



Newsletter

February 2020

Ubro Yellow

Boehringer, the company that makes Ubro Yellow, have decided to discontinue the product and it will be disappearing for good in the next couple of months. Having a number of different ingredients, it has had a number of supply issues over the years, including very recently alongside many other mastitis tubes. If you're a regular user of Ubro Yellow, then please have a chat with us about suitable alternatives before you run out so you're not left in the lurch.

TBAS

We have been approached by the TB advisory Service (TBAS) to help them deliver on their promise of giving accurate independent advice on TB in cattle to as many farmers as possible.

If you have any questions about TB, whether it's to do with the disease itself, how to minimise your risks, government policy and implementation, or how to keep business on track in the face of an outbreak, please get in touch with me (James), either on the phone, or during a visit.

We are also trying to do as many TB risk assessments as we can between now and our August deadline to provide each farm with some practical, bespoke help.

To keep track of who we speak to, TBAS need us to provide them with your SBI (Single Business Identifier) number - the 9 digit number usually found on RPA paperwork - so it's useful to have this to hand when you contact us.



Orchard Vets
Glastonbury
Tel: 01458 832972
www.ovg.co.uk

Lungworm (husk) in cattle

Early clinical signs of lungworm in growing cattle (and dry dairy cows) include an increased respiratory rate at rest, but more noticeably frequent coughing after short periods of exercise. Severely affected cattle may be reluctant to move, stand with their head down, neck extended, and cough frequently.



In the dairy herd, a reduction in bulk tank volume is noted along with frequent coughing when cows are walking to and from the milking parlour.

With very large larval numbers on pasture, disease can occur in adult cattle vaccinated as calves but not subsequently challenged for several years. Lost milk production could reach £1.50 to £3 per head per day with recovery taking 10 to 20 days after treatment.

Diagnosis

Diagnosis of patent lungworm infestation is based upon the demonstration of lungworm larvae in the faeces, but can be suspected based on the clinical signs and history

Prevention

Lungworm prevention is based upon development of immunity and is best achieved by vaccination. Periods of natural exposure to lungworm (and other parasites) during the grazing season to allow for immunity to develop, then infection controlled by strategic anthelmintic treatments, is a risky strategy for lungworm prevention but would control parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE) in most situations. Therefore, PGE is often a secondary consideration to the more important lungworm disease.

Where vaccination of cattle for lungworm is undertaken, planned worming during late summer (July to September) can work to control PGE, but mistakes can happen and failure to treat at the scheduled time may result in disease and costly weight loss in the cattle. No real challenge during their first grazing season at pasture, and failure to develop immunity, renders cattle susceptible to lungworm during their second season at pasture especially if weaned beef calves graze the same fields every year (for example rented ground away from the main farm etc). Nematode control strategies aimed at suppressive management of gut worms, in particular those using persistent acting wormers, prevent exposure of naïve cattle to lungworm and disease is often seen in older animals during their second, third or subsequent grazing seasons.

You can now place your order for Huskvac ready for the 2020 grazing season