



# Countryside Veterinary Clinic, LLP

## January 2018 Newsletter



### Recent research presented at the AABP Conference. Nathan J. Thompson, DVM

Dr. Mark Thomas presented some work published by Dairy Health and Management Services and Cornell that investigated the differential effect of a single dose of oral calcium after freshening. The results of this multi-herd study revealed a net benefit of giving a single oral calcium bolus to cows that were in their second lactation and greater and had at least subclinical hypocalcemia at freshening. First lactation heifers that were lame, had a higher than average body condition score, or had a prolonged gestation period greater than 277 days showed a benefit to a single oral calcium bolus supplement after freshening. Multiparous cows that had a prolonged gestation period beyond 277 days also showed a net benefit of calcium supplementation. In all of these above scenarios, treated cows went on to produce more milk in the first 4 test days when compared to control cows that did not receive an oral calcium bolus.

Dr. Gary Oetzel from the University of Wisconsin presented some new data on fresh cow metabolic diseases and dispelled some old myths on how we treat certain fresh cow diseases. His first recommendation is to discontinue using CMPK for the treatment of milk fever. His reasoning behind this is due to the fact that CMPK has dextrose mixed into the solution. A down cow with milk fever is highly stressed and as a result, will already have a high circulating blood glucose. (Joseph A. Zehr) Pushing more sugar into her vein at a time when she already has a high blood glucose level can be enough to push some cows into a diabetic state. Dr. Oetzel recommends administering only 1 bottle of 23% calcium borogluconate IV slowly to a down cow with milk fever. To further supplement, he recommends then following up with an oral bolus of calcium (ie. Bovicalc or Quadrical) once the cow is up and able to swallow. Calcium borogluconate 23% is also safe to give under the skin but should be given over multiple sites to prevent localized cell death around the areas that it is injected. The notion that CMPK can help to correct a low blood phosphorous level is also incorrect because the sodium hypophosphite that makes up the "P" portion of CMPK, is completely unavailable for use by the cow. Most cows with milk fever and low blood phosphorous levels will self-correct their blood phosphorous levels with IV administration of Calcium because calcium and phosphorous are tightly regulated by the same hormonal mechanisms in cattle. Oral administration of phosphorous is still considered the best method to supplement phosphorous in cows that still need it despite calcium correction.



### Winter Lewis County Rabies Clinics for Dogs & Cats

Saturday **January 20 at Maple Ridge Center, East Road, Lowville from 10 am to 12 noon.**  
**All cats should be in carriers or confined in pillowcases. Dogs must be on a leash.**

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# Dairy Day

for and about agriculture in your  
county by:



Tuesday, January 23, 2018

10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Ramada Inn, Arsenal Street, Watertown, NY

## Schedule:

**10:00-11:00 AM:** Feeding the "right" quality forage vs. the "highest" quality forage? Managing your core acres for best return in investment

**11:00 AM-12:00 PM: Effective use of water on dairies:** Conservation plus fixing leaks = preserves ground water resources

**12:00-12:45 PM:** Lunch

**12:45-1:30 PM: Keynote Speaker: Matt Draper, Executive Director of the Shipley Center for Innovations, Clarkson University**

**Generational and Consumer Product Trends: Why people buy the things they do**

**1:30-2:30 PM: Technology we can use and afford:** Making Decisions About New Technologies on the Dairy

**2:30-3 PM - Local Research Updates**

Tuesday, January 30, 2018

10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Elks Club, Shady Avenue Lowville, NY

Cost is \$30 per person. Contact Peggy at 315-376-5270  
or [mlm40@cornell.edu](mailto:mlm40@cornell.edu) by January 23 to register.