SELECTED TREATMENT PROTOCOLS

MASTITIS

See Milking Procedures list.

DOWNER COW

If ears are cold and there is no visible sign of injury, administer 500 cc CMPK IV, allow 15 minutes to pass, try to get the cow up. If she does get up, administer an additional 500 cc of 23% Calcium glutamate sub Q or IV in 6 hours.

If the cow remains down and appears injured, get help to roll the cow on the plywood cart and move to the bedded pack with the skidloader. Make sure water and feed is available. Call vet.

Any down cows should be checked every 2-3 hours and given fresh feed and water. She should be rolled 2x/day.

RETAINED PLACENTA

Start the following animals on this protocol: a problem cow with a calving score of 3-5(assisted calvings), twins, dead calf, retained placenta (>12 hours post fresh)

Day 1 - Oxytocin – 1.0 cc 2 times/day, (I.M.) Day 2 –Lut

After day 2, discontinue all treatments if she still retains and monitor. The placenta will be allowed to expel naturally.

DO NOT MANUALLY REMOVE PLACENTA

Monitor animal's temperature, appetite and Afifarm's daily health report.

NOTE: All animals TREATED for retains must be given 5 cc Prostaglandin, (I.M.), at day 14 (± 4 days) and again at day 28 (± 4 days).

UTERINE INFECTION

Purulent discharge (whitish, yellowish) after 10 days post fresh, administer Prostaglandin at 5 cc. (I.M.) on day 14 (\pm 4 days) and again on day 28 (\pm 4 days).

selecttrt 1

(Applies to both retains and uterine infections)

If the animal has a fever (>104) and:	Treat for 3 days
She is producing > 50 lbs of milk	Naxcel (label directions)
She is producing < 50 lbs of milk	PolyFlex (label directions)
She comes up on Afifarm health report because	
of significant drop in milk production	PolyFlex (label directions)

Use Delvo test to check milk for antibiotics. Record length of time it takes for animal to clear. If the length of time appears excessive, it will be necessary to re-evaluate treatment.

Note: If animal shows no improvement in 48 hours or goes off-feed—CALL VET.

DIARRHEA

Durvet Maxi-Sorb 2 boluses twice daily for 3 days. Yeast 1 bolus twice daily for 3 days.

MILK FEVER (Typically, 2+ lactation cows around parturition unable to stand or wobbly, cool ears, constipation, no cud chewing)

Using a sterile 16/14G 2.5-3.0" needle and clean gravity tube, give the cow 500cc calcium boro-gluconate (23% Ca) IV (jugular vein only) and another 500cc SC (equal volume under the skin at 3 locations, such as in front of the shoulders or over the ribs). If cow is not up by 4 hours, CALL VET.

DOUBLE CHECK that the right source of calcium is being used for IV. If unsure, check with supervisor.

Rinse out gravity tube with warm tap water before every use.

PNEUMONIA (ANY CATTLE with increased breathing rate, very snotty nose, depressed, coughing, temp >104°F)

Due to different treatment protocols, consult with VET.

SCOURS (diarrhea in CALF)

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Assess hydration status. If diarrhea is mild and uncomplicated give oral electrolytes per label directions. Monitor for improvement. If calf is worse or not improving, CALL VET.

PINKEYE or ANY EYE LESION (ALL CATTLE)

If an eye is tearing and the lid is shut something is irritating the surface of the eye. After properly retraining the animals head gently examine the surface of the eye for foreign matter or injury (ulcer) due to the pinkeye organism. If irritation is thought to be due to foreign matter try to carefully remove any debris and gently flush the surface of the eye with sterile saline (20-30 cc). Regardless of the cause, if the surface (cornea) of the eye is injured, call the VET.

ROUTINE HOOF AND FEET CARE (ALL CATTLE)

Routinely trim feet at dry off and at 50 DIM. Lame cows will be done as needed. All lactating animals will walk through a footbath while coming from the milking parlor on the following schedule: Mon PM and Tues AM (batch 1) and Tues PM and Wed AM (batch 2). Breeding age heifers will go through the foot bath on Wed AM once per week as needed. The footbath solution consists of 15 lbs. of copper sulfate and 1/4 gallon of footbath.

MANGE (ALL CATTLE)

Animals are treated once yearly in the fall. Cydectin is used.

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