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| Clinical Signs of Respiratory Infection |
| Sneezing |
| Congestion |
| Runny nose |
| Cough |
| Clear to colored nasal discharge |
| Gagging, drooling |
| Fever |
| Loss of or decreased appetite |
| Rapid breathing |
| Nasal and oral ulcers |
| Open-mouth breathing |

**Emergency Clinical Signs**

Tachypnea: increased respiratory rate

Hypercapnia or hypoxia.

Normal resting rates:

cattle: 15 - 35/min

cat: 20 - 30/min

horse: 12 - 20/min

dog: 10 - 30/min

sheep: 20/min

Dyspnea- Labored or difficult breathing. Manifestations include flared nostrils, increased rate or depth of respiration, abduction of elbows, abdominal effort during breathing, refusal to lie down

Cyanosis- Bluish tinge due to hypoxia. Indicates >5mg reduced Hb/100ml (i.e., severe hypoxia)

Audible abnormal breath sounds

* Indicate air flow limitation:
* Stertor: audible pharyngeal or upper respiratory sounds
* Stridor: high pitched, generally inspiratory sounds
* These suggest partial obstruction (nasal passages, larynx, tracheal collapse)

 Change in voice-Usually associated with laryngeal disease.

 Nasal discharge

* Unilateral or bilateral
* Often removed and swallowed by animals; depigmented skin ventral to the nares suggests chronic nasal discharge
* General characteristics: serous, mucoid, purulent, sanguinous

 Hemoptysis-Coughing up blood.

 Epistaxis-Bleeding from the nose.