

Cattle Vaccination and Deworming Schedule Recommendations

Pre-calving vaccines for cows and heifers:

Cows being calved through a corral-shed system or if you have had scour problems should be vaccinated with ScourGuard 4kc, ScourBos 4 or 9 or Guardian 6-8 weeks pre-calving. Heifers will need one dose 6-8 weeks pre-calving and a second dose one month prior to calving. Some producers choose to give one dose a month prior to calving and a second at the start of calving since the majority of concerns with scours occur towards the end of calving.

Heifers prior to first breeding:

Heifers should be vaccinated with PregGuard FP10 30-60 days prior to breeding. Vaccinating with PregGuard FP10 less than 30 days prior to breeding will cause enough inflammation in the ovaries to prevent conception in the first cycle for some of the heifers.

This would be a good time to deworm the heifers if you deworm in the spring. Injectable Dectomax is our recommendation, but Dectomax, Cydectin or Ivomec pour-on may be used as well.

Calves at Branding:

Calves at branding time should receive Pyramid 5 and Ultrabac 7 vaccines. Alternatively, you may choose to use an intranasal vaccine such as Inforce III instead of Pyramid 5, but you still need to give the Ultrabac 7.

Deworming calves with injectable Dectomax at branding may increase pounds sold at weaning.

Cows at Branding Time/Pre-breeding:

If branding is 30 days or more prior to bull turn out then giving a PregGuard FP10 vaccine is ideal.

This is also a great time to use Dectomax, Cydectin or Ivomec as an anti-parasitic (dewormer).

Calves at Preconditioning:

3-6 weeks prior to weaning or shipping all calves should be given Pyramid 5 with Prespense SQ and Ultrabac 7 with Somubac

Calves being retained at weaning:

Calves at weaning should be given a second dose of Pyramid 5. If the calves were not preconditioned they should get Pyramid 5+Prespense SQ and a dose of Ultrabac 7 with Somubac

Cows and Heifers at pregnancy check time:

The best option is to use PregGuard FP10, but only if the cows and heifers have had it on a regular basis or at least prior to this year's breeding. This is a modified live vaccine and gives great immunity.

If they have not been vaccinated pre-breeding with a modified live vaccine or have not been regularly getting a modified live vaccine once yearly, then we recommend using CattleMaster 4 with VL5. This is a killed vaccine that is safe for pregnant cows.

Heifers should also be given an Ultrabac 7 vaccine.

If you have not dewormed with Dectomax, Cydectin or Ivomec then this would be the second best option. If you already have used one of these and want to pour them again for deworming and lice control a generic ivermectin would be good. Remember that pouring cattle in freezing

conditions is not very effective.

Replacement Heifer Calves:

Do not forget to have us Bangs (Brucellosis) vaccinate your heifers before they reach 12 months of age.

What are the vaccines and what do they protect against:

5-way Viral Vaccines:

Five way viral vaccines contain BRSV (Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus), IBR (Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis Virus), BVD (Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus) and PI3 (Parainfluenza Virus 3) antigens in them.

Not all vaccines are created equally even if they include the same antigens in them. Some use different strains of the virus, more or less strains of the same viruses and different adjuvants. Adjuvants are substances added to the vaccine to increase the immune systems identification of and reaction to the antigens in the vaccine. Some vaccines use killed virus in them and some use modified live viruses in them. Modified live vaccines stimulate a much stronger immunity and are more efficacious in disease prevention. Additionally, some contain a bacterin against the bacterial pneumonia agent Mannheimia haemolytica (previously called Pasteurella haemolytica)

Examples include:

Pyramind 5

Pyramid 5 with Presponse SQ (also contains Mannheimia haemolytica bacterin)

Bovishield Gold

Bovishield One-shot (also contains Mannheimia haemolytica bacterin)

Virashield 6

Express 5

Vista 5

Vista Once SQ

BRDSshield

7-way Clostridial Vaccines:

Seven way vaccines include bacterins that protect against Clostridium Chauvoei (Black Leg), Clostridium Septicum(Malignant Edema), Clostridium novyi (Black Disease), Clostridium sordellii (Gas Gangrene), Clostridium perfringens types C&D (Enterotoxemia/Enteritis, also called Purple Gut and Over-Eating Disease).

In general the basic 7-way vaccines are similar in efficacy and price. Some contain an additional bacterin against the bacterial pneumonia agent Histophilus Somnus (previously called Haemophilus Somnus).

Examples include:

Ultrabac 7

Ultrabac 7 with Somubac (has Histophilus somnus bacterin as well)

Vision 7

Alpha 7

Covexin 8 (has Tetanus bacterin as well)

UltraChoice 8 (has Red Water bacterin as well)

Clostri Shield 7

Intranasal vaccines:

Nasalgen – IBR and PI3

Inforce III – BRSV, IBR and PI3

Nuplura- *Mannheimia haemolytica* (*Pasteurella*)

Scour Vaccines:

Scour prevention vaccines contain some combination of antigen against Bovine Coronavirus, Bovine Rotavirus, and bacterins against *Clostridium perfringens* type C&D and *E. coli* (including K99 pili).

Examples include:

Guardian – Bovine Coronavirus, Bovine Rotavirus, *Clostridium Perfringens* C&D and *E. coli* K99

Scourguard 4KC – Bovine Coronavirus, Bovine Rotavirus, *Clostridium perfringens* Type C and *E. coli* K99

Scourbos 9 – Bovine Coronavirus, Bovine Rotavirus, and *Clostridium perfringens* type C and four strains of *E. coli* (uncertain if k99 is one of the four)

Pre-breeding Vaccines:

The pre-breeding vaccines are basically a 5-way with campylobacter bacterin (used to be called vibrio) and leptospirosis antigens added. These additions are to help prevent fetal loss/abortions or failure to conceive. The vaccines are labeled killed, killed and modified live or just modified live with respect to the viral components of the vaccine. Killed and killed-modified live are generally safe for pregnant or non-pregnant cows. Straight modified live vaccines are only safe for pregnant cows if they have had it pre-breeding or at least in the last year as part of your regular program. If you are uncertain if your cows have been regularly getting a modified live vs. a killed vaccine you should use a killed vaccine as the modified live vaccines can cause abortions in pregnant cattle. Any further questions should be asked of your veterinarian.

Examples include:

CattleMaster 4+VL5 (killed and modified live)

CattleMaster Gold FP5 (killed and modified live)

Preguard Gold FP10 (modified live)

Virashield 6 VL5 (killed)

Vista 5 VL5 SQ (modified live)

Additional notes:

In general, the viruses that cause respiratory disease weaken the lungs and allow a secondary bacterial infection to take hold. It is usually the secondary bacterial infection that kills the animal. The most common causative bacterial agents are *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Histophilus somnus* and *Pasteurella multocida*.

Calves that have had diarrhea in the first few months of life are at a significantly increased risk of developing respiratory disease in late summer and early fall. If you have diarrhea issues on your place, vaccinating to prevent the diarrhea may decrease the incidence of respiratory disease later in the year.

Modified live vaccines stimulate a much stronger immunity, therefore, are more efficacious in disease prevention and the duration of immunity usually lasts longer. Use modified live vaccines in situations where you can safely do so.