

# AABP FACT SHEET



## INTERDIGITAL PHLEGMON (FOOT ROT)

Authored by the AABP Lameness Committee

### DESCRIPTION

Interdigital phlegmon or foot rot is a mixed bacterial soft tissue infection of the foot of cattle which results in mild to severe lameness. Animals present with symmetrical swelling just proximal to the claw. In advanced cases, the swelling can extend a considerable way up the phalanges and tendons or joints may also become infected.

Necrosis of the interdigital skin and a foul smell are classic characteristics of foot rot; however, in the early stages of infection the interdigital skin may be intact. The lesion must be differentiated from deep digital sepsis, which usually only involves the swelling of one digit.

### PATHOGENESIS

The most common bacteria associated with foot rot are *Fusobacterium necrophorum* subspecies *necrophorum*, *Porphyromonas levii*, and *Prevotella intermedia* (the latter two formerly classified as subspecies of *Bacteriodes melaninogenicus*). The bacteria are all Gram negative anaerobes that are present in the alimentary system of cattle and thus their environment. A defect in the interdigital skin allows opportunistic inva-

sion by the bacteria which then cause inflammation and necrosis of the soft tissues of the digit.

Once the bacteria gain entry to the tissues of the foot via a skin defect, they are well equipped to evade host defense mechanisms and establish infection. Proteases produced by the bacteria in conjunction with reactive products liberated from lysed leukocytes cause significant local tissue

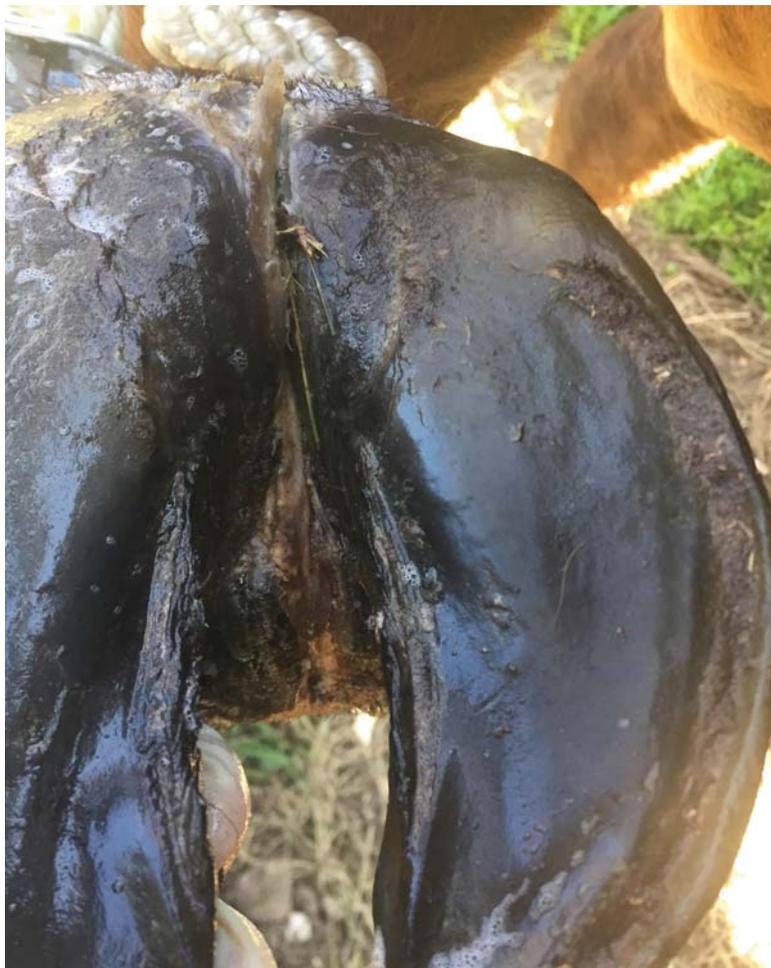
destruction. This creates an environment conducive to proliferation of the anaerobic bacterial population. The tissue destruction from the bacteria-host interaction leads to local swelling and pain.

A severe form of the disease has been recognized, termed “super foot rot,” which is characterized by a peracute onset, rapid and extreme necrosis and erosion of the interdigital space and refractoriness to treatment. It is believed that this form of the disease is due to an antibiotic resistant, virulent strain of *F. necrophorum*.

### OTHER PREDISPOSING FACTORS

The average annual incidence of foot rot in pastured cattle is 3-5% but the variation between locations is large (range 0-36%). The average feeding period incidence in feedlot cattle is 1-5%, also with large variation (range 0-20%).

Feedlots in the northern states tend to have a higher incidence of foot rot than feedlots in southern states. Differences in incidence based on latitude are not reported for other production settings. In confined dairy cattle, the average annual incidence is 1.5-3.5%, with less variation between herds than for beef cattle.



A typical early foot rot lesion showing symmetrical swelling of the interdigital tissues and separation of the claws.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

1130 E. Main Street, Suite 302 • Ashland, Ohio 44805  
1-800-COW-AABP or 419-496-0685 • Fax: 419-496-0697 • www.aabp.org • email: aabphq@aabp.org

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Continued

In pastured cattle, rainfall is associated with increased incidence of foot rot. Mud in feed yard pens is considered an important risk factor. In confined settings, it may be more appropriate to discuss exposure to wet conditions than rainfall per se because cattle can create substantial mud holes near water troughs, shades or feeders. The correlation between moisture and foot rot incidence is likely due to the effect of moisture on the survivability of the organisms and the maceration of the interdigital skin following chronic wetting.

### TREATMENT

Early detection is critical for successful treatment of foot rot. The interdigital space should be debrided using a towel and antiseptic. Bandaging is unnecessary and is contraindicated when the animal will return to a moist environment. Systemic antibiotic drug treatment is indicated with several over the counter and prescription drugs labelled for foot rot. *F. necrophorum* is susceptible to a wide variety of antimicrobial drugs; however, drug resistant strains have been observed.

When the diagnosis is accurate and an effective antimicrobial drug treatment regimen is employed, animals commonly show significant improvement within a few days.

Pain-relieving drugs may also be indicated.

### AFTER CARE

Animals should respond quickly to treatment and require minimal after care other than the provision of a clean dry comfortable area to rest. Animals who do not respond as expected to appropriate therapy for foot rot should be reevaluated and deep digital sepsis considered.

### PREVENTION

Hygiene is the most important control measure. Reducing exposure to manure and avoiding chronic wetting of the foot are paramount in reducing the risk of foot rot.

Frequent manure removal from pens, freestall or corral designs which maximize drainage, provision of dry lying and standing areas, and maintenance of watering and feeding areas to

avoid mud accumulation are considerations for confinement operations.

Footbaths with a range of disinfectants will help clean and disinfect the interdigital skin and are discussed in depth in the AABP Fact Sheet “Digital Dermatitis (Heel Wart).” ([www.aabp.org/members/resources/aabp%20digital%20dermatitis.pdf](http://www.aabp.org/members/resources/aabp%20digital%20dermatitis.pdf))

Pasture operations should consider limiting access to known problem areas or using historically problematic pastures only during dry weather if possible.

Vaccines containing inactivated *F. necrophorum* have label claims to aid in the prevention of foot rot in cattle. A 60–75% reduction in foot rot may be possible with these products.

The leukotoxin of *F. necrophorum* is likely a critical component of these vaccines. However, the leukotoxin may be lost to protease degradation during production, therefore, products should have measurable levels of leukotoxin to be expected to be efficacious. These products should be used in conjunction with environmental control measures to optimize control of the disease.