

3. 5cc Oxytocin IV in the parlor and milk immediately

Be sure cow is eating and appears normal:

Check temperature on Day 1 and Day 7

If cow is off feed with no temperature give:

- a. 8 oz propylene glycol, twice daily for 2 days
- b. Give Yea Sacc or Diamond V Yeast
- c. Pump with water and electrolyte to keep hydrated
- d. Check for DA
- e. Offer free choice alfalfa to maintain rumen mat and function

DAY 14

- a. 2cc Factril or Cystorellin, subcutaneous.

DAY 28

- a. 5cc Lutalyse, IM

DAY 42

- a. 5cc Lutalyse, IM

DAY 45

- a. Breed on any heat within 5 days on 1st heat after voluntary wait period.

Cow with temperatures

Cow with elevated temperature 103 degrees or above
Heifer with elevated temperature. 102.5 degrees or above

If cow has a temperature do all of the above PLUS:

- a. Naxcel, 1cc per 100 lbs of body weight
- b. Banamine 1cc per 100 lbs of body weight until 1 day after temperature subsides.

If there is no response put the cow on Procaine Penicillin or Polyflex and put her in the pot herd. Treat until the temperature is normal.

Abstract

The incidence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the progeny of affected sires and dams

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Case control study techniques were used to compare the incidence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the progeny of two affected sires and 110 affected dams with the incidence of BSE in the progeny of animals known to be unaffected at the last record. All the progeny were born before the ban on ruminant-derived protein in feedstuffs issued in July 1988. The results provide little, if any, evidence of differences between the incidence in the progeny of the affected animals and the incidence in the progeny of the presumed unaffected animals. Data from five herds

were used in a logistic regression analysis to study the effects of the disease status of the dam and the age of the dam at the birth of the calf on the incidence of BSE. The disease status of the dam did not significantly affect the disease status of its progeny, after allowance had been made for the effects of herd, year and the age at last record of the progeny. The difficulty of establishing maternal transmission if a high proportion of the dams are incubating the disease and transmission can occur early in the incubation period is discussed.