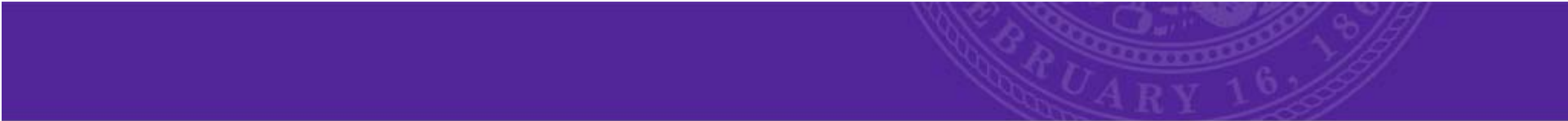




Kansas State University General Commercial Cow/Calf Health Management Program

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- **Note:** The following are general recommendations that may be need to be changed depending upon the goals, needs, abilities, facilities and marketing plans of each individual beef producer. They assume that a producer is starting with a commercial spring-calving herd that has not been previously vaccinated with modified live viral (MLV) vaccines. For herd-specific management and vaccination program recommendations, please contact your local veterinarian.

Birth

- If rotavirus or coronavirus has been diagnosed as a cause of calf scours in a herd, a product like CalfGuard should be given before the calf has the opportunity to nurse. Withhold from nursing for 30 minutes after giving product.
- Ensure that calf gets roughly 10% of its' body weight in colostrum within the first 2-6 hours after birth.
- Dip navel in 7% iodine
- Ear tag calves with individual ID
- Weigh calves
- Record birth date

Branding / Turn Out

- Castrate bull calves that will not be retained as bulls
- Dehorn any calves that will be sold as feeders
- Implant castrated bull calves (unless producing calves for a market that pays producer a premium to leave calves non-implanted)
- Vaccinate with 7-way Clostridial bacterin/toxoid
- If “summer pneumonia” is a problem in calves, may need to vaccinate them with a product like Onset 1, CattleMaster 5 or a product like One Shot containing *Mannheimia haemolytica* leukotoxoid

3-4 Weeks Pre-Weaning

- **Note:** These recommendations are valid only if producer is retaining ownership of calves or selling calves through a marketing system where calves are identified as preconditioned and a premium paid for such calves. You have to have a marketing mechanism to capture value in place before you spend the money and effort to add value!

3-4 Weeks Pre-Weaning

Vaccinate with:

- CattleMaster 5 or a killed 5-way viral vaccine
- 7 or 8-way Clostridial bacterin/toxoid
- Product like One Shot containing *Mannheimia haemolytica* leukotoxoid
- Have replacement heifers that vaccinated for Brucellosis by veterinarian
- Return calves to their dams
- Start creep feeding calves

Weaning

- Vaccinate with a modified live 5-way viral vaccine (IBR, PI₃, BVD types 1 & 2, and BRSV)
- **Note:** Do not allow vaccinated calves to have fence-line contact with pregnant unvaccinated cows as vaccine virus shed from vaccinated calves may cause naïve cows to abort. If this is a concern, repeat the same 5-way viral product used pre-weaning.

Weaning

- Vaccinate heifers with 5-way Lepto bacterin that includes *L. hardjo-bovis*
- Vaccinate heifers with a Campylobacter (*Vibrio*) bacterin
- Weigh calves
- Wean calves
- Adapt calves to eating from a feed bunk
- Adapt calves to drinking from a water trough
- Hold calves 45 days before marketing



Replacement Heifer Selection

- Vaccinate with modified live 5-way viral vaccine at end of preconditioning period or at least 45 days before exposure to bull or AI
- Vaccinate with 5-way Lepto bacterin (with *L. hardjo-bovis*) and Campylobacter (*Vibrio*) bacterin
- Vaccinate with 7-way Clostridial bacterin
- Deworm, if not done previously



Cows (at preg check)

- Deworm
- Treat for lice



Cows (30 days pre-breeding)

- Vaccinate with CattleMaster 5 or killed 5-way viral vaccine
- Vaccinate with 5-way Lepto bacterin (with *L. hardjo-bovis*) and Campylobacter (*Vibrio*) bacterin
- Vaccinate with scour vaccine (if this is done, you can skip the CalfGuard step)



Cows (at turn out)

Deworm



Bulls (75 days prior to turn in)

Vaccinate with CattleMaster 5 or killed 5-way viral vaccine

Vaccinate with 5-way Lepto bacterin and Campylobacter (Vibrio) bacterin

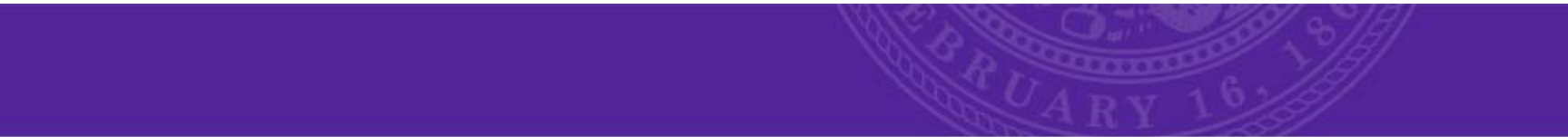
Breeding soundness evaluation (including Trich exam on used bulls)

Deworm

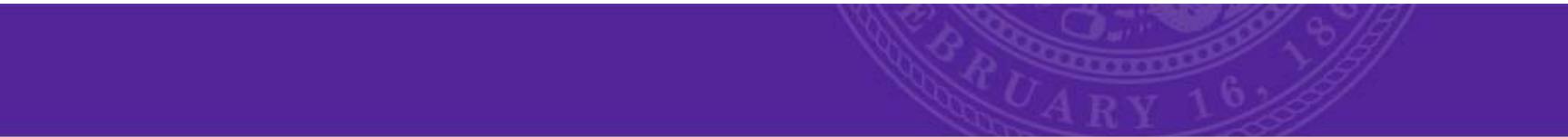


Note:

The ultimate goal should be to have all females vaccinated with modified live 5-way viral vaccines. To do this will require (1) developing replacement heifers as mentioned above, and (2) moving vaccination of cows with MLV vaccines to the open period after calving and before turning in the bulls. This latter procedure will allow the use of modified live viral vaccines during the open period when vaccine-induced abortion is not a potential problem.



Once heifers and cows have been vaccinated with 2 doses of certain brands of 5-way MLV viral vaccine, either as heifers or as cows during the open period, use of these same MLV vaccines in pregnant cows has been approved by USDA. Always check the vaccine label to determine if this is a possibility. If so, it offers maximum timing flexibility in administering annual booster of these vaccines to adult cows.



Once cows and bulls have been successfully transitioned to the use of MLV vaccines, MLV vaccines should replace CattleMaster 5 or killed 5-way viral vaccines in all recommendations listed above.