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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

DECEMBER 2015 NEWSLETTER

Linwood and Hwy 89 Veterinary Services Veterinarians and Staff Wish You a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Clinic News



Please be sure you have ordered what you will need to have on hand, before the holidays. We would like to remind you that the delivery service does not work weekends. Orders can be picked up at either clinic during open hours. For Hwy 89 pick ups, *please call before the clinic closes at 1pm* Monday through Saturday. Vets are on call 24/7 for your emergency needs.

The 2016 Zoetis calendar books are here. Pick one up at either clinic, or ask to have one put in your order.

Holiday Hours and Closures

Thursday Dec 24—orders placed before 9:30 will be delivered. Linwood open 7am-**12pm** and Hwy 89 is open Dec 24th 7am-**1pm**

Friday Dec 25- **CLOSED for Christmas**, no delivery

Saturday Dec 26 – **CLOSED for Boxing day**

Monday Dec 28 – clinic open regular hours, but **delivery service is CLOSED**

Friday January 1- **CLOSED no delivery**

Saturday January 2- clinics open regular Saturday hours (see above)

Deworming

Have you dewormed your cattle this fall? The fall is a great time to deworm your cattle to kill off worms, lice and mange, resulting in greater feed efficiency and more comfortable cattle. Deworming pastured dairy cattle can increase milk production up to 1kg/day and improve reproductive efficiency.

Dairy cattle should be dewormed with eprinex to avoid milk and meat withdrawals. Beef cattle can be dewormed with ivomec or alverin.

Common Foot Health Diseases

A look into common foot problems in dairy cattle, what they look like, how to treat them and how to prevent them:

Digital Dermatitis (Strawberry)

- An infectious bacterial infection of the bovine foot caused by bacteria called treponemes. There is both an acute (early) version and a chronic version. The key for controlling digital dermatitis is early treatment and prevention as chronic versions are impossible to cure.
- Signs of digital dermatitis include, cattle walking on toes, shaking feet and visual lesions (redness, swelling, 'strawberry' type lesions, and hairy lesions on the heel area)



Heel Lesion



'Strawberry' lesion



Hairy Heel Wart

- Treatment includes application of tetracycline (powder or liquid form) on the lesion. For dosage amounts and withdrawal recommendations please discuss with your herd veterinarian and be sure to have a script signed for CQM
- Prevention & Control: Footbath containing copper sulphate or formaldehyde. Early preventative trimming and finding lesions early before they go chronic is VERY important for control. Success in controlling digital dermatitis lies in early detection, often starting in the breeding heifer pen.

White Line

- White line lesions are the second most common hoof lesion in dairy cattle. Risk factors for white line lesions include dietary imbalances such as rumen acidosis and environmental surfaces leading to trauma, bruising and twisting.
- Treatment is achieved by finding the white line lesions, often an abscess and paring out and allowing drainage of pus and removing any affected tissue.
- Applying a block to the healthy claw will relieve pressure and pain on the affected claw.



Sole Ulcer

- Sole ulcers are caused by the sinking of the pedal bone, with concussive trauma around a hooked process on the pedal bone, producing inflammation.
- Treatment of sole ulcers, includes paring out abscess and blocking opposing claw to relieve pain and pressure during the healing process. Improving cow comfort can aid in the healing process.
- Sole ulcers are caused by various risk factors, often with multiple risk factors interacting and causing sole ulcers. Risk factors include:
 - o Nutrition
 - o Calving (can cause slackening of the ligaments in the foot)
 - o Underdeveloped heel/cushion
 - o Poor foot angle and overgrown claws (changes foot angle)
 - o Standing on concrete
 - o Wet conditions



Overall, frequent maintenance trimming, preventative footbaths and early treatment of lesions is the key to controlling many hoof lesions common in cattle. Keeping lameness levels to the minimum not only improves animal welfare but directly affects your farm's bottom line and the volume of milk in the tank.