

Herd Health Management

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Comprehensive plan

- Nutrition
- Parasite control
- Housing
- Vaccination
- Identification
- Records
- Foot Care
- Biosecurity

Records

- Must keep some type of record
- Computer versus paper
 - Use the one that you will keep up
- Group records
 - Deworm, trim feet, etc
- Individual records
 - #504 – kidding problems, pneumonia

Foot care

- Trim as necessary
- Select for animals with good conformation and feet
- Use housing to help with foot care
 - Rough play areas – stones, concrete
 - Keep mud under control
- Closely examine all new animals to the herd



Biosecurity

- Isolate all new animals to the farm for 30 days
- Which animals are at risk of disease transmission
 - Recent purchases
 - Does in for breeding
 - Animals returning from a show
- Remember fomites
 - Humans, cats, dogs, rodents

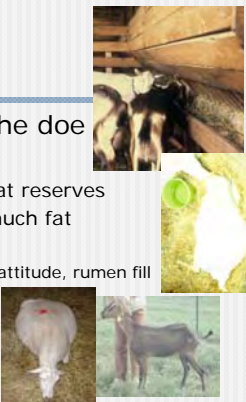


Herd Management starts with the Kids



Before Kidding


- Proper nutrition of the doe
 - pregnancy toxemia
 - Very thin does – no fat reserves
 - Very fat does – too much fat
 - Close observation
 - Notice before down – attitude, rumen fill
 - Adequate bunk space
 - “pecking order”
 - Separate the ages



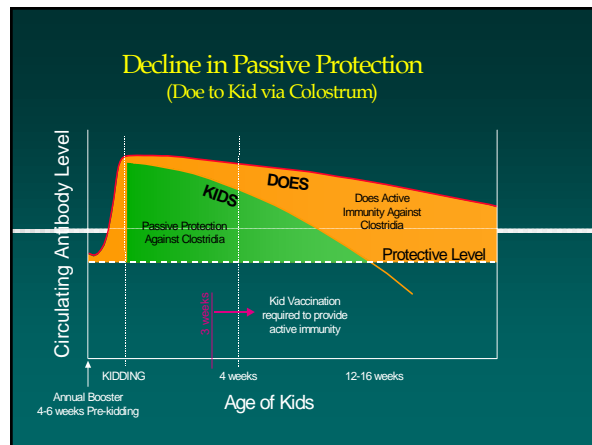
Before Kidding

- Vaccinations
 - Clostridium C&D and Tetanus
 - 4-6 weeks before
 - Stimulate good colostral immunity
 - Multiple clostridial strain vaccines may be warranted on certain farms
 - Other vaccines on a per farm basis if needed for health (CL) or reproduction concerns (Vibrio)
 - Replacements – most vaccines require a 2 injection series

Toxoids vs Antitoxins



- **Toxoid = vaccine**
 - Long term immunity
 - Active immunity
 - Initial & booster dose required
- **Antitoxin is not a vaccine**
 - Short term protection
 - Passive immunity
 - Used in outbreaks



Before Kidding

- Deworming
 - before or at kidding
 - product concerns
 - Meat
 - Milk – if sell kids off dams, or raise neonates (kids, pigs, calves)
 - Multiple pregnancy stages - Valbazen
 - spring rise
 - peri-parturient rise

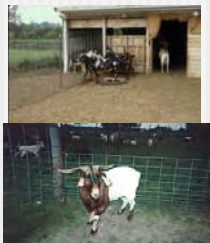


Kidding

- Present at the birth
 - Ideal
 - Necessary if on a CAE prevention program (dairy)
 - Reality is that this may not be possible due to other commitments - **work!**
 - Decide how you can best manage kidding time in your situation – pasture versus barn

Kidding

- Induce kidding?
 - Prostaglandin
 - 5-10 mg
 - Do not use if any chance of buck exposure after breeding
 - Give after 142-143 days – kid at 144-145 days
 - Attend birth
 - Do not use in herd mating even if marking harness used or if bucks and does are on opposite sides of a fence



Kidding Kit

- Bucket
 - Soap – betadine, dish
 - Lubricant – water soluble
 - Towels
 - Disposable gloves
 - Nail clippers
 - Stomach tube and syringe
 - Syringes and needles
- Freezables – separate
- Bo Se
 - Oxytocin
 - Antibiotics – penicillin, tetracycline
 - Navel dip? Tamed iodine, nolvasan
 - “Community Drugs”
 - Decrease expense and wastage

At kidding Time

- Housing
 - Winter/early spring
 - doe(s) in separate pen(s)
 - draft free, but well ventilated
 - well bedded with straw
 - Late spring/summer
 - Pasture kidding
 - Harder to watch
 - Decreases hypothermia concerns

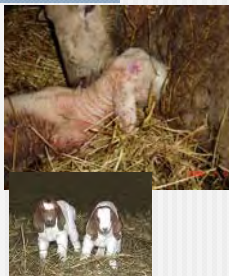


At kidding Time

- Determining if doe is near/in labor?
 - known breeding dates?
 - behavior
 - Pawing and digging
 - Vocalization
 - Seeks quiet area
 - Mucous plug
 - Udder increasing and shiny
 - Straining

At kidding Time

- How often should does be checked?
- Is labor progressing as it should?
 - Do I need to provide assistance?
 - Should have kid in 30-60 minutes from presence of water bag
 - Additional kids every 30-45 min.



At kidding Time

- Is doe finished?
 - Pass after birth
 - Bump doe
 - Learn feel of uterus versus kid
 - How is the doe acting?
- If questions, vaginal exam
 - Owner
 - Friend
 - Veterinarian

At kidding Time

- Vaginal exam
 - Wash doe with water and mild soap (Joy) or betadine (mild iodine)
 - Wash your hands well and clip finger nails
 - Wear disposable gloves
 - Use a water soluble lubricant
 - Is cervix open/closed?
 - Are kid(s) in correct position
 - Antibiotics?
 - Should not be needed if cervix closed and clean technique


At kidding Time

- If kidding problems - Dystocia
 - Determine the problem
 - Head back
 - Leg back
 - Posterior presentation
 - Direction of joints and feet
 - Multiple kids coming at once
 - sort the right parts to the right kid
 - Abnormal kid
 - Antibiotics?
 - If enter past vagina or long time determining problem - YES




At kidding Time

- If pulling kid:
 - Hands
 - Soft nylon rope
 - Commercial devices -rubber
- Break/clear membranes
- If using head, apply rope like a bridle



At kidding Time

- Doe problems
 - Retained placenta
 - Abortions
 - Dystocia
 - Treatment:
 - Systemic antibiotics for at least 3 days
 - Oxytocin -24 hrs
 - 10-20 mg IM TID to QID
 - **DO NOT PULL Placenta!!!**



At kidding Time

- Doe problems
 - Prolapsed uterus
 - Life threatening
 - Not heritable
 - Rebreed
 - Replacement kids
 - Treatment
 - Clean and replace
 - Harness – twine or commercial



At kidding Time

- Prolapsed vagina
 - Heritable? Sheep and cattle
 - Looks like tissue bubble
 - Occurs before kidding
- Treatment
 - Same as prolapse uterus
 - Harness will allow doe to kid, however must closely watch



Doe Care

- Provide clean warm water
- Offer good fresh hay
- Milk as soon as possible
 - Oxytocin release
 - Pass additional kids
 - Pass placenta
 - Get colostrum for kids

Kid Care

- Dry kid off immediately
 - CAE
 - Nubians - ears
- Provide colostrum
 - At least 2-4 oz or ad lib if available
 - dam
 - bottle
 - stomach tube
 - best if kid weak or cold



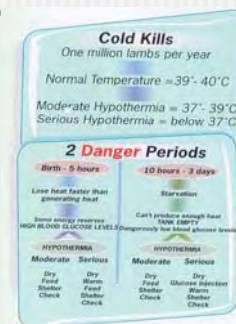
Kid Care

- Stomach Tube
 - Purchased
 - catheter tip syringe (2 oz)
 - Home made
 - 12-18 inch tubing and syringe
 - pliable
 - aquarium tubing
 - IV line tubing
 - Flame end of tube to smooth ends
 - Regular syringe(2 oz)
 - If never passed tube
 - Practice on dead kid
 - Have veterinarian/ friend teach procedure



Kid Care

- Hypothermic kids
- Hypoglycemic kids
- Occurs:
 - Multiple births
 - Unattended birth
 - Poor mothering
 - Young doe?
 - Extra teats
 - Nonfunctional?
 - Dairy versus meat

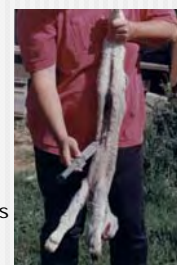


Kid Care - Hypothermia

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Warm kid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mild <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towel rub down ■ Moderate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm area • 100 watt light bulb in box • Hair dryer ■ Severe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat lamp - concerns • Heating pad - concerns • Warm water bath | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Heat lamp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fire hazard ■ Over heat lamb/kid ■ Heating pad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Over heat lamb/kid ■ Kid unable to move away from heat ■ Acupuncture point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stimulate heart and respiratory rate |
|--|---|

Kid Care - Hypoglycemia

- Feed kid
 - Use stomach tube
 - Keep kid sternal
 - Milk down trachea
 - If less than 24 hrs old
 - Do not use a bottle – aspiration pneumonia
- IP dextrose
 - If kid greater than 24hrs
 - Thin
 - Very hypoglycemic and hypothermic



Kid Care - Hypoglycemia



- 20 mls of 50% dextrose and 30 mls of water
- IP 40 cc/lamb
- Be clean and selective!
- 50% Dextrose soln
 - Dilute with warm sterile or distilled water to make 20% dextrose

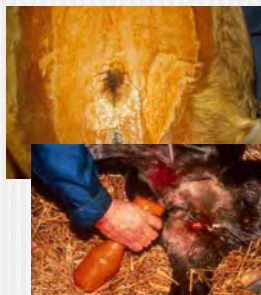
Kid Care - Feeding

- Doe
 - Angora, meat, pygmies, pets
- Individual bottle
 - 2-4 times per day
 - 20 to 25% of body weight
 - Milk or replacer
 - Consistent temperature
- Lamb/kid bar
 - Free choice
 - Feed cold to prevent over drinking and digestive problems
 - Yogurt?



Kid Care - Birth

- Dip navel?
- Bo Se?
- Check kid
 - Male/female/hemaphrodite
 - Anus
 - Horns
 - Extra teats
 - Two testicles



Kid Care

- Give all injections to kids SQ
- Nerve damage possible if use hindleg
- May or may not improve – “Murphy’s Law”
- Muscle damage – meat
 - Use the neck triangle



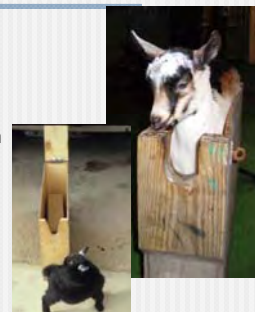
Kid Care - dehorning

- 4 to 14 days
 - Dairy/meat versus pygmy
 - Doe versus buck
 - Buck earlier and scurs
 - Electric
 - Do not hold dehorner on to long – brain damage
 - Adaptor and remove bud



Kid Care - dehorning

- Dehorning box
- Anesthesia?
 - Local
 - General
- Tetanus vaccination or colostrum protection from dam



Kid Care - castration

- All bucks if kept greater than 3 mo.
 - If sell young kids, may elect not to castrate
- Do at time of dehorning or later?
- Surgical
 - Know job is done
- Bands
 - Increase chance of tetanus
- Tetanus vaccination
 - Antitoxin
 - Toxoid
 - Colostrum from dam
 - Withdrawal if vaccinated

Kid Care - identification

- Tattoo
 - Ear
 - Tail
- Tag
 - Scrapie
 - Small plastic or brass
- Colored ribbon/yarn
- Paint numbers
- Neck tag
 - Milk jug
- Electronic ID
 - Must have reader



Questions

