



Medicine Withdrawal Periods

Updated withdrawal periods for Closamectin 5mg/ml + 200mg/ml Pour On Solution for cattle
 Due to more accurate residue testing, **the withdrawal period for meat and offal has been extended from 28 to 58 days WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT.** The 58 day withhold should now be adhered to even where current packaging states otherwise.



N.B. Meat withdrawal periods for Closamectin injection for cattle and sheep remain unchanged (49 days and 28 days respectively).



Also

*** **Betamox LA 150mg/ml suspension for injection - withdrawal period changes to -**
Cattle: meat 28 days, milk 84 hours; pigs and sheep: meat 19 days ***

Worming Lambs

The first worming dose for lambs is used to treat nematodirus. This worm can cause sudden deaths, commonly after a cold snap followed by warm weather (like we've seen recently!)

Predicting the timing of worming is important – too early will be ineffective, and remember lambs need to be eating enough grass to be at risk.

Faecal worm egg counts are not useful for nematodirus, as lambs can die before eggs are passed in the faeces. Instead, Nematodirus Forecasts are a useful tool to predict the regional risk of nematodirus. Search **“SCOPS Nematodirus Forecast”** or see our **MBM Vets Farm** Facebook page for updates! Current risk is moderate to high.

White wormers are ideal to use for the first drench in lambs, as there is little resistance in nematodirus. For example Endospec 2.5% 5L - £50.62. No drench provides persistent treatment against nematodirus.

Worming throughout the rest of the season:

Only worm lambs when needed. Worming lambs unnecessarily speeds the development of resistance. Submit fresh faecal samples to the practice regularly, to allow us to see whether lambs would benefit from worming. It could save you time and money!

Speak to a vet for more advice and our competitive wormer prices!



Medicine Availability

You will be aware that there have been restrictions with supply of certain medicines recently due to manufacturing problems. The two currently of concern are local anaesthetic and Leptospirosis vaccine for cattle.

Local anaesthetic: The only product currently available is Pronestestic which has been imported from Holland. It is essentially the same as the previous UK local anaesthetics: Willcain, Lignol and Adrenacaine and should be used in the same way. However, it requires to be REFRIGERATED until immediately before use. Small variations in price are expected as this seems to vary depending on which route of supply it comes from. We expect to have ample supplies of Pronestestic from 24th April. A supply of the UK local anaesthetics is expected in May

Leptospirosis vaccine: Both Leptavoid H and Spirovac are currently unavailable in the UK. We had allocations of both which are all now sold. An import of Spirovac from America is expected in May but we will only be certain of this when it arrives. If you still need Leptospirosis vaccine please let us know and we can inform you if and when this vaccine is in stock.



Biosecurity

Biosecurity should be an important part of any farm health plan but what is it? Biosecurity is Preventing disease coming onto farm by eliminating/ reducing behaviours that encourage spread (for example proper fencing between farm borders)

Slowing/Preventing spread of disease once it enters the farm (from one shed to another for example)

What constitutes good biosecurity will depend on the disease threat we are trying to prevent. For example BVD spreads through nose to nose contact. Therefore double fencing at borders is needed to prevent contact with neighbouring farms. If this is not possible then vaccination will protect the animals if they do come into contact with a PI animal over the fence. Another common source of disease transmission is through water courses that have run through neighbouring farms before reaching your stock, in these cases fencing off burns and providing water via a mains supplied trough can help prevent entry of significant diseases such as leptospirosis or salmonella.

Biosecurity Big 5:

Livestock movement - This is the most likely route for introducing disease. Run closed herds and flocks, otherwise buy from accredited schemes or trusted sources.

Quarantine - Always keep introduced animals isolated. Ensure best practice quarantine conditions and check quarantine periods for key diseases. Speak to a vet to decide an appropriate isolation time.

Diagnostic tests and preventative vaccines - Use these whenever recommended as knowing disease status is important and prevention is better than cure. Bought in animals e.g. new bulls, should be screened before mixing.

Hygiene - Practice good hygiene including the use of effective disinfectants. Provision of good environmental conditions will lead to reduced risk of infection.

Health plans - Improve disease prevention and control by developing flock and herd health plans in consultation with your vet. Use and update them regularly.

Farewell Sally-Ann



Many of you will know Sally-Ann, one of our longest serving members of staff in the farm/equine office. Sally-Ann has been a true cornerstone of the practice, working hard behind the scenes to keep us running for the past 36 years.

She has seen many vets come and go, and played a key role in the smooth running of the practice through many changes as we have grown and developed.

However not only has she been a tiller behind the scenes, she has also been a great friend, greeting the vets every morning with a smile and support and the patience of a saint!



On 12th April we held Sally-Ann's retirement farewell lunch, and I am sure our clients that have grown to know Sally-Ann over the years will miss her presence here as we certainly do. Her cheerful smile and her wealth of knowledge of the practice was invaluable, however we wish her all the best in her retirement and hope she will not be a stranger.

New In-House Worm Egg Count Service For Sheep

With rising flock resistance issues and the need to be cost efficient with parasite treatments the practice is now offering competitively priced In-House worm egg counts for sheep flocks; £11+vat per individual sample, £15+vat for 5 pooled samples. Simply call ahead so the vets can advise on the best timings for samples and reception staff know to expect your samples.



MBM Veterinary Group

MAUCLINE
(01290) 550452

• **KILMARNOCK** •
(01563) 522701

BEITH
(01505) 502126

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