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We will provide industry-leading, reliable, knowledgeable service, in a friendly, courteous and timely manner, to benefit our clients and the communities we serve.

St Clements Clinic Hours: Mon-Fri 7am to 5pm Open Saturday 7am-12pm

Hwy 89 Clinic Hours: Mon-Sat 7am to 1 pm

CLINICS ARE CLOSED SUNDAY and NO DELIVERY SERVICE SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Orders for Delivery: Please, call BEFORE 9:30 am, for same day local delivery Monday to Friday

24 Hour Emergency Vet Service - call 519-698-2610 519-323-9002 519-699-0404 1-800-663-2941

DECEMBER 2022 NEWSLETTER

HOLIDAY NOTICE

THE CLINICS WILL BE CLOSED AND NO DELIVERY:

MONDAY DECEMBER 26 TUESDAY DECEMBER 27 MONDAY JANUARY 2

Saturdays Dec 24th and Dec 31 the clinics are open for pick up/ milk tests in the mornings.
Please bring milk samples in early as some residue tests take three hours!

**A VERY MERRY AND SAFE CHRISTMAS
AND HAPPY NEW YEAR WISHES**

**FROM ALL YOUR VETERINARIANS AND STAFF AT
HWY 89 AND LINWOOD VETERINARY SERVICES!**



Cull Dairy Cow Workshop

Workshop offerings:

- Wednesday January 11, 2023
- Another date to be determined

Time: 10:15am – 3:00pm (Lunch provided)

Location: Ontario Dairy Research Centre, Elora, ON
(6182 2nd Line E, Ariss)

To register please contact:
Dr. Lena Levison

dairywel@uoguelph.ca
519-994-2403

LOOK BEFORE SHE LEAVES: WORKSHOP ON CULL DAIRY COW MANAGEMENT & MARKETING THROUGH ON-FARM DECISIONS

Cows culled from milk production due to health issues can be less able to withstand the stresses of transport, movement through livestock auctions and at slaughter.

This workshop will present recent research in management practices for cull cows and facilitate discussion around on-farm decision making.

This, **free**, one day, in-person workshop is hosted by the Saputo Dairy Care Program at the Ontario Veterinary College, and is intended for dairy producers and farm staff.

Johnes? Who's Johnes?

“Why should you care about Johnes Disease? A study done by Canadian researchers estimated a loss of \$416 per infected cow, per year. This means that in a positive herd, assuming that approximately 10% would be infected, JD could cost approximately \$4,200 per year on an average dairy farm (assuming 100 milking cows)” *Dairy Farmers of Canada*.

Johnes disease (*pronounced Yo-knees*) also referred to as JD is caused by *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* also known as MAP. MAP is a bacteria that is resistant to disinfectants and antibiotics, it attacks the gastrointestinal system causing chronic granulomatous enteritis. Simply, the lining of the small intestine is attacked by MAP and over time the intestine can no longer absorb nutrients properly. Once MAP has invaded the small intestine the affected cow will have constant, intermittent shedding of the bacteria in feces. Late in the disease process the cow will have lost body condition and have unresolvable diarrhea. The most frustrating component of this disease is that it is chronic, meaning that by the time true clinical signs are severe, the spread of the bacteria has already gone through your herd. For this reason this disease is extremely hard to eliminate from farm.

Here are a few helpful hints on how to detect, test and manage JD on your farm.

Route of Bacterial Spread:

- Fecal-oral
- Transplacental
- Milk/Colostrum
- Manure spread on pasture

Early Sub-Clinical Signs:

- *Poor doer, not quite right*
- drop in milk production
- increase in individual SCC
- decreased body condition
- reduced fertility
- diarrhea
- submandibular oedema

Management:

- strict biosecurity
- minimizing spread of cow manure to calves
- feeding colostrum from negative dam
- purchasing cattle/bull with known disease free status

Setting a clear goal on what your individual farm wants to achieve is essential for JD management. Whether that is to eliminate JD completely or to reduce disease and minimize impact on farm. Remember, it will not be a disease that will be eliminated over night, ask yourself, where do you see your farm and JD in three years time? Regardless of individual goal, establishing a herd status is ideal. Completing a quarterly antibody bulk milk tank sample is the first place to start. If you have a positive bulk tank sample the next step would be screening antibodies via serology testing. Having a sample size of a minimum 30 animals based on age (over 2-3 years of age) and individual SCC will help you determine true positives on farm as the test alone is not sensitive. Based on a positive serology test and early clinical signs culling at a convenient time is the best approach to reducing MAP on farm. Being able to identify risk areas, developing a risk management plan and discussing control with your farm team and veterinarian is the start to eliminating JD within your herd.

Please also check out the attached invitation to the Cull Dairy Cow Workshop hosted by Saputo Dairy Care Program at the Ontario Veterinary College.

Wishing you all a Happy Holiday season and an exciting New Year!