

LINWOOD VETERINARY SERVICES PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

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January 2006 Newsletter

GENERAL

We want to take this opportunity to thank each and every client for their continued patronage. 2005 was a challenging year with BSE market uncertainty and severe disease challenges in the swine industry. We appreciate the trust, patience and confidence you have in our services. Our New Years resolutions are simple:

1. To continue learning.
2. To keep our customers and their animals best interests at the forefront of our business plans.
3. To provide the best services we can to all of our clients.

WEBSITE

We are very happy and excited to announce that Linwood Veterinary Services now has a website that is up and running. It has been in the making for some time and now we are happy to say that it is available for our clients to check out! As it is a new adventure for us, there will be some adjustments made from time to time as we are learning everyday. So go on-line and check it out at: www.linwoodvet.ca When you log-on to our website you will be prompted to put in the **username**: Linwood and the **Password**: vets, then you will be able to enter the site.

CLINIC NEWS

On February 14, 2006 we will again be participating in the Linwood Agricultural day at the new Linwood Community Centre. The goals of this day are to show customer appreciation, provide information and take an opportunity to meet with clients in an exchange of ideas and information. We hope to see a good turn out. This year we are excited to have some interesting people speak; you will see more details in our February newsletter.

SWINE

We often use the newsletter as a way to update the client base on swine disease issues. The impact of diseases has appeared to get more dramatic as the years go by and the industry has a great focus on swine health.

We are very fortunate to have a full cross-section of producers and production systems within our practice. We would like to open the new year with the presentation of a new production model that could benefit many of our small and large pork producers.

To effectively control disease like PRRS, Circovirus and Swine Influenza all in all out by site pig flow is a very powerful tool. The Ontario industry has built barns that are too big! We see an opportunity to encourage local producers to build 1200-1500 space nursery buildings. These nurseries could be filled in 2 weeks and emptied by site.

Farms that have small pig inventories e.g. 25-50 sows farrow to finish or 250 finishing spaces could make the transition to nursery buildings.

- Thumbnail budget: \$150 - \$200, 000.00
(Capital investment in a new 1200 space nursery)
- 6.5 turns/year at
- \$7.00/pig space
- = \$54,600.00 Gross income from the nursery

The proposed contracts would be very simple. The pig owner would provide the pigs, feed, and vet expense. The nursery owner would provide the barn, heat, hydro and labour. Cost of the nursery is based only on pig space per year therefore providing more security to the nursery owner. The pig owner gets the huge benefit of all in all out pig flow.

I am part of the OPIC swine health advisory board and will pursue OSHAB (Ontario Swine Health Advisory Board) involvement in this production model. My goal is to have a nursery blueprint using the input from multiple industry stakeholders.

For now response from the client base would be very helpful. If you think the idea has merit could you please call the clinic and we will generate a list of interested producers. If we get a good response we can update the interested participants as this plan moves forward. If we do not get a good response we will focus on other areas.

DAIRY

We continue to promote the use of the OV-synch program. Many farmers have seen the advantages in the OV-synch program and timed AI. We have seen several farmers breed extra cows using OV-synch over the last month or so in order to have more fresh cows in time for fall incentive milk. As well, some people enjoy the labor savings of reduced heat detection or by aggressively using OV-synch the ability to get cows bred even when certain cows are not showing strong signs of heat. While this program is an effective tool it does sometimes show variability in success rates. Here are some suggestions to improve the success rate of OV-synch with your herd:

1. CIDRs are a progesterone releasing device placed vaginally in the cow to help the response to Lutalyse. They are inserted on Day 0 when the Fertaline is given and removed on Day 7 when the Lutalyse is given. In some instances CIDRs have increased the pregnancy rate by 10%.
2. The OV-synch program has a higher success rate when started in Day 5 – 12 of the heat cycle. For example, start a cow on OV-synch 1 week after blood, or 12 days after a Lutalyse shot.
3. Give the Lutalyse shot on Day 7 approximately 72 hours before you anticipate breeding the cow. For example, if your technician comes at 10 a.m., then Lutalyse should be given around this time as well.
4. Give Fertaline 12-18 hours before breeding the cow. This often means evening after chores on most farms. If this is not possible or practical the Fertaline shot can be given in the morning before breeding with no variation in conception rates.

Ov-Synch Program

Day 0	2cc Fertaline (and CIDR, if applicable)
Day 7	5cc Lutalyse (and remove CIDR, if applicable) (72 hours before anticipated breeding)
Day 9	2cc Fertaline (12-18 hours before anticipated breeding)
Day 10	Breed by timed A.I.

EQUINE

“Azoturia or Tying up”

Also known as “Monday-morning disease”, equine exertional rhabdomyolysis commonly occurs in horses that have been stall rested for several days, followed by strenuous exercise. Risk factors for azoturia include Vitamin E/Selenium deficiency, high carbohydrate diet, and a polysaccharide storage myopathy (a genetic disorder in which the horse can’t utilize carbohydrates in the muscle). Azoturia occurs frequently in cold weather when horses have had a long break from work. Clinical signs exhibited are consistent with overt pain, including sweating, pawing, attempting to lie down and reluctance to move. If the horse urinates it is often dark red (myoglobinuria). The large muscle bodies are often involved, such as the gluteals (hindquarters). The muscle cramps severely, causing a build up of lactic acid and begins a deterioration of the muscle. Myoglobin (muscle building blocks) leaves the muscle and is transported to the kidney via the bloodstream. Myoglobin is a very large molecule and can cause damage to the kidney.

Rhabdomyolysis is considered an emergency, and veterinary care should be sought immediately. Until the vet arrives, plan on NOT MOVING THE HORSE, offering water to drink, and blanketing if the weather is cold. Treatment often includes pain killers (NSAIDs such as banamine), Vitamine E/Selenium and IV or oral fluids administered by nasogastric tube. The horse then should remain at its location, or be trailered home if looking good. Most horses recover uneventfully. Prevention of this condition includes supplementary Vitamin E and Selenium (under the guidance of nutritionist or veterinarian – it is possible to give too much), allow turn out for horses when not being worked, and feed low carbohydrate diets to horses not in full use.

BEEF

Bovine Respiratory Disease is always the focus in the fall and winter months. We would like your help to give us a better evaluation of treatment and prevention options. If you could complete the short survey and send it back to the clinic we think the results would be very interesting and useful.

Please rate the following: 1 = very good, 2 = moderate, 3 = not good

The benefit of a medicated feedlot starter	
The effectiveness of our medicated top dress pellet:	
	Regular
	High rate
Micotil on incoming	
Micotil treatment response	
Nuflor treatment response	
Baytril treatment response	
A 180 treatment response	

We would welcome any comments you may have:
