

## CASTRATION AND DE-HORNING

Only 3 weeks left! With the fly season imminent we will not be doing any more castrations or dehorning from Friday the 22<sup>nd</sup> May. If you want any done please book it in ASAP or you'll have to wait until the back end.

## FLY PRODUCTS

We can supply various competitively priced fly products for use in sheep and cattle. Many are now cheaper than last year. Clik and Clikzin are for the prevention of blow fly strike in sheep. Flypor and Dysect are for use in cattle for the control and prevention of biting and nuisance flies. Please ask for more details.



## FLYPOR POUR-ON

8 Weeks protection  
1 litre—only £30.36  
3 litre—only £74.99  
12 litre—only £299.60



## DYSECT CATTLE POUR-ON

Up to 8 Weeks protection  
1 litre—only £68.50

All prices are exclusive of VAT

LOCAL and INDEPENDENT since 1919

## BELLE VUE VETS MAY 2015



1. Huskvac Warning
2. Keep your Invoices and Statements
3. Calf Scour
4. Castration and De-Horning
5. Fly Products

## Farm Discount Scheme

If your bill is paid before the end of the month, excellent discounts are available



016973 42174



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

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## HUSKVAC WARNING

Lungworm or Husk is typically seen in grazing young stock, from mid summer onwards particularly during the first grazing season.

There are a variety of prevention strategies available including the use of anthelmintics either as long-acting injections or boluses timed treatments.



These strategies, though effective do not help the animal to produce a long-term immune response to the worms.

Vaccination is recommended as a way to help provide that immunity for replacement breeding animals during their first grazing season.



Huskvac should be given to calves prior to turnout, two doses 4 weeks apart. Please contact the practice to order yours.

### **WARNING**

Huskvac is a **LIVE** Lungworm Vaccine **DO NOT** use **ANY** worming product within 2 weeks of either dose of Huskvac or you will **KILL the VACCINE**.

## KEEP YOUR INVOICES AND STATEMENTS

At the moment, your batch numbers are on your invoice therefore it is very important that you keep both invoices and statements in your filing system for medicine books, farm assurance and accountants.

We are trying to persuade our I.T. company to print a separate list of batch numbers like the old computer system did and to improve the layout of your invoices.

It is an on-going battle.

## CALF SCOUR

Calf scour is a very common disease in new born calves. The cost of which is estimated to be **£123** per scouring calf.

Once clinical signs have started isolate the calf, give fluid replacement which can be administered via stomach tubing, or if severe by placing the calf on a drip. Ultimately though the cause of the diarrhoea must also be known in order to treat correctly, this usually involves taking a faecal sample.

### **Causes:**



Scours agent	Age of onset	Signs
Rotavirus	Possible: 0-28 days. Most often: 3-21 days	Watery brown to light green faeces, blood and mucus
E. coli K99 bacteria	Most often: 1-7 days	Effortless passing of yellow to white faeces
Coronavirus	Possible: 0-28 days. Most often: 5-21 days	Watery, yellow faeces
Cryptosporidia	Most often: 7-21 days	Watery brown to light green faeces, blood and mucus
Coccidia	Most often: 7 days and after	Blood-tinged diarrhoea
Salmonella	Most often: past 10 days	Similar to E. coli; yellow to white faeces

### **Prevention:**

The best way of dealing with calf scour is prevention. This starts in the new born calf's environment which should be kept as clean as possible. However, the most important prevention option for calf scour is ensuring that the new born calf has an adequate colostrum intake. **The minimum amount of colostrum a calf should receive is 3 litres in the first 6 hours of life.** Usually the mothers own colostrum is most beneficial and the quality can be quickly tested if a sample is brought into the surgery. However, colostrum replacement is better than no or substandard colostrum. Be prepared to stomach tube the calf if in any doubt whether adequate colostrum has been obtained. After the 6 hour mark has passed, the calf's ability to absorb antibodies is significantly reduced. If you want more information, ask in the surgery.

Remember, prevention is better than cure, adequate intake of colostrum is essential, 3 litres in the first 6 hours of life.

Cleanliness and hygiene in the calving environment will reduce further cases. If a case arises, isolate, fluids, and faecal sample for accurate treatment