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INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS IN CATTLE: A BRIEF REVIEW

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RESUMO

Introduction: Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) consists of a reproductive and respiratory disease that affects manly cattle, thereby providing high economic losses. The cause/agent of IBR is about BoHV-1 that goes into the animal by respiratory or genital mucous, and causes latency given that by the infection may remain inactively up until the end of life, but any stress occurred may reactive, exhibiting symptoms again. **Objectives:** The unfamiliarity regarding the pathways to control and prevent that disease led to this study. So, the leading purpose of the present manuscript of review is to conduct an analysis of the opportunities to improve sanity respect the IBR within herd cattle. **Material and Methods:** It was analyzed findings that approach issues about such disease. It was consulted the platforms Google Scholar and Science Direct. The key-word were “IBR + cattle” and “BoHV-1” in sequence. Some of these words were substituted by its synonymous and its Portuguese correspondent. **Results and Discussion:** It was possible to conclude that IBR may be disseminated throughout the herd mainly 1) by natural mount and artificial insemination because of infected semen, 2) ingestion of contaminated water and 3) proximity and contact of nasal region. In the other hand, the problems caused may be viewed by reproductive indicatives, including retention of fetal membranes, repetition of estrous, birth of debilitated calves, infertility and abortion. The diagnosis involves the gynecological assay of the matrix, whereas there was not specific treatment for IBR and the control may occur by mainly vaccination, antibiotics use and a constant sanitation. In fact, a key problem faced in relationship to the control is the fact that many producers matter a lot with other diseases like mainly brucellosis compared with IBR. **Conclusion:** IBR has been one of the reproductive diseases that occur in cattle. The key opportunities to control and prevent that disease consider the knowledge of producer regarding to the possible strategies. Finally, IBR should be faced equally like the brucellosis.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: IBR, reproduction, cattle

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