

Pinkeye Prevention & Treatment in Cattle

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Pinkeye Prevention

Key Steps

- Prevent irritation to the eyes of cattle
- Vaccination
- Immune response of cattle
- Fly control
- Cattle handling
- Treatment



Prevent Irritation to Eyes

- **Dust**—Sprinkle corrals before working cattle
- **Tall grass and seed heads**—Mow pastures before putting young calves and cows if grasses are tall and have headed out
- **Pollen**—usually from grasses and mow when practical
- **Stickers/plant awns/foxtails**—often grow in drier parts of pastures, consider Roundup or soil sterilent in problem areas

Vaccination to Prevent Pinkeye

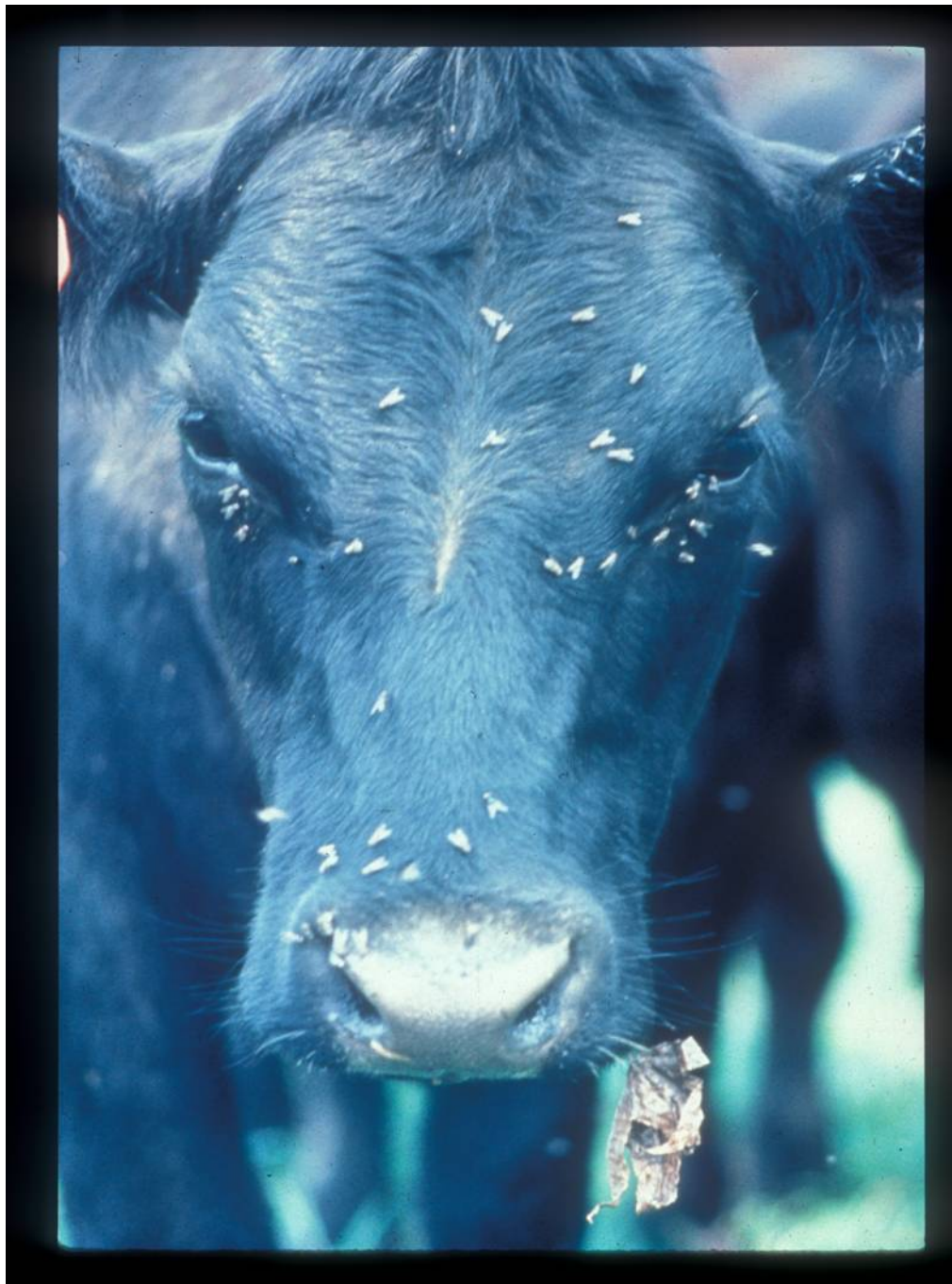
- **Limit to effectiveness of current vaccines**
- **Cross protection of strains not great**
- **Vaccines take time to work**—14 days for first major antibody response. Some vaccines require a booster (2nd) dose. Practically, count on 35-42 days for maximum protection.
- **Work closely with your veterinarian** in selecting a vaccine. Vaccinate early/before fly season.

Immune Response & Pinkeye

- **Calves most susceptible to Pinkeye**
- **Copper (Cu) deficiency**
- **Selenium (Se) deficiency**
- **Common for calves to run out of Se & Cu at 3-5 months of age**
- **Protein**—dry feed can be a problem
- **Other trace minerals/vitamins**—I, Zn, A, E

Fly Control & Pinkeye

- Control of face flies a critical factor in Pinkeye prevention
- Also, controls horn flies which are a major economic loss for cattle
- Many tools to aid in fly control—none are perfect!



Fly Control & Pinkeye Tools

- Ear tags
- Sprays
- Pour-ons
- Back rubbers/face rubbers
- Dust bags
- Feed through insecticides

Fly Control—Ear tags

Many brands

Two main classes—Organophosphates and
Pyrethroids

Two relatively new classes—Organochlorine
(Avenger—Endosulfan) & Avermectin
(XP820—Abamectin)

Fly Control—Ear Tags

- Put them in calves—most susceptible
- Delay application—use sprays or other methods early in fly season. Limited time, highest release early, half life.
- Alternate class of drugs—OP to Pyrethroids to OP or others
- Alternate class of drugs—ear tags, sprays, etc
- Can cause irritation in ears
- Remove in fall—decreases resistance

Fly Control Sprays

- Best for early season or “outbreaks”
- Requires grouping of cattle
- Read directions carefully
- OPs, Pyrethroids, & Spinosad (Elector)

Fly Control Pour-ons

- Requires excellent restraint—chute work
- Several drug classes
- OPs—Ultra-Saber, Lysoff
- Pyrethroids—Cylence, DeLice, Expar, Atroban
- Elector—Spinosan
- Pyrethroid + IGR—Clean Up

Fly Control Back Rubbers & Dust bags

- Older compounds
- Cattle use daily
- Shade and rest areas often work best
- Near water or salt areas—keep some distance so feed or water doesn't become “contaminated”

Fly Control Feed Throughs

- Rabon (OP)
- Methoprene (IGR)
- Usually in a salt mineral mix or other supplement form
- Voluntary consumption—often calves eat very little
- Drug not absorbed in GI tract—acts in manure (obligate site of fly larvae)

Fly Control—Cattle Handling

- Don't spread the disease yourself
- Disinfect halters, nose tongs, etc
- Use disposable rubber gloves
- Use new disposable needles around eyes
- Use BQA procedures when giving antibiotics
- Wash contaminated clothes or gear
- Disinfect tools (forceps, hemostats) used for pulling foxtails

Pinkeye Control--Treatment

- Effective Treatment of cases is a critical point in prevention
- More than 5% of calves with Pinkeye—review your program with your veterinarian
- More than 30% of cases needing retreatment—review your program
- Use drugs that make sense from a scientific standpoint
- Culture and antibiotic sensitivity may be a good idea if >5% of calves or >30% re-treatments needed

Pinkeye in Cattle

Treatment

- Bacterial disease
- Many antibiotics used
- Some actually “work” or are proven to be efficacious

NDC 46066-493-25

Penicillin G Procaine

Aqueous Suspension

Injectable Antibiotic
for Animal Use Only

300,000 units per mL
Multiple Dose Vial

NET CONTENTS:
250 mL



48 HR
MILK
DISCARD

Manufactured for Aspen Veterinary Resources,™ Ltd.
Kansas City, MO 64120

FOR INTRAMUSCULAR USE ONLY

WARNING: Not for use in horses intended for food. Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Do not administer use of this drug for the following time periods: 10 days for horses, 10 days for cattle, 14 days for sheep, 14 days for goats, 14 days for pigs, 14 days for dogs, 14 days for cats, 14 days for birds.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING



Pinkeye in Cattle

Treatments

- Long-acting Oxytetracycline (200 mg/ml— Biomycin® 200 or LA 200®). Dosed at 9 mg/lb (20 mg/kg) SQ at 48-72 hour intervals
- Tulathromycin (Draxxin®) 1.1 mg/lb (2.5 mg/kg) SQ as single treatment
- Florfenicol (Nuflor®) 9 mg/lb (20 mg/kg) IM repeated in 24-48 hours
- Florfenicol (Nuflor®) 18.2 mg/lb (40 mg

Pinkeye in Cattle

Treatments

- Ceftiofur (Excede®) 3 mg/lb (6.6 mg/kg) SQ given as single dose
- Procaine Penicillin G 300,000 IU given in the bulbar conjunctiva for 3 days
- Addition of dexamethasone 1 mg to Pen G treatment showed no detectable advantage or disadvantage in IBK management—no subjective measurements possible

Pinkeye in Cattle

Treatments

- Adjunctive therapy
- Banamine®
- Eye patches
- Fly treatments—sprays
- Treatment associated spread of microbes—a case for use of disposable gloves

4697

Liquamycin®
LA-200®
(oxytetracycline injection)

Antibiotic

Each mL contains 200 mg of
oxytetracycline base as
oxytetracycline amphoteric.

For the treatment of disease
in beef cattle, nonlactating
dairy cattle and swine.

Net Contents:
500 mL

pfizer

Liquamycin®
LA-200®

DOSAGE - CATTLE: Liquamycin® LA-200®

A single dosage of 9 milligrams of oxytetracycline per pound of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered intramuscularly is recommended in the treatment of the following conditions: 1) bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp. (shipping fever) in calves and yearlings; where re-treatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, such as cattle on range, or where repeated retreatment is inadvisable; 2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) caused by *Moraxella bovis*.

SWINE:

A single dosage of 9 milligrams of oxytetracycline per pound of body weight (4.5 mL/100 lb) administered intramuscularly is recommended in the treatment of the following conditions: 1) bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp. (shipping fever) in pigs; where re-treatment is impractical due to husbandry conditions, such as pigs on range, or where repeated retreatment is inadvisable; 2) infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) caused by *Moraxella bovis*.

PRECAUTIONS: For use in lactating dairy animals.
WARNING: Discontinue treatment of least 200 mg per 100 lb of body weight of cattle and swine at least 2 weeks prior to marketing dairy animals.
CAUTION: This antibiotic may cause photosensitivity. Patients should be protected from direct sunlight and should wear protective clothing and sunglasses when outdoors.
ADVERSE REACTIONS: Oxytetracycline may cause photosensitivity. Patients should be protected from direct sunlight and should wear protective clothing and sunglasses when outdoors.
HOW TO USE: See package insert for complete instructions.
STORAGE: Store at controlled room temperature (20° to 25°C). Excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C. See USP Controlled Room Temperature. Excursions permitted to 5° to 30°C. See USP Controlled Room Temperature. Excursions permitted to 5° to 30°C. See USP Controlled Room Temperature. Excursions permitted to 5° to 30°C. See USP Controlled Room Temperature. Excursions permitted to 5° to 30°C.



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- QUESTIONS?
- COMMENTS!
- SUGGESTIONS!