

This is a picture taken from under a cow looking up at the bottom of her udder and exemplifies udder cleft necrosis. This is a picture from one of our clients of an udder sore. They have fought this off and on for years. About 10 years ago Dr. Jeff took a sample from one of these lesions and sent to the State Lab and they found a Herpes Virus type 4. There are several types of Herpes Viruses including the causative agent for IBR. Recently one of our journals published an article on a farm with identical lesions and they also found a Herpes Virus type 4. The important take home with Herpes Viruses is they are not removed from an animal's body. Cold sores are Herpes Viruses and so is Shingles, childhood chickenpox reappearing after 50 years living in your body.

There were several recommendations made for the herd listed in this article

- Control Bovine Leukosis virus. This is a common virus that causes cancer in about 5% of dairy cows infected with it. It also causes some immune suppression. It is difficult to control but never using a needle more than once is a big component of a control program.
- Bedding Quality. I think this may have an impact and I feel that wet sand is a component of the problem. The herd in this article used recycled sand, but the herds I've seen it in usually used regular sand. I think dry is the key word.
- Culling infected animals. Makes sense if it is contagious. I might suggest keeping them in a dedicated pen.



It really looks like a tough disease with no good or easy treatment or prevention

WVS Blood lab is excited to announce that we are now able to provide BioPRYN results and reports in a format that will be recognized by Dairy Comp herd management software and available for direct upload that will eliminate additional data entry of BioPRYN results at the farm level. If you are interested in receiving future results in this manner, please contact the lab with your herd id. The report would then be uploaded to the Dairy Comp Iloop in a DNO file format for direct download at no additional cost to

*****Reminder:** If you need a veterinarian for service, or if you have a pressing question, please call the clinic number (920.324.3831). The veterinarian on call will either answer or call you back when they are free from a current call. Occasionally clients call their favorite or herd health vet and leave a message and it can be hours or days before you receive an answer. Dr. Emma just returned from Japan and there were two bleeding cow calls, a horse with colic and an ewe with a uterine prolapsed all on her voice mail that she didn't receive for two weeks.

******* Polyflex and Ampicillin are on back order ******* We don't know when these products will return and there is a limited supply. If the supply issue affects your facility, please speak with your Veterinarian for other treatment options.



Blood Results: Obviously if you are going to go through the work of drawing blood and bringing it to the clinic, you want good results. Blood has to be placed in a centrifuge before we run blood chemistry. The problem is that when blood is delivered in a syringe like the one pictured, we can't put it in a centrifuge. We have to force the blood from the syringe into a red top tube and if the blood in the tube has clotted (which happens in a couple minutes after it is collected) the blood cells rupture and have some impact on the chemistry results. If you bring samples into the clinic in a clotted syringe, we will run the sample because you aren't going to want to drive home and do it over. However, your results may not be as accurate. To get

optimal results please pull blood into a blood tube. If you absolutely have to use a syringe, then use a 10 or 12cc syringe.

If a drug is approved for lactating dairy cattle, there is a legal tolerance level for the drug in the milk and in the meat. This is important, because test methodology is so sensitive today that a single injection of some antibiotics at birth may result in detectable drug in tissue five years later. A tolerance level is established for approved drugs, but there is NO tolerance level for unapproved drugs.

Lincomycin or Lincocin is not approved for dairy cattle so there is absolutely no tolerance. Even though it is a great treatment for hairy heel warts, it is illegal. Therefore we would prefer you find an alternative for treatment and prevention.

Tetracycline is approved for lactating dairy cattle, and there is a tolerance level of 300 parts per billion. Since nothing is approved for hairy heel warts, because of the tolerance level for tetracycline this is a preferred antibiotic for hairy heel wart treatment. If a cow absorbs a minute trace or a trace shows up in milk or meat after withdrawal times are observed the levels should be acceptable.

Recent work with tetracycline at three different treatment levels involving treating two feet on each cow that were bandaged on lactating cows gave us some important withdrawal information. The bandage is important because it increases the drug risk but also improves the healing of the foot warts. The results are summarized:

- Dosage was critical, with 25 grams of drugs causing the longest withdrawals. That equates to 125cc of oxytet 200, an incredibly high dose. But if you use a concentrated powder for treating pneumonia in water, then you could get 25 grams on a bandage. The take home is keep the amount of drug down. There are oxytet 100 and oxytet 50 liquids that reduce the risk when treating foot warts.
- The charm test is positive when milk has 75 parts per billion, so the test is positive when the milk is legal per the tolerance level, but the law is vague and inconsistent in that it is legal to have milk below 300 ppb but illegal to have it test positive at 75 ppb, so to avoid a legal issue, we want to have the milk below 75 to test negative.
- 24 hours withhold on milk when low dose tetracycline treatment of one or two feet should assure us of no residue.

Tax tips from Dr. Al-

The best way to teach your children about taxes is to eat 30% of their ice cream. (Bill Murray)