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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.

Linwood Clinic Hours: Mon-Fri 7am – 5pm Sat 7am – 12pm

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

NOTE: BOTH CLINICS ARE CLOSED SUNDAY

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

24 Hour Emergency Vet Service 1-800-663-2941

JULY 2015 NEWSLETTER

Clinic News

There will be no delivery service on the Civic Holiday **Monday August 3**. Clinics will be open in the morning and on call vets available for emergencies.

TWENTY YEARS this year for our Hwy 89 Clinic !! Thank you to those who made it out to celebrate with us at our June 16th BBQ's to share our appreciation !

Calf Start program from Zoetis: see insert for more information.

Responsible Sharps Disposal

The Linwood Clinic is registered with the Ministry of the Environment in order to have a waste service dispose of our sharps waste. To assist you to properly dispose of your sharps, we will accept your sharps in Linwood Vet Service prepaid containers. By **Late July**, LVS will have 4.5L sharps containers in stock for \$23.00 which includes prepaid disposal when returned to either Linwood or Hwy 89 clinics for destruction by our medical waste service. We can **only** accept sharps (needles, syringes, blades) in these containers, and they can **only** be filled to the fill line, not the top of the container. No vaccine or medicines or containers can be in the sharps container.

23L Sharps containers can also be made available for larger operations for \$96 which also includes prepaid destruction.

Disposal of unwanted medicines and sharps is not covered by provincial regulations. However, you are required to prevent environmental contamination.

More info from OMAFRA at this link

<http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/animalcare/amr/facts/05-051.htm#2>

Or

TollFree: 1-877-424-1300

E-mail: ag.info.omafra@ontario.ca

How to properly dispose of medicines and equipment:

- Product label often provides disposal information.
- **If in doubt call your veterinarian**, medicine outlet, the manufacturer or your local waste disposal authority (blue pages of phone book).
- **Use caution when handling and disposing of** biomedical waste. This includes:
 1. **Needles, syringes, blades or other items which may cut or puncture (commonly called sharps). Use a Sharps Container**
 2. Vaccines (live or modified) and medicines. **Follow label directions for disposal.**
 3. Cultures of bacteria or fungi. **Maintain personal protection hygiene.**

Pinkeye in cattle

Pinkeye – or infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis – is the most common eye disease of cattle in the summer months causing economic losses to cattle producers and inflicting pain and suffering in animals which negatively impacts overall animal welfare and production. Caused by *Moraxella bovis* (*M. bovis*) bacteria, pinkeye results in painful corneal ulcers and inflammation of the eye and skin surfaces lining the eye (conjunctiva). Corneal infections can result in corneal scars or even eyeball ruptures leading to permanent blindness if not properly treated.

Pinkeye risk factors are:

- Increased exposure to sunlight
- Dry and dusty conditions
- Plant awns and unclipped pasture stems which scratch and damage the cornea
- Flies spread the *M. bovis* bacteria by feeding around the animals face and eyes
- Humans who are not wearing disposable gloves when handling infected cattle

Common Signs:

- Excessive tearing, blinking or squinting
- Decreased appetite due to eye pain
- Corneal ulceration and cloudiness to potential blindness or eye rupture
- Potential blindness or eye rupture
- Younger cattle typically more susceptible affect one or both eyes

Fly control: Controlling flies should help to reduce the risks of disease spread between animals in a herd. Traditional methods have included the use of insecticide-containing ear tags and systemically-or topically-applied parasiticides.

Practice good sanitation/hygiene: Avoid spreading infective bacteria between animals by using disposable gloves. These gloves should be changed or at least disinfected between animals. In addition, consider changing clothes or disinfecting plastic aprons and halters between cattle.

Promote optimal health and immunity: Provide adequate levels of trace minerals such as copper and selenium to support a properly functioning immune system.

Prevention: Talk to your vet about available vaccines for Pinkeye

Treatment: Tulathromycin and oxytetracycline are specifically labelled for the treatment of pinkeye. The use of other antibiotics is considered “off-label,” and therefore all treatment programs must be overseen by a herd veterinarian who can assess the situation and recommend the best treatment protocol.