

ई'र्ग'यो'वर्गवा

Pyrrolizidine Alkaloid Poisoning in Yaks





Grazing on plants (e.g. Senecio spp) locally known as Gantho metho cause poisoning in yaks. These species of plants contain hepatotoxin (pyrrolizidine alkaloid) that cause chronic liver damage in animals leading to death. The disease condition was first investigated and identified in 1989 in Merag

Signs and symptoms

The affected animals on exposure to sunlight results into photosentization reaction characterized by:

- Cracking of skin leading to wounds and sores around the muzzle, nose and eyes
- Falling of hairs especially from back region, forming white patches on the body
- Peeling of the skin, and wound with exudates
- Animal become weak, anemic and die eventually





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Treatment

- There is no effective treatment for plant poisoning, except for timely supportive treatment such as liver tonic and fluid therapy. Universal antidote may be tried in early stage of the disease condition
- Do not expose affected animals to the sunlight keep them under the shed

श्रुव'यर्डेशा

क्ष्मान्त्री क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

Prevention and Control

Prevent yaks from grazing in areas that have poisonous plants

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• Encourage pasture development

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