

PRE-PARTUM PREPARATION OF DAIRY CATTLE

1. PURPOSE

Preparation for parturition starts 3-4 weeks prior to calving. Providing a balanced ration specific for dry cows will help reduce the risk of metabolic disorders pre and post calving. Adequate body condition is also important as it impacts stamina during delivery, colostrum quality, calf vigor, and subsequent rebreeding.

2. RESPONSIBILITY

- 2.1 Trained and qualified personnel
- 2.2 Herd manager
- 2.3 Herd Veterinarian

3. MATERIALS

- 3.1 Selenium (MuSe®)
- 3.2 6cc syringes
- 3.3 5cc syringes
- 3.4 16G x 1 ½ " needles
- 3.5 18g x 1 ½ " needles
- 3.6 Topvac® vaccine (E.coli & S.aureus)
- 3.7 Monensin (Kexxtone®) Bolus and applicator
- 3.8 Dairy log book
- 3.9 DSA Laitier (Dossier Santé Animal)
- 3.10 Chains and handles
- 3.11 Pail with disinfectant (Endure®) and warm water
- 3.12 Lubricating gel
- 3.13 Insemination gloves
- 3.14 Latex or Nitrile gloves
- 3.15 Paper towel
- 3.16 Calf puller

4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1 Place a Close Up Dry (CUD) card in the name holder 3-4 weeks pre-partum (3weeks=cow/ 4 weeks=heifer) to ensure the proper feed is given to the animal.
 - 4.1.1 A CUD ration balance by the herd nutritionist is fed to cows (3 weeks) and heifers (4 weeks) prior to calving.
 - 4.1.2 Cows are fed dry First Cut Hay only when their ration has been completely consumed.
- 4.2 Administer CUD Treatments within 3 weeks pre-partum.
 - 4.2.1 Check Dossier Santé Animal (DSA) or Close Up Dry (CUD) Up DrDos28BT/F2 11.04 Tf1 .00000912 0 612 792 reWB

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- 4.2.4 Using 20G x 1 ½ " needle, administer 2cc Topvac intramuscularly in the neck. Injection site must be alternated. Refer to [DC-701 Substance Administration in Dairy Cattle](#).
- 4.2.5 Using 16G x 1 ½ " needle, administer MuSe intramuscularly in the neck (6cc for cows/5cc for heifers and small breeds).
- 4.2.6 Record Monensin

