



KERNOW
DAIRY VET SERVICES

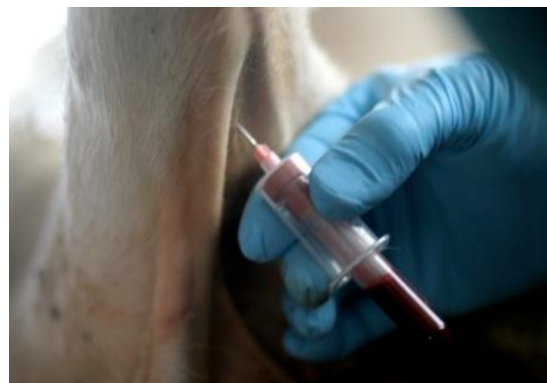
Newsletter July 2019

01208 76403

Welcome to our new dairy focused newsletter for the proactive dairy farmer

METABOLIC PROFILING

For our milk recording herds we regularly analyse data to keep an eye on how cows are performing. We like to be able to monitor how well they are responding to changes, and assess how veterinary input is affecting your farm. We work closely with nutritionists on many units to improve productivity and monitor cow energy levels through metabolic profiling. Blood sampling 5 cows in early lactation (10-30 days), 5 cows in mid lactation (80-120 days) and 5 dry cows that are due to calve within 10 days gives us an overview of your herd and enables changes to rations to be made sooner, rather than waiting until fertility is affected. If we rely on bulk tank levels of constituents to reflect cow status we are misled by the averages of your herd rather than seeing how your fresh calving cows or heifers are coping. Ask your vet to use our Interherd + or Total Vet programme to analyse how your herd is performing.



Article written by Dr Amy Jones MRCVS

Free Dairy Workshops 7pm at the KFE Building-Bodmin

- **24th July - Dairy cow lameness** - Update your knowledge on digital dermatitis control, cow comfort and mobility scoring
- **16th September - Transition cow management** - Getting it right to reduce ketosis related diseases, increasing milk yield and maximising fertility

Ring the practice on 01208 76403 to book your places and reserve your free supper!

Please do not hesitate to call us on 01208 76403. Office hours 8.30am-5-30pm Mon-Fri and 8.30am-12pm Saturday and we have vets available 24 hours a day.



@kernowfarm



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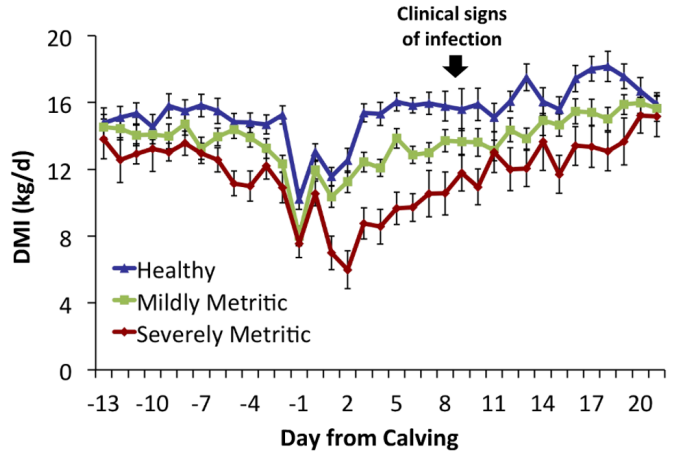
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Getting Your Transition Period Right

The transition period is the most important time in a dairy cows life, and is often overlooked. If your cows do not calve down with a rumen filled with food and a high enough energy status they are at greater risk of disease due to immunosuppression and LDA formation as a result of ketosis. Studies looking at cows with severe metritis after calving have shown that they have a marked reduction in dry matter intake (DMI) for 2 weeks pre calving compared with cows that do not get metritis. These cows are getting sick due to how they are managed before they calve. Overstocking and reduced access to feed have a detrimental effect on dairy cow performance and for the dry cow this is of high importance. Another issue is fatty liver syndrome. Over conditioned cows at calving are at the highest risk due to reduced intakes and mobilisation of fat stores to meet energy demands. These cows can be targeted by regular body condition scoring, and identified as being at risk through milk ketone testing and fat:protein ratios. Cows with a milk fat level above 5% and protein less than 3% are generally ketotic.

Fat is being used as an emergency energy source and ends up in the milk, but also builds up in organs such as the liver and effects the cows health.

Feed intake of severely metritic cows



Ask your vet about ketosis monitoring and using the number of cows with butter fats >5% as a benchmarking tool to assess the level of ketosis in your herd.



Article written by Dr Phil Dawber MRCVS

Some of the drugs stock have been changing recently. The vets have looked at the changes and are satisfied that the chemical contents are similar to what you have previously used. Please check the dose and with-holds as this may have changed.

Previous Drug Supplied	New Drug Supplied
Tylan	Tylucyl
Synulox Lactating Cow Tubes	Combiclav Tubes
Norfenicol & Fenflor	Florkem
Synulox Injectable	Combiclav Injectable
Vecoxan	Baycox Multi
Halagon/Halocur	Halocur/Halagon
Orbeseal	Cephalock

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