



Pneumonia Prevention

Pneumonia is a source of economic loss to cattle feeders, not only in lost cattle, but also in terms of lost gains, treatment, medical expenses, and time spent doctoring sick steers. Preventing pneumonia before it starts will help retain your profits and get your cattle to market sooner.

VACCINATE. Vaccinate against the major viruses and bacteria that cause disease.

Your respiratory vaccination program should include:

- IBR, BVD, BRSV and PI₃
- *Mannheimia* spp. (formerly known as *Pasturella haemolytica*)
- *P. multocida* and *Haemophilus somnus* if your veterinarian feels these diseases are a problem in your operation
- Consult your veterinarian for a complete vaccination program

REDUCE STRESS. Pneumonia usually begins when an animal under stress is less able to fight off an invading viral or bacterial agent. Common stressors are:

- Crowding
- Transportation
- Adverse weather conditions
- Co-mingling cattle
- Poor ventilation

PREVENTION TIPS:

- Don't over stimulate and stress cattle when moving/sorting.
- Group together animals by age and size. Don't overcrowd pens.
- Reduce/minimize pen movements.
- Keep the diet/ration the same or make changes slowly to allow cattle time to adapt.
- Feed consistently, don't allow cattle to run out of feed, clean bunks regularly.
- Provide adequate levels of vitamins and minerals.
- Provide clean, dry housing with good ventilation.
- Avoid high stress procedures (dehorning, castration, vaccinating) either right before or after other events, such as moving. Provide a source of clean, fresh water to avoid dehydration.
- Minimize exposure to dust and fumes.
- Minimize heat stress.

VACCINATION PROGRAM:

These are only recommendations. Always consult your local veterinarian before beginning a vaccination program. Vaccines should be used only with your veterinarian's recommendation and approval. Always follow label directions.

Arrival Vaccination Schedule: Unweaned Calves

When	Vaccine
On arrival	TSV-2 (Intranasal) <i>Fast protection for IBR/PI3 and other non-specific respiratory diseases.</i>
1-3 days post-arrival (minimum 7 days of age)	Bovishield 4 (IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV)
28-35 days	Bovishield 4 Fortress 7 (Clostridial) One Shot (Pasteurella vaccine)
45-52 days	Fortress 7 Valbazen Dewormer
4-5 months	Bovishield 4 (or Resvac4/Somubac) Fortress 7 (or Ultrabac 7/Somubac) <i>A booster of Somubac is required 2 weeks later</i>

Arrival Vaccination Schedule: 200-500 Lb. Calves

When	Vaccine
Day 1	TSV-2 (Intranasal) <i>Fast protection for IBR/PI3 and other non-specific respiratory diseases.</i>
Days 2-3	Bovishield 4 (IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV) One Shot (Pasteurella vaccine) Fortress 7 (Clostridial)
Days 14-21	Bovishield 4 (booster) Fortress 7 (booster) Valbazen Dewormer

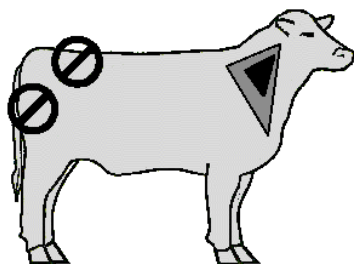
TREATMENT:

There are several excellent antibiotics available such as Baytril, Micotil, LA200, and Nufloor. Consult your veterinarian for the best course of treatment for your operation. In addition, feeds medicated with AS700, CTC and Terramycin can be fed to treat cattle

TIPS FOR PROPER VACCINE HANDLING:

1. Select the right products by choosing only federally licensed products backed by full company support
2. Don't combine vaccines - use only approved combinations
3. Read the label and follow these instructions: dosage, timing, route of administration, warnings, storage, withdrawal period, disposal, shelf life, and indications
4. Use transfer needles to fully reconstitute products
5. Don't mix too much. Mix enough vaccine for only one hour or less to obtain maximum effectiveness and don't save leftover vaccine for later use
6. Shake large, multi-dose vaccine bottles from time to time so contents don't settle
7. Use different syringes for modified-live vaccines and killed vaccines
8. Don't use disinfectants with MLV, use only hot water for cleaning modified-live vaccine syringes
9. Pump the syringe gently to release air and bring vaccine to needle tip
10. Gather and restrain animals properly
11. Select the best route: subcutaneous (SC) = under the skin is the preferred route whenever possible. Products labeled IM (in the muscle) or SC (subcutaneous) should be given SC.
12. Keep all injections ahead of the shoulder, with the neck being the preferred site.
13. Choose the right needle. SC: use 16 or 18 gauge, ½" to ¾" long IM: use 16 or 18 gauge, 1" to 1 1/2" long
14. Use proper injection technique
15. Sanitation is essential

An up-to-date vaccination program probably will not eliminate all disease in your cattle, but it will greatly reduce the incidence and severity of illness and the economic losses due to disease. Remember to contact your local veterinarian before starting a vaccination program. *Vaccine handling information from Pfizer Animal Health.*



 Do Not Inject  Subcutaneous (SC)  Intramuscular (IM)

PROPER SANITATION TECHNIQUES:

- Don't go back into the vaccine bottle with the same needle you use to vaccinate
- Change needles frequently (at least every 10 to 15 uses)
- Discard damaged needles
- Use disposable needles
- Avoid dirty or wet injections sites
- Clean transfer needles regularly with hot water
- Disinfect needle between injections when using killed vaccine

PROPER SYRINGE CARE:

- Rinse out disinfectants properly. They can kill modified live vaccines.
- Mark and separate syringes. Use different syringes for modified live and killed vaccines.
- Keep vaccines out of sunlight.
- Avoid exposure to high heat

PROPER INJECTION PROCEDURES:

The decision to administer injectable medications should be made after comparing the benefits and the risks of doing so. Your veterinarian is the best source of advice on maximizing the benefits of treatment and reducing the risk of problems. Remember:

- All intramuscular injections reduce meat tenderness at the injection site;
- Give intramuscular injections only in the neck muscles. Never give an intramuscular injection in the rear leg or rump regardless of the animal's age or use;
- Use only injectable products that meet Beef Quality Assurance guidelines;
- Use subcutaneous products whenever possible and avoid injectable medications that are irritating to tissues.

When used correctly, medications improve animal health and well-being, increase profitability and provide the consumer with a higher quality food product.



Medicated Feeds When and How to Use Them.

Tend-R-Leen Stress Concentrate AS700, Code 326

This supplement can be used at the receiving period or in a feedlot during a period of respiratory stress. It is fed at a rate of 1.5# per head per day and will replace Tend-R-Leen Grow-R with Deccox & Sodium Diacetate, code 532, for the 28 day period. The active ingredients are Chlortetracycline and Sulfamethazine. The target rate of these two medications is 350 mg per head per day. The use of this product can significantly aid a producer by maintaining weight gains during the receiving period.

There is a 7 day slaughter withdrawal period.

Tend-R-Leen Beef AS700, Code 566

This medicated product is a concentrated 4 gram product designed to deliver 350 mg of Chlortetracycline and Sulfamethazine into stressed steers. The feeding rate is 2.8 oz per head per day. The back of the tag offers a chart to help determine the mixing rate for a variety of intake levels. If this is top dressed, be sure there is adequate bunk space to allow all animals to consume the product they need.

There is a 7 day slaughter withdrawal period.

Doboy 4 gram Chlortetracycline Pellet, Code 395

This is a pellet that can be mixed or top dressed. Be aware that Chlortetracycline (CTC) has several different claims with varying feeding rates. CTC has a claim for treatment of bacterial enteritis and bacterial pneumonia when fed at a rate of 10 mg per lb of

bodyweight per day for 5 days (Example: 500 # calf = 1.25# of Code 395 pellets. Feed for 5

days and remove from the diet). This treatment provides the same dose as injectable products. **A withdrawal period has not been established – Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.**

Doboy 10 gm Terramycin Pellets, Code 396

This product includes oxytetracycline (OTC) rather than CTC. The concentration is higher and should be used when proper mixing and feed delivery is in place. Oxytetracycline also has multiple claims with varying feeding rates. For treatment of bacterial enteritis and pneumonia, supply 10 mg/lb bodyweight terramycin for 7-14 days by feeding 0.1 # Code 396 per 100 lbs body weight (Example: 500# calf = ½ # of Code 396 pellets. Feed from 7-14 days and remove from the diet).. **At the 10 mg rate there is a 5 day withdrawal period.**

Examples of dosage and cost of treatment for a 500 # calf with bacterial pneumonia:

Product	Usage	Cost
LA 200	500 mg bottle is \$45.00 or \$.09 per ml. The treatment dose is 4.5 ml/100# body weight.	4.5 x 5 = 22.5 ml @ \$.09 \$2.02 per calf.
Code 395	\$600.00/ton 1 ¼ lb. for 5 days = 6 ¼ lb. per calf.	Total cost is \$1.87 per calf
Code 396	\$796.00/ton ½ lb. for 7 days = 3 ½ lb. per calf	Total Cost is \$1.39 per calf

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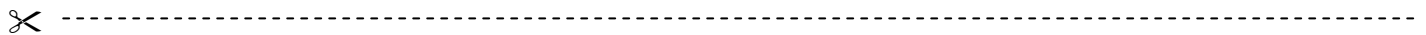
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\$1.00 OFF PER BAG ON QUALIFYING MEDICATED FEEDS

Code 326 Tend-R-Leen[®] Stress Concentrate AS700

Code 566 Tend-R-Leen[®] Beef AS700

Code 395 Doboy 4 gram Chlortetracycline Pellet

Code 396 Doboy 10gm Terramycin Pellets

Expiration Date: 4/3/2009 – Limit one coupon per operation, 40 bag maximum. No duplicates please.