Plate 1.1 Hydrometra – abdominal distension and well developed udder with milk 145 days post-service (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 1.2 Hydrometra – dampness of vulva and perineum after ‘cloudburst’ (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 1.3 Hydrometra – ultrasonographic scan of uterus showing absence of a fetus and echogenic marks caused by superimposition of the fluid-filled uterine horns (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 1.4 Intersex – male pseudohermaphrodite showing perineal urethral orifice, a scrotum containing testes and hypospadias (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 1.5 Intersex – female pseudohermaphrodite.

Plate 1.6 Intersex – marked vaginal probe showing shortened vagina (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 1.7 Intersex – normal female with marked vaginal probe showing normal vaginal length (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 1.8 Some does will adopt a ‘dog-sitting’ position during late pregnancy.

Plate 3.1 Saanen buck with orchitis involving the enlarged right testis (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 3.2 Infertile buck showing normal testes with small fibrosed epididymes (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 4.1 Vaginal prolapsed (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 4.2 Vaginal prolapse replaced and secured by vulval sutures (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 4.3  Vulval trauma from an assisted kidding (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 4.4  Sore vulva post-kidding (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 4.5  Matted hair and dermatitis from purulent vaginal discharge (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 4.6  Endometritis – white vulval discharge (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 4.7  Does regularly eat their own (and other goats) placentae; many reportedly ‘retained placentae’ have, in fact, been eaten by the goat.

Plate 4.8  Severe urine staining and scald (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 5.1 Congenital swayback – two kids, one ataxic and paraplegic but able to use its front legs, the other quadriplegic (Plate provided by Tony Andrews).

Plate 5.2 Floppy kid syndrome – collapsed Anglo-Nubian kid (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 6.1 Disbudding at 4 days of age allows the kids to stay with the dam for a further 24 hours before being separated for artificial rearing.
Plate 6.2 With a simple multifeeding unit the quantity of milk fed is restricted to set amounts at set times of the day.

Plate 7.1 Chronic laminitis – showing accentuated depth of claws, ‘platform soles’.

Plate 7.2 Chronic laminitis – depth of claws less pronounced than in Plate 7.1, but still twice normal depth.
Plate 7.3  Chronic laminitis – affected animals spend a lot of time on their knees because their feet are painful.

Plate 7.4  Overgrown hooves (‘slipper feet’). The pastern dermatitis may be due to wet conditions or chorioptic mange (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 7.5  Tumours of the foot, involving the interdigital cleft, coronary band and the hoof, are occasionally reported.
Plate 7.6  CODD type lesion (Plate provided by Leigh Sullivan).

Plate 7.7  CODD type lesion with separated hoof horn removed to show underlying granulomatous and haemorrhagic tissues (Plate provided by Leigh Sullivan).
Plate 7.8 CODD type lesion showing separated hoof horn (Plate provided by Leigh Sullivan).

Plate 7.9 Caprine arthritis encephalitis virus (CAE) – doe with distended carpal joints causing lameness.

Plate 8.1 Face of goat with osteodystrophia fibrosa.
Plate 8.2  Osteodystrophia fibrosa – X-ray of maxillae (Plate provided by Tony Andrews).

Plate 9.1  Johne’s disease – emaciated goat (Plate provided by Tony Andrews).

Plate 9.2  Faeces from goat with Johne’s disease. Diarrhoea only occurs terminally in goats (Plate provided by Tony Andrews).
Plate 10.1 Thymoma – a relatively common tumour in adult goats.

Plate 10.2 Salivary cyst – relatively common as developmental abnormalities, particularly in Anglo-Nubian goats (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 10.3 Caseous lymphadenitis – abscess. In goats, enlarged and abscessed peripheral lymph nodes, particularly of the head and neck, are the major presenting signs (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 10.4  Caseous lymphadenitis – ruptured abscess (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 10.5  Lymphosarcoma – loose incisor teeth preventing prehension of food (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 10.6  Lymphosarcoma – radiograph showing extensive lysis of the mandibular bone (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 10.7  Giant cell tumour affecting the mandible and adjacent tissues. A variety of other tumours are occasionally found in the mouths of goats and cause localised swelling (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 10.8 Orf lesions on lips (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 10.9 Kids with orf (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 10.10 Dermatitis nose of unknown aetiology. It can often be difficult to differentiate between orf and other conditions causing dermatitis around the mouth and nose.
Plate 11.1 Lice infestation (*Linognathus stenopsis*).

Plate 11.2 Lice infestation (*Bovicola caprae*).

Plate 11.3 Dermatitis back from lice infestation (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 11.4  Sarcoptic mange (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 11.5  Sarcoptic mange, close up view of left ear and eye region (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 11.6  Dermatitis legs from lying in wet conditions (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 11.7 Hair loss neck from rubbing on bars of feeders, racks, etc., is common in commercial herds (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 11.8 Dermatitis leg of unknown aetiology (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 11.9 Dermatitis leg of unknown aetiology. Secondary bacterial infection frequently occurs with any skin lesions (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 11.10  Chorioptic mange – caudal view of lower fore limb (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 11.11  Chorioptic mange (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 11.12  Dermatitis caudal lower limb due to wet conditions (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 11.13  Ringworm face (*Trichophyton mentagrophytes*) (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 11.14  Ringworm tail base (*Trichophyton mentagrophytes*) (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 11.15  Golden Guernsey goat syndrome – ‘sticky kid’ (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 12.1 Scrapie – regurgitation, cud dropping and excessive salivation may occur in goats (Plate provided by Tony Andrews).
Plate 12.2  Scrapie – scratching and rubbing causes loss of hair; ears may be pricked and the tail cocked and carried over the back (Plate provided by Tony Andrews).

Plate 12.3  Hypomagnesaemia; usually presents acutely, occasionally as ‘sudden death’ (Plate provided by Tony Andrews).
Plate 13.1 Chronic mastitis, showing atrophy of the left half and normal right half (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 13.2 Chronic mastitis, showing atrophy of the right half with abscess formation (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 13.3 Trauma to teat from milking (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 13.4 Dermatitis udder and teats caused by reaction to disinfection solution or teat dip (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 13.5 Localised Staphylococcal dermatitis udder (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 13.6 Staphylococcal dermatitis udder (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 13.7  Maiden milker. Goatling with one-sided udder development.

Plate 13.8  Gynaecomastia. Saanen buck showing left-sided mammary development and normal scrotum. Gynaecomastia does not generally affect fertility (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 13.9  Cystic dilation of the teat sinuses (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 13.10  Double teats are a disqualifying fault in the show ring for dairy animals but acceptable in Boer goats.

Plate 13.11  Tumours on the teat may be traumatized by milking (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 13.12  Healing teat injury – even superficial lesions can interfere with milking (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 13.13  Bitten teat. Teat biting can present as a herd problem in commercial herds.

Plate 14.1  Provide clean, dry, well strawed pens for each batch of kids.
Plate 14.2 Acute enteritis – *Salmonella typhimurium* (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).

Plate 15.1 Carbonate stones.
Plate 15.2 Phosphate stones.

Plate 15.3 Leiomyoma.

Plate 15.4 Chronic vaginal discharge caused by uterine leiomyoma (Plate provided by Peter Jackson).
Plate 15.5 Bloody vaginal discharge in pygmy goat with a uterine tumour.

Plate 17.1 Mucoid nasal discharges are common in animals returning from shows (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 17.2 Mucopurulent nasal discharge (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).
Plate 17.3 Bilateral nasal discharge with scabbing and adherent food material (Plate provided by Katherine Anzuino).

Plate 20.1 Allergic conjunctivitis.

Plate 20.2 Mucopurulent ocular discharge.
Plate 24.1 Jugular catheter; placing a jugular catheter facilitates anaesthetic induction, fluid therapy and administration of drugs.

Plate 24.2 Diazepam provides about 30 minutes of sedation but no analgesia.
Plate 24.3  Gaseous anaesthesia: correct positioning of the goat on the table with the neck and thorax raised to lower the hindquarters, while the head is tilted downwards to allow free drainage of saliva.

Plate 24.4  Intubation using a long-bladed laryngoscope.
Plate 24.5 Equipment for successful inturbation.

Plate 25.1 Poor disbudding technique results in the regrowth of unsightly scurs.
Plate 25.2  Kids should be disbudded between 2 and 7 days of age.

Plate 25.3  Removal of large horns from mature animals is contraindicated.

Plate 25.4  Dehorning: even relatively small horns have a large base.
Plate 25.5 Dehorning exposes the frontal sinuses that extend into the hollow base of the horn.

Plate 26.1 Mastectomy; suspending a pendulous udder above the operating table makes surgery much easier.