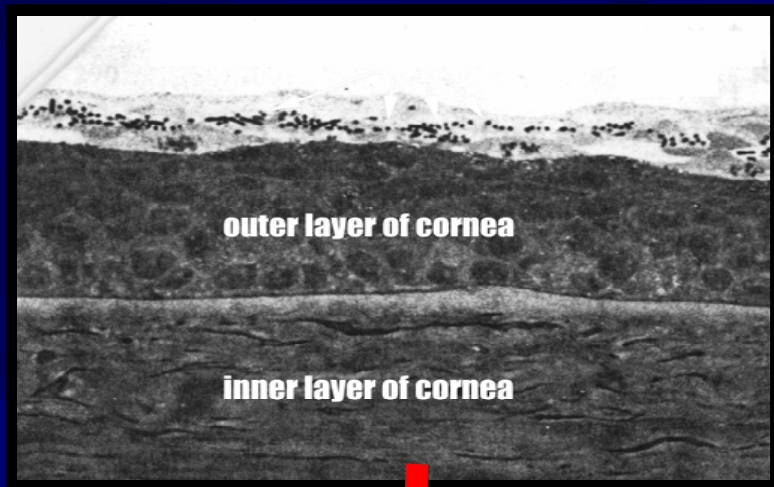


# Infection starts on eye surface...

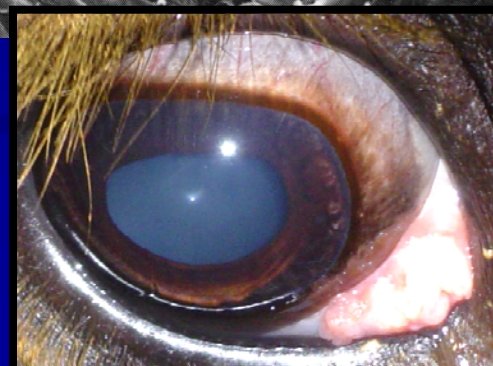
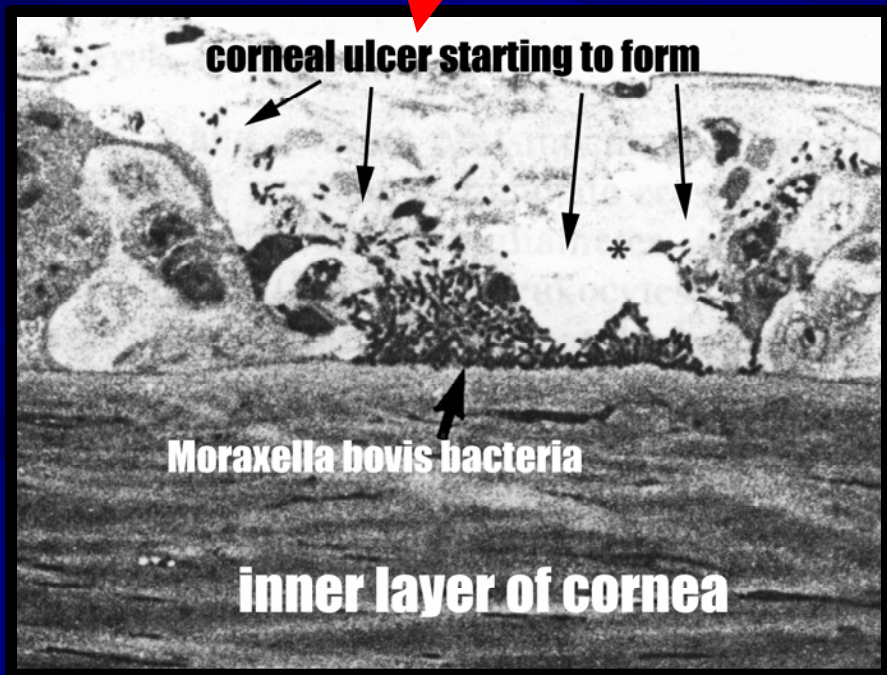
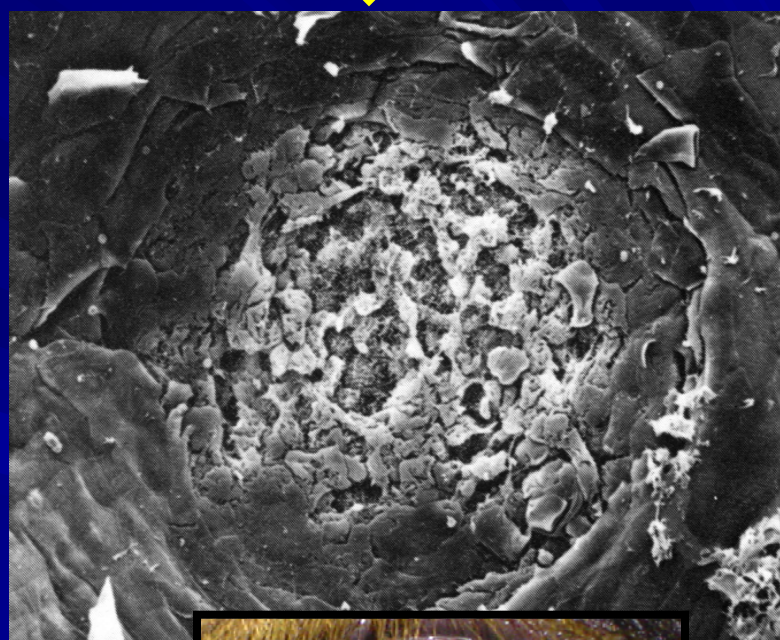




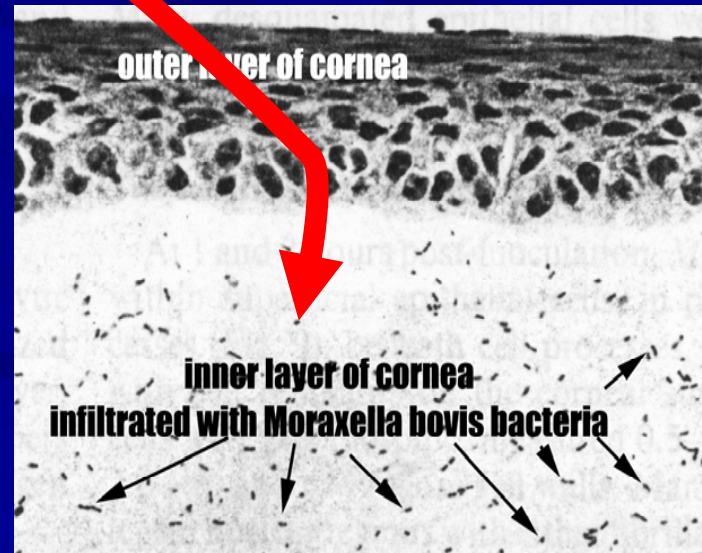
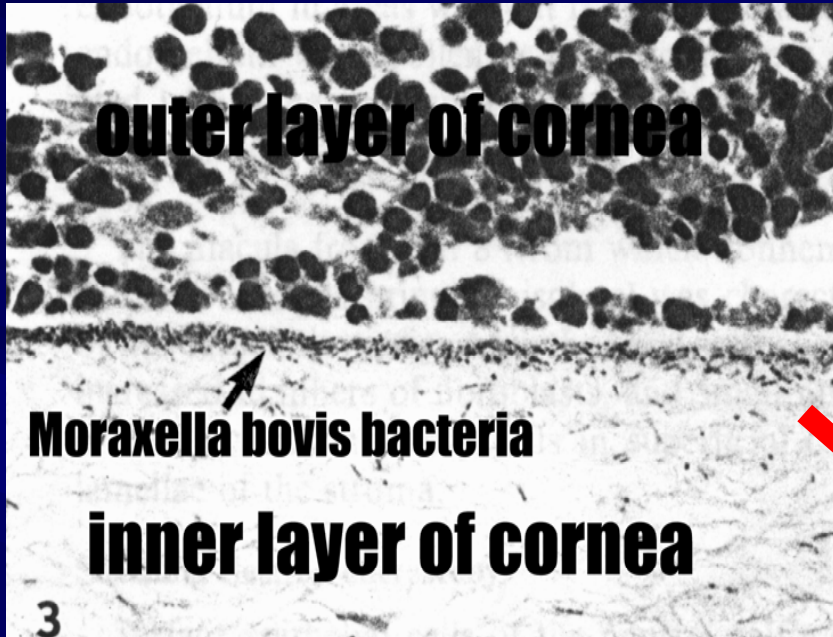
then goes deeper...



Bird's eye view of ulcer



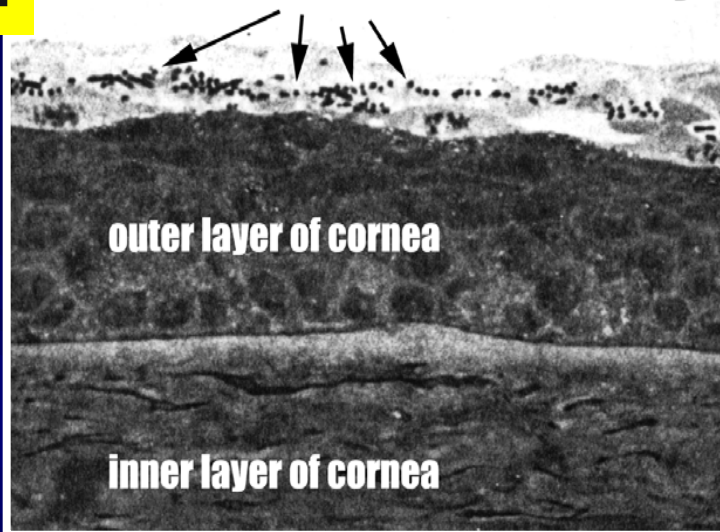
and deeper...



# How fast does this happen?

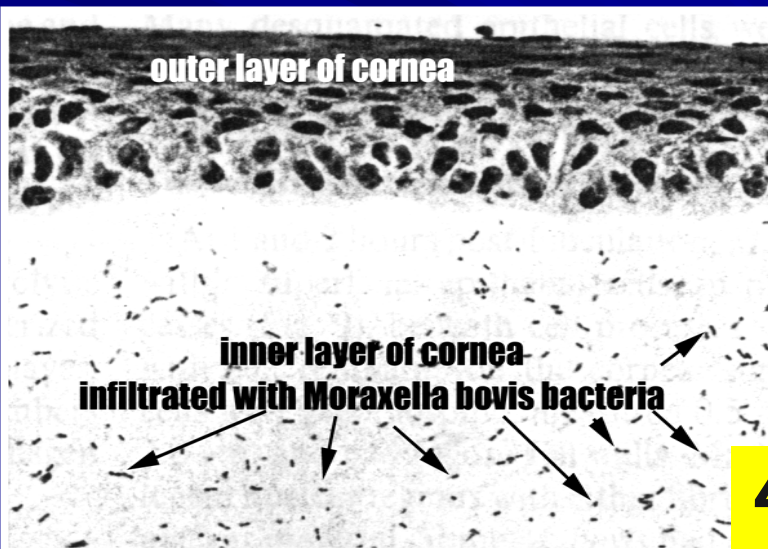
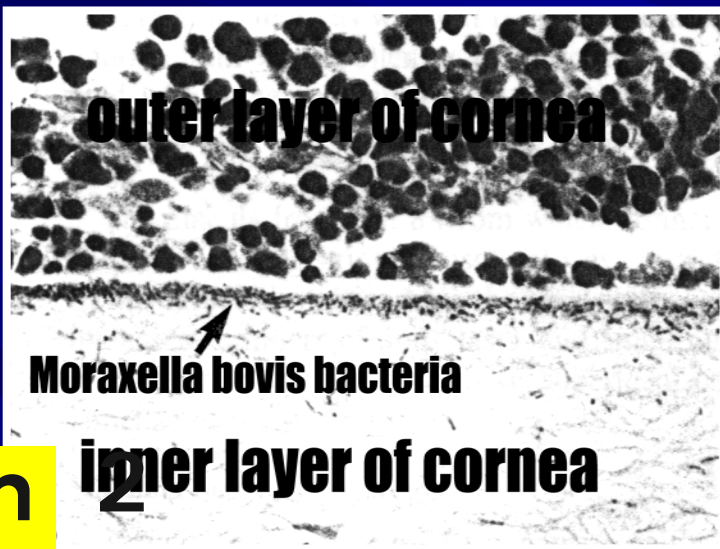
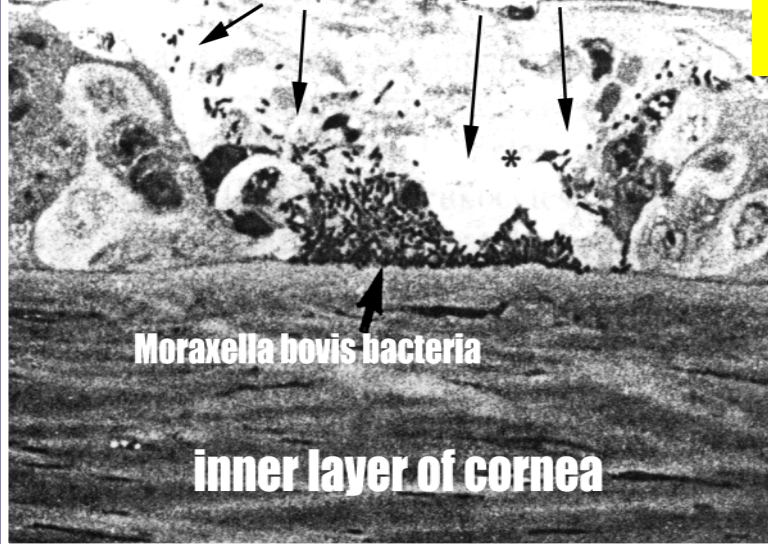
2 h

Moraxella bovis bacteria on surface of eye



4 h

corneal ulcer starting to form



45 h

Quiz:  
How many bacteria do you think are in this calf's eye fluids running down the face?

**Wear gloves when working these calves!!**



# Don't be a big face fly!!



- **WEAR GLOVES (& APRONS) WHEN TREATING!**
- Disinfect between calves
  - Chlorhexidine; dilute bleach
- Commingling and concentrating calves may spread the disease

# What must *M. bovis* do to survive?

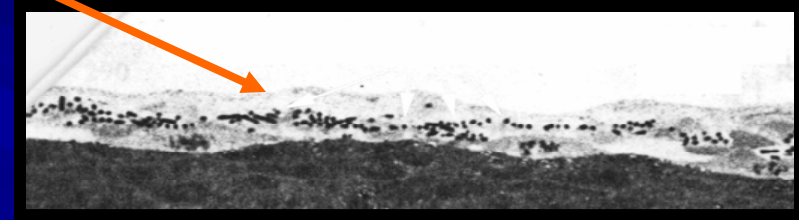
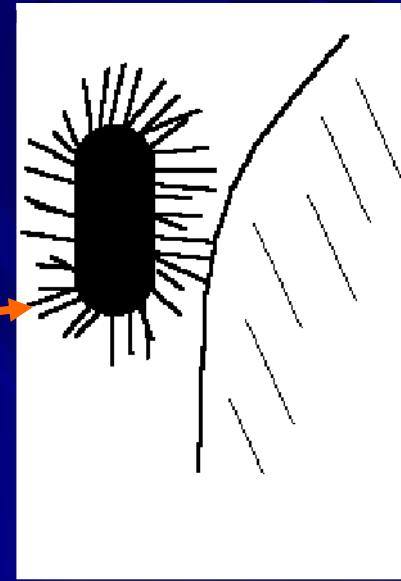
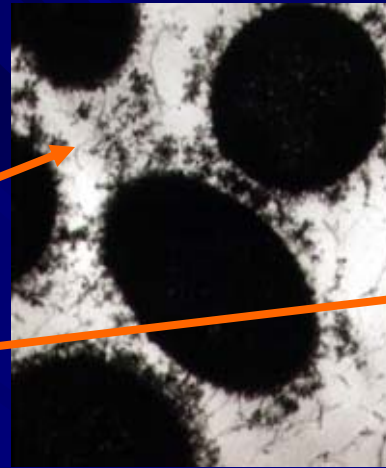
- Stick to eye surface
- Kill eye cells/white blood cells



# How does it stick?

## 1) Pili

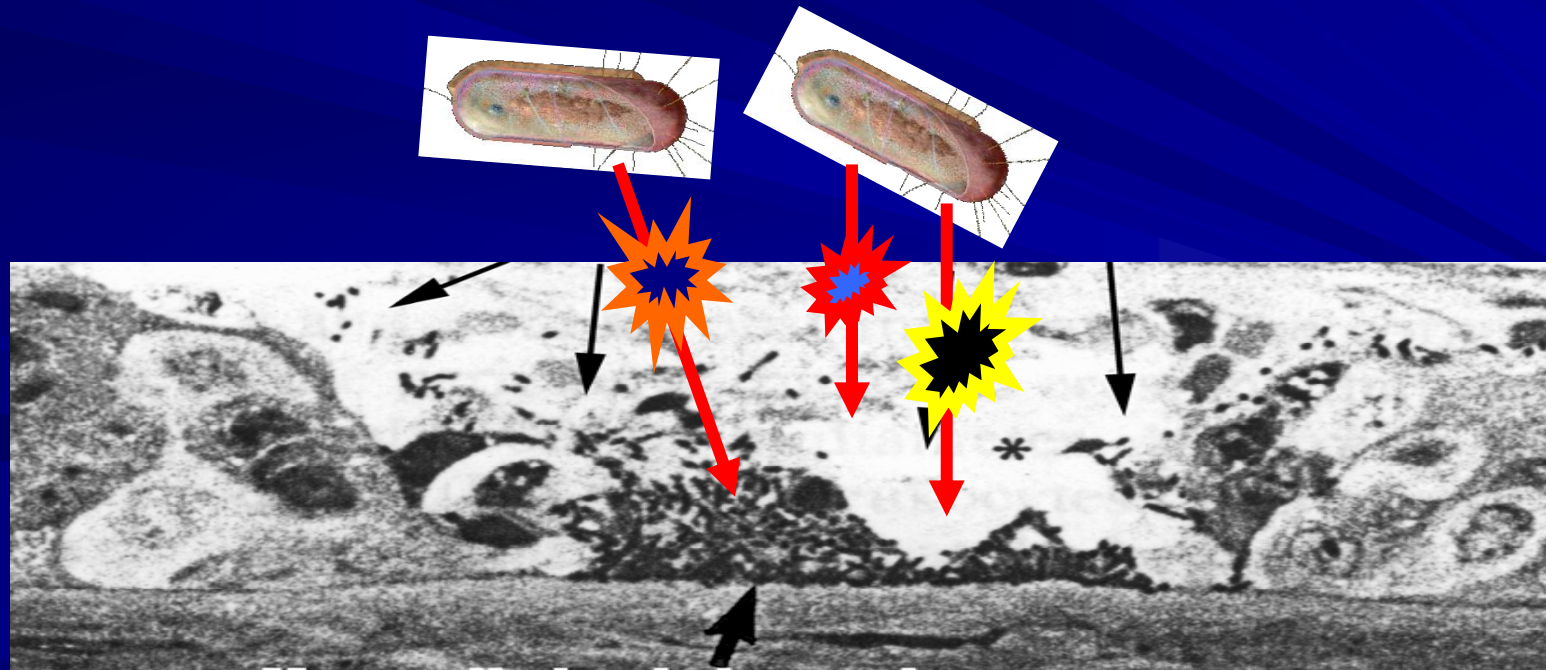
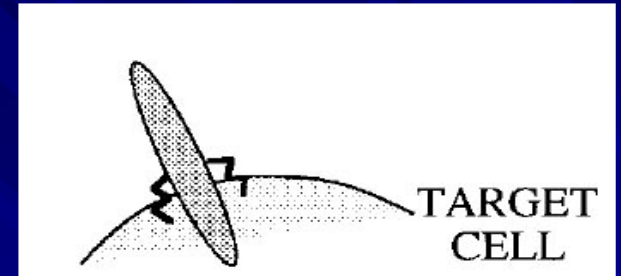
- Bacteria can stick to eye and not get washed away
- At least 7 different types



# How does it kill cells?

## 2) Cytotoxin

- Highly conserved
- Nearly identical in geographically diverse *M. bovis*





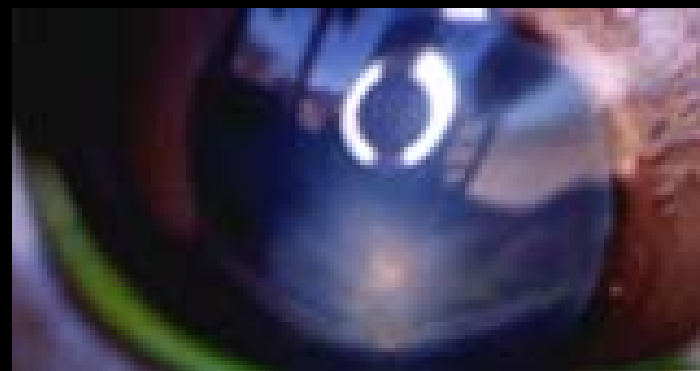
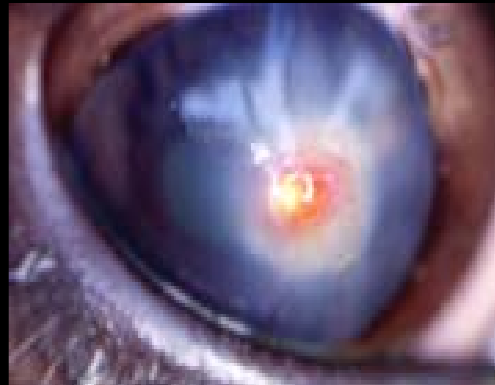


Ulcer first seen

7 days

14 days

**Will this eye heal?**

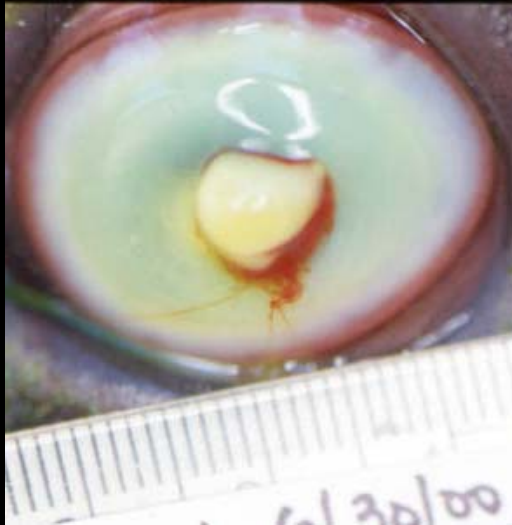


21 days

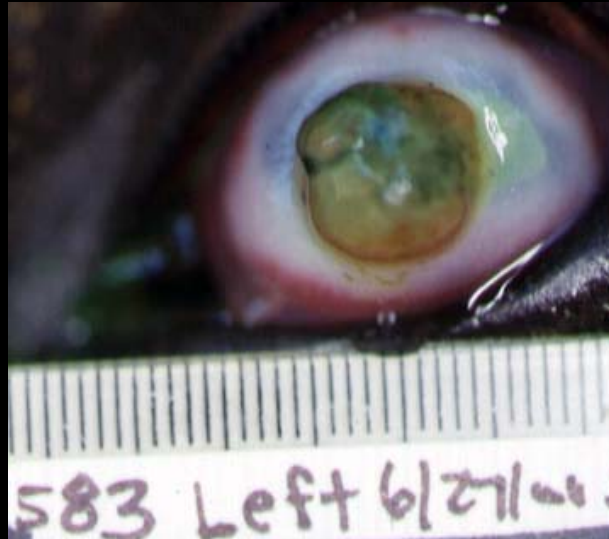
28 days

48 days

# Worst case scenario



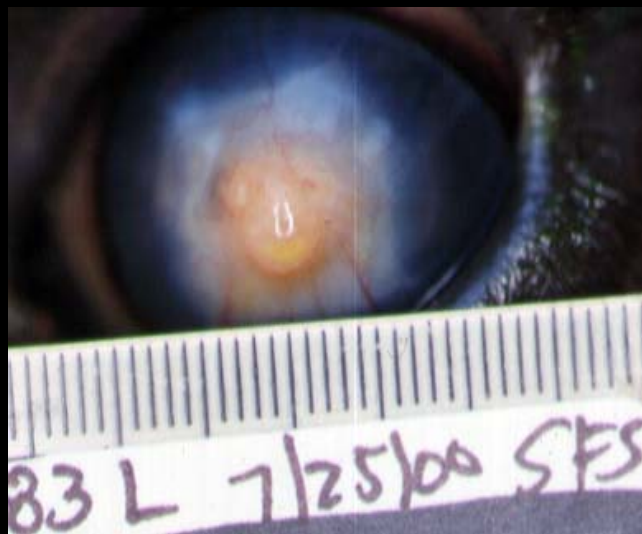
Day 0



Day 7



Day 13



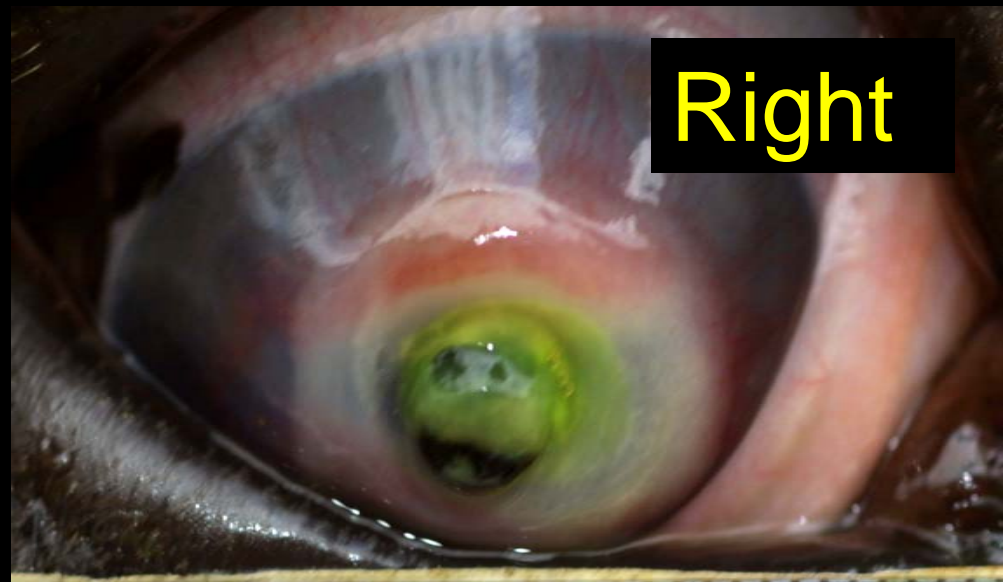
Day 38



Left



Which eye  
will go  
blind?



Right

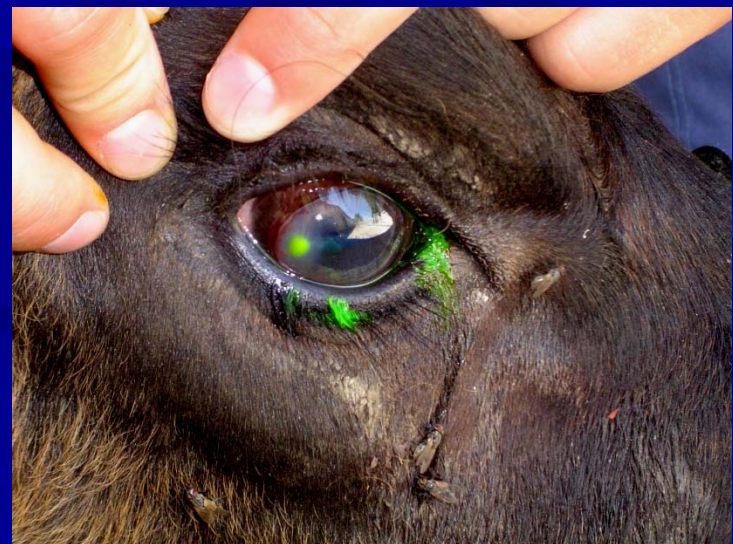
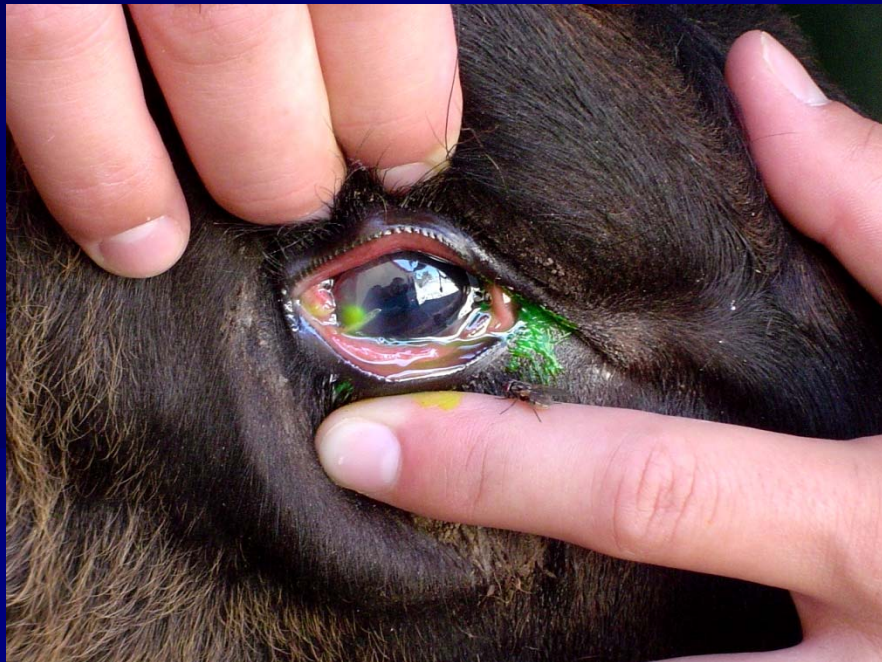
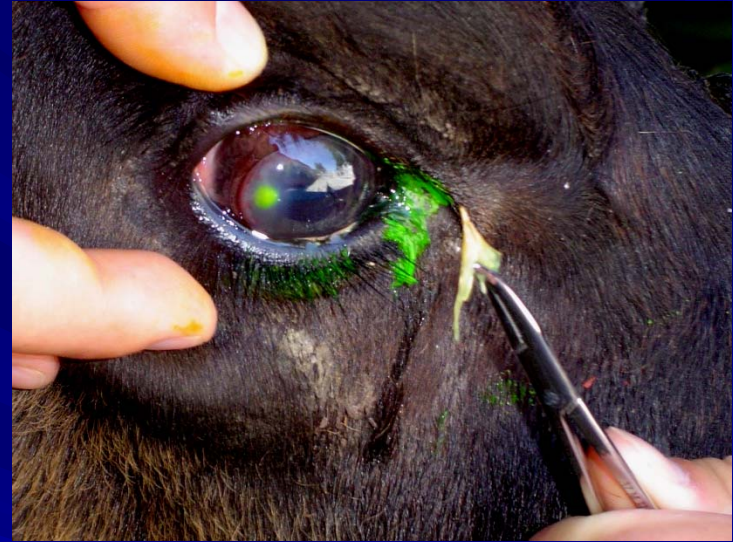


**“Popeyes”**  
**Best advice: treat early!**

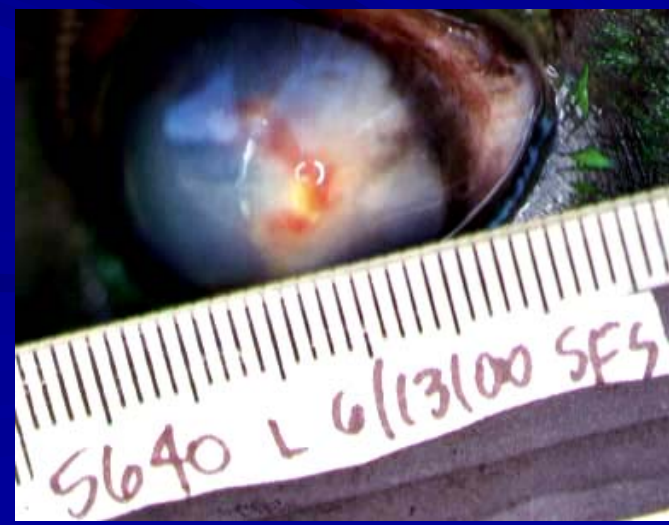
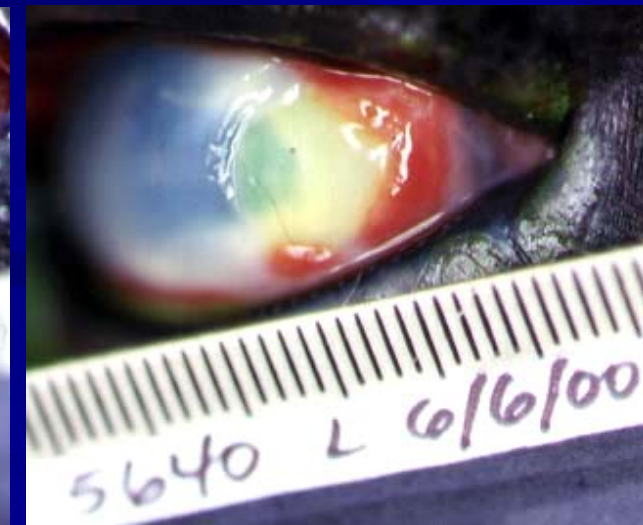
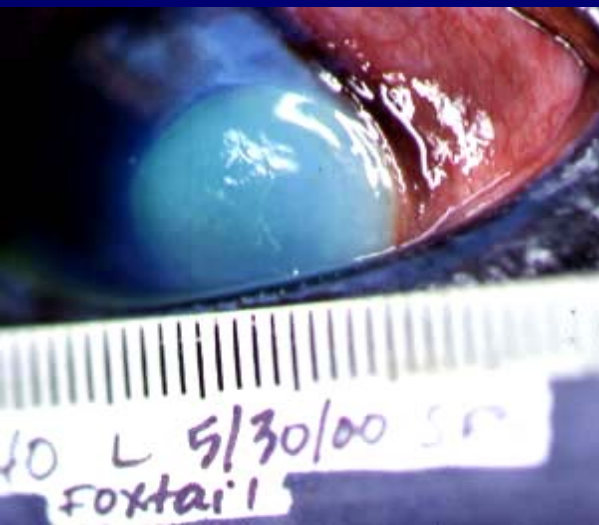
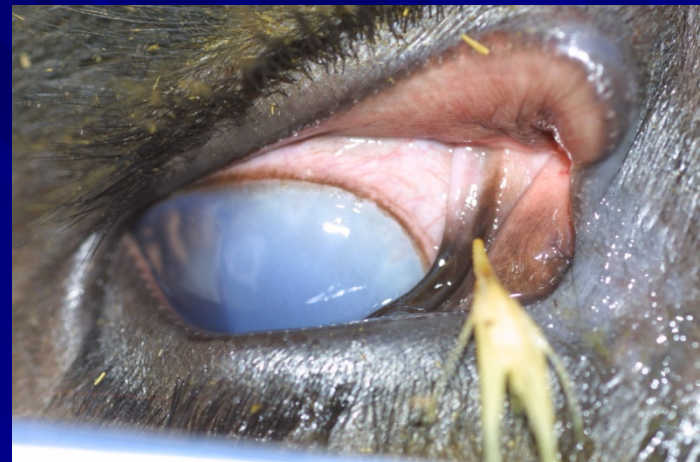


Besides *M. bovis*, what else is important for causing Pinkeye?

**Mechanical trauma  
from foxtails, dust  
etc**



# Importance of FOXTAILS!



# *Other risk factors?*

## Concurrent infections

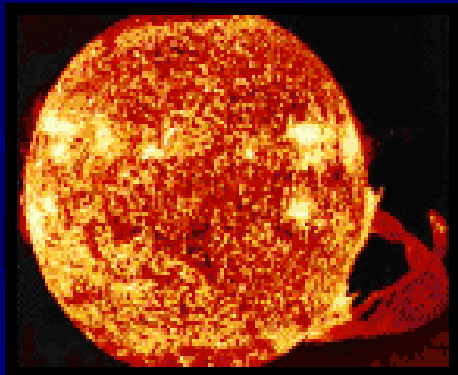
IBR, Mycoplasma

Increase eye, nasal secretions

## Sunlight, Dust –

UV radiation

corneal irritation



## Flies

*M. bovis*

survives 2-3  
days in/on face  
flies



# Comments regarding Modified Live IBR vaccines and Pinkeye

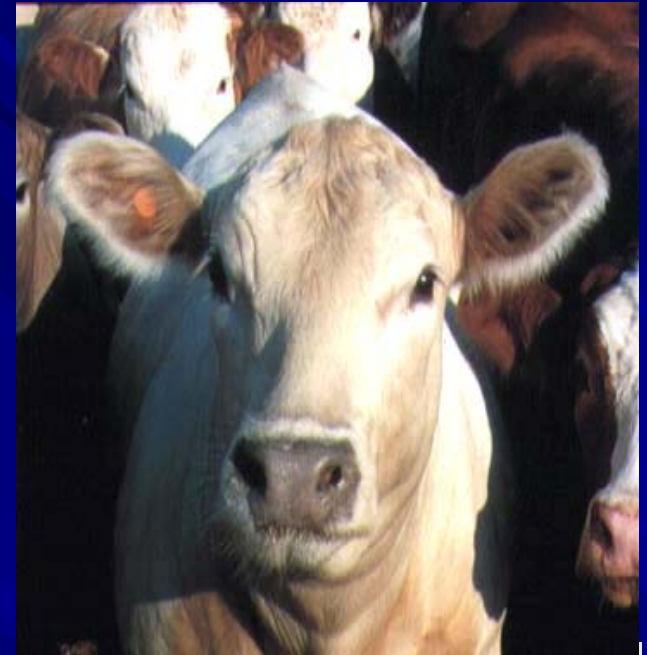
- IBR persists several weeks post vaccination
- Recommend to wait before shipping several weeks to help reduce chance for pinkeye outbreak





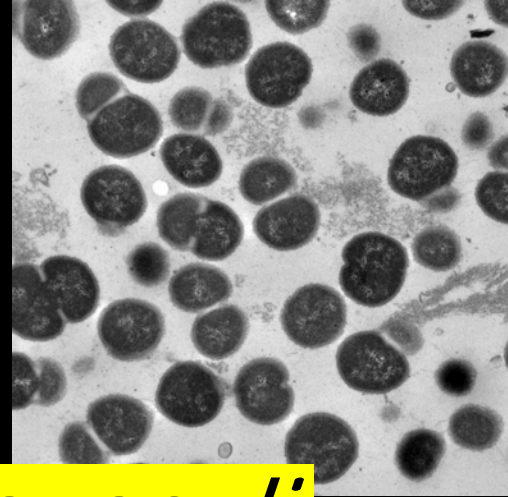
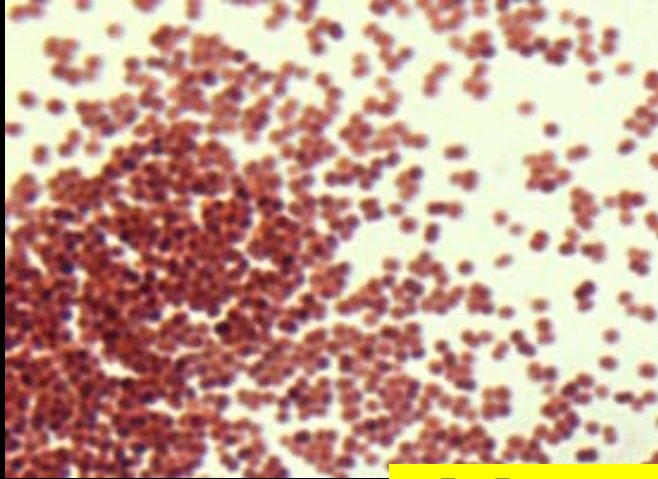
# Other risk factors...

- Asymptomatic carrier cattle!
  - *M. bovis* can be found in eyes, nose, vagina of completely NORMAL cattle



# What about the "New" Moraxella? *Moraxella bovoculi*?

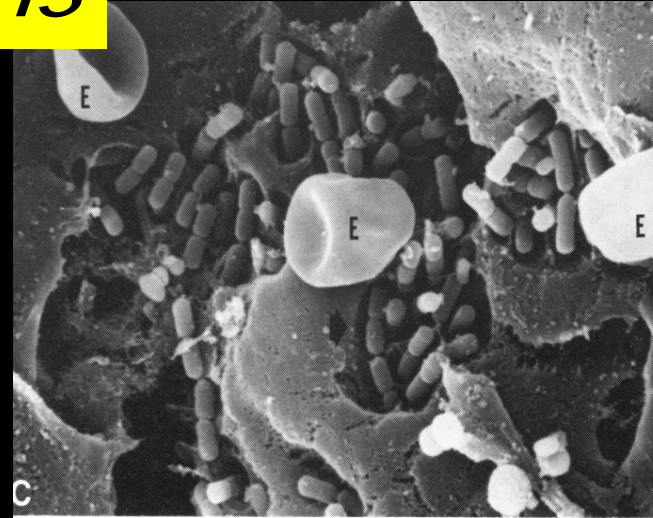
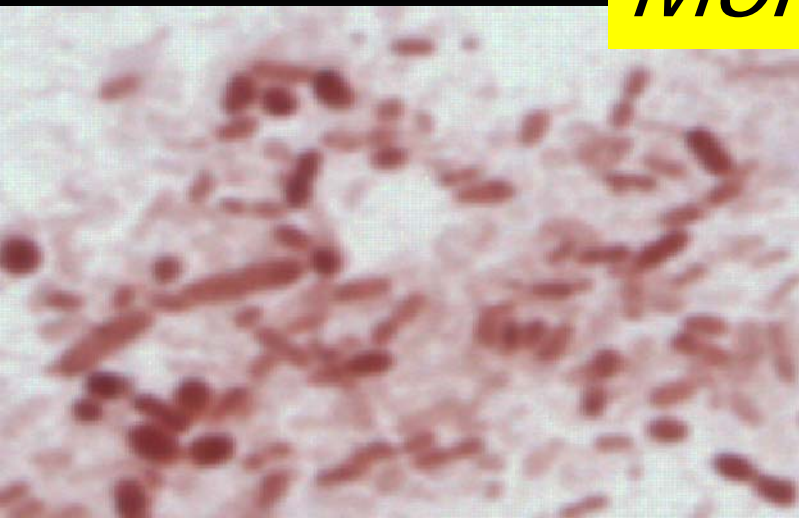
- Discovered in summer 2002:
  - Of 138 corneal ulcers 3-9 month calves
    - 68 hemolytic **Gram negative cocci**
    - 29 *M. bovis* (**Gram negative rod**)
- Was a **new species**
  - We named them *Moraxella bovoculi*



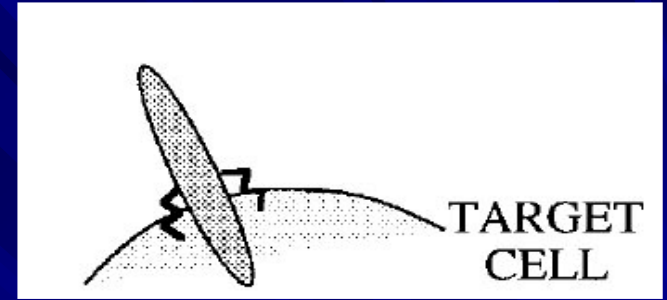
*Moraxella bovoculi*

versus

*Moraxella bovis*



# *M. bovoculi* Facts



- Makes a Cytotoxin
- Isolated from many Pinkeye cases
- NOT proven to cause Pinkeye
- Isolated from normal animals; calves/cows with conjunctivitis
  - Risk Factor?
- Benefit from some autogenous vaccines

## 2005 Field Study From 45 ulcers

■ <i>Moraxella bovoculi</i> :	23
■ <i>Moraxella bovis</i> :	9
■ <i>Both</i> :	4
■ <i>None isolated</i> :	9

## 2006 Field Study From 61 ulcers

■ <i>Moraxella bovoculi</i> :	12
■ <i>Moraxella bovis</i> :	21
■ <i>Both</i> :	23
■ <i>None isolated</i> :	5

## CAHFS Diagnoses 2008-2010 (557 eye swabs)

■ <i>Moraxella bovoculi</i> :	187
■ <i>Moraxella bovis</i> :	105
■ <i>Moraxella ovis</i> :	15
■ <i>Moraxella species</i> :	29

# Treatment Options

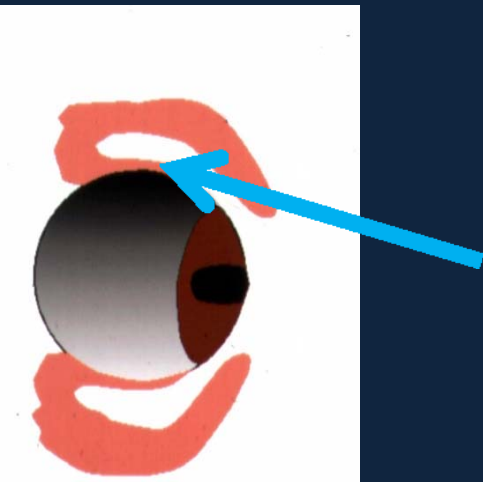
- 200 and 300 mg/ml Oxytetracycline (many products) \*\*
  - 4.5cc/100# SC once or twice
- Nuflor
  - 2 doses @ 3cc/100# IM 48 hrs apart
  - 1 dose @ 6cc/100# SC
- Excede
  - 1 dose @ 1.5 cc/100 lbs SC ear base
- DRAXXIN\*\*
  - 1 dose (2.5 mg/kg) SC
- \*\* = approved for pinkeye



# Subconjunctival injection of Penicillin

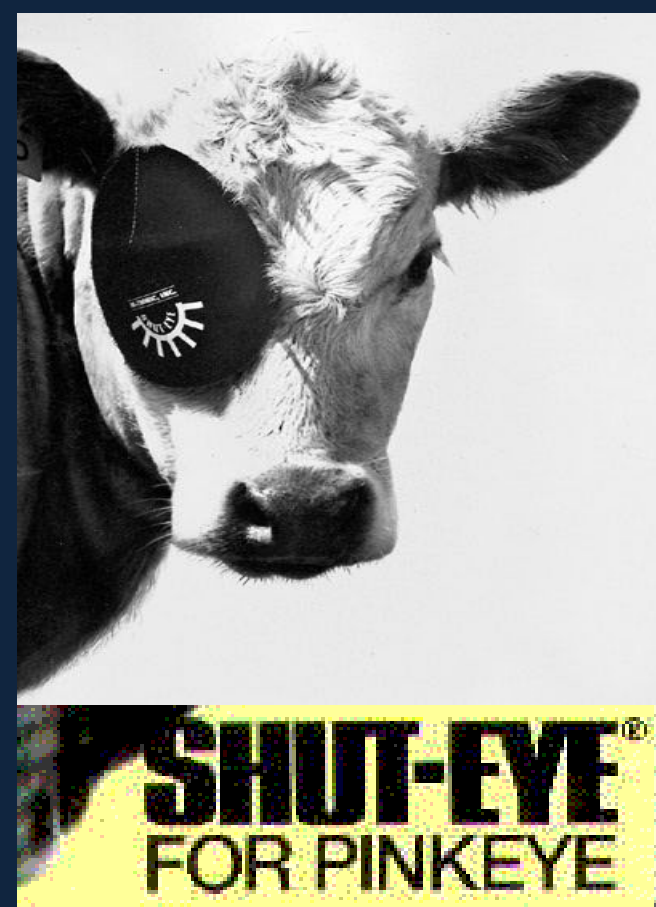


- Benzathine Penicillin G + Procaine Pen G
- Drip several drops on corneal surface and wait about a minute
- 25 gauge 3/4 inch needle goes under bulbar conjunctiva; inject 1-2 ml



# To patch or not?

- **Eye more comfortable**
  - Out of sunlight
- **Tips on placement**
  - **Keep open at bottom for drainage/air circulation**
  - Check eyes at least 1x per week!





# What about treatment in an outbreak?



- **Oxytetracycline 20 mg/kg IM followed by oral oxytetracycline (2g/calf/day) in alfalfa pellets for 10 days**
  - Eastman et al. JAVMA 1998

# Do these work?



# Yes....but.....



(Agrilabs) Contains 0.2% nitrofurazone used for ear and eye infections in dogs and cats. Also for surface wounds, cuts and abrasions in dogs, cats, and on all livestock. Federal law prohibits the use of this product in food producing animals.

# How else can we prevent Pinkeye?



- **Vaccination**

- Boost immunity to specific *M. bovis* proteins

- ALL commercial vaccines target *M. bovis*

- *But different strains*



From: *Compendium for Veterinary Products February 2011*

<b>Vaccine</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<i>M. bovis</i>	<b>7-way Clostridia</b>
<b>20/20 Vision® 7 with Spur®</b>	<b>Intervet/Schering-Plough</b>		
<b>Alpha-7/MB™-1</b>	<b>Boehringer Ingelheim</b>		
<b>Piliguard® Pinkeye + 7</b>	<b>Intervet/Schering-Plough</b>		
<b>Maxi/Guard® Pinkeye Bacterin</b>	<b>Addison</b>		
<b>Ocu-guard® MB-1</b>	<b>Boehringer Ingelheim</b>		
<b>Piliguard® Pinkeye-1 Trivalent</b>	<b>Intervet/Schering-Plough</b>		
<b>Piliguard® Pinkeye TriView®</b>	<b>Intervet/Schering-Plough</b>		
<b>Piliguard® Pinkeye-1</b>	<b>Durvet</b>		
<b>Pinkeye Shield™ XT4</b>	<b>Novartis</b>		
<b>SolidBac ®Pinkeye IR/PR</b>	<b>Pfizer Animal Health</b>		
<b>I-Site® XP</b>	<b>AgriLabs</b>		

FEATURE	SolidBac® Pinkeye IR/PR®	MAXI/GUARD®	20/20® with SPUR®	20/20® Vision™ with SPUR®	SolidBac® Pinkeye IR/PR®
<b>Maker</b>	SolidTech	Addison	Intervet	Intervet	SolidTech
<b>Dosing</b>	One application (two doses)	One dose	Two doses	Two doses	One application (two doses)

FEATURE	Ocu-Guard® MB	Ocu-Guard® MB- 1	Alpha 7/MB™	Alpha 7/MB™-1	Pinkeye Shield™ XT4
<b>Maker</b>	Boehringer- Ingelheim	Boehringer- Ingelheim	Boehringer- Ingelheim	Boehringer- Ingelheim	Novartis
<b>Dosing</b>	Two doses	One dose	Two doses of MB required	One dose	One dose

FEATURE	Piliguard® Pinkeye-1 Trivalent	PINKEYE-3	Piliguard® Pinkeye + 7	Piliguard® Pinkeye TriView®	I-Site™
<b>Maker</b>	Schering- Plough/Durvet	Aspen	Schering-Plough	Schering-Plough	Agri-Labs
<b>Dosing</b>	One dose	One dose	Two doses	One dose	Two doses

• Addison

• Novartis

• Schering

## PILIGUARD® PINKEYE-1

Durvet

### MORAXELLA BOVIS BACTERIN TRIVALENT

Contains chemically-inactivated cultures of *Moraxella bovis* isolates referred to by Schering-Plough Animal Health Corp. as Strains Epp 63, Fla 64 and SAH 38 in an oil emulsion adjuvant.

For use in healthy cattle to aid in the control of pinkeye associated with infection by *Moraxella bovis* strains expressing pili similar to those expressed by isolates referred to by Schering-Plough Animal Health Corp. as Strains Epp 63, Fla 64 and SAH 38.

## PILIGUARD® PINKEYE + 7

Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health

### Clostridium Chauvoei-Septicum-Novyi-Sordellii-Perfringens Types C & D-Moraxella Bovis Bacterin-Toxoid

PILIGUARD® Pinkeye + 7 is recommended for the vaccination of healthy cattle as an aid in the control of pinkeye caused by *Moraxella bovis* strains expressing pili similar to those expressed by isolates referred to by Schering-Plough as strains EPP 63, FLA 64 and SAH 38, and against diseases caused by *Clostridium chauvoei*, *C. septicum*, *C. novyi* Type B, *C. sordellii*, *C. perfringens* Types C and D. Immunity is also provided against the beta and epsilon toxins of an additional clostridial organism, *C. perfringens* Type B. This immunity is derived from the combination of the Type C (beta) and Type D (epsilon) fractions.

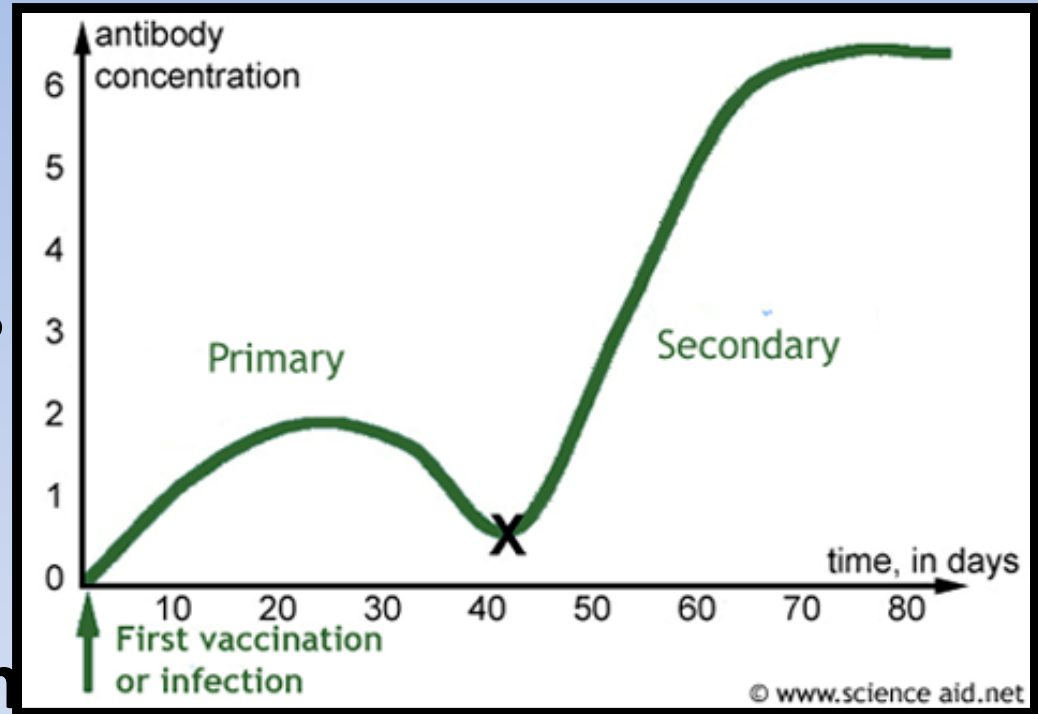
**DOSAGE:** Inject cattle **subcutaneously** with 5 mL. Repeat in 3-4 weeks and annually prior to periods of extreme risk or parturition. For *C. novyi*, revaccinate every 5-6 months. Animals vaccinated under 3 months of age should be revaccinated at weaning or at 4-6 months of age.



- **Start vaccinating 6-8 weeks BEFORE you expect the first cases**



- **Copper and Selenium supplementation!**



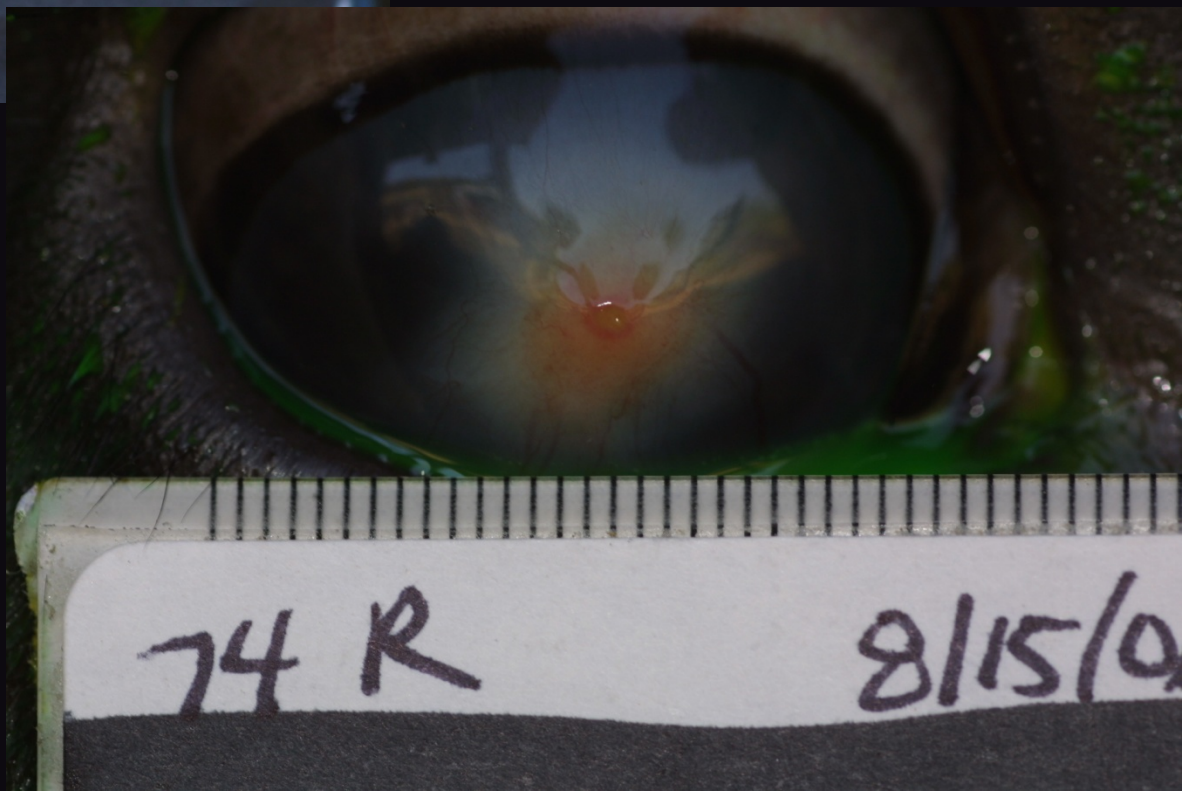
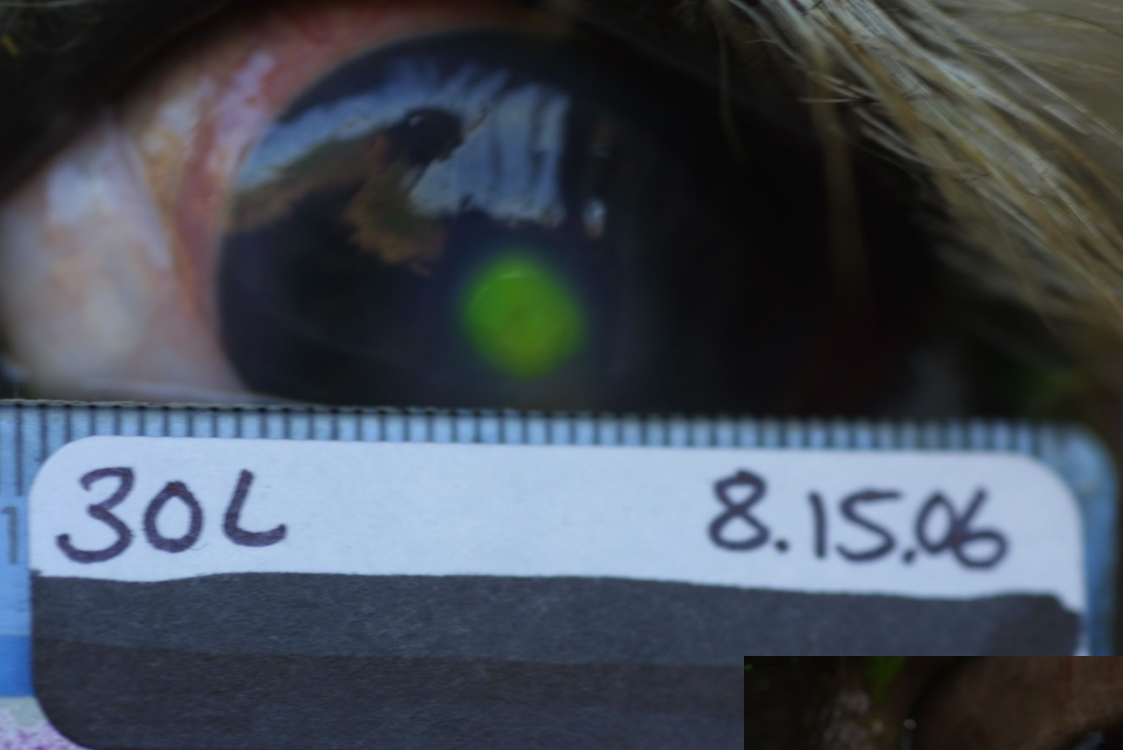


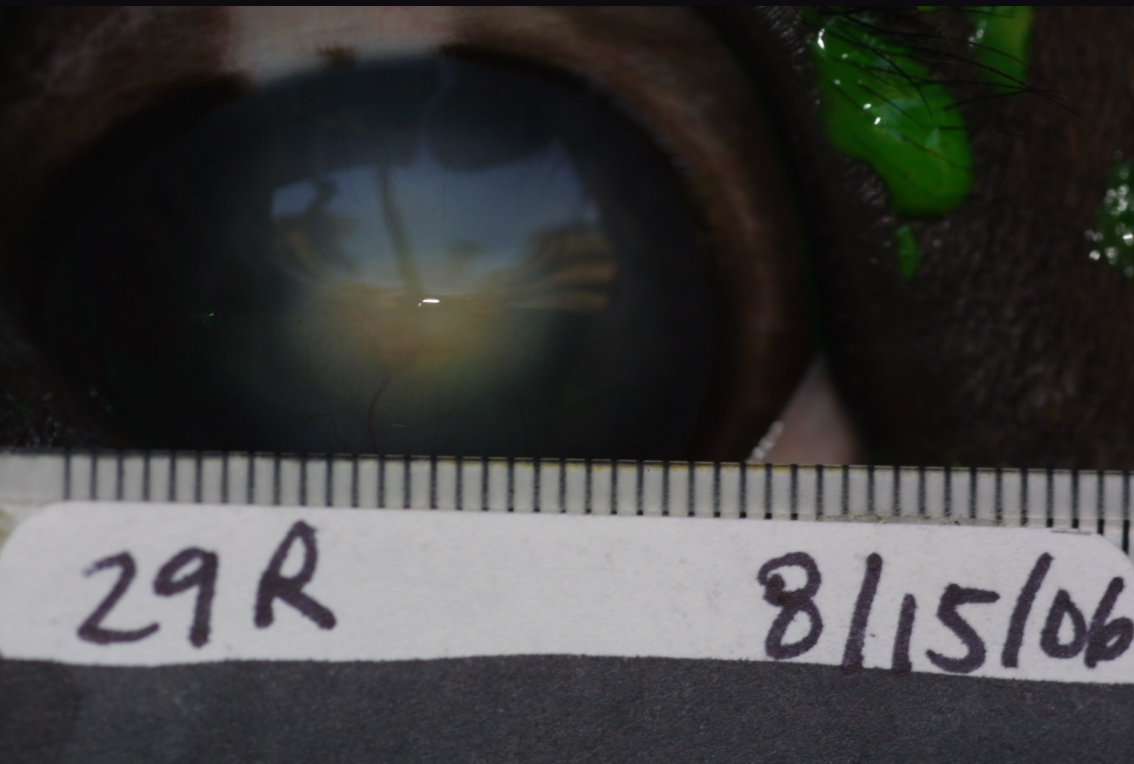
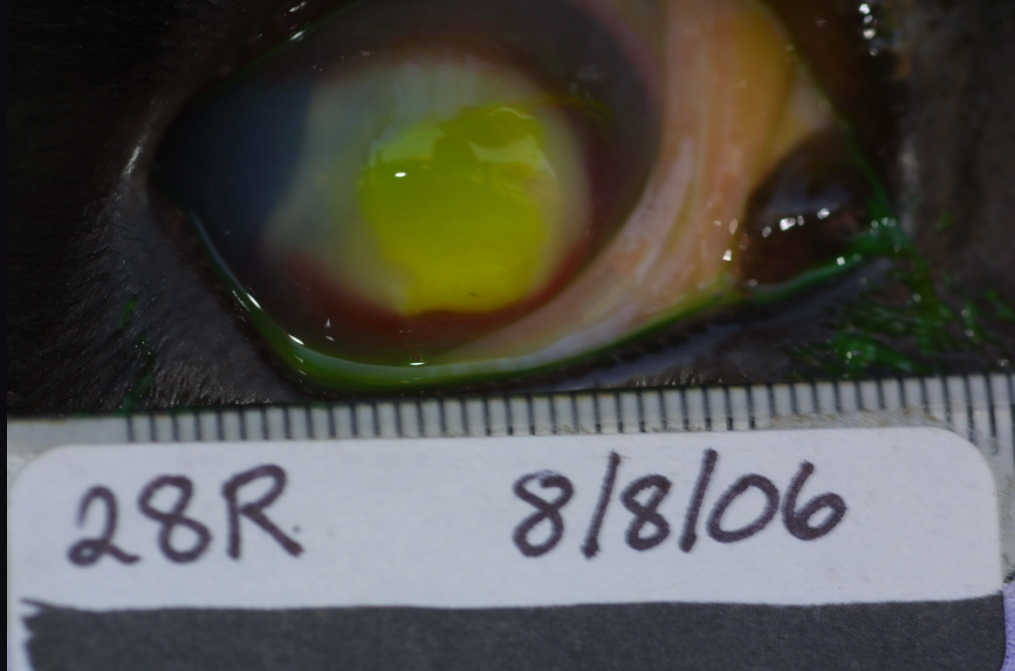
# General Vaccination Recommendations

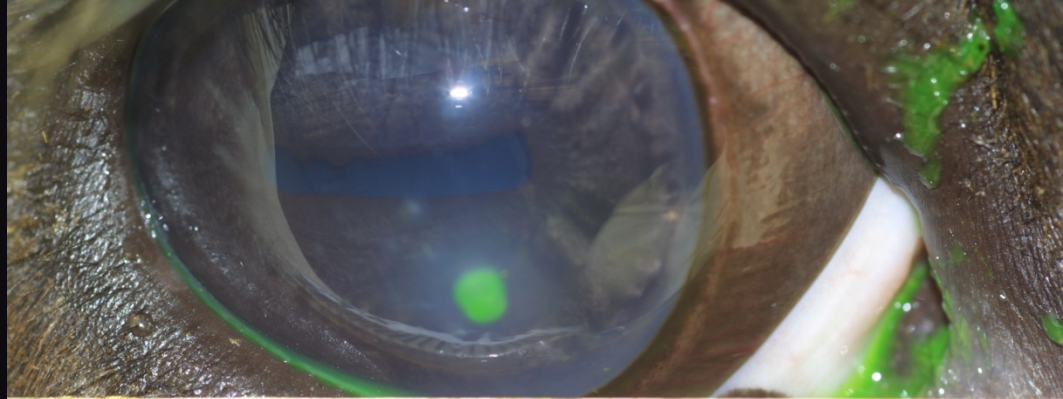
- Start: **Commercial** *M bovis* product
- If breaks, consider a **different** commercial vaccine or **autogenous vaccine**
  - Culture animals (ideally 5-10)
  - *M. bovis* and/or *M. bovoculi*
- **Follow label instructions!**
- Why might efficacy change over time?
- When switching products, **consider sources of antigen!**



# Quiz: To Treat or Not?

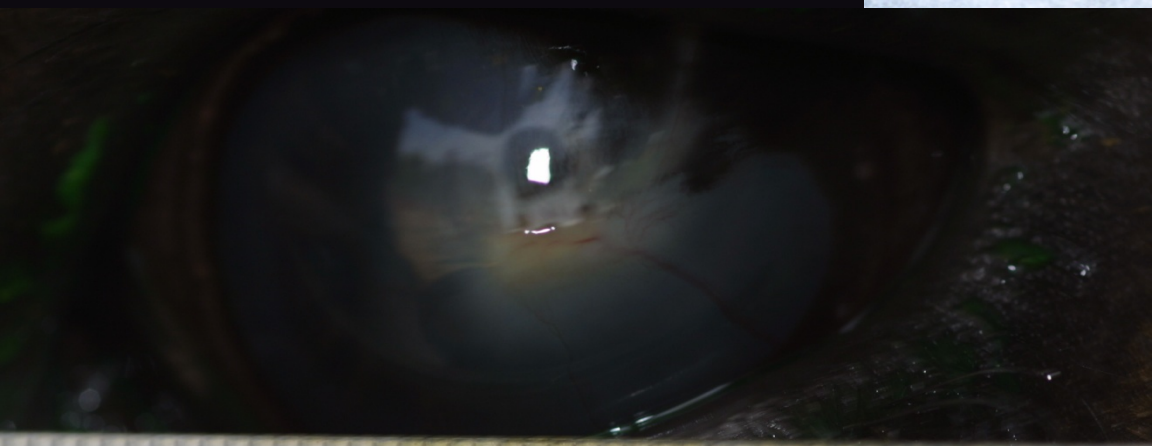






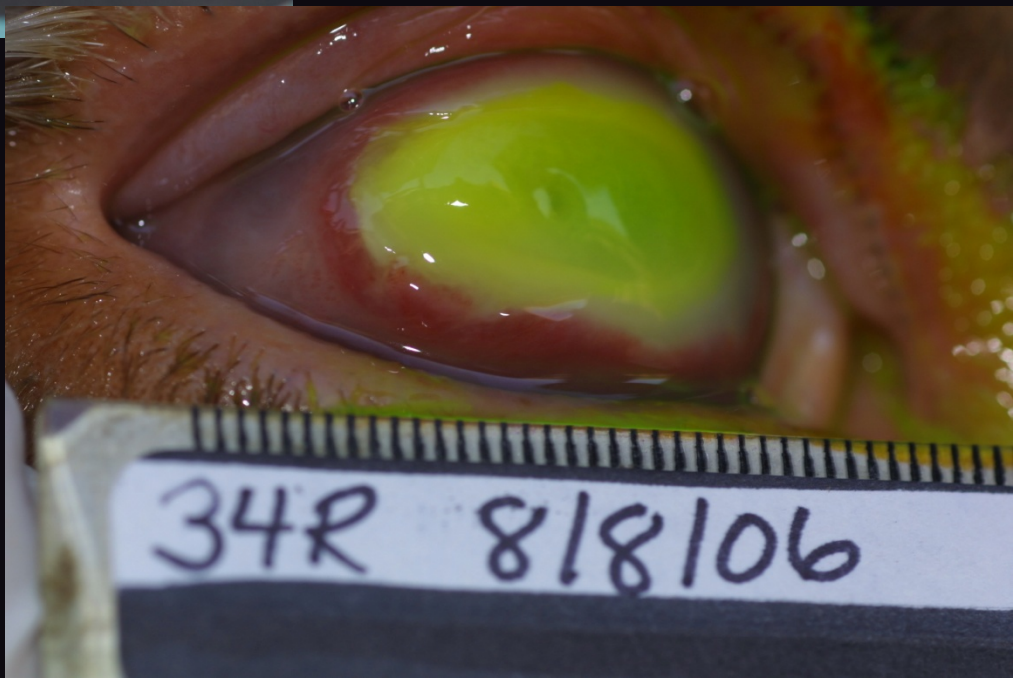
63R

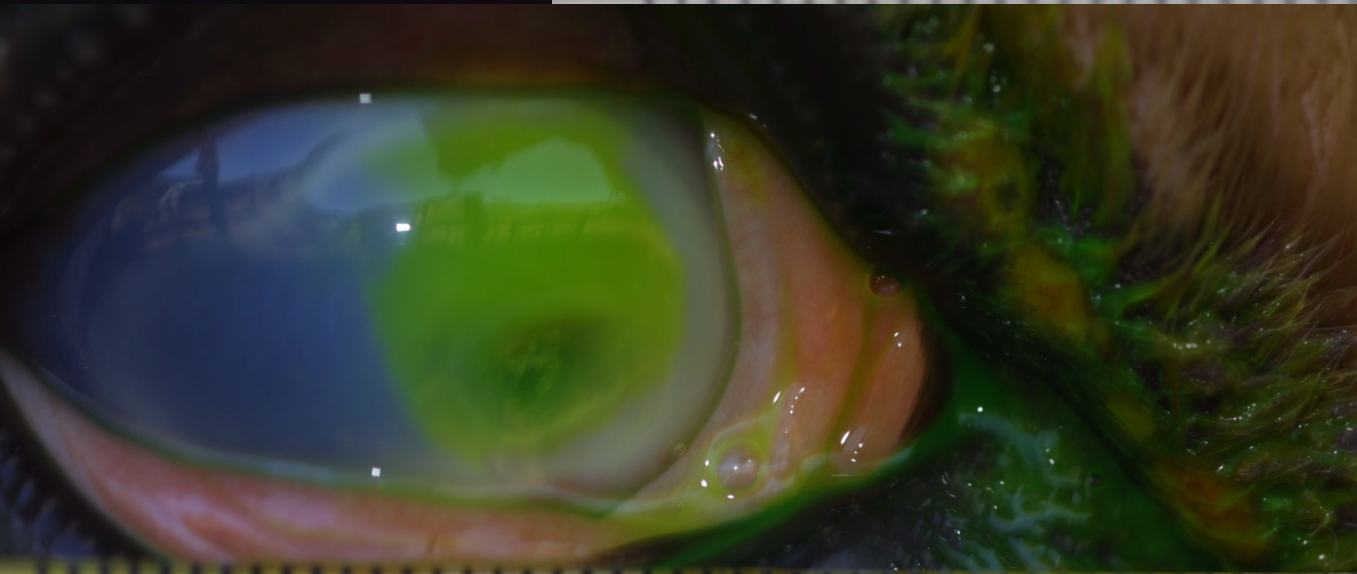
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87R 7/3/07