Ewes will not show any symptoms prior to the abortion of their lamb(s).

**Diagnosis:**
- Due to the nature of Enzootic Abortion, this disease does not show any symptoms before the offspring have been aborted so identifying symptoms is not possible.
- The diagnosis for Enzootic Abortion in Sheep is to check them for systemic illnesses with disseminated intravascular coagulation (a haemorrhagic disorder), renal and hepatic complications.
- All of these things will need to tested for if Enzootic Abortion is suspected.

**Treatment:**
- The treatment for Enzootic Abortion is to give the whole flock a vaccination to help stop the spread of the bacteria.
- In some chases, members of the sheep flock may have to be culled to stop the spread of the disease, hopefully stopping the rest of the flock from getting infected.
- Oxytetracycline can be given to lambs to reduce the number of future abortions.

**Prevention:**
- All ewes that will be used for mating will need to be given a good quality vaccination against the disease, around 4 weeks prior to mating.
- Tetracyclines can be given to help prevent the abortion of premature lambs whilst the ewes are pregnant.

**Reservoir / Occurrence:**
- The bacteria that causes Enzootic Abortion will only occur when the ewes are pregnant. When the bacteria enter the ewes body, it lays dormant until the ewe becomes pregnant.
- The bacteria begin to abort the ewe’s offspring once the embryo have nearly fully developed.

**Hosts (Primary and Intermediately):**
- The bacteria hosts itself inside the vaginal fluids of most livestock species including Sheep, Cattle, Goats & also can be found in Humans.