

Fresh Cow Process

- I. Every Morning – Fresh pen
 - a. Prepare Fresh Pen List
 1. ID
 2. PEN
 3. TRANS
 4. DIM
 5. DMLK1
 6. WMLK1
 7. Event list with history
 - b. Rectal Temperature – Any temperature of 39.5° or greater or 38.3° or less is noted on the right hip of the cow with a crayon.
 - c. Urine check for ketones as many cows as possible, especially the older cows.
 - d. Look at each cow:
 1. Uterine discharge and/or placenta
 2. Torn or swollen vulva and/or vagina
 3. Check quarters for mastitis if temp or abnormally swollen quarter. *Be sure to use teat dip pre and post checking.*
 4. Look at manure – use an OB sleeve if needed. Note any loose or diarrhea stools
 5. Check hydration status of the cow by looking at the “set” of the eyes, and tenting skin on back leg or shoulder.
 6. Apparent lameness or foot wraps.
 7. Udder edema – use the fingerprint test. Press finger into the udder. If it does not rebound within 3 seconds consider edema.
 8. Check for abscesses especially the udder and legs
 9. Check for bag rot
 10. Check for the presence of nasal discharge
 11. Check “droopy” eared cows for cold ears
 - e. Listen to the left side for the presence of an LDA.
- II. Treatment Protocols
 - a. Ketosis – Treat according to urine keto stick score
 1. Trace – Record in Dairy Comp and watch
 2. 1+ - Record in computer and watch
 3. 2+ - Propylene Glycol Drench 300 ml.
 4. 3+ - Propylene Glycol Drench 300 ml.
 5. daily.
 - b. Metritis/Retained Placenta – Treat according to rectal temperature and / or character of the discharge
 1. Normal Uterine Discharge – Red “Tomato Soup” color or white/light green with no odor.
 2. Abnormal Uterine Discharge - Purple or black in color with a putrid odor.
 3. Abnormal Temperature Fever – Rectal temperature above 104° or greater than 103° for two or more days along with the presence of placenta or abnormal discharge.
 4. Treat with Excenel RTU 20 cc IM once a day 5 days.
 5. If Excenel is not effective, use Pen strep 30 ml 2 x / day for 3 days or Trimethoprim- sulfadiazonine 20 ml 2x / day for 3 days.
 - c. Milk Fever – Cold ears, kinked neck, weak, staggering.
 1. Move to box stall as soon as possible
 2. 500 cc Calcium Borogulconate IV **slowly**
 3. 500 cc Calcium Borogulconate Sub q

- d. Dehydration – Moderate “tenting” of the skin over the bag legs or in front of the shoulder, sinking of the eyes back into the sockets, tucked up appearance to the flanks or dry stiff manure.
 1. Pump with 20 liters of oral fluid:
 - A. 20 liters of water
 - B. 168 grams yeast
 - C. 400 grams Propylene Glycol
 - D. 680 grams calcium propionate
 - E. 200 grams potassium chloride
 - F. 200 grams magnesium sulfate
 - e. Udder Edema – finger print indentation of rear quarters the lasts approximately 3 or more seconds or “shelf” forms up the belly of the cow.
 1. Record and monitor, if more that 5% of fresh cows have severe udder edema, notify farm manager.
 - f. Purulent (pussy) Nasal Discharge – If respiratory rate is increased or temperature is present treat for pneumonia.
 - g. Mastitis: Treat as necessary
- III. Drench
- a. All cows DIM 1-3 receive oral drench of Propylene Glycol
 - b. All cows that are dehydrated receive fresh cow drench
 - c. All cows that are off feed and do not appear in good health receive fresh cow drench.
 - d. ** Use recipe described above for dehydration**.
- IV. Moving Cows Out of fresh pen
- a. Healthy cows that have been in fresh pen greater than 10 days and **are not** currently on treatment can be moved to designated pen.
- V. Recording Treatments
- a. All daily treatments must be recorded in computer before the end of the day
- VI. Daily Fresh cows
- a. The fresh cow manager will review all maternity sheets in the morning from the night shift.
- VII. Equipment
- a. Syringes – 10, 20, 30 cc
 - b. 12 cc Disposable Syringes
 - c. 16 gauge by 1 ½ inch disposable needles
 - d. OB sleeves
 - e. Keto sticks
 - f. Paint sticks
 - g. Oral speculum
 - h. Stomach (milk) hose
 - i. Stomach pump
 - j. IV Lines
 - k. Halters
 - l. Stethoscope
 - m. Thermometer
 - n. Disinfectants – iodine
 - o. Pails – 20 liters for pumps and general use
 - p. Dip cup