

10% of the cows calving will receive treatment, about half of which require treatment with systemic antibiotics.

In order to reduce the perceived need by dairy personnel to infuse clinically "normal" cows with obvious uterine discharges after 10 days post-partum, I have a protocol of treatment with ECP and Oxytocin (See TABLE 2). In this situation, cows with obvious uterine discharge and no signs of systemic illness are treated the first day of observation with 4 mg ECP IM and for 3 following days with 40 units of oxytocin IM. This approach has been successful in reducing the number of cows infused and has dramatically reduced the incidence of uterine adhesions in my clients' herds by replacing an infusion gun and pipette with a multi-dose pistol grip syringe.

Table 2. Fresh cow Program After 10 Days Post-partum.

1. OBSERVE ALL FRESH COWS DAILY 10 TO 25 DAYS POST-PARTUM

A. COWS WITH OBVIOUS UTERINE DISCHARGE - NO SIGNS OF ILLNESS

TREAT AS FOLLOWS

1ST DAY

ECP - 4 MG IM

3 FOLLOWING DAYS

OXYTOCIN - 40 UNITS IM

USE PAINTSTIK TO MARK DAYS OF TX ON COW

All "problem" cows that received treatment during the first 10 days post-partum, whether for metritis or a metabolic problem, are followed up with two doses of 25 mg Lutalyse IM (The Upjohn Co, Kalamazoo, MI) given 10 days apart after 25 days in milk. All cows that fail to have a heat recorded after 45 days in milk receive a rectal/vaginal exam during the routine herd checks. The two doses of Lutalyse given to "problem" cows appears to reduce the incidence of pyometras diagnosed during routine rectal examinations.

My clients have become firm believers in these approaches to the post-partum cow since many feel their cows peak higher, lose less body condition after calving, do not require routine uterine infusions, and have less uterine adhesions.

2. COWS 25 TO 35 DAYS POST-PARTUM

A. PROBLEM COW - ANY COW THAT RECEIVED A TX IN 1ST 10 DAYS POST-PARTUM

1. GIVE 25 MG LUTALYSE

2. REPEAT 25 MG LUTALYSE 10 DAYS LATER

3. COWS >45 DAYS POST-PARTUM

A. COWS WITH NO HEAT RECORDED

1. RECTAL/VAGINAL EXAMINATION

Abstract

Bovine papillomavirus type 4 DNA isolated from a skin lesion in a steer

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A lesion on the head of a steer, defined histologically as an epithelial papilloma, yielded DNA which did not hybridise with any of the bovine papillomavirus DNAs usually associated with the formation of skin lesions. DNA from the lesion did hybridise with DNA from bovine papillomavirus 4, even

under stringent conditions, and contained a sequence that could be amplified by polymerase chain reaction with primers specific for that virus. Bovine papillomavirus 4 had previously been isolated only from lesions of the upper alimentary canal.