Vaccine Protocols for the Cow Calf Producer of Central California

2017 Southern San Joaquin Livestock Symposium

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La Osa Veterinary Services

Customize Your Protocol

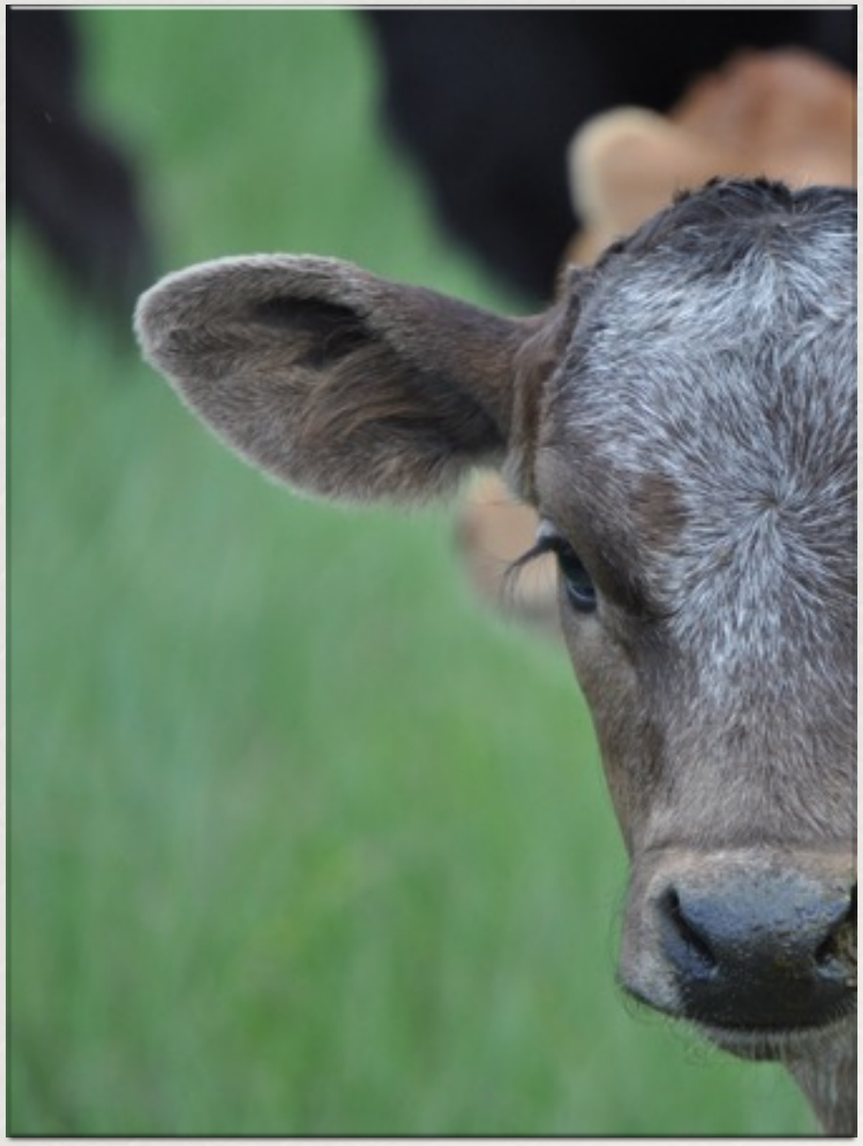
- One vaccine protocol does not fit everyone's needs!
- What are your goals?
- What is your risk ?
- **Talk to your vet!**

Risk Benefit Analysis

- **Risk** of NOT vaccinating - $$ lost with tx/labor cost, poor repro/gain performance
- **Risk** of vaccination - labor costs, vx cost, injury, stress…
- **Benefit** of NOT vaccinating - decrease labor, vaccine cost, less facility costs
- **Benefit of vaccination** - Disease prevention = $$$$ saved, cattle get handled more frequently, increase management decisions, better performance, healthier calves = more $$

What issues do you have in your herd?

- Abortions
- Poor pregnancy rates
- Neonatal diarrhea - scours
- Respiratory disease
- Pinkeye outbreaks
- Initial diagnostics can impact your prevention program



How do vaccines stimulate the immune system?

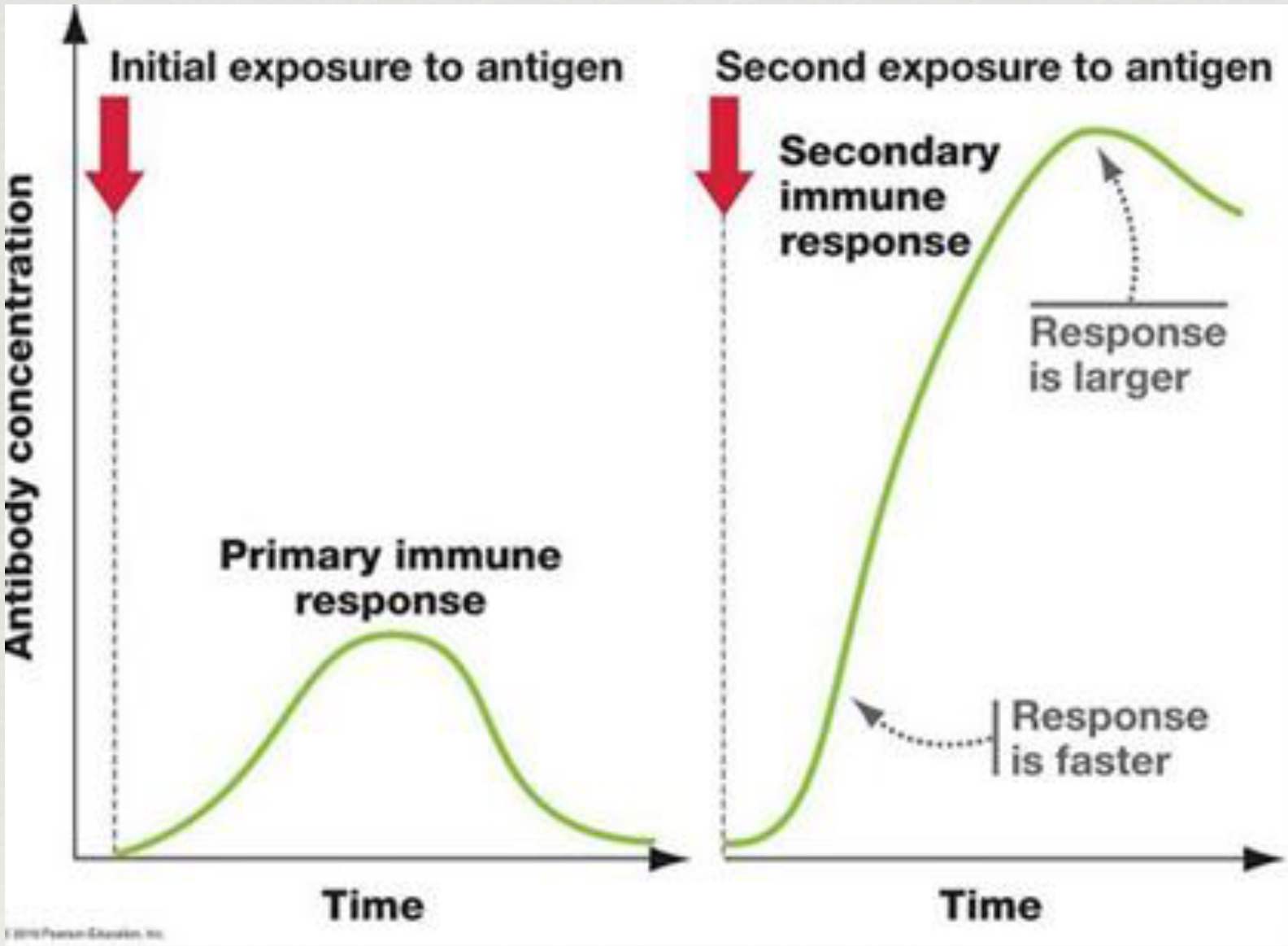
Killed

Modified Live

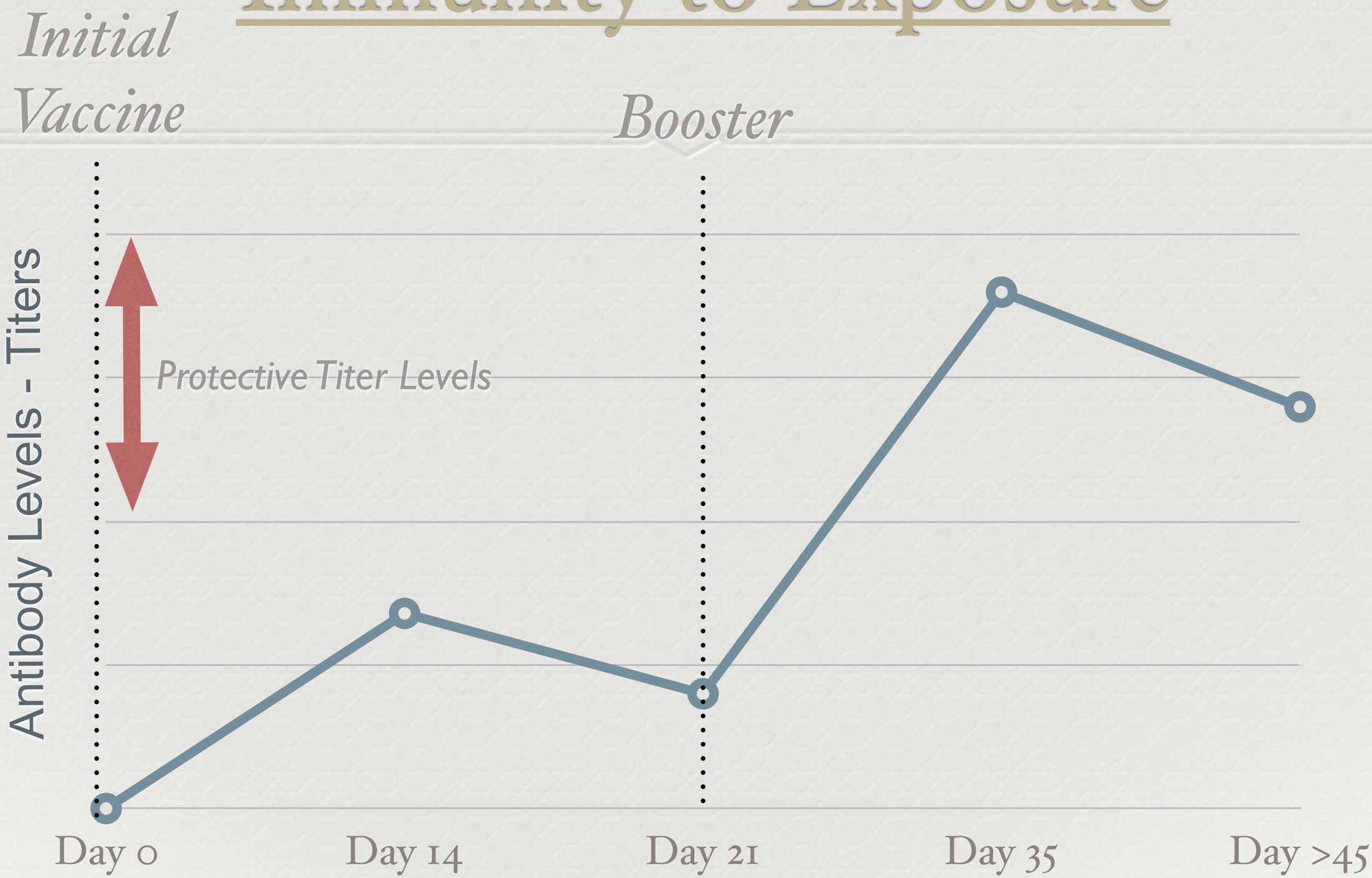
Live

Toxoid

Vaccines that need a booster



Immunity to Exposure



Moving On To Protocols...

It all starts with MOM

- The success of your vaccination program starts with the dam.
- Adequate colostrum intake will provide 8-14 weeks of protection to the calf if she is properly immunized.

  (calves under 70 lb. need 2-3 quarts within the first 6 hours and a total of 4-6 quarts within 12 hours.)

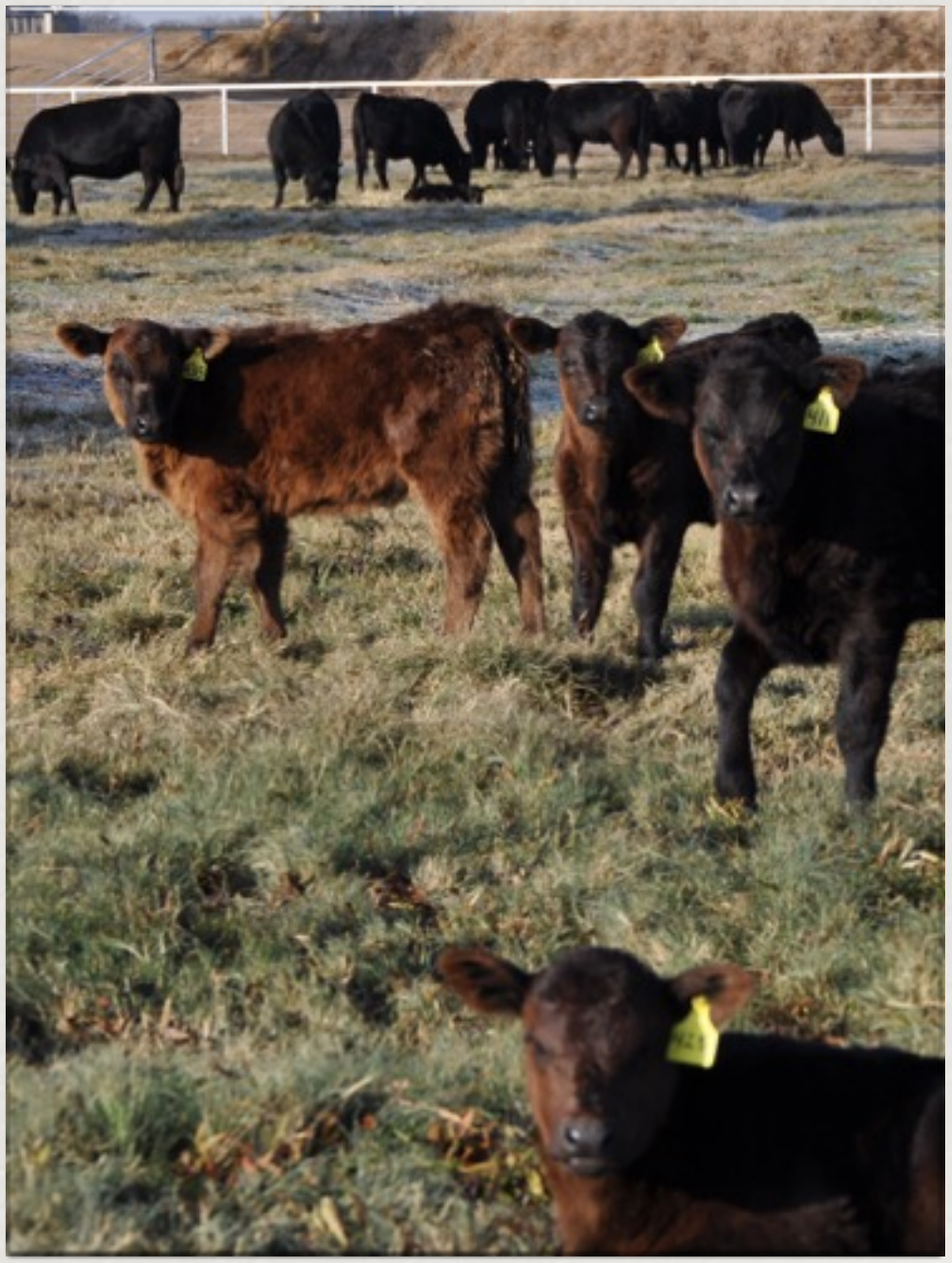
So... if neonatal diarrhea is an issue

- Passive Transfer of Immunity
  - By immunizing the dam prior to calving we can prepare the calf for E. coli , Rota & Corona Viruses through adequate colostrum intake.
    - 1st calf heifers or naive cows need 2 doses 3 weeks apart with last dose 3-6 weeks prior to calving.
    - Previously vaccinated cows need one booster 3-6 weeks prior to calving.
- Always follow the label of the product you are using!

Calf Vaccines

<u>2-4 months of age (branding)</u>

- Clostridium 7,8 or 9 way
- Respiratory viral: IBR, PI3, BRSV, BVDV, (intra nasal vs. injectable)
- Respiratory bacterial : manheimia, pasteurella, h. somi (intra nasal vs. injectable)
- Pinkeye (autogenous vs. comercial)



Calf 2-4 months

- Calves start to co-mingle, rumination begins and males are usually castrated.
- Maternal antibodies are starting to die off and calf has to create it's own immunity either through exposure or immunizations.
- Calf energy demands are high due to growth.
- Maternal antibody interference with vaccination

Pre-weaning/ weaning

5-9 months of age

Clostridium 7,8 or 9 way
Viral Respiratory - IBR,BVD,PI3,BRSV
Bacterial Respiratory - Mannheimia, Pasteurella and H. somni
Pink Eye (commercial vs. autogenous)
Leptospirosis

Pre-weaning/ Weaning

- Maternal antibodies are no longer protective against diseases
- Goal is to provide them with immunity before they experience the following...
  - Stress
  - Movement/shipment
  - Co-mingling with new cattle in small space
  - Feedlot cattle - liver abscesses due to C. haemolyticum (red water)
  - Liver flukes
  - Vector diseases (flys and ticks)
  - Foxtails

Heifers

Bangs (brucellosis) 4-12 months

EBA "foothill abortion" - at least 60 days prior to breeding.

Anaplasmosis -

*Anavac - live culture must vx 4-11 months of age - becomes an immune carrier.

* CCA - killed product can give later but initally needs 2 doses. Does not prevent infection but rather gives them a fighting chance before becoming an immune carrier.

Pre-breeding Replacement Heifers

Modified Live ! - 2 doses with last dose >30 days prior to breeding.

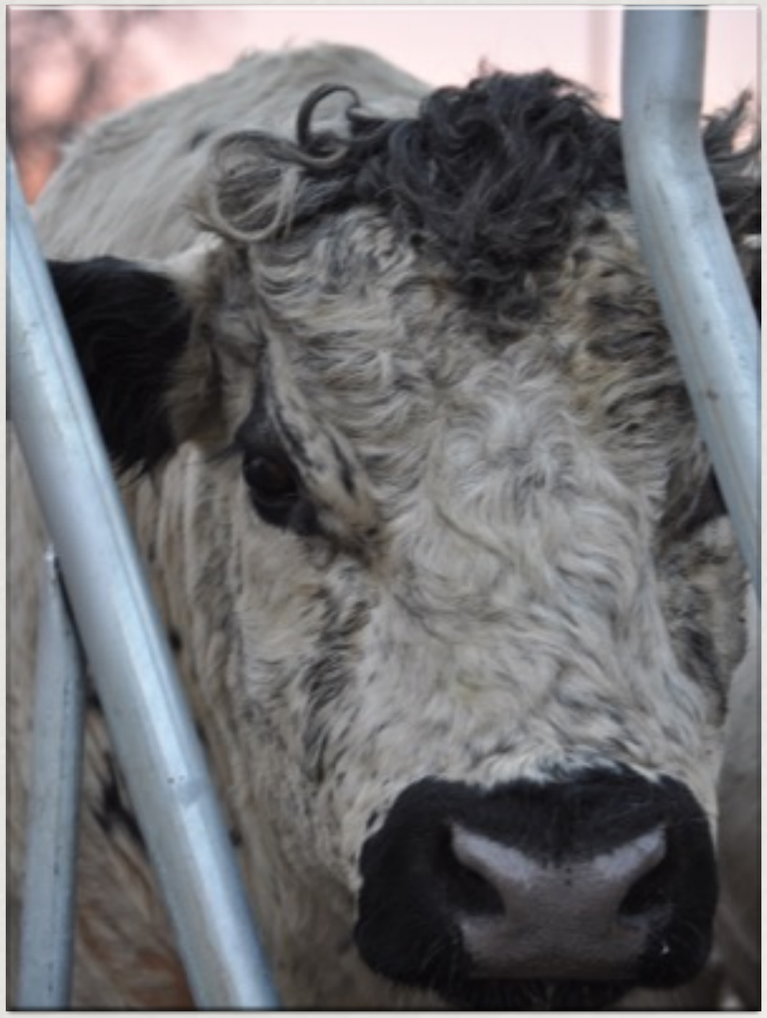
IBR,BVD,PI3,BRSV (viruses)
Lepto (includes L. hardjo bovis) (spirochete)
Campylobacter Fetus **"V"** (bacteria)
Histophilus Somni (bacteria)
Clostridium - 7,8 or 9 way (bacteria)

Pre-breeding Replacement Heifers

- Prevention of…
  - Illness/Disease
  - Abortions
- Maximize growth/Feed efficiency
- Give birth to strong healthy calves

Bulls Annual Vaccine

- IBR, BVD,PI3,BRSV
- Lepto
- Campylobacter fetus aka Vibriosis - "V"
- Mannheimia, Pasteurella and H. somni
- Clostridium 7,8, or 9 way
- Anaplasmosis CCA killed
- Pinkeye

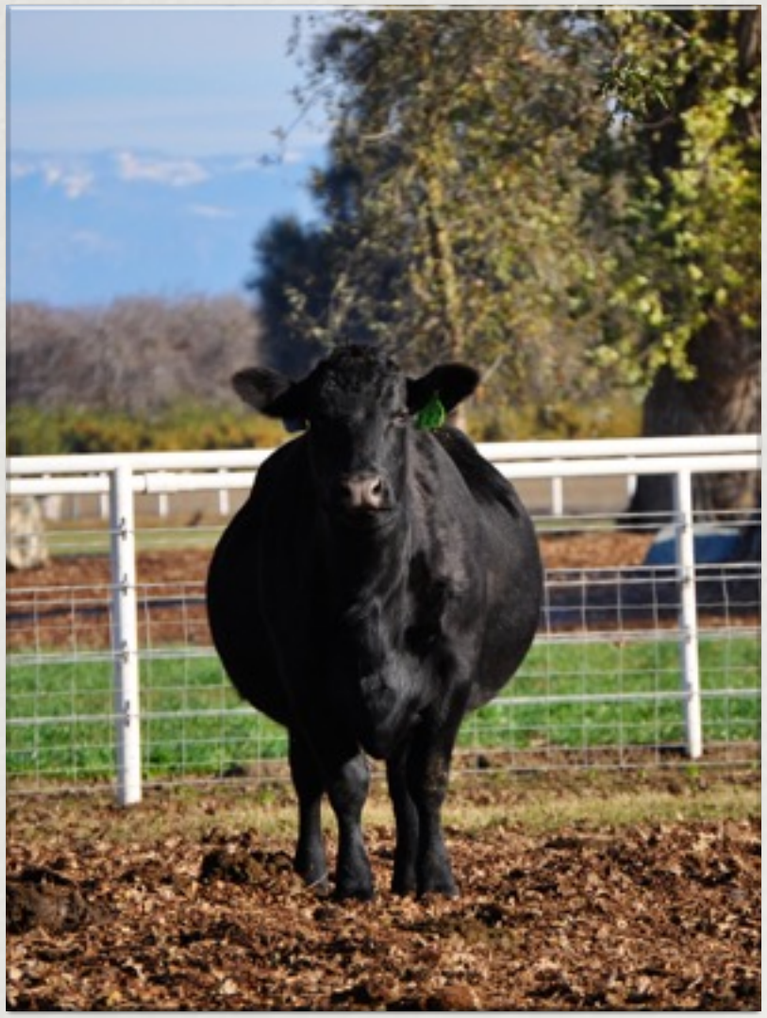


Bulls Annual Vaccines

- Sick bulls do not make babies - decreased libido
- Vibriosis is a veneral disease and can cause cows to abort/poor fertility
- Keep bulls healthy when adding new animals to the herd.
- Pinkeye - eyesight is very important for bulls to find cows in heat/estrus

Cows Annual Vaccines

- IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV
- Lepto
- Campylobacter Fetus "V"
- Mannheimia, Pasteurella and H. somni
- Clostridium 7,8 or 9 way
- Anaplasmosis CCA killed
- Pinkeye
- Rota/Corona Virus + E. coli precalving

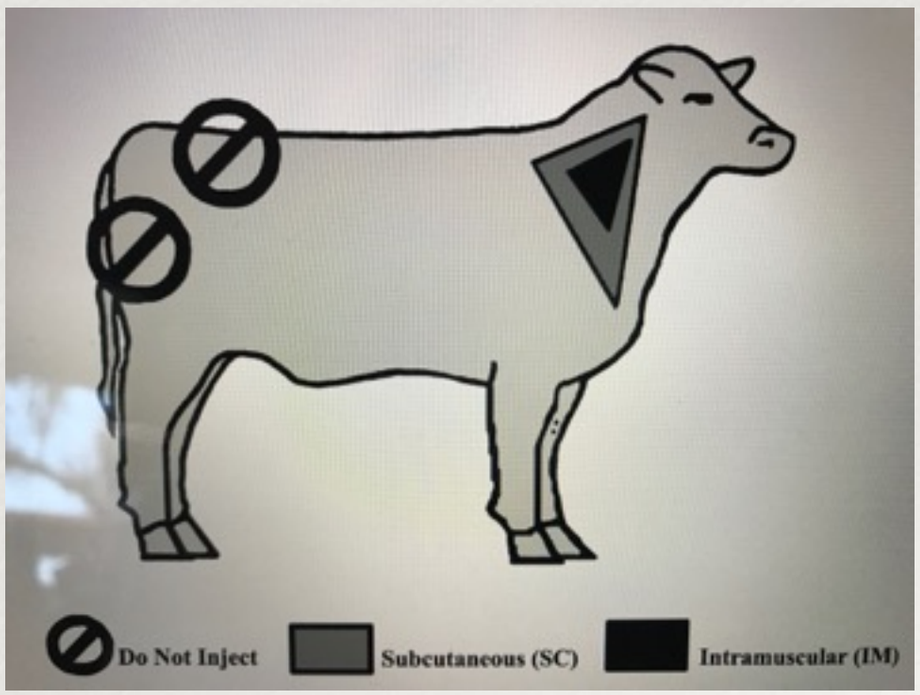


Cows Annual Vaccines

- Keep her immunity to disease high and prevent abortions!
- Maximize feed efficiency
- Set her up to provide quality colostrum
- Calves who receive adequate passive transfer of antibodies through colostrum are set up for success
- Calves who have failure or partial failure of passive transfer are at a much greater risk of…
  - Disease
  - Death
  - Decreased gains

Don't Forget

- Follow the label
- Throw away unused reconstituted product
- Vaccine handling
- Meat withdrawal times
- Beef Quality Assurance



Questions?

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