

Practice Tips

"I have obtained excellent response in 6 cases of Blackleg to 10 ml. Tylosine (20 mg/ml) given intravenously and followed by 5 ml. twice daily for 2-4 days."

Robert H. Hartman, D.V.M., Victoria, Texas

For the treatment of a hematoma, first of all insert a 12-gauge needle to aspirate for confirmation; then remove the needle and through the same puncture hole place a small plastic self retaining teat cannula for drainage and infusion.

"The aids for dystocia and prolapsed uterus published in your October, 1969 issue are now invaluable practice tips which we use often. I would like to see published numerous samples of the type of herd health contracts that bovine practitioners are using."

Edwin L. Zemo, V.M.D. Loganville, Penn.

The Editor will be glad to publish herd health contracts used by bovine practitioners in the next issue. Please send them in! Also refer to Dr. Hudson's article in this issue.

A prolapsed uterus as a result of parturient paresis (95%), if replaced properly, will be retained and there is no need to suture the vulva, provided the milk fever is treated first.

John E. Lippincott, D.V.M., Virginia Beach, Virginia

When your office receives an emergency call because a cow is bleeding from an injury to the milk vein, instruct your wife or secretary to tell the farmer to clamp the wound with a pair of vice grips or other device until you arrive.

Walter North, D.V.M., New Enterprise, Penn.

When prolonged (4-6 weeks) epidural anesthesia is desired such as in vaginal or uterine prolapse, use 3-5 ml. pure ethyl alcohol. CAUTION: Dosage exceeding 5 ml. may cause the cow to become

recumbent for many weeks! The cow must be observed closely in cases of impending parturition as assistance in delivery may be necessary. "Ever Clear" (190 proof grain alcohol U.S.P.) can be used for the same purpose. (Same dosage rate).

James P. M. Suler, D.V.M., Athens, Texas

William Stephens, D.V.M. Palestine, Texas

In herds which had previously been chronically affected with eye problems, we have noticed a great reduction in the number and severity of problems following the institution of a program of vaccination against IBR and BVD. We have abandoned sub-conjunctival injections in favor of actual cautery of the lesion, followed by the local application of a steroid ointment. Several cauterizing agents have been tried including phenol, iodine and mercurochrome crystals which worked well when properly applied. The results of this method of approach has been almost 100%, even in advanced cases.

W. E. Sanders, D.V.M., Hillsboro, Ohio

Dexamethazone (Azium-Schering Co.) has produced parturition within 48 hours in 10 cows when given at a dosage rate of 20 mg. intravenously. Most cows were within 2-3 weeks of expected parturition, two were seven months and one five months pregnant. Parturition was also induced in an advanced case of *hydrops amnii* within 24 hours with subsequent recovery. Similar results have been obtained in pregnancy toxemia in sheep.

Eric I. Williams, F.R.C.V.S., Stillwater, Okla.

If you have an animal clinic, encourage a local resident, such as a trucker, to give a "large animal ambulance service" to your clients. A local trucker has a pickup equipped with a platform which he uses to winch downed animals into the truck bed.

L. R. Fahrni, D.V.M.,

and R. S. Syvrud, D.V.M., Glen Ullin, North Dakota

(Continued on page 40)

As an aid in removing foreign bodies from the teat cistern of a cow, use 20 mg. Acepromazine I.V., wait 10 to 15 minutes. Often the foreign body can be removed by manipulation without the use of an instrument. Caution should be used in giving any tranquilizer to a cow that has just calved because of the possibility of the owner confusing symptoms of post parturient paresis with those of tranquilization.

R. G. Jackson, D.V.M. Lancaster, Wisconsin

A "Dorson Time Stamp" is a good investment for those who work on the hourly basis. It is a clock with a rubber stamp on the bottom. I stamp my charge slips when I arrive and leave. This gives the client a record of time and date. It can be purchased from any business equipment store.

I use plastic gloves for obstetrics, retained placentas, as well as pregnancy exams because they retain lubrication better than my bare arms. Rarely do I tear a "Dura Stretch" glove (Haver-Lockharte). I keep them tight with a rubber O.B. cuff protector (Dr. Gorgensen Lab., Minnesota) for long procedures, or a towel clamp for short procedures.

Samuel Hutchins, III, D.V.M., So. Barre, Vermont

The construction of a simple, inexpensive pole shelter in a corner of the pen is an effective means of giving the "buller" steer relief from his tormentors, in the confines of his own pen. He soon learns that he is safe under the shelter that is constructed only high enough to allow a mature animal to enter.

Keith Stewart, D.V.M., Morrill, Nebraska

5000 i.u. Chorionic Gonadotrophin, given intravenously, as soon as heat appears, has seemingly been helpful in repeat breeder cows which show no infection on palpation and have regular cycles. Breed 12 hours after beginning of heat.

A pruning saw makes a very effective instrument for dehorning large bulls. Start at the bottom and saw upwards, it is easier to guide the saw.

Parachute cord makes a very effective, light and very strong rope to tie just behind the shoulders to reduce power, quickness and the bovine desire to kick, especially when working on teats, feet, etc. Use a trucker's hitch to make a pulley-like knot to tighten up the cinch behind the front legs.

Robert J. Harris, D.V.M., Turlock, California

Checking the urine for proteinuria and low specific gravity (1.015) are diagnostic factors for oak poisoning in cattle.

An excellent dehorning dressing for cattle to control myiasis is prepared by adding 1-1½ ounces Coral to each 1 lb. Furacin water mix (Eaton). The water mix is purchased in 25 lb. drums.

Paul L. Winsor, D.V.M., Coalgate, Okla.

Symposium on Preventive Medicine for Dairy Cattle Held in Pennsylvania

A 3-day course on preventive medicine for dairy cattle was held in the New Bolton Center on March 31–April 2, 1970. The symposium was sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine; Districts 2 and 3 American Association of Bovine Practitioners, and the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association. The course dealt with four main areas: nutrition and metabolic diseases, immunization, reproduction and infertility, and mastitis. A cohesive review of those aspects of basic scientific information and clinical observations which are relevant to the formulation of national programs in preventive medicine was presented.

The coordinating committee consisted of Drs. A. V. Bartenslager (2nd district AABP director), Churchville, Virginia; Ben D. Harrington (3rd district AABP director), Raleigh, North Carolina; R. C. Bartholomew, University of Pennsylvania; S. B. Guss, extension veterinarian, Penn State, R. M. Kenney, U.P. and E. L. Stearly, President, PVMA.

Dr. D. S. Kronfield, Professor of Nutrition, University of Pennsylvania was the program organizer.