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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

Fall Beef Newsletter 2015

As the fall days bring a constant change in weather that matches the constant changing price of beef, it is time to think of the next crop of calves that are about to arrive on your farm to maximize gains and profits alike.

Arrival Protocols

- Calves arriving on your farm have often gone through several stressful days of travel and are in need of a rest.
- Be sure to make sure there is lots of space for them arriving off the truck and they should be welcomed by a heavily bedded pen, with plenty of water and free choice hay, ensuring that these animals have ample room to spread out lie down and rest is essential for their longer term wellbeing.
- Give calves at least one or two days before vaccinating.
- Only vaccinate healthy animals, if an animal is sick treat the animal appropriately and allow them to get healthy before vaccinating that animal.
- Starter ration crumbles containing Decoquinatate (Deccox) to prevent coccidiosis is important on arrival for the first 2-3 weeks.
- In addition if you do acquire a group of calves that are looking rough coming off the truck adding aureomycin to the ration is never a bad idea for the first 2 weeks or so.

Recommended on Arrival Products

- Draxxin® or Zuprevo™ as a preventative antibiotic for pneumonia. We saw good coverage with both products in last year's cattle.
- Using either Bovi-Shield Gold One Shot™ or Vista® Once SQ to cover both viral and bacterial aspects of respiratory disease.
- Tasvax® 8 for tetanus and blackleg protection.
- Alverin™ or Ivomec® pour on solution is also recommended for internal and external parasite control.
- The Zoetis BRD guarantee also requires use of a histophilus (ITEME) vaccine on arrival to qualify, such as Ultrabac7/Somubac®.

- We encourage use of Safe-Guard® to broaden the spectrum of internal parasite protection on arrival cattle.

Dehorning and Castrations

- It is best to separate this from the first round of vaccinations and processing.
- Dehorning and castration causes a severe stress response in animals and this will reduce the effectiveness of vaccines. Therefore it is best to dehorn and castrate at about 4 weeks after arrival, at the time of implanting.

Implanting

- This can be done in conjunction with dehorning and castration to reduce the handling time and cost associated with doing so.

Vaccination Boosters

- There were increased incidences of IBR eye infections over the past several years and this can be prevented by boosting cattle with Bovi-Shield Gold® 5, or Vista® 5 SQ at the time of dehorning etc. This will increase the level of immunity for viral respiratory diseases especially IBR.
- Tasvax 8 to booster tetanus protection at time of castration.

If you have any questions about arrival protocols or require more information on any of the above please do not hesitate to consult with your veterinarians!

Vaccine Handling

Vaccine handling is essential to ensure your cattle are getting the best protection for the vaccine being used. Outbreaks of diseases on farms that are vaccinated are more often caused by improper handling of vaccines before and during use, than they are due to the effectiveness of the vaccine. Below are some tips for properly handling vaccines.

- When mixing vaccines only mix what will be used up with in 1 hour of mixing. Vaccines that sit for longer than this time period start to lose their effectiveness and by 3 hours post mixing are nearly useless.
- Handling of vaccines is important, especially MLV vaccines. They should always be kept cold consistent temperature 4-8 degrees Celsius, this is from the time they are shipped until the time they are used.
- Vaccines should always be kept in a fridge or cooler that holds a steady temperature and not be kept on the door of the fridge as this is often the warmest spot of the fridge.
- When using multi dosage syringes and processing a lot of cattle be sure that you keep the syringe on ice and out of sunshine.
- Never cross contaminate the syringe if you are using multiple vaccines.
- A great way to keep the syringe cool when using is to buy a small Styrofoam cooler and cut small circular holes about 1 to 2 inches above the bottom. Line the bottom of the cooler with ice packs, this allows you to slide the syringes in the cooler through the holes to keep the vaccine being used cool, and also gives you a spot inside the cooler to store your unused bottles of vaccines that you are going to use that day.

No vaccine program will prevent 100% of disease challenges. However you can improve the odds by understanding the health status of the cattle, using proper vaccine handling techniques and the right vaccination program.