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 ½” needles for SQ injections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Clinical Signs</th>
<th>Treatment Protocol and Dose</th>
<th>Withdrawal Period (slaughter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navel Infection</td>
<td>- Swollen navel, often painful when palpated</td>
<td>1. Nuflor: 40 mg/kg SQ (6 mL/100 lbs) once OR 20 mg/kg IM, repeat in 48 hours (3 mL/100 lbs)</td>
<td>SQ= 55 days</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Navel may be wet, and may exude pus when squeezed.</td>
<td>2. Dexamethasone 5: 1 mL IM once a day for no more than 3 days</td>
<td>IM= 36 days</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- May have a concurrent fever (&gt;40°C)</td>
<td>3. If the navel continues to drain, surgical correction maybe necessary, and you should contact your veterinarian</td>
<td>Up to 6 weeks</td>
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<td>Necrotic Laryngitis / Calf Diptheria</td>
<td>- Very loud noise when breathing</td>
<td>1. Nuflor: 40 mg/kg SQ (6 mL/100 lbs) once OR 20 mg/kg IM, repeat in 48 hours (3 mL/100 lbs)</td>
<td>SQ= 55 days</td>
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<td>- Moist, painful cough</td>
<td>2. Dexamethasone 5: 1 mL IM once a day for no more than 3 days</td>
<td>IM= 36 days</td>
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<td>+ - Fever (&gt;40°C)</td>
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<td>Acute Abdomen/ Colic in Calves</td>
<td>- Abdominal discomfort (ranging from mild kicking at belly to rolling and thrashing)</td>
<td>1. Initially, if there is no sign of obvious abdominal distention:</td>
<td>No listed meat withdrawal time 6 days</td>
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<td>+ - Abdominal distention/pain</td>
<td>- administer 250 mL of Anti-gaz/dioctyl orally</td>
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<td>- May be due to numerous causes (ie. abomasal ulcer, twisted abomasums, hair-balls, etc.)</td>
<td>- Banamine 1.1 mg/kg IV (1-2cc/100 lbs) , monitor to see if pain subsides</td>
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<td>3. If no relief for pain, or if abdominal distention progresses, contact a veterinarian for further direction.</td>
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Diagnosis | Clinical Signs | Treatment Protocol and Dose | Withdrawal Period (slaughter)
---|---|---|---
Diagnosis | Clinical Signs | Treatment Protocol and Dose | Withdrawal Period (slaughter)
| Calf Scours (Viral/bacterial) | - 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 | *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.  

1. Fluid therapy  
- 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  

2. Antibiotics  
  1. Excenel RTU: 1 mg/kg (1 mL/100 lbs) SQ or IM daily for 3 days.  
  or  
  2. Trivetrin: 16 mg/kg IM or slow IV (3mL/100lbs) daily for 3-5 days.  

3. Anti-inflammatories  
  1. Banamine: 1.1 mg/kg IV (1mL/100lbs) daily for 3 days.  

4. Prevention/minimize contamination  
- 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  

*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* |
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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 | 1. Supportive treatment may be required (oral electrolytes/milk and possibly intravenous fluids in severely affected animals)  
2. Oral coccidiostats:  
- Coci 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).  
Or  
- Ampro1 9.6% solution:  
- 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  
- Trivetrin: 3 mL/100 lbs IM or slow IV once a day for 3-5 days | 10 days  
7 days  
10 days |