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Linwood Veterinary Services

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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 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

APRIL 2021 NEWSLETTER

Return Policy Recap:

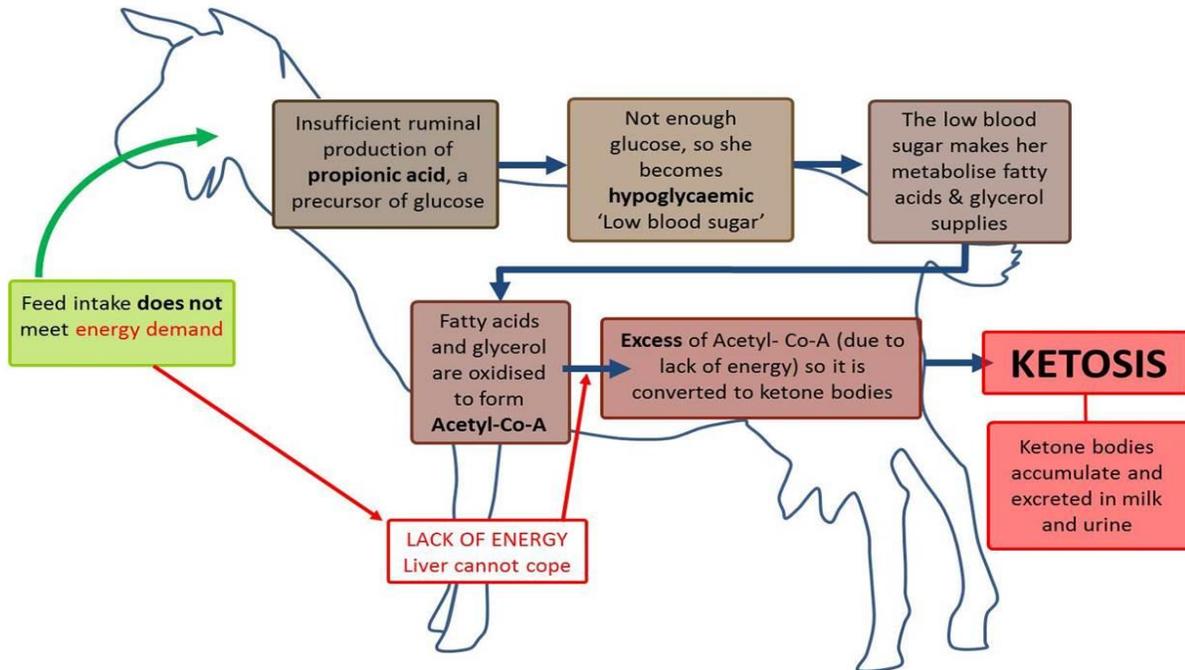
Linwood Veterinary Services and Hwy 89 Veterinary services cannot accept returns of vaccines or special order items. Returns of other unopened products with satisfactory expiry dates and conditions will be accepted with proof of purchase, and a 10% restocking fee on the returned items will be applied to your account.

BOVIKALC® Spring offer is back. Boehringer will provide a \$40 prepaid Visa® for up to 10 cases per farm with proof of purchase between March 1-April 30 2021, submitted by May 31, 2021.

PREGNANCY TOXEMIA IN SMALL RUMINANTS

What is pregnancy toxemia?

- Pregnancy toxemia, also known as twin lamb disease or pregnancy ketosis, affects ewes and does in late pregnancy. It is characterized by depression, anorexia and neurological signs leading to recumbency and death.
- It is typically seen 1-3 weeks prior to lambing/kidding
- It is more often seen in ewes or does carrying multiple fetuses



What factors contribute to pregnancy toxemia?

- Inadequate nutrition during late gestation.
 - Energy demand is greater than energy supply. The dam does not consume enough energy to meet the requirements of the fetuses. This results in mobilization of fat.
 - High fat mobilization can overwhelm the liver and lead to a high level of ketones circulating in the blood leading to clinical signs of ketosis
- Underconditioned (body condition <2.5) and over conditioned (body condition >4.0) in late gestation
- High stocking density in pens leading to competition for feed
- Diseases that can decrease feed intake - example: dental disease

Clinical signs: (may show few or many of the signs listed)

- Separated from herd
- Dull/depressed
- Head pressing
- Head back
- Ataxic
- Progression to recumbency and inability to stand



If you suspect your ewe or doe may be suffering from pregnancy toxemia, consult with your veterinarian on appropriate treatment.

Treatment:

- Isolate affected sheep or doe.
- For mild-moderate cases - 60 mL Propylene Glycol 2x per day for 3 days
- More severe cases may require fluids, treatment for hypoglycemia and ketosis

Control/Prevention:

- Address risk factors- stocking density, body condition
- Nutrition - animals should be fed a supplemental energy source starting at 4-6 weeks prior to expected lambing/kidding date. Consult with your nutritionist on appropriate energy sources!
- Assess body condition at breeding and mid-gestation
 - Separate those with a thin body condition and feed separately
- Measure Beta-hydroxybutyrate levels in at risk animals
 - Normal: <0.7