

Recommended Treatment of Newborn Calves

- Dystosel 0.5 mL/100 lbs SQ or IM
- Vitamin AD ½ mL/100 lbs IM
- Tagging with CCIA RFID tag
 - make sure to record your tag numbers for submission for age verification purposes
- +/- castration of bull calves
- +/- dehorning

Other Tidbits of Information for use at Calving Time!

- If difficult birth/stressed out calf, you should administer a long-acting antibiotic at birth, as these calves are proven to be more susceptible to infections than other calves
 - feed colostrum immediately (2 Liters within the first 6 hours)
 - sometimes, electrolytes can help these 'dummy calves' recover. Never administer the electrolytes until you are sure that the calf has received an adequate amount of colostrum. Acidosis can occur in newborn calves that lacked oxygen at birth (respiration without air causes lactic acid build up in the muscles, causing acidosis)
- If calf is born with a swollen head (due to calving problems/prolonged birth) and a swollen tongue
 - stomach tube with colostrum right away (2 L/100 lb calf), as it likely will be unable to suck until the swelling goes down anyways
 - administer an anti-inflammatory:
 - flunixin meglumine 2cc/100lbs IV once a day for 3 days
 - or** dexamethasone 1 cc IM once a day for no more than 3 days
 - long acting antibiotic
- To treat navels or not to treat?
 - administration of 7% tincture of iodine to the navel of newborn calves has been thought to help reduce the entrance of bacteria through the navel, bacteria that cause septicemia and navel infection
 - some argue that the iodine may actually be irritating to the tissue and may cause inflammation that makes the problem worse.
 - in general, as long as you are not using an iodine that is too strong, there should not be much of a problem