



FACTSHEET

Cattle Vaccination

There are lots of different vaccines available for your cattle and the need for each should be discussed with one of our vets. This is particularly important if you are a member of a CHeCS scheme and have (or intend to have) a herd accredited free of disease.

Remember that no vaccine is 100% effective, particularly in the face of an overwhelming challenge, and the vaccine does not prevent the animal contracting the disease; it just helps it fight it off better and reduces the clinical signs.

Pneumonia vaccines

There is a wide range of vaccines available and some will be more suitable for different farm situations. We recommend vaccinating all youngstock against pneumonia to cover the main risk period which is normally the housed period during the winter. It is also essential to look at the housing environment and management to reduce the challenge on your cattle

Rispoval intranasal: Good for young calves and older stores in herds where we know there is no BVD or IBR. 1 dose up the nose gives 3 months protection.

Rispoval 3: Good for older calves in IBR accredited herds. 2 doses

Rispoval 4: Good for older calves in non-accredited herds and where there is a lot of challenge from mixing of different groups and ages. 2 doses

Bovipast: Good for younger calves on farms where there is a lot of mixing and stress from a young age. 2 doses

Tracherine: Good for older bullocks being finished where IBR is the main problem

Rispoval IBR marker live: Specific protocol for IBR cover when used in combination with **Rispoval IBR marker inactivated**

Huskvac: This is a specific vaccination for lungworm. 2 doses given by mouth before turnout.

Infectious diseases

Bovilis BVD: An important part of controlling and eradicating BVD from your farm. The vaccine aims to prevent the birth of PI (persistently infected) animals and should be given to breeding animals prior to mating.

Rispoval IBR marker: Used to reduce the clinical signs of IBR and to reduce the ability of it spreading around a herd. Can be used in conjunction with **Rispoval IBR marker inactivated** to give a longer period of protection.

Leptavoid H: Used to reduce the shedding of leptospirosis organisms in the urine (a potential risk for human health) and to improve herd fertility if leptospirosis is a problem in the herd.

Clostridial diseases

Bravoxxin: Clostridial diseases can cause sudden death, especially by interacting with other problems such as liver fluke. The vaccine will often leave a lump at the site of injection so bear that in mind with show cattle.

Calf scour vaccine

Rotavec Corona: A vaccine given to the cow that boosts the antibodies in her colostrum to help protect her calf from some common causes of calf scour.

As vaccinations are a prescription-only medication, the animals must be under our care in order to dispense these to you. As vaccinations are fridge items we do not hold them in stock, so please call the surgery to order these items.

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