

Treatment Protocol

- All IM injections given in the neck, with no more than 10 cc per site.
- Use 16 x 1” needles for IM injections; use 16 x ½” needles for SQ injections.

| Diagnosis | Clinical Signs | Treatment Protocol and Dose | Withdrawal Period (slaughter) |
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| Foot-rot | Swelling above hooves (above both claws) Lameness Redness/spreading of claws | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For mild early cases or first treatment, can use long-acting antibiotics: -Propen LA(long-acting): 1 mL/15 kg SQ or IM, can be repeated in 72 hours. (3cc/100lbs) <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> -Liquamycin LA-200 (long-acting): 1mL/10 kg SQ or IM (4.5cc/100 lbs) 2. For more severe cases or second treatments should do once a day treatments: Procillin (short-acting) : 21,000 i.u./kg IM daily for 3-5 days (3cc/100lbs) <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> Tetraject 100 LP (short-acting): 3 mL/45 kg IM or IV daily for 3 days. (3cc/100lbs) 3. Another option that is labelled for footrot is Nuflor 3cc/100 lbs IM, repeat in 48 hours or 6cc/100 lbs SQ once 4. If no response to the above treatments, should contact your veterinarian as the problem may not actually be footrot and may require a different treatment (ie) septic arthritis---claw amputation, sole abscess---hoof trimming | <p>SQ = 14 days IM = 21 days</p> <p>SQ = 48 days IM = 28 days</p> <p>10 days</p> <p>18 days</p> <p>IM = 36 days SQ = 55 days</p> |

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| Pinkeye | Runny, red eye(s) Cloudy eye/white spot on eye | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liqueamycin LA-200 (long-acting): 1 mL/10 kg SQ or IM (4.5cc/100 lbs) 2. Topical treatments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -subconjunctival injection of 2 mL penicillin G (short acting) into inner eyelid for cows or bulls and 1 mL penicillin G for calves OR -Topical SF 17900 Special Formula mastitis ointment daily for 3-5 days 3. If no response, contact veterinarian—may be a foreign body or want to rule out a possible cancer eye (=eye enucleation) | SQ= 48 days IM= 28 days 10 days 21 days |
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| <p>Bovine Respiratory Disease (Pneumonia)</p> | <p>Depressed, off-feed Fever (>40.0°C/104°F) Snotty nose Labored breathing +/- coughing</p> | <p>1. First pulls/mild cases/temperature <40°C/104°F: -Liquamycin LA-200: 1 mL/10 kg SQ or IM (5cc/110lbs) once OR -Trivettrin : 3 mL/45kg IM or IV (3cc/100 lbs) once a day for 3-5 days</p> <p>3. Temperature >40°C/104°F: -Micotil: 1mL/30 kg SQ once (1.5 cc/100 lbs) OR -Nuflor: 40 mg/kg SQ once (6 cc/100 lbs) OR 20 mg/kg IM , repeat in 48 hours (3 cc/100 lbs) OR -Draxxin: 1.25 mL/100 lbs SQ one time treatment</p> <p>4. Second pulls -Baytril 100: -Single dose therapy: 3.4 – 5.6 cc/100 lbs SQ OR -Multiple dose therapy: 1.1 –2.2 cc/100 lbs SQ once a day for 3 to 5 days -A180 -1.5 mL/100 lbs SQ repeat injection in 48 hours</p> <p>5. Add in one of the following anti-inflammatories for really sick calves with high fever and labored breathing -Banamine 1- 2 cc/100 lbs IV once a day for 3 days -Anafen 1.5 cc/100 lbs IM or IV once a day for up to 3 days -Dexamethasone 5: 1- 4 cc IM once a day may repeat if necessary</p> | <p>SQ= 48 days IM= 28 days 10 days</p> <p>28 days</p> <p>SQ= 55 days IM= 36 days</p> <p>44 days</p> <p>36 days</p> <p>7 days</p> <p>6 days 24 hours Up to 6 weeks</p> |
| <p>Diagnosis</p> | <p>Clinical Signs</p> | <p>Treatment Protocol and Dose</p> | <p>Withdrawal Period (slaughter)</p> |

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| Abscesses | Soft/firm swelling on any number of locations, confirmed by clipping the area, cleaning the skin and aspirating pus from the site. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If possible, the abscess should be lanced, drained and flushed with betadine solution diluted in water Administration of a long-acting antibiotic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liqueamycin LA-200: 1 mL/10 kg SQ or IM (4.5 cc/100lbs) once | SQ=48 days IM=28 days |
| Prolapses | <p>Uterine Prolapse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -happens shortly after calving, never before -usually quite large, with buttons on the surface <p>Vaginal Prolapse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -happens before or after calving -smooth surface -usually the size of a basketball | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seek veterinary assistance immediately!!!! Cow can bleed to death! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -keep cow quiet, try to avoid having the uterus swinging around, and if she will let you, clean straw and dirt off the uterus and wrap in a warm wet towel while waiting If vaginal prolapse goes in and out on its own, monitor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -if prolapse stays out but is quite small, clean it up and gently replace it and monitor -if prolapse is large or keeps falling out, contact veterinarian to come administer and epidural and suture back in place | |
| Mastitis | Enlarged, firm, hot udder Milk is clumpy May or may not be clinically sick | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strip milk out of udder 3-4 times/day, if possible Antibiotics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Trivettrin: 3 mL/45kg IM or IV (3 cc/100 lbs) once a day for 3-5 days Or -Tetraject 100 LP (short acting): 3 cc/45 kg IM or IV daily for 3 days Or -Micotil 1.5mL/100 lbs SQ once, may repeat in 3 days Anti-inflammatories (good especially if the cow is quite sick) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Banamine: 1.1 mg/kg IV(1-2 cc/100 lbs) daily for 3 to 5 days. Intramammary infusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Special Formula 17900-Forte Suspension: 10 mL/quarter Infuse the contents of one syringe into the affected mammary gland after stripping out as much of the mastitic milk as possible first. May be repeated once after a 24 hour period if necessary. Ensure strict cleanliness. | 10 days 18 days 28 days 6 days No meat withdrawal noted. |
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| Bloat | Distended abdomen, especially on the upper left side | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pass a stomach tube to see if free gas is expressed, or if it is a frothy bloat. 2. Administer Anti-gas via the stomach tube: -500-1000mL for adult cattle, 300-500 mL for young cattle. 3. In an emergency situation, contact a veterinarian for assistance. If animal is recumbent dying from bloat, use a trocar or sharp knife to puncture rumen on the left side of animal to release pressure -location about 1 handwidth behind the last rib and 2 handwidths below the edges of backbone <p>If bloating is a recurring problem, contact your veterinarian for other treatment options</p> | No meat withdrawal time listed. |
| Grain Overload (Carbohydrate engorgement) | -Profuse watery diarrhea, often with grain visible in it -Depression, dehydration -Animal may be weak, staggy, down and unable to rise | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administer via a stomach tube: -Oxamin powder: Mix 454 g with 2.27 L of water and administer orally. May need to give daily for 2 to 3 days. -Mineral oil: Administer ½ to 1 gallon orally once a day, may need to repeat. 2. Anti-inflammatory—give if animal is clinically depressed. -Banamine: 1.1 mg/kg IV (1-2 cc/100 lbs) daily for 3-5 days. 3. In acute cases of known grain overload, restrict access to water for 12 to 24 hours, and offer animals good quality hay. | No meat withdrawal time listed 6 days |
| Lump Jaw | -initially a painless, hard, immovable bony swelling on the jaw -eventually will discharge small amounts of pus through one or more openings in the skin | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sodium iodide (200 mg/ mL) 15 mL/45 kg administered IV, repeat this dose in 7-10 days. -do not administer to pregnant animals 2. Trivettrin: 3 mL/45kg IM or IV (3 ccL/100 lbs) once a day for 3-5 days | No meat withdrawal time listed. 10 days |
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| Pylonephritis (Kidney infection) | Pus or blood in the urine Colic or abdominal pain Fluctuating temperature Loss of body condition | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short-acting penicillin (PenVet300, Procillin): 3 mL/100 lbs IM once a day for 3-5 days (may need longer) 2. Long acting penicillin (Propen LA): 3 mL/100 lbs IM or SQ, repeat in 72 hours | 10 days IM = 21 days SQ = 14 days |
| Post Caesarian section | Standard treatment for cows after having a routine c- section | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tetrject 100 LP (short-acting): 3 mL/45 kg IM or IV daily for 4 days (3cc/100 lbs) - At the time of the last Tetrject injection, administer Liquamycin- LA 200 (long acting): 1 mL/10 kg SQ or IM (4.5 cc/100lbs) once OR 2. Procillin (short acting): 7 mL/100 kg IM once a day for 3 to 5 days. (3cc/100 lbs) OR 3. Some sort of long acting antibiotic treatment once may be all that is needed -Propen LA: 3cc/100 lbs IM or SQ. Can repeat in 48 hours -Liquamycin LA: 4.5 cc/100 lbs SQ or IM 4. Oxytocin: 100 i.u. IV, IM or SQ (5 cc/animal) once | 18 days SQ=48 days IM=28 days 10 days SQ = 14 days IM = 21 days SQ = 48 days IM = 28 days None listed |