

Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 0
Issue 2 *Dairy Research (1984-2014)*

Article 121

1986

Replacement heifers-Health program

T.B. Avery

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>



Part of the [Dairy Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Avery, T.B. (1986) "Replacement heifers-Health program," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 0: Iss. 2. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.3046>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1986 the Author(s). Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



K**S****U**

REPLACEMENT HEIFERS -- HEALTH PROGRAM

T. B. Avery¹

Summary

Common disease causing agents are identified and a sample replacement heifer health program is presented. Written objectives are useful for evaluation of heifer rearing.

Introduction

Replacement heifer health involved most of the general herd health program but has several additional problems. Examples of specific disease conditions encountered by replacement heifers are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Specific disease conditions

Pneumonia	Diarrheas
Parainfluenza	Rotovirus
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis	Coronavirus
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus	Bovine Viral Diarrhea
Pasteurella Multocida	Salmonella sp.
Pasteurella Hemolytica	E. coli
Hemophilus somnus	Coccidia
Corynebacterium pyogenes	Cryptosporidia
Parasites	Nutritional
Lice	Antibiotic
Grubs	Miscellaneous
Internal	Ringworm
	Pinkeye

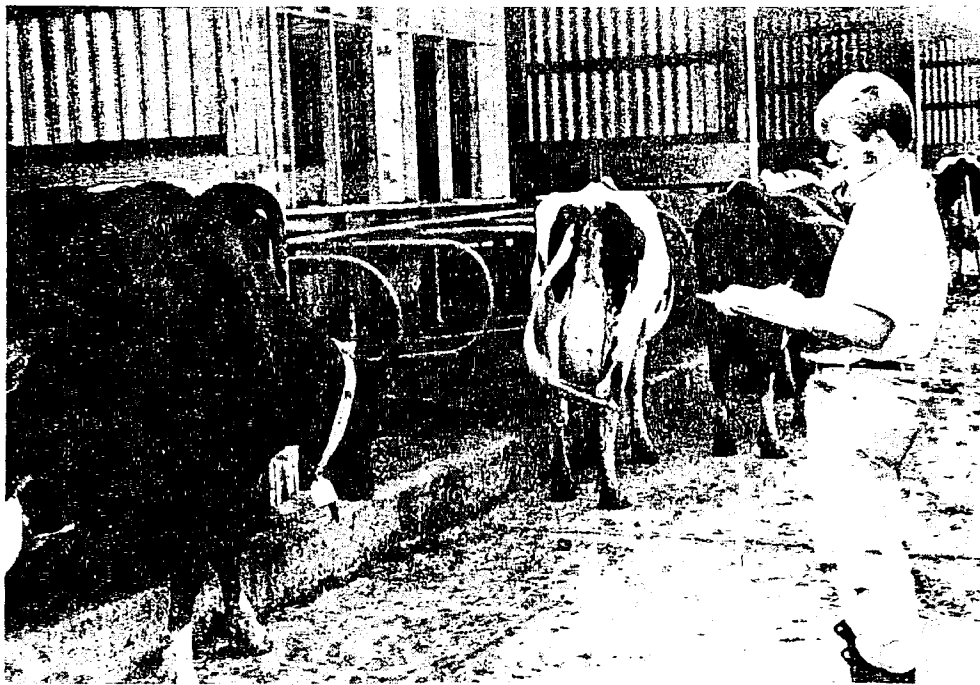
General Concepts

Adequate colostrum intake and immunoglobulin absorption is the foundation for successful calf rearing. Nutritional intake sufficient for weight gain is probably the next most critical need for a healthy calf. Housing and population density are important because they have a tremendous effect on how the disease agent interacts with the calf. A sample preventative vaccination program is illustrated in Table 2.

¹Dept. of Surgery and Medicine

Table 2. Sample preventive herd health procedures

Age	Disease	Procedure
7 wk	BVD IBR-PI3 H. somnus	Killed vaccine Intranasal vaccine Bacterin
4-6 mo	Brucellosis Clostridia sp. Supernumerary teats	Strain 19 (reduced dose) 7-way Removal
(Calves should be dehorned before 4 mo of age)		
6 mo	BVD IBR-PI3 H. somnus	Killed vaccine Intranasal vaccine Bacterin
Pre-breeding	BVD Clostridia sp. Leptospirosis sp. IBR Internal parasites	Killed vaccine 7-way 5-way Intramuscular Fecal flotation



Keith Heikes, Dairy Specialist at the Kansas Artificial Breeding Service Unit (KABSU), classifying a cow