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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: 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 2020 NEWSLETTER

Clinic News

Upcoming Holidays: Clinics will be open for the morning only Monday October 12th, for Thanksgiving. Vets will be on call for emergencies. The delivery service will **not** be running on the holiday.

Welcome Dr. Kelly Fisher

We are delighted to welcome Dr. Kelly Fisher to our team! If you have not already met Kelly on your farm, she would like to introduce herself, *“I grew up in Queensville, Ontario on a cow-calf farm and my family owns a duck farm just outside of Newmarket. I attended university of Guelph for my undergraduate studies and continued on to complete my doctorate of veterinary medicine at OVC. My interests include dairy reproduction and surgery and equine medicine. In my spare time I enjoy horseback riding, gardening and spending time with family.”*

PNEUMONIA

With the season changing its time to review calf & heifer pneumonia and what we can do to prevent it from occurring.

Pneumonia in cattle is caused by both viruses and/or bacteria which attacks the respiratory system, often causing long term damage which limits future milk production and reproductive efficiency.

Signs of pneumonia in young cattle may include: increased respiratory rate and effort, high temperature, droopy ears, low hanging head, crusty eyes, and snotty nose.

Management Strategies to Prevent Pneumonia:

Preventative Products:

Inforce 3 IN: Given to calves at birth and weaning to provide quick local immunity for 2-3 months against respiratory viruses. Also, very useful in a respiratory disease outbreak. It is also useful to note, a dose of Inforce 3 IN given 2-3 weeks prior to calving helps to prevent fresh cow pneumonia.

Once PMH IN: Given to calves at birth and weaning to provide quick local immunity against two bacteria which commonly cause pneumonia in cattle.

Note: Inforce 3 IN & Once PMH can be given to feedlot cattle on arrival as a quick way to provide great pneumonia protection lasting 2-3 months and cattle have no negative reaction to these vaccines. It's prudent to follow up with live vaccine in 1-2 months once the cattle are settled in and through the initial transition phase.

Live Vaccines (Bovishield Gold, Express, Pyramid): These are given to cattle to provide excellent, long lasting (12 months) protection against respiratory viruses. Cattle must get an initial dose followed by a booster 2-4 weeks later to get proper protection. We often give these vaccines to heifers between the ages of 2-6 months old, again pre breeding and then every time the cow freshens.

Killed Vaccines (Triangle 10, Cattlemaster): these are given to cattle to provide adequate, long lasting (12 months) protection against respiratory viruses. Cattle must get an initial dose followed by a booster 2-4 weeks later to get proper protection. Killed vaccines must be given yearly to provide adequate protection. These vaccines are safe for pregnant cows.

Draxxin/Zuprevo: These products were designed to be given to feedlot cattle on arrival. Both these products work very well, offer about 2 weeks of pneumonia coverage and help feedlot cattle transition into the feedlot. These products also work very well in the dairy cattle setting when used at weaning time or before calves are moved into group housing.

Treatment Options:

There are many treatment options available to us. The key is to remember that pneumonia is painful to cattle and we should provide both an antibiotic and a NSAID (Metacam, Banamine) for optimum recovery and welfare.

Give us a call today and we can help you come up with a preventative strategy to minimize pneumonia in your herd and a treatment protocol for the few cases you may encounter.