

Treatment Protocol--Calves

- All IM injections given in the neck, with no more than 10 cc per site.
- Use 18 x 3/4” needles for IM injections; use 18 x 1/2” needles for SQ injections.

Diagnosis	Clinical Signs	Treatment Protocol and Dose	Withdrawal Period (slaughter)
Navel Infection	-Swollen navel, often painful when palpated -Navel may be wet, and may exude pus when squeezed. -May have a concurrent fever (>40°C)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nuflor: 40 mg/kg SQ (6 mL/100 lbs) once OR 20 mg/kg IM, repeat in 48 hours (3 mL/100 lbs) 2. Dexamethasone 5: 1 mL IM once a day for no more than 3 days 3. If the navel continues to drain, surgical correction maybe necessary, and you should contact your veterinarian 	SQ= 55 days IM= 36 days Up to 6 weeks
Necrotic Laryngitis / Calf Diptheria	-Very loud noise when breathing -Moist, painful cough +- Fever (>40°C)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nuflor: 40 mg/kg SQ (6 mL/100 lbs) once OR 20 mg/kg IM, repeat in 48 hours (3 mL/100 lbs) 2. Dexamethasone 5: 1 mL IM once a day for no more than 3 days 	SQ= 55 days IM= 36 days Up to 6 weeks
Acute Abdomen/ Colic in Calves	-Abdominal discomfort (ranging from mild kicking at belly to rolling and thrashing) +- Abdominal distention/pain -May be due to numerous causes (ie. abomasal ulcer, twisted abomasums, hair-balls, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initially, if there is no sign of obvious abdominal distention: -administer 250 mL of Anti-gaz/dioctyl orally -Banamine 1.1 mg/kg IV (1-2cc/100 lbs) , monitor to see if pain subsides 3. If no relief for pain, or if abdominal distention progresses, contact a veterinarian for further direction. 	No listed meat withdrawal time 6 days
Diagnosis	Clinical Signs	Treatment Protocol and Dose	Withdrawal Period (slaughter)

<p>Calf Scours (Viral/bacterial)</p>	<p>-watery/loose diarrhea -signs of dehydration, ranging from prolonged skin tent to sunken eyes -may be wobbly on hind end -maybe unable to rise +- cold body temperature</p>	<p>*It is important to know the age of the calf when consulting with your veterinarian about treatment of scouring calves, so that we can try to predict what agent (bacteria/viral/parasite) is responsible. *Ideally, a fecal sample should be collected from a calf prior to initiating treatment, and brought into the clinic. We may decide to examine the sample in clinic (ie. check for coccidiosis) or send to a lab for confirmation of the causative agent.</p> <p><u>1.Fluid therapy</u> -if the calf is still able to suck, walk or stand, you may be able to correct any dehydration with oral electrolytes -refer to attached chart for guidance on amounts of electrolytes to be administered. -if calf is unable to stand, has no suck reflex, and has sunken eyes, intravenous fluids are recommended and you need to contact a veterinarian</p> <p>2. <u>Antibiotics</u> 1. Excenel RTU: 1 mg/kg (1 mL/100 lbs) SQ or IM daily for 3 days. or 2. Trivettrin:16 mg/kg IM or slow IV (3mL/100lbs) daily for 3-5 days.</p> <p>3. <u>Anti-inflammatories</u> 1. Banamine: 1.1 mg/kg IV (1mL/100lbs) daily for 3 days.</p> <p>4. <u>Prevention/minimize contamination</u> -if possible, affected calves should be isolated from other calves to minimize chance of spreading -don't crowd the calves, and provide lots of clean bedding "The solution to pollution is dilution" -vaccination of dams to ensure good colostral antibodies are provided to the newborn calves -ensure all calves receive at least 2 liters of colostrum within the first 6 hours of life to achieve adequate absorption of antibodies</p> <p>*If calf scours are becoming a significant problem in a calving season, consultation with your veterinarian is STRONGLY recommended to streamline a treatment protocol specific to your operation*</p>	<p>3 days 10 days 6 days</p>
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Coccidiosis	-in calves >1 month of age -black manure, often with blood in it +-rectal straining -may develop neurological signs in some cases -can be diagnosed by a fecal examination done by a veterinarian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supportive treatment may be required (oral electrolytes/milk and possibly intravenous fluids in severely affected animals) 2. Oral coccidiostats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cocci Bol-O-Tab Jr: 1 bolus/34kg body weight (1 bolus/75 lbs) given orally. May be repeated in 24 hours if necessary at a dose of ½ bolus/34 kg (½ bolus/75 lbs). <li style="text-align: center;">Or -Ampro1 9.6% solution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -0.012% amprolium in drinking water for 5 days (at a usual rate of water consumption, this will provide 10 mg of amprolium / kg of body weight) Do not use in animals intended for breeding 3. Injectable antibiotics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Trivetrin: 3 mL/100 lbs IM or slow IV once a day for 3-5 days 	<p>10 days</p> <p>7 days</p> <p>10 days</p>