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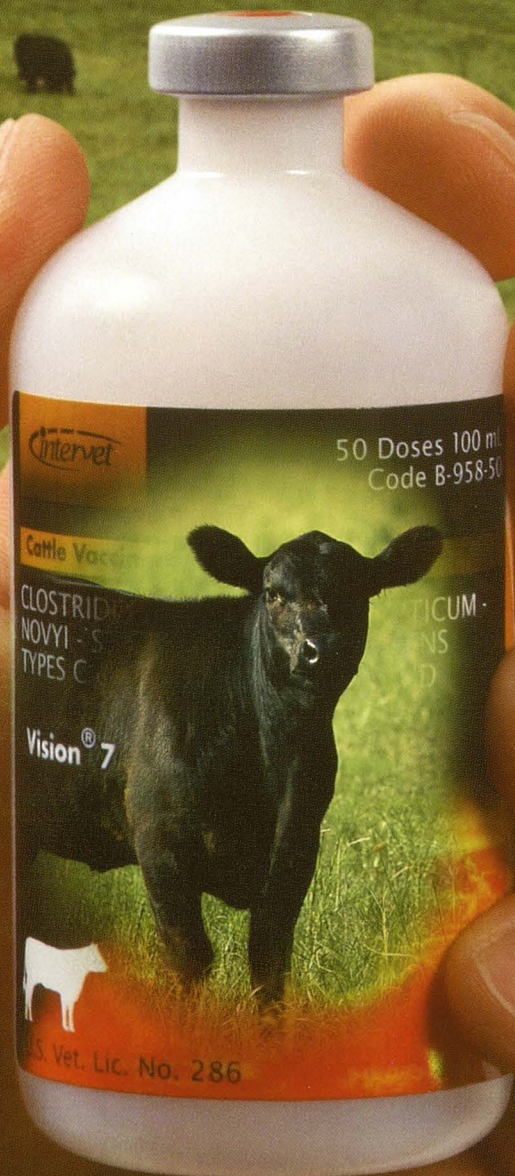
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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS



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The Bovine PRACTITIONER

EDITOR:
ROBERT A. SMITH, DVM
3404 Live Oak Lane
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74075
Tel: (405) 372-8666
FAX (405) 743-8422

PRINTER:
Frontier Printers, Inc.
205 W. 9th
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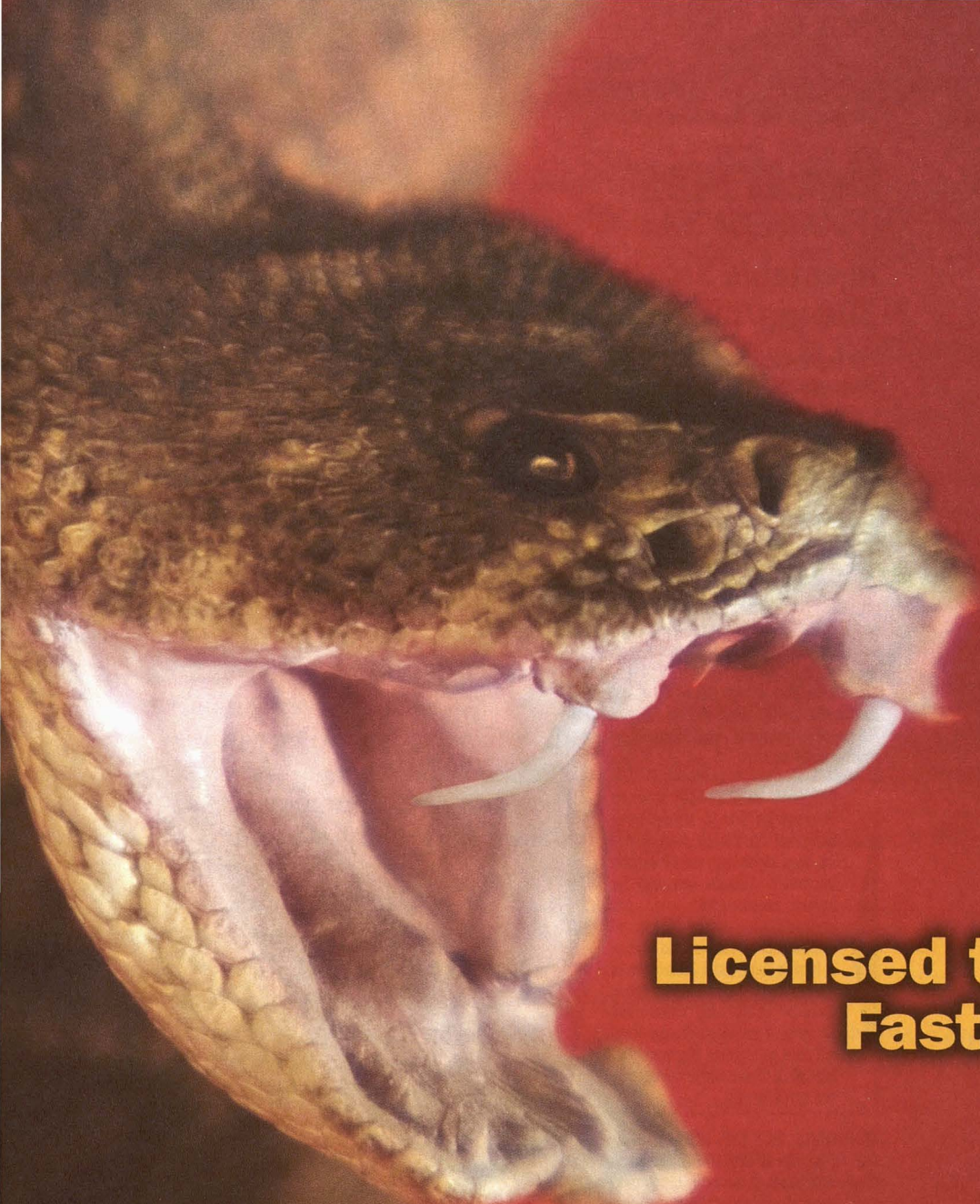
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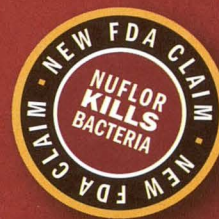
¹ Exhibits bactericidal activity against some strains of *Mannheimia haemolytica* and *Histophilus somni*.
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Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, as use in lactating dairy cattle may cause milk residues. Not for use in cattle of breeding age. Do not use for calves to be processed for veal. Full product information is found on the following page.

**PRODUCT
INFORMATION**

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INDICATIONS NUFLOR Injectable Solution is indicated for treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD), associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, and *Histophilus somni* (*Haemophilus somnus*), and for the treatment of bovine interdigital phlegmon (foot rot, acute interdigital necrobacillosis, infectious pododermatitis) associated with *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Bacteroides melaninogenicus*. Also, it is indicated for the control of respiratory disease in cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, and *Histophilus somni* (*Haemophilus somnus*).

RESIDUE WARNINGS: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days of the last intramuscular treatment. Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 38 days of subcutaneous treatment. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Use of florfenicol in this class of cattle may cause milk residues. A withdrawal period has not been established in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

WARNINGS: NOT FOR HUMAN USE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. This product contains materials that can be irritating to skin and eyes. Avoid direct contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of accidental eye exposure, flush with water for 15 minutes. In case of accidental skin exposure, wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists. Accidental injection of this product may cause local irritation. Consult a physician immediately. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information.

For customer service, adverse effects reporting, and/or a copy of the MSDS, call 1-800-211-3573.

CAUTION Not for use in cattle of breeding age. The effects of florfenicol on bovine reproductive performance, pregnancy, and lactation have not been determined. Intramuscular injection may result in local tissue reaction which persists beyond 28 days. This may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter. Tissue reaction at injection sites other than the neck is likely to be more severe.

ADVERSE EFFECTS Inappetence, decreased water consumption, or diarrhea may occur transiently following treatment.

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Modified-Live Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) Type 1a Vaccine Provides Protection Against Fetal Infection after Challenge with either Type 1b or Type 2 BVDV <i>John A. Schnackel, Hana Van Campen, Alberto van Olphen</i> | 1 |
| A Review of <i>Neospora caninum</i> in Cattle <i>M.W. Sanderson</i> | 10 |
| Herd Prevalence and Risk Factors of <i>Leptospira</i> Infection in Beef Cow/calf Operations in the United States: <i>Leptospira borgpetersenii</i> Serovar Hardjo <i>Steven E. Wikse, Glenn M. Rogers, Satheesh Ramachandran, Terry J. Engelken, William B. Epperson, Robert L. Larson, John Maas, Ed Richey, Carole Bolin</i> | 15 |
| Management of Infertility due to Unilateral Segmental Aplasia of the Paramesonephric (Müllerian) Duct in Holstein Friesian Cattle – A Case-Based Review and Update <i>Christopher B Riley, Kim Kulik, Melvin Crane, Frank Robblee, Shawn BL McKenna</i> | 24 |
| Case Management of <i>Ureaplasma diversum</i> in a Replacement Dairy Heifer Operation and a Commercial Beef Herd <i>Daniel U. Thomson, Paul Ritter, Elliot T. Stevens, Brad J. White</i> | 32 |
| Improving Reproductive Efficiency Through the Use of Reproductive Tract Scoring in a Group of Beef Replacement Heifers <i>Mel Pence, Doug Ensley, Roy Berghaus, Johnny Rossi, Tim Wilson, Patsie T. Cannon</i> | 35 |
| Effect of New and Reused CIDRs on Serum Progesterone Concentrations in Lactating Dairy Cows <i>J. A. Herrmann, R. L. Wallace</i> | 41 |
| Effect of an Immunostimulant Administered at or Near Weaning on Weight Gain and Health of Beef Calves <i>B. R. Hoar, D. M. Myers</i> | 48 |
| Botulism in Cattle – A Review <i>Robert B. Moeller Jr., Birgit Puschner</i> | 54 |
| Hairy Vetch (<i>Vicia villosa</i>) Toxicosis in a Purebred Angus Herd <i>Kevin Washburn, Tracy Norman, Jason Osterstock, Travis Respondek</i> | 60 |
| Update on the USDA National Animal Identification System (NAIS) Program <i>Mark F. Spire</i> | 66 |

Advertisers Index

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Addison Biological Laboratory, Inc. | 59 |
| Agri Laboratories, LTD | 65 |
| Bayer HealthCare LLC | 52, 53 |
| Intervet, Inc. | inside front cover, inside back cover |
| Pfizer Inc. | back cover |
| Schering-Plough Animal Health Corp. | front of book, 71 |

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Guidelines for Authors

Two issues of *The Bovine Practitioner* are published annually, one in the spring and one in the summer. It also serves as a communication medium between bovine practitioner organizations around the world. All manuscripts and communications must be presented in English.

Most articles in the journal are peer-reviewed or refereed. Papers submitted for publication in the peer-reviewed section are anonymously reviewed by three members of the editorial board. In some cases, papers may be reviewed by an outside expert(s) who is not a regular member of the editorial board. Papers published in the peer-reviewed section of the journal will be identified with a "Peer-Reviewed" banner at the top of the first page. Papers rejected by the editorial board for publication as peer-reviewed articles do not automatically qualify for publication in the non-peer-reviewed sections.

Articles published in *The Bovine Practitioner* are intended to address the needs of bovine practitioners. Types of articles considered appropriate for the journal include research reports, case reports, review articles, retrospective studies and articles describing new techniques.

All papers should begin with an abstract. Research reports should follow with an introduction, materials and methods (including experimental design and statistical analysis), results, discussion and conclusions. At the author's discretion, results and discussion may be combined.

Case reports should be written to include an introduction, history, clinical findings, appropriate laboratory data, surgical/therapeutic management, discussion and conclusions.

Review articles covering topics important to the practitioner are welcome. They should address more recent advances and bring the reader cutting edge information related to bovine practice or to beef or dairy production.

Papers reporting retrospective studies should include an introduction, clinical implications or objectives of the study, the methodology used to evaluate the data, a section that details the significance of the findings to the practitioner and conclusions.

Two manuscripts and a diskette or CD should be submitted to the editor through the mail or via a parcel delivery service. Manuscripts should be double-spaced, using 12-point Times type and 1-inch margins. Both lines and pages should be numbered. When possible Microsoft Word should be used.

Figures, tables and photographs are welcome. Figures should be numbered on the back: legends for figures should be submitted on a separate sheet of paper. Photographs can be submitted as digital images or prints; prints are preferred over 2x2 slides.

English units of measure should be used for weights, measures and temperature. If the author desires, it is acceptable to follow English units with metric units in parenthesis, i.e....440 lb (200 kg) steer had a rectal temperature of 101.5°F (38.6°C). When the use of brand names is necessary, they should be listed in footnotes or endnotes, including the name of product, manufacturer, and manufacturer's city and state.

References to literature cited in the paper must be identified in the text by the use of superscripts. References should be listed in **alphabetical order**. Suggested style for citations in the reference section is as follows:

1. Allen WM, Sansom BF: Parturient paresis (milk fever) and hypocalcemia (cows, ewes, and goats), in Howard JL (ed): *Current Veterinary Therapy III. Food Animal Practice*. Philadelphia, WB Saunders Co, 1993, pp 304-308.
2. Barth AD, Cates WF, Harland RJ: The effect of body fat and loss of fat on breeding soundness classification of beef bulls. *Can Vet J* 36:758-764, 1995.
3. Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle, ed 7. Washington DC, National Academy Press, 1996.
4. Syvrud R: Vaccination for bovine respiratory syncytial virus: Benefits for both cow/calf and feedlot cattle. *Proc Am Assoc Bov Prac* 21:204-206, 1989.

All correspondence and manuscripts should be addressed to:

**The Bovine Practitioner
Dr. Bob Smith, Editor
3404 Live Oak Lane
Stillwater, OK 74075
405-372-8666 Office
405-743-8422 Fax**