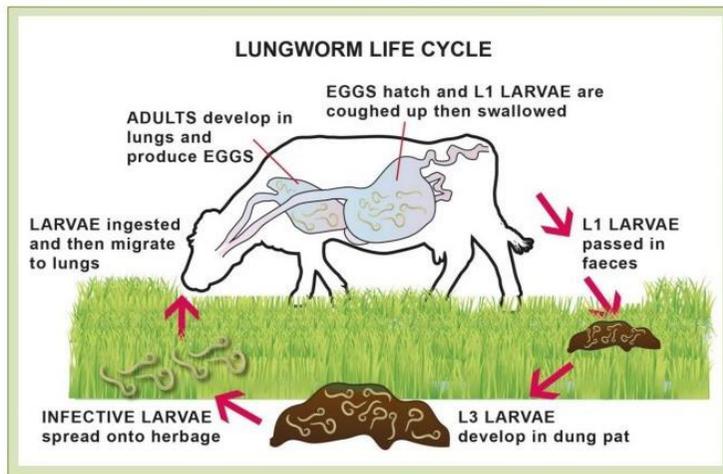


## HUSKVAC - LUNGWORM VACCINE

Lungworm in adult cattle has been an increasing issue over the last few years. Focusing on the worming management of young stock on your farm is key to improving the issue in adults. Please speak to one of the vets to discuss the situation on your farm.

**REMINDER:** For Huskvac users, it is now time to start thinking about ordering it for turnout in 2020.

Don't forget that cattle need two doses 4 weeks apart.



## FLOCK CLUB HEALTH PACKAGE

**Yearly Package £250 ex VAT - Included in the package:**

**Annual free visit** - Can be used at any time of the year. This can be used to assess general health of the flock and we can carry out Body condition scoring and combine with any blood sampling

- ◆ **Written flock health plan** and antibiotic review
- ◆ **Two post mortems**
- ◆ **Six faecal egg counts**
- ◆ **25% discount** on Tup semen analysis and vasectomies
- ◆ **Free meetings/discussion groups** and practical sessions which will be arranged throughout the year

## FARM DISCOUNT SCHEME

Bills that are paid **before** the end of the month attract excellent discounts on a range of drugs and vaccines

# BELLE VUE VETS

## MARCH 2020



## LAMB COLOSTRUM

Don't forget to ensure that your new born lambs get a feed of colostrum within the first 6 hours of birth. A feed of good quality colostrum is essential, as it provides the lamb with much needed antibodies enabling it to fight infections.

If the ewe does not have milk or it is of poor quality, please ensure that the lamb gets a feed of either stored whole colostrum or dried colostrum.

When new born lambs get a good feed of colostrum and by paying attention to the cleanliness of lambing areas and hygiene during the birth process you are likely to see a reduction in cases of early lamb infections such as watery mouth.



## DIRECT DEBIT PAYMENT

We are now able to process direct debit payments. If you would like to pay by Direct Debit, please contact our admin department on 016973 41802

016973 42174

[www.wigtonvets.co.uk](http://www.wigtonvets.co.uk)

Syke Park, Wigton. Cumbria. CA7 9NE



## HYPOTHERMIA IN LAMBS

Hypothermia or a reduced body temperature can ultimately lead to death if not quickly addressed. A thermometer combined with some simple husbandry techniques can identify the problem and save lives before it's too late.

### Lamb temperature and associated clinical signs:

**Rectal temp. 39 - 40°C** - healthy lamb exhibiting normal suckling behaviour.

**Rectal temp. 37 - 39°C** - weak but still capable of following the dam and suckling.

**Rectal temp. below 37°C** - initially ambulatory, weak and depressed. May stand with an arched back, hollow flanks and lowered head, sometimes sheltering close to the ewe's udder, but is unable to suckle. Clinical signs rapidly progress to recumbency, coma and death.

**Treatment - Moderate hypothermia (37°C - 39°C)** - dry thoroughly; ensure a colostrum or milk feed; return to ewe and supervise closely. Lambing buildings should be draught-free and all round shelter should always be available in outdoor lambing fields.

### Severe hypothermia (<37°C): and under 5 hours old

Dry thoroughly; warm lamb to > 37°C; give a colostrum feed at a rate of 50 ml/kg; warm to 39°C; return to the ewe; monitor closely and check dam for milk supply, disease or poor maternal behaviour.

### Severe hypothermia (<37°C) and over 5 hours old

Inject intraperitoneal glucose, dry thoroughly; warm to > 37°C; give a colostrum feed at a rate of 50 ml/kg; warm to 39°C; return to the ewe; monitor closely check dam for milk supply, disease or poor maternal behaviour.

Severely hypothermic lambs over 5 hours old have no blood sugar. Warming them before correcting blood sugar levels will lead to seizures coma and death. Oral administration in these lambs causes regurgitation and inhalation asphyxia or pneumonia. The low blood sugar levels can be easily corrected by an experienced stockman giving an intraperitoneal administration of glucose. To find out more on how to give a lamb an intra-peritoneal injection contact the practice.



**LOCAL and INDEPENDENT since 1919**

If you do not wish to receive our newsletter, please call 016973 42174 to unsubscribe

## NEOSPORA ABORTION

### Or has my calf gone to the dogs?

#### What is it?

A single cell protozoa parasite called *Neospora caninum*. It infects the cow and can damage the brain and heart of the unborn calf leading to a mid to late term abortion or premature birth.

#### How does it get on my farm?

Neospora reproduces in the dog species which can produce infectious faeces which can be ingested by cows. **Infections in dogs are usually transient so your farm dog is probably ok.**

It also arrives in purchased cows which are already infected. A low percentage of cows abort their calf but 90% of calves born to an infected mother are also infected. They remain infected for life but show no signs other than abortions. An infected cow will usually produce an infected heifer.

#### What do I do about it?

It's difficult to test for and impossible to treat so biosecurity is the key. **Avoid buying in a problem.** Closed herds are safest.

**Take steps to avoid cows being exposed to dog and fox faeces** like signage on footpaths and keeping your feed store secure. Dogs and foxes like cattle cake too.

**Avoid infecting dogs and foxes on your farm** by removing foetal membranes and dead calves before they can be eaten.

