



Farm Veterinary Solutions

Newsletter
Spring 2019

A member of



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TB UPDATE

Mike Thorne



The most recent DEFRA TB parish map for 2018-2019 shows 44 breakdowns in our vet practice area. They were predominantly to the west. It is still a sensible option to buy stock east and north from 4 yearly areas. The recent radial testing that has come in to effect means that all farms within a 3km radius have to be tested once a breakdown is confirmed. As these tests come into our work schedule with shorter notice than standard tests and the numbers to be tested are hugely dependant on area, this can put a big burden on the practice to make provisions so that all of you can be tested in a timely manner.

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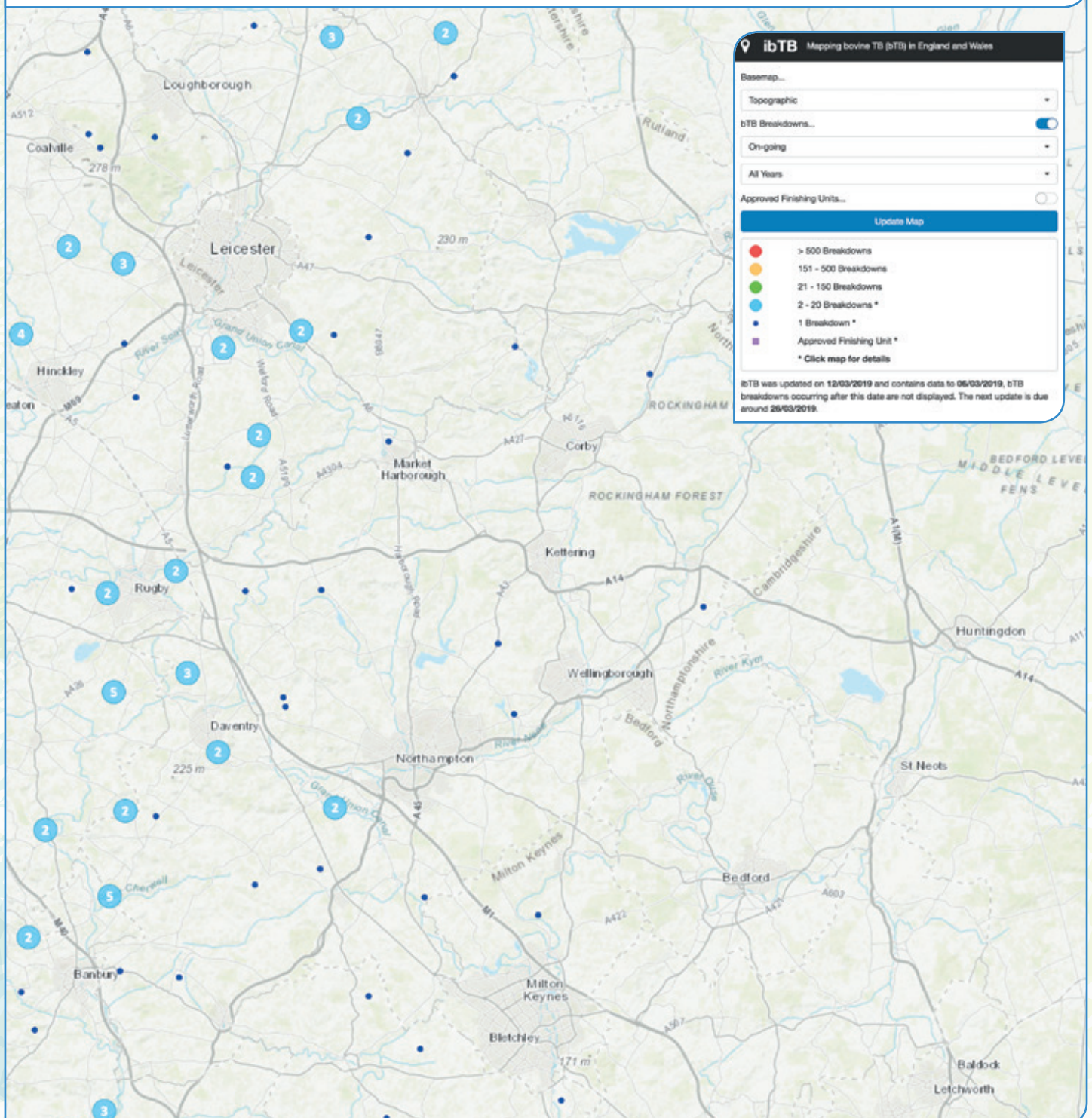
TB UPDATE...*continued*

It also clearly puts added burden on you especially through the summer months when stock are turned out and difficult to gather and test. If you are caught up in a test when stock is turned out and perceive you may have difficulty, an Oundle client of ours, James Richardson (07973268188), has offered his mobile handling facilities and staff to assist you.

It is also worth remembering now that an inconclusive reactor (IR) animal that subsequently tests clear cannot be forward sold to another person but instead has to leave the farm direct to slaughter when it is time to go. As past IRs are

more likely to have had TB exposure this is to protect other farms and reduce transmission risk.

Finally for those folk that operate crushes with gates on the front of the yoke, please take particular care to stand well back when releasing an animal. They are particularly at risk of the gate being burst open or kicked by a beast on exiting. We have had two hospitalised clients with relatively severe injuries from such situations where the gate has swung rapidly back and hit them in the face.



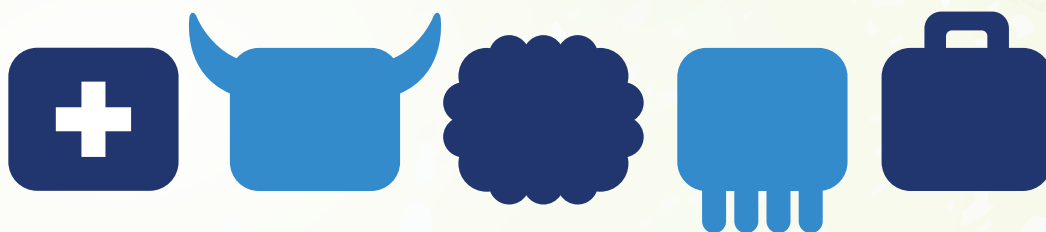


POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

Hannah Davidson

Post-mortems are an essential but often under-utilised part of a farm vet's job. Frequently stock will die, be collected by the knacker man and then not thought of again; however a lot of useful information can be gained from the carcass before collection, which can have a huge economical advantage to you in the future. For example, the diagnosis

of tumours in the lungs of adult ewes associated with ovine pulmonary adenocarcinomas (OPA) fluke seen in the livers of both cattle and sheep or even the more abstract problems such as dosing gun injuries or wires causing traumatic reticulitis in dairy cows.



Farm Veterinary Solutions

WHAT WE OFFER:

Post-mortems can either be carried out on farm, or for calves and small ruminants, at one of the surgeries (Uppingham, Melton or Market Harborough) where we often have better facilities/lighting to utilise. Larger cattle either need examining on farm or if local contractors are used, we can arrange to perform the post-mortem at the knackers yard.

A full carcass inspection can be performed in the cases of sudden death or a more detailed examination of certain body cavities or organs can be undertaken, where ante mortem clinical signs may indicate gastrointestinal problems or pneumonia. Throughout the post-mortem, samples (mainly bodily fluids or sections of organs) will be taken which can then go to the lab for further testing. This may be necessary in order to gain or rule out a diagnosis where gross pathology is non-diagnostic.

Post-mortems can also be undertaken by yourselves and any of our team will be happy to look at photos or tissues that you are unsure of.

As this is the time of year when problems occur most frequently, the next couple of pages will cover a short guide on what to look for when performing a post-mortem on sheep and lambs.

We have a range of testing kits designed to be used on farm which include abortion investigation boxes for both cattle and sheep and also pen-side calf scours tests. We strongly recommend post-mortem examination and testing of any aborted foetuses in cattle and any clusters of abortions in sheep.



The post mortem of a lamb/ sheep and a few common conditions to watch out for:

Step 1: Outer carcass

Examine the whole carcass focusing on the general body condition (underweight, overweight etc.), any bruising, lesions or abnormalities such as fractured limbs.

Then make a cut into the skin and muscle checking for any anaemia, bruising, abscesses (especially if been vaccinated or injected in the past few months) and also check fat distribution under skin and around organs.

Step 2: Abdomen

Key things to look out for in the abdomen include:

Liver

Check for any evidence of fluke. Live parasites and tracts may be seen in an active, acute infection whereas thickening of tracts and scarring of the tissues may be seen without the parasite itself in chronic, long-term infections. Make sure to make several cuts throughout the liver as sometimes not all the tissue is affected.

Also check for any abscesses which may indicate previous septicaemia or tracking of infection around the body. This can occur from the umbilicus in young calves/lambs or from infection sites elsewhere in the body.



Liver affected by subacute fluke infection (left) compared to a normal liver (right). Such damage has a huge effect on growth rate and body condition.
(Image NADIS)



Severe liver fluke.
(Image: XL Vets photo forum)



Severe liver fluke.
(Image: XL Vets photo forum)



Severe liver fluke.
(Image: XL Vets photo forum)

Stomach/intestines

Worms can be seen throughout the stomach and also intestines so all compartments should be opened up and investigated. This is also the time to check to see how full the rumen is and whether the intestines are full of content or sitting empty indicating anorexia before death. Most worms can be seen with the naked eye however parasites such as coccidiosis will still need faecal samples sending to the lab to diagnose. It is also worth bearing in mind if the animal has recently been wormed the adult worms may no longer be present however eggs may still be found - again faecal samples are the best form of diagnosis.

Twisted guts can sometimes be diagnosed on post mortem however sometimes may only present as very red and inflamed gut with a bloating effect of the rumen and little gut contents beyond the potential problem.



Lamb intestinal catastrophe PM.
(Image: XL Vets photo forum)

Always have a look at the contents of the rumen - especially in cases of sudden death as a large amount of grain may indicate a bloat or ruminal acidosis, or the presence of plant matter, such as yew leaves or bracken, may be diagnostic. Blood clots in the rumen of sheep are generally diagnostic for dosing gun injuries.

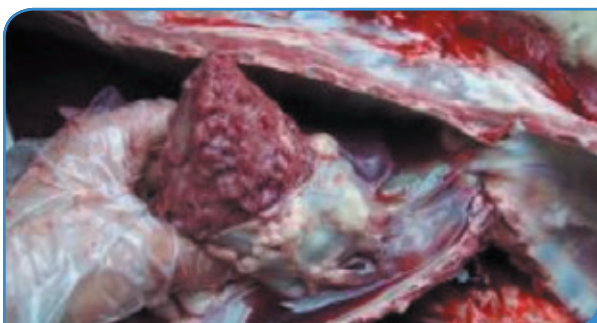
Kidneys

Especially important to check in lambs who are not vaccinated for clostridial disease who have recently been moved on to hard feed who may have pulpy kidney.

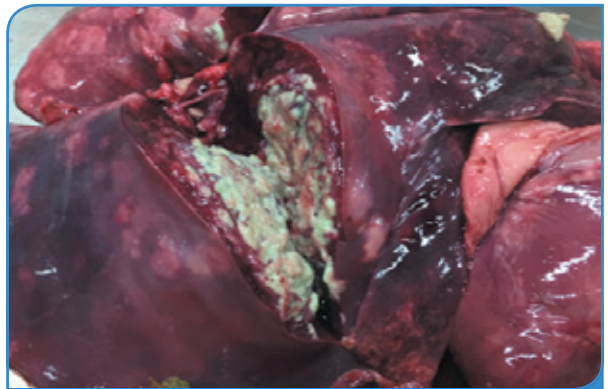
Step 3: Chest cavity

Lungs

Mostly checking for signs of pneumonia, this can present in various different ways but the best thing is to feel the lung, if it is uniformly soft and spongy any colour changes are likely post mortem changes. However if areas of the lungs feel firmer this may indicate pathology. Incise through different sections of the lungs as lesions may not be seen all over. It is worth looking up a few lung pictures before you start to help differentiate what you may be dealing with.



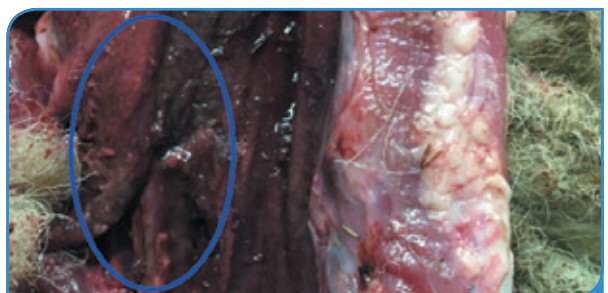
Pasturella pneumonia.
(Image: XL Vets phot forum)



Severe pneumonia in a calf. Trachea/oesophagus.
(Image: Hannah Davidson)



Severe lungworm infestation in sheep with paratuberculosis (Johne's disease).
(Image: NADIS)



Bolus gun injury - bolus penetrated through wall of oesophagus causing severe bruising, bleeding and eventually death. Can still see the bolus sat within the soft tissue of the neck.
(Image: Hannah Davidson)

Incise through the trachea and oesophagus to check for blockages e.g. potatoes; or trauma which may indicate dosing gun injuries. Keep an eye out for any lungworm at the same time as these can sometimes be present within the trachea.

Heart

Cut into all four chambers of the heart and take particular interest in the heart valves, any thickening or abnormalities could indicate prior infection and potential cause of death due to endocarditis.



PARASITIC DIARRHOEA IN SPRING LAMBS

Zoe Hebblethwaite

Spring born lambs frequently start to scour in late April and May but which parasite is causing the problem?

Nematodirus battus

Life cycle: A species of nematode affecting cattle and sheep, adult worms produce eggs which are passed in sheep faeces and contaminate pasture. Within the egg the worm goes through three larval stages but the speed at which this happens depends on temperature, eggs deposited in early spring may take 10-12 weeks to develop into L3, eggs laid late spring/early summer may only take 1-2 weeks. Eggs deposited during cooler weather may remain dormant until the following spring. L3 larvae then emerge from the egg when conditions are right - a *Nematodirus* peak forecast is available via NADIS performed depending on rainfall and temperature (usually between Apr-June but variable). Conditions ideal for emergence are a chill followed by an average temperature of 10°C. Hatched L3 larvae migrate up herbage and may be eaten by lambs/adults. Once eaten by sheep L3 larvae begin to damage intestinal lining and develop into L4 & L5, causing further erosion of intestinal lining and villi affecting fluid exchange. Mass emergence of larvae on the pasture, when lambs are 6-12 weeks, causes disease outbreaks.

Clinical signs: Often severe diarrhoea and consequent dehydration affecting lambs from approximately six weeks of age onwards. Lambs stop eating and may gather around drinking troughs and appear thirsty.

Diagnostic challenges: Faecal egg counts (FEC) can be used to help diagnose *Nematodirus* infection as they have a much bigger egg than the normal gutworms. The weakness of FEC however is that eggs will only be present once the larvae have developed into adult worms. With spring larval emergence especially, the damage can already be done before the FEC rises and results should always be interpreted with clinical signs. Post mortem any carcasses to help identify the worm. Use grazing history to help identify if *Nematodirus* could be the cause of clinical signs.

Management options: Ideally we would turn lambs onto 'clean' pasture - this is land which has not had lambs of similar age grazing in the previous year. However as most pastures are used every year; keep an eye on the NADIS nematode forecast and the first few dirty lambs, then treat

appropriately. We normally advise white drenches for early lamb treatments but if resistance is suspected follow this up with a post worming FEC. Allowing lambs controlled development of immunity to worms is key for replacements. Lambs start to develop some immunity at 4-5 months old so it is important to have some exposure to small worm burdens, after a full year of grazing most sheep have a high degree of immunity, although this can be overcome with high worm burdens.

Coccidia

Life cycle: Caused by protozoa of *Eimeria* species. Oocysts (equivalent of egg) are shed in faeces of infected animal, they multiply up 8x in the egg (sporulation). The speed at which this sporulation occurs is moisture and temperature dependent and can take 1-4 days in warm weather or several weeks if cooler. These oocysts are very persistent and can survive in the ground for up to a year. Once ingested and inside the host, infective stages are released and penetrate intestinal cells. Further multiplication and intestinal cell destruction takes place eventually resulting in formation of an oocyst which is shed in faeces. The process of multiplication results in repetitive intestinal damage, causing inflammation of intestines, protein and water loss. Depending on the species of *Eimeria* the period from ingesting sporulated oocyst, to shedding in faeces can be 12-20 days. One infective oocyst can produce 10,000 new oocysts in this time, posing a huge threat to later lambs.

Clinical signs: Most commonly affects lambs age 4-6 weeks old but can be younger. Typical signs are rapid weight loss, dehydration and severe diarrhoea containing mucus and blood. Animals may strain to defecate and vocalise.

Diagnostic challenges: Clinical signs can appear similar to *Nematodirus* infection. Faecal egg counts are used to help diagnose but some species of non-pathogenic coccidia can be present in high numbers without causing clinical disease. FEC should therefore be interpreted alongside clinical signs. Severe acute disease may also be fatal before the production of oocysts from the host so FEC may be negative.

Management options: Reducing stress to lambs by ensuring adequate stocking density/ventilation if housed, suitable shelter if outdoors. Ensuring good colostrum management at birth. Treat affected animals with supportive care (rehydrate) and anti-coccidials as soon as clinical signs appear. Entire group treatment with toltrazuril is usually advised. Ideally lambs should be moved to a clean grazing area to prevent reinfection before they have time to develop protective immunity. Environmental decontamination of housing is difficult but can be done with steam cleaning and some specific disinfectants. High risk animals such as orphans should be treated preventatively at around four weeks.

Should losses or clinical signs appear in your lambs please contact us to help with diagnosis and treatment options.





NEGATIVE ENERGY BALANCE

Chris Watton



What is negative energy balance?

Negative energy balance occurs when the daily energy requirement for a cow cannot be met by the dry matter she consumes a day. Minimising this deficit is an important nutritional issue during the transition period. The transition period is classified as the three weeks pre-calving until three weeks post-calving.

A cow's dry matter intake (DMI) declines sharply around one week pre-calving, usually recognised as the start of the period of negative energy balance.

The magnitude of negative energy balance can then increase dramatically once the cow has calved. This is due to the increased energy required to produce milk whilst appetite (DMI) increases.

Older cows (lactation 3+) are at a greater risk of excessive negative energy imbalance and are therefore more likely to develop ketosis, retained placentas, milk fever and mastitis. It's frequently for these cows that we need to implement a targeted approach to combat these risk factors.

Complex Interrelationships of Transition Cow Diseases

Body Condition Scoring

Negative energy balance can be monitored by recording body condition scores post calving. Excessive body condition loss during the first 30 days in milk is associated with delayed return to cycling. Body condition loss during early lactation (0- 30 days in milk) needs to be less than 0.5 body condition units.

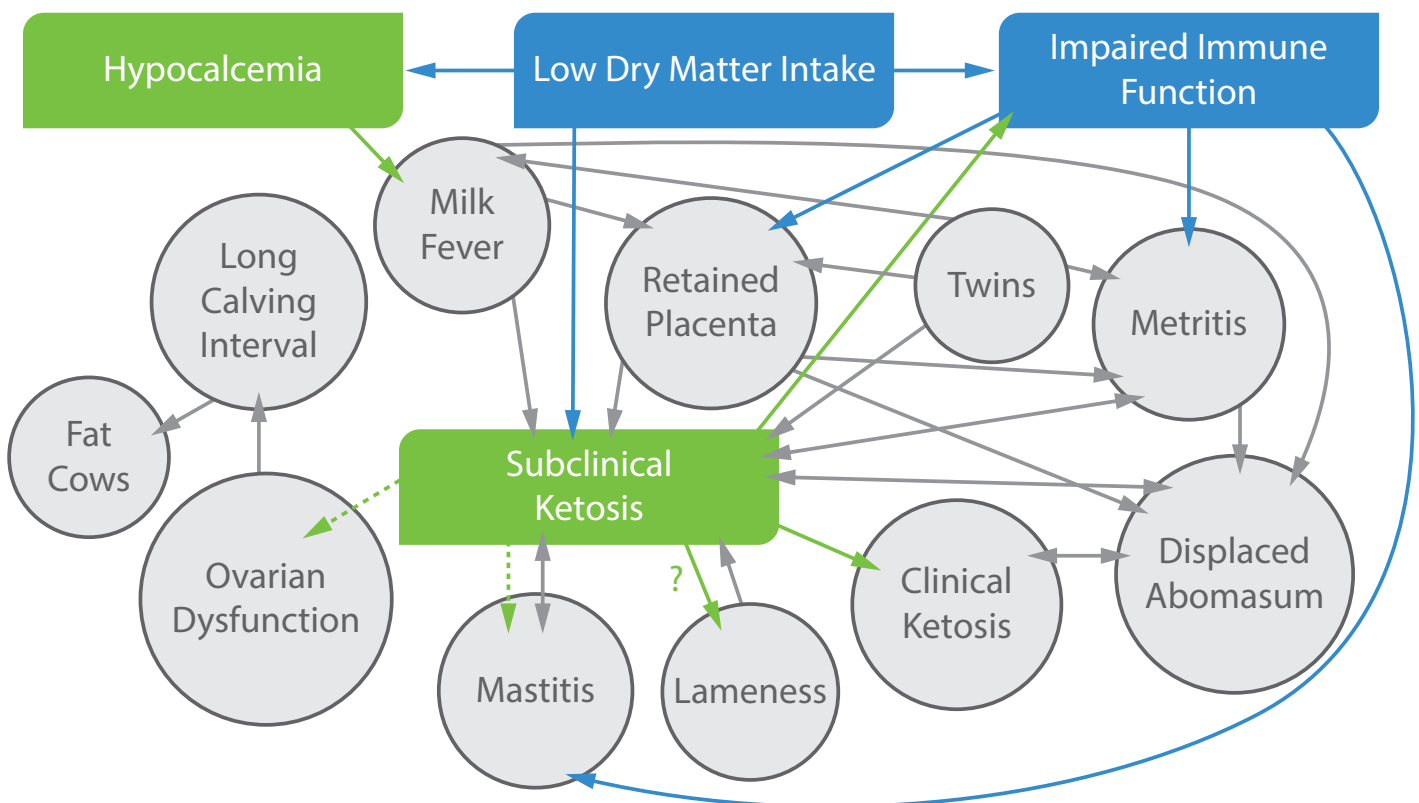
If a cow's first ovulation post-calving surpasses 50 days in milk, these animals have a significantly lower probability of becoming pregnant. Studies have shown that cows with a body condition score loss of 0.5-1.0 unit have 3.5 days more open than cows that lose less than 0.5 body condition units. Days open increased by 11 days for those cows that lost 1.0 body condition score or greater. Dairy producers

must therefore strive to optimise dry matter intake and energy intake for cows throughout the transition period to minimise the level and duration of negative energy balance and body condition score loss during early lactation.

At Rutland Vets we recommend monitoring body condition score three weeks before, at time of, and three weeks after calving to identify potential problem cows. Goals for body condition score should be 3.0-3.5 prior to and at calving, and 3.0 at three weeks post-calving. In the second half of lactation there is a serious risk that the body condition score increases too much, resulting in a body condition score above 3.5 at calving.

Do you suffer from any of these signs of negative energy balance?

- Ketosis
- Difficult calving
- Retained placentas
- Uterine infections
- Lameness
- Fatty liver
- Milk fever
- Left displaced abomasums (LDAs)
- Mastitis
- Infertility
- Poor production figures



The causes and effects of subclinical ketosis bear warnings



WHAT IS KEXXTONE?



Kexxtone bolus is an easily administered ruminal bolus that can be used as part of a targeted approach for negative energy balance and ketosis management in dairy cows around calving. **Kexxtone** can reduce the incidence of ketosis in dairy cows by 74% following a single treatment.

Ketosis is a common condition affecting up to 30% of cows and heifers which often go undetected as signs are not immediately apparent. The most common signs are associated with a negative impact upon cow health, fertility and milk production.

With ketosis resulting in an average milk loss of **300-500 litres** per cow per lactation financial losses can amount to around **£350 per cow**.

Kexxtone boluses are administered 3-4 weeks pre-calving. The monensin alters the balance of rumen microbes in favour of those that utilise the food most efficiently, reducing the need for cows to mobilise their own body fat. This improvement in energy utilisation buffers dairy cows against the tendency to drop into negative energy balance during the transition period and early lactation, the major cause of ketosis.

Is Kexxtone right for you?

- Do you suffer from **LDAs, retained placentas, endometritis or cystic ovaries?**
- Do you have **overweight dry cows**, cows that have been **dry for longer than two months or cows carrying twins?**
- Do you have cows that have had **LDAs or ketosis in previous lactations?**

If the answer is **yes** to any of these questions then Kexxtone could benefit your farm.

To further discuss transition cow management or any fresh cow problems with our vet tech BCS service, please contact the surgery on **01664 567481** and speak to one of the vets.



SPRING BLOCK CALVING - SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF THE END OF BLOCK COWS

Max Hardy

Commonly for both beef and dairy cattle, after the first six weeks of spring calving have gone well, we begin to see increased down-cows, assisted calvings and other post-calving problems from March onwards. As calving areas become contaminated and pens higher stocked, calf disease - particularly scour, can also increase. With fewer cows calving, variable colostrum quality and tired staff, efforts must focus to ensure calving cows are monitored closely and calves receive high levels of colostrum in their first six hours. Here we discuss some of the common scenarios and tips to avoid problems.

Body Condition Score (BCS)

Providing spring calving cows dry-off or are weaned in correct BCS (2.5-3 dairy/2.5-3.5 beef), feeding high volumes of drier low nutrient value, forage based rations through Jan/Feb controls dietary calcium, energy and protein with generally good results. However if the late-calvers remain housed, after eight weeks on bulky straw diets, body reserves can become depleted. This is a particular problem for cows carrying twins that have restricted dry matter intakes. Monitor cows closely and if BCS is decreasing, supplement forage with quality dry cow concentrates.

Conversely if forage quality and/or supplementary feeds exceed demand and body condition score increases consider bulking out the diet with straw to mitigate the risks of big calves and calving difficulties. For those using ring feeders, alternating days on silage and straw can work well.

Critically if cows are housed under or over condition, aim only to maintain, not change BCS during the last 2-3 months of pregnancy. Feeding extra concentrate to thin cows will only tend to lead to big calves and increased risk of prolapse etc. whereas limiting the intakes of fat cows can lead to problems with fatty liver and ketosis. In future years it's far better to condition score and dry-off or wean any thin cows 4-8 weeks earlier than the rest of the herd.

For further information on body condition scoring and target levels in beef and dairy cattle see:

<https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/contentfiles/Farmers-5476.pdf>

<https://www.nadis.org.uk/disease-a-z/cattle/condition-score-bcs-in-beef-herds/>

Alternatively for those of you wanting independent herd scores our vet techs are now providing a cost-effective solution for many clients. Please speak to Robyn in the farm office for further details.

Milk Fever

If the mild spring continues and with winter forage stocks particularly short, no doubt many of this year's late calvers will be turned out. This can increase the risk of milk fever as all calving cows rely on mobilising their skeleton's calcium reserves alongside dietary intake to meet the rapid increase in demands of lactation. As fresh grass is high in calcium, grazing dry cows tend to be in a metabolic storage state and aren't well primed to release these bone reserves. For this reason, for dairy and dairy-x suckler cows, come turnout day, we advise holding back any cows in the last three weeks before calving. For those turned out ensure magnesium levels are high, whether through water sources and/or mineral buckets. Monitor condition and limit grazing access or supplement with straw if BCS increasing. Monitor calvers closely and particularly with older cows should any be slow to start calving, or have weak contractions, then be prepared to give calcium sub-cut and administer a Bovikalc bolus. Blood sampling cow's in the first few days after calving can be useful to diagnose sub-clinical issues.

Trace Elements

Whether housed or grazing ensure trace elements, particularly selenium and iodine, are well supplied through the dry and early lactation periods to maintain calf vigour, high colostrum quality and ensure cows cleanse well. Should you have a higher number of retained cleansing, weak calves or losses/disease then blood testing is advised. However to truly assess a farm's trace element status we would normally advise blood testing during the summer months when animals aren't receiving additional supplements. All supplementation methods have their strengths and weaknesses but we generally advise boluses to ensure all animals receive appropriate levels on a daily basis.



OUR VET TECHS

Who they are?

We would like to introduce you to our dedicated and professional vet tech team. Robyn has been vet teching with us for just over a year and Vickie joined the team in November 2018. Robyn is based out of our Melton Mowbray branch and Vickie from the Market Harborough branch.

What services do they offer?

- Mobility scoring - this enables early signs of lameness to be identified so that remedial treatment can be given. But it is even more valuable when used on an ongoing basis to monitor mobility and instigate herd strategies to prevent lameness occurring in the first place. Both our vet techs are Register of Mobility Scorers (ROMS) accredited. Mobility scoring is becoming compulsory with many milk contractors.
- Condition scoring - helping to monitor changes and flag up any cows of concern.
- Sampling - usually for diagnosis, our vet techs are trained to take blood, faeces and milk samples as well as utilising our in-house lab for faecal egg counts.
- TB Tests - our vet techs are here to help during your TB test, recording ear tag numbers, moving stock and as we know this can be a stressful time, they are here to help reduce this.
- Disbudding - calves under six weeks.
- Calf management
- Vaccination and medicine administration - following advice from one of our vets, our trained vet technicians can help you inject and keep up-to-date with vaccination protocols.

NEW STAFF



Vickie Gillespie Farm Veterinary Technician

Introduce yourself:

I live in the Langtons and work part time at the vets. When I'm not working for the practice, I work on my family farm. We have a 150 head suckler herd, 200 sheep, 20 pigs and I also buy in calves to rear.

What made you want to work for Farm Veterinary Solutions?

I have worked for Rutland Vets for some time, and with a real interest in the farm side, I progressed to becoming a vet tech. I enjoy being out and about visiting farms and it's also good to see other farm's practises.

Spare time?

I don't have a lot of spare time as I'm always at the farm, but if I do, I enjoy seeing friends, walking my five dogs, snowboarding, and TRYING to further my collie's sheep work.

Where have you been?

I have visited various places in Europe, as well as Florida, Finland, South Africa, and I would love to go to Australia and New Zealand.

Tea or Coffee? Tea every time.

Beer or Wine? Jaegerbomb.

Rugby or Football? Rugby.

Interesting Fact:

I volunteered in South Africa working with rescued elephants and at game reserves; I hope to go back to working with big cats some time soon.



Marius Popa TB Tester

Introduce yourself:

Hello all. I am Marius.

I graduated from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Romania in 2006. During my degree and after graduation I had the opportunity to practise and volunteer in some large animal farms, becoming more and more passionate about everything in farm animals and their way of life, providing care and treatment to animals who mean so much to their owners.

I gained experience working as a veterinary surgeon in my country, as the owner of a veterinary clinic for large animals.

I became a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London in January 2018 and after that, I worked on small animals.

My ambition is to pass further RCVS exams for overseas graduates, and for this I am trying to learn everything from everywhere.

What made you want to work for Farm Veterinary Solutions?

I want to work at Farm Veterinary Solutions, because the team is very professional and friendly. It is a clinic for both small and large animals, and I hope to learn and develop veterinary medical skills.

Sparetime?

In my spare time I like to pilot my ultralight aircraft, to play the drums and to spend time with my family and friends.

Where have you been?

Since July 2018 I have been working at three of the Vets4Pets clinics in Birmingham.

Tea or Coffee?

I definitely prefer coffee. A good and strong coffee, makes the difference for the rest of the day.

Beer or Wine?

I prefer both of them. It depends what type of meal I am enjoying at that moment and the mood I am in.

Rugby or Football?

Sincerely, I don't know anything about rugby. In Romania, one of the national sports is football, so I enjoy that.



Lauren Handley Farm Receptionist

Introduce yourself:

I grew up in Melton Mowbray until I was 13 years old where I then moved to Branston Village. This is where I began to love the countryside and being surrounded by farms full of animals.

What made you want to work for Farm Veterinary Solutions?

The job of farm receptionist really appealed to me as I have currently worked in the animal sector distributing pet products but wanted to be more hands on with the welfare of farm animals.

Spare time?

I enjoy spending time with my very big family and have recently signed up to run my second 5K cancer research race with my mum.

Where have you been?

I haven't really travelled much but my partner and I have got a list of places we would like to go in the future.

Tea or Coffee? I don't really drink hot drinks unless on those really cold days where I like to warm up with a cup of tea.

Beer or Wine? I like white or rosé wine.

Rugby or Football? Football, my family are massive supporters of Leicester City.

Interesting Fact:

When I was younger I used to do tap and ballet which I really enjoyed.



GETTING READY FOR LAMBING 2019

Rebecca Davenport

We had a brilliant turnout at both our Market Harborough and Melton Branch Lambing Meetings. The evening involved a lambing presentation from our vet, Rebecca Davenport and practical demonstrations with the lambing simulator and skills useful at lambing time. The evening was supported by MSD, and their Veterinary Advisor, Kat Baxter provided an informative session on preventing abortions in your flock. It was a great opportunity to catch up with clients prior to lambing and answer any queries or questions.

Smallholders Club

The Smallholders Club has been running for nearly two years and meets on a quarterly basis throughout the year. The club provides informative evenings for clients who may be new to owning livestock or wanting to improve their knowledge and skill set. In December, we gathered at The Queens Head in Billesdon for a festive quiz. There were a few interesting Christmas jumpers and some fun facts learnt along the way!

Our next meeting will be held on Wednesday 8th May. Lydia Bunning, from Bimeda will be discussing ectoparasite control in livestock. The meeting will be held on farm with practical demonstrations as well. Further details will be sent to Smallholder Members.

If you are interested in joining the Smallholders Club, please contact the Melton Branch on 01664 567481 for more information.



FLOCKCHECK REMINDER RUNNING FROM 1ST MARCH - 31ST JULY

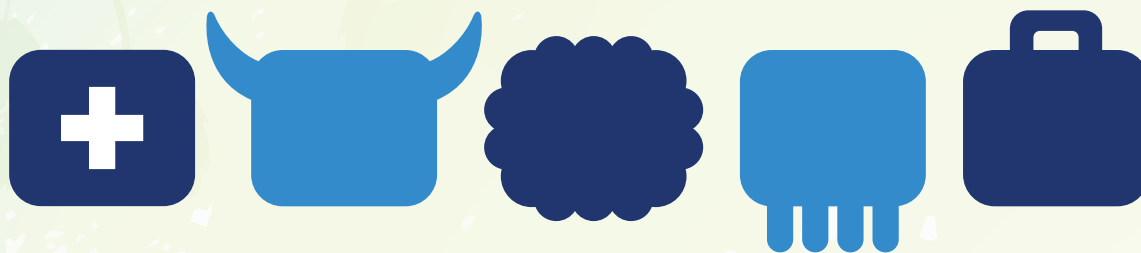
- Have you had an abnormal number of barren ewes this year?
- Or issues with weak and sickly lambs?
- Do you vaccinate against infectious causes of abortion?

If not, MSD are subsidising the testing of 6-8 barren ewes from your flock to screen for Enzootic Abortion and toxoplasmosis. Contact the Melton Branch on **01664 567481** to discuss further.

VPS PRODUCTS SPRING DEALS 2019

Anti-Parasitic	Details/Uses	Withdrawal (Guide Only)	Dose	Pack Sizes	Price Excl. Vat
Enovex[®] <small>Pour-On for Cattle</small>	Ivermectin pour-on for control of adult and inhibited larval stage roundworms, mange mites and sucking lice in cattle	Cattle Meat 28 days Milk >60 days	1ml/10kg pour-on	2.5L	£28
Eprizero[®] <small>5mg/ml POUR ON SOLUTION for Beef and Dairy Cattle</small>	Eprinomectin pour-on for control of adult and inhibited larval stage roundworms, mange mites and lice in dairy cattle	Cattle Meat 10 days Milk 0 days	1ml/10kg pour-on	6L	£230
Dectomax Pour-On for cattle	Doramectin pour-on for control of roundworms, mange mites and lice in cattle for up to 5 weeks	Cattle Meat 35 days Milk do not use	1ml/10kg pour-on	1L 2.5L 5L	£85 £135 £215
Dectomax Injection for Cattle and sheep	Doramectin injection for control of roundworms, mange mites and lice, in cattle and sheep	Cattle meat 70 days Sheep meat 70 days	Cattle 1ml/50kg Sheep 1ml/33kg	50ml 250ml 500ml	£22 £105 £185
Noromectin[®] <small>0.08% w/v Drench Oral Solution</small>	Ivermectin (clear) drench for control of adult and inhibited larval roundworms in sheep	Sheep Meat 14 days	2.5ml per 10kg	1L 2.5L 5L	£13 £25 £36
LEVACIDE[®] <small>LOW-VOLUME 7.5% ORAL SOLUTION CATTLE AND SHEEP WORM DRENCH</small>	Levamisole (yellow) drench for control of adult and developing roundworms in cattle and sheep	Cattle Meat 14 days Sheep Meat 21 days	1ml/10kg drench	1L 2.5L	£22 £41
Parafend 2.265%	Oxfendazole (white) drench for control of roundworms and tapeworms in sheep	Sheep Meat 10 days	1ml/5kg orally	1L 2.5L 5L	£17 £26 £40
Spotinor[®]	Deltamethrin spot on for prevention of flies in cattle and treatment of established blowfly strike and ticks in sheep	Cattle Meat 17 days Sheep 35 days	Cattle 10ml Ewes 5ml See pack for details	500ml 1L 2.5L	£40 £65 £135
Ectofly	Cypermethrin solution for the treatment and prevention of blowfly strike, ticks and lice in sheep	Sheep Meat 8 days	See pack for details	2.5L 5L 4x5L+gun	£40 £61 £230

Order
your **Spotinor[®]**
before the end of April
for **FREE** delivery the
first week of May



Farm Veterinary Solutions

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Spring 2019 Newsletter

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