

PREPARING FOR CALVING AND LAMBING

“Prevention is better than cure”

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- ▶ Ensure that the animals are in optimum body condition and have received any supplements to give the newborn a better start in life.
- ▶ Easy parturition
- ▶ Adequate colostrum
- ▶ Trace element deficiencies

NUTRITION

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted upwards from left to right, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

- ▶ Shelter
- ▶ Bedding – straw/paper/sawdust
- ▶ Clean floor/ disinfection
- ▶ Lighting
- ▶ Containers/racks for feeding and drinking
- ▶ Adequate space to turn around and lie down
- ▶ Handling gates with neck yokes for cattle

ENVIRONMENT

- ▶ Clostridial vaccine for sheep 4 – 6 weeks pre lambing (Heptavac/Bravaxin)
- ▶ Worm and Fluke control- beware “Spring rise”
- ▶ Worming and lice control in cattle
- ▶ Anti- scour vaccines for cattle (Rotavac/ Lactovac)

PARASITE CONTROL AND VACCINATION



PARTURITION

Timing of the stages of labour- when to interfere?

Stage 1 – early uterine contractions/cervix dilates

Stage 2 – water bag appears then lamb/calf

Stage 3- afterbirth

- ▶ Foetal over size
- ▶ Maternal under size
- ▶ Ringwomb
- ▶ Lack of propulsion- uterine inertia
- ▶ Deformity
- ▶ Twins mixed up
- ▶ Wrong position- leg back, head back, breech, posterior. etc.

DYSTOKIA

- ▶ Good colostrum as soon as born 2 L to calf, 50 – 100 ml to lamb
- ▶ Navel treatment- Strong Iodine dip/ Antibiotic spray
- ▶ Prophylactic antibiotics against navel ill/joint ill. (AMR Anti Microbial Resistance project)
- ▶ Vitamin/Trace Element to newborn
- ▶ Treatments to dam after difficult birth- anti inflammatories/ antibiotics
- ▶ Treatments for retained afterbirth

MEDICATIONS



