

UC Davis Dairy Treatment Protocols

Monitoring Cows

Herdsperson walks all corrals at least once daily. Milk cows twice daily.

Milker checks all milk cows for lameness, visible problems and mastitis 2X/day

Milk cows are chalked once/day and checked for problems at that time. This is also true for breeding heifers.

Calf/heifer/dry cow feeders check animals every feeding (2X/day) Any animal that does not come up to eat is checked closely.

Animals under 6 months are pushed around corral daily to check for pneumonia and any other problems.

Dry cows are checked once daily in addition to feeding time.

Close up pen is checked hourly between 3:30 am and 8:30 pm and at least twice between 8:30 pm and 3:30 am. More often if needed.

Milk cows fed 4 times/day

Calves 3 times/day

Heifer/dry cows minimum of 2 times/day and push out shoveled back in numerous times in between.

Mastitis

Milker leaves list of all cows with abnormal milk or udder conditions or low milk production each milking. All cows on list are checked.

If few specks of garget and then clears up with no other symptoms (milk amount normal, cow eating) cow is to be stripped in infected teat once between milkings and given 2cc oxytocin when milked in parlor. (4 milkings/day)

If garget is more than few specks or does not clear up after 2 days consider treating. Doug or Sharlie must ok all treatments. Make sure cow does not have coli (see No. 3) Milk should be near normal amount, cow eating, milk not watery and no swelling in quarter. Treatment protocol:

Milking 1) 2 today tubes

Milking 2) 1 today tube

Milking 3) 1 today tube

Milking 4) 1 today tube. If no improvement switch to stripping.

Milking 5) strip once between milkings

Milking 6) strip once between milkings

Milking 7+) strip as needed. If no improvement cull after withdrawal.

Milk must be dumped till negative penzyme.

If cow has coli (low milk amount, swelling in quarter, off feed, depressed or watery milk) strip 3X between each milking and give 2cc oxytocin at each milking. Give cow 2 L 7.25% hypertonic saline IV with 30cc Naxel and 5 aspirin orally daily for 3 days. If no improvement take to C barn.

Diarrhea

Check corral to see if other cows involved. If so check ration, manger and/or feed quality.

Give cow 5 toxisorb orally and offer oat hay twice/day. Repeat till see improvement.

Check for LDA and if cow is less than 30 days fresh temp and palpate to check for metritis. Always check all 4 teats for coli. Do not trust milker's sheet. If no improvement take to C barn.

Ketosis

Suspect that ketosis is secondary to some other problem (most likely LDA or metritis)

Give cow 500 ml 50% dextrose IV

Drench 3 gal warm water with 300ml propylene glycol, half pound of calcium propionate (nutroCal)

Tap for LDA

Temp to check for metritis

All animals get drench on day 1,2,3 post calving.

LDA

Tap for LDA

If get ping take to C barn

Post surgery follow discharge instructions

Metritis

Cow less than 14 days fresh or post abortion. Tap for LDA. Confirm metritis by checking daily temp (don't run cow around before temp or it will be artifact). Palpate to evaluate discharge. Be wary of watery discharges. Anything over 103 with symptoms of depression, low milk or off feed treat with Excenel (30cc/day for 4 days) and treat for ketosis. Monitor temperature, milk production, appetite and attitude daily. No improvement take to C barn. Discharge is not a reason to treat if cow is eating and normal. Likewise a 103 temperature and all other signs normal is not a reason to treat, only monitor closely.

Milk Fever

500 ml 23% Calcium Gluconate IV.

All cows lactation 2+ get 500 ml Calcium Gluconate IV prior to first milking to aid in cleaning.

All animals are moved to dicad ration 14 days before due date or at signs of bagging to prevent milk fever.

All cows get drench for 3 days after calving with half pound of CaPropionate.

Pink Eye

Feeders check eyes each feeding in fly season.

2 ml penicillin under third eye lid

In small heifers LA-200 at 4.5 ml/100lbs is an option. Especially if suspect pneumonia also.

All heifers over 3 months are vaccinated for pink eye in spring.

Pneumonia

Animals under 6 months are pushed around pen daily to check for coughing, depression and nasal discharge.

3 ml/100lbs Nuflor every other day till symptoms disappear.

Second option is 4.5ml/100lbs of LA-200 every other day.

If residue is an issue (bulls) Excenel every day is treatment

Bloat

1 bottle of bloat guard or therabloat mixed in one gallon warm water drenched in rumen. When passing tube feel for obstructions. Check for wire. Offer oat hay. Does not improve take to C barn

Lame

Milker checks all milk cows when moving cows to barn 2X daily

Feeders check heifers/dry cows each feeding.

Put cow in chute and examine claw. Trim and open any abscess. Tvet 324 wrap on all areas of corium exposed. Wrap to be changed every other day till horn grows in. If cow is uncomfortable walking, block good toe. If abscess warrants antibiotics use Excenel 30cc/day in milk cows, penicillin 40 ml twice/day in dry cows. If cow has trouble walking to manger put in hospital pen to reduce walking distance.

If find foot wart wrap with Tvet 324 wrap, Change every other day till lesion is dried up.

Cows are maintenance trimmed as needed, usually 2X/year

Abscesses

Check with needle to confirm pus

Open in good location to drain.

Flush daily with Hydrogen peroxide till closes up

Scours (Calves on milk)

Check stool prior to any feeding. If manure is loose, smells like spoiled milk (in summer a lot of flies is sign) put calf on electrolytes. Four feedings of full strength electrolyte and then 2 feedings of half electrolyte and half replacer. 40 ml Bismuth solution is added to each of these feedings. If calf is alert and good appetite electrolytes alone is sufficient. If calf is depressed and/or poor appetite give one sustainIII bolus/50 lbs one time.

Retained Placenta

Follow normal temping protocol and observe closely for signs of metritis and/or ketosis.

An RP does not require that the cow has to be treated unless other symptoms appear.

Pre-Partum/Post-Partum protocol

Move animal to close up pen (with dicad ration) at least 14 days prior to due date (21 if carrying twins) or when bagging

Remove calf ASAP. No cow-calf contact if possible

Dip calf's navel in 7% tincture of iodine and feed 6 liters (jersey calves 4 liters) of colostrum as soon as thawed.

Cows (2nd calf+) get 500ml Calcium Gluconate IV prior to first milking.

Milk ASAP. Use 2cc oxytocin for first 6 milkings. Bank all first milking colostrum

Cow goes in individual pen for 24 hours to clean. Gets low ration

At 24 hours:

Trim tail switch

Flame udder hair

1 dose Posilac

Check ear tags and collar

Mark date of first milking on hip

Drench with 3 gallons warm water, 300ml propylene glycol, half pound of calcium propionate

Move to low string

Day 2

Repeat drench

Start temping daily (till day 14)

Day 3

Repeat drench

Day 4

Palpate uterus and evaluate

Day 5

Run penzyme to confirm no residue prior to milking in tank. Only one cow into tank each day.

Day 8

Palpate uterus and evaluate

Day 12

Palpate uterus and evaluate

Day 14

Last day to temp

Move to high string if all signs ok.

J-5 vaccine

Day 24-30

VMTH palpates uterus

Vaccinate with modified live IBR-BVD-PI3-BRSV-L5

Day 39-45

Start presynch protocol.

Day 120

5cc J-5 vaccine

Management from birth

Time of Birth

Remove calf ASAP. No cow-calf contact if possible

Dip calf's navel in 7% tincture of iodine and feed 6 liters (jersey calves 4 liters) of colostrum as soon as thawed.

12 hours

4 liters (3 for Jersey) of colostrum

Day 1

Redip navel in 7% tincture of Iodine. Cut off any excess

1cc TSV-2 in each nostril

½ cc MuSe

Ear tags

Day 21

IBR-BVD-BRSV-PI3-Lepto 5 MLV

Day 30

Lepto-Harjo vaccine

Dehorn

Day 40

IBR-BVD-BRSV-PI3-Lepto 5 MLV

Pasturella vaccine

1cc MuSe

Day 45

Reduce milk replacer to 1X/day. Offer extra grain

Day 60

Wean if eating 4 lbs grain

3 Months

Remove extra teats

5 Months

Bangs

6 Months

IBR-BVD-BRSV-PI3-Lepto 5 MLV

11 Months

IBR-BVD-BRSV-PI3-Lepto 5 MLV

Magnet

12 Months

Lepto-Harjo vaccine

60 day pregnancy

Lepto-5 vaccine

Heifer/dry cow vaccinations (All pregnant animals)

At dry off (cows)

1 dry tube/teat followed by orbaseal.

60 day prefresh

Clostridium/hemophlus vaccine

J-5 vaccine

4cc MuSe

45 day prefresh

Rota/Corona/coli vaccine

30 day prefresh

Clostridium/hemophlus vaccine

J-5 vaccine

4cc MuSe

15 day prefresh

Rota/Corona/coli vaccine

1 Mastitis (not dry tube) tube/teat. HEIFERS ONLY

Move to close up pen (sooner if twins)

Calving

Start Fresh protocol.

Whole herd vaccinations

Every 6 months Lepto-5

Every 12 months Lepto-Harjo