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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

OCTOBER 2021 NEWSLETTER

Upcoming Holidays: For Thanksgiving, Clinics will be open for the morning only Monday October 11th. Vets will be on call for emergencies. The delivery service will **not** be running on the holiday.

New Product from Zoetis: Draxxin KP Injectable Solution

Draxxin KP is Draxxin (tulathromycin) Injectable Solution for treating bovine respiratory disease (BRD) with Ketoprofen, a fast-acting NSAID. The addition of Ketoprofen decreases fever for one dose BRD and fever reduction treatment.

With the introduction of Draxxin KP, pricing is currently the same for Draxxin and Draxxin KP. Draxxin KP is now available in 100ml and 500ml.

Draxxin meat withdrawal is 44 days, Draxxin KP meat withdrawal is 49 days and not to be used in veal calves. Neither should be used in dairy cattle 20 mos. of age or older. Dose is 1.1 ml/100lbs body weight for both Draxxin and Draxxin KP.

Talk to your vet about treatment for incoming, stressed or sick cattle this fall.



Ontario government announces further support towards “In the Know”, a mental health program tailored to supporting the well-being of farmers. The expansion of this program will improve accessibility to mental health resources for individuals working in the agriculture industry. Visit <https://ontario.cmha.ca/intheknow/> to learn more and get access to these valuable tools.

Or for connection to local support Call ConnexOntario at 1-866-531-2600

*Vaccination in Cattle- *2-part series**

A vaccine contains an antigen* from a specific disease of interest. When administered, the body develops a protective immune response against this pathogen without having to experience the real disease or the full severity of it. When a vaccinated animal is exposed to the real pathogen, their immune system is able to respond to the disease and protect themselves from experiencing the full severity of the disease.

**An antigen is any substance in which the body recognizes and produces an immune response.*

Types of Vaccines

Killed vaccines contain an antigen that has been altered so that it is killed or inactivated. This means that when the vaccine is administered it does not replicate within the animal's body. Killed vaccines are generally considered safer compared to modified live vaccines, however they require booster shots usually 2-4 weeks following the initial dose. Killed vaccines have the benefit that they can be given to pregnant cattle at any stage of pregnancy without risking abortion.

Modified live vaccines contain live antigens that have been altered to make them weaker compared to the antigen they are exposed to with the real disease. When administered, the antigen will replicate inside of the animal's body and mimic a true infection response. Modified live vaccines have the capability to cause a mild infection therefore may not be safe for use in pregnant animals, unless you have followed label directions for the specific vaccine.

Mucosal vaccines are modified live vaccines that stimulate localized immunity on the mucosal surface of the animal such as the nasal passage. Most mucosal vaccines used in cattle are the intranasal vaccines providing protection against bovine respiratory disease. Mucosal vaccines tend to provide quicker and more rapid protection, however shorter protection therefore boosters are required more frequently compared to other modified live and killed vaccines. Mucosal vaccines are valuable for preventing disease in calves and cattle during high stress periods.

Every dairy farm has their own set of challenges and thus may require a different vaccination program compared to their neighbours. If you are experiencing health challenges, be sure to chat with your veterinarian to discuss vaccination strategies. Stay tuned for *next month's* newsletter which will outline many of the vaccines available and their specific use in cattle.

