LINWOOD
VETERINARY SERVICES

DR. MURRAY RUNSTEDLER DR. PAUL SOSTAR DR. ANDREW MACLEOD
DR. KELLY HAELZLE DR. AMANDA TOPP DR. BETH VAN RYS DR. KRISTYNE SMITH
Linwood Veterinary Services
1010 Industrial Cres. St. Clements ON N0B 2M0 (519)-698-2610 (519)699-0404
Hwy 89 Veterinary Services, 7434 Hwy 89 Mount Forest, ON N0G 2L0 (519) 323-9002
1-800-663-2941 Fax (519) 699-2081
linwoodvet@linwoodvet.ca

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 – 5pm Open Saturday beginning Sat. June 22, 7am-12pm

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

NOTE: 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 any clinic number **1-800-663-2941 519-698-2610 519-323-9002**

AUGUST 2019 NEWSLETTER

Clinic News

Monday September 2, there will be no delivery service on **the Labour Day holiday**. Mount Forest and St. Clements clinics will be open only in the morning. Veterinarians will be on call for emergency services. Reminder: our Linwood location is now closed, and completely moved to St. Clements.

Zoetis is celebrating 15 years of **Orbeseal®** with a $35 producer rebate on a pail of Orbeseal® purchased between May 1, and now extended from July 31 to August 31. Redeem by sending proof of purchase by email, fax or mail by Sept. 30. Go to Orbeseal.ca for details or call program customer service at 1-877-788-2119.

Salmonella Dublin

What is it?

Salmonella Dublin is a bacteria which infects cattle, and is zoonotic to humans. Calves tend to present as non-responsive pneumonias, and may or may not have diarrhea as well. The disease can show up in calves ranging from newborn to 8 months of age with extremely high mortality rates. Adult cattle tend not to show symptoms and simply act as carriers to spread the bacteria to others. Unfortunately the bacteria is resistant to most antibiotics which makes this disease incredibly difficult to treat. ***Prevention is a significantly more effective method to dealing with Salmonella Dublin.*** Calves that survive the disease, and have been treated with antibiotics such as Baytril are more likely to become carrier animals, and spread the bacteria further.

Where does it come from?

Salmonella Dublin is spread from infected carrier animals to naive animals via colostrum, milk, manure, and the environment. The bacteria enter the calves' mouth, colonize in the tonsils, and cause septicemia (the bacteria rarely end up in the intestine, hence the lack of diarrhea in many causes). The bacteria survive well in the environment (in manure and bedding), so calving areas are high risk zones. Raw colostrum and milk are the #1 sources for calves to become infected on farm. Currently, the USA is experiencing an epidemic of Salmonella Dublin outbreaks on many farms. Shipping cattle in from the USA is considered high risk for Canadian farmers.

What can be done to prevent it/address it if it's on my farm?

Preventing Salmonella Dublin from getting on your farm is extremely important. Keeping a closed herd, and enforcing good biosecurity practices such as barn-specific boots and clothing is ideal. If you require cattle from outside sources, you should test incoming cattle before adding them to the herd. This involves *two* blood tests to be completed 5-7 weeks apart while the cow remains quarantined from the rest of your herd. Asking the seller for a bulk tank test to be completed is often helpful to determine if the bacteria is present in his/her herd, but is not sufficient to trust a specific cow without testing her blood. The tests are not 100% reliable but help minimize the risk of introducing Salmonella Dublin on your farm.

If Salmonella Dublin is already present on your farm, our goal is to minimize the spread to more animals, rather than cull out the positive animals. This can be achieved through quick removal of calves from the calving pen (to minimize risk of bacteria entering his/her mouth), proper disinfection of calf housing/materials (scrubbing buckets, bottles, pens, etc. to remove organic matter, followed by bleach, and sufficient time to dry), and pasteurization of colostrum and milk before feeding it to calves (and humans). Although the bacteria will still be present on the farm, these measures will help decrease the number of calves who are exposed to the bacteria while there are most susceptible to disease.