



April 2015

Dear Business Partner

12th Edition

In the field of animal health, there are new developments and improvements in methods of production daily. At Lionel's Veterinary Supplies we are privileged to provide many of these innovations to you, our business partner.

We continuously strive to be at the forefront of new innovations. This newsletter serves as a means to keep you updated with what is available, and how these products can be used.

Enjoy the reading, and please inform us if there is a specific topic you need covered.

Regards

Duncan Stephenson

Visit our website: WWW.LIONELSVET.CO.ZA

Vra vir Faffa

<http://landbou.com/kundiges/vra-vir-faffa/bloedderm-en-rooiderm-in-skape-en-bokke/>

Bloedderm en rooiderm in skape en bokke

Vraag

Daar word gepraat van rooiderm en bloedderm in skape. Wat is die verskil tussen die twee?

Antwoord

Rooiderm

Rooiderm of draaiderm is 'n siekte van skape en bokke, wat op geil weidings loop. Fisiese oorsake kan ook aanleiding tot draaiderm gee. Die siekte word orals in Suid-Afrika aangetref.

Oorsaak

Wanneer skape of bokke oor 'n lang tyd sappige weidings met 'n hoë proteïengehalte bewe, vergroot die dikderm geweldig en kan dan maklik van posisie verander. Die gevolg is dat die dikderm nie op die gewone plek in die bekken gevind word nie, maar onder in die buikholte.

Omdat die grootpens en die dikderm met sagte, vloeibare kos gevul is, kan hulle maklik uit hulle posisie draai. Indien dit gebeur, word feitlik die hele derm gedraai en die bloedsirkulasie word afgesny. Gifstowwe word opgeneem en kieme begin groei in die veranderde omstandighede. In dergelike omstandighede tree die dood gou in.

Afgesien hiervan lei sekere bewegings van die dier ook tot die siekte. Vrektes word telkens voorafgegaan deur bepaalde fisiese omstandighede wat verdraaiing van die derm veroorsaak bv. skeer, die sny van kloutjies en enting, m.a.w. handelinge waartydens skape en bokke omgekeer word. Wanneer kleinvee getel word, sal sommige in die lug spring en omval. Bokke is lief om bo-op voorwerpe te spring en mekaar van die "kasteeltjie" af te stamp. Dit alle kan meebring dat die derms uit posisie verskuif en verdraai.

Kliniese tekens

Diere wat rooiderm onder lede het, word selde voor die oënskynlik onvoorspelbare dood opgemerk omdat die verloop van die siekte so vinnig is. Buikpyn gekenmerk deur 'n geblêr of gekreun, rekbewegings en 'n geskop na die pens, is die enigste opvallende tekens. Ná die dood blaas die dier vinnig op.

Nadoodse tekens

As die karkas versigtig onder die buik oopgemaak word, stulp die vergrote, bloedrooi, opgeblaaide dikderm gewoonlik heel eerste uit. By nadere ondersoek, sal dit blyk dat feitlik die hele dermkanaal

kloksgewys (van onder die dier gesien) verdraai is. Die derminhoud is bloederig en met gas gevul. Ontbinding tree baie vinnig in. Die grootpens is relatief klein en kan leeg wees.

Behandeling

Omdat die siekte so skielik ontstaan en vinnig verloop, word die diere óf dood aangetref óf vrek hulle lank voordat veeartsenykundige hulp beskikbaar is. Behandeling is dus nie 'n praktiese uitweg nie.

Voorkoming

Dit is belangrik om die oormatige uitsetting van die dikderm te voorkom. Dit is egter onprakties om die diere heeltemaal van té voedsame weidings te onttrek. Weidings kan afgebroke bewei word.

Gelukkig is daar 'n baie eenvoudige en heel praktiese oplossing vir die rooidermprobleem: diere wat gereeld growwe vesel in die vorm van hooi kry, sal selde rooiderm ontwikkel. In Nieu-Seeland waar die siekte dikwels voorkom, word aanbeveel dat diere bv. 5 dae op lusern loop en dan 2 dae op grasweiding. Met hierdie stelsel kom die toestand selde voor. Hou ook die proteïengehalte van die weiding binne redelike perke deur dit byvoorbeeld nie oormatig met stikstof te bemes nie.

Skeer, dip en ent diere op sappige, groen weidings versigtig.

Bloedderm

Bloedderm word veroorsaak deur 'n klostridiale bakterium, *Clostridium perfringes* tipe A.

Besoek die volgende webadres vir meer inligting oor hierdie toestand

<http://landbou.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/cffe2dd6-cf21-4483-908e-f86d5391e18f.pdf>

Bronne:

Bruére and West, .M. 1993. The sheep, health, disease, production. Veterinary Continuing Education, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. ISSN 0112-9643

De Wet , J en Bath, G. 1994. Kleinveesiektes. Tafelberg Uitgewers. IBN 0 624 03203 5

Geskryf deur: prof. Gareth Bath (gfbath@gmail.com) en dr. Faffa malan (dokfaffa@nashuaisp.co.za)

5 April 2015

Landbou.com
Boer vooruit.

Microphones Could Detect BRD Earlier

BELGIUM – Placing microphones in calf pens to listen to coughing can assist stock keepers in detecting Bovine Respiratory Disease (BRD) earlier.

By producing an acoustic profile of poorly calves, an algorithm can be created to automate BRD detection, a Belgian study has shown.

Pioneered in pigs, automated cough sound monitoring is one of many breakthroughs in the field of precision livestock science, according to Joris Vandemeulen at Kuleuven University.

He told the British Society for Animal Science conference in Chester this week that using microphones can work for BRD as a “warning system”.

“The purpose of this study was to compare results of an automated calf cough detection algorithm with respiratory scores in calves,” said Mr Vandemeulen.

“The number of coughs detected by the algorithm corresponded with the number of calves with high respiratory scores.”

He stressed the study only tested the microphones at house level, unable to identify BRD in individual calves.

“This is more of a help to the farmer than a substitute for stockmanship,” he said.

During the experiment, each pen was equipped with a pig cough monitor, achieving 58 per cent sensitivity, 99 per cent specificity and 76 per cent precision.

There were three pens of 20 calves of Holstein-Friesian and Jersey breed. Clinical assessments were carried out on calves twice a week.

Mr Vandameulen admitted that health assessments left periods when calf health was unknown.



Michael Priestley, Editor <http://www.thebeefsite.com/news/47808/microphones-could-detect-brd-earlier/>

Heifer Rearing Problems Flagged Up at Science Conference

17 April 2015

UK - Many UK dairy cows are being culled before they pay back heifer rearing costs and standards of heifer rearing could be partly to blame, suggests recent research.

Nutrition and welfare issues in early life are detrimental to cow longevity, meaning that a considerable amount of heifers are culled before they pay off the cost of rearing, says the Royal Veterinary College (RVC).

Almost a quarter of heifers die before calving and a further 20 per cent are culled during the first lactation.

Across a study of 100 farms, the RVC reported insufficient milk replacer volumes, low observation times and non-compliance on government welfare regulations on a significant number of farms.

“An awfully large percentage of heifers are not paying off their rearing costs,” said Dr Alana Boulton, addressing the British Society of Animal Science conference in Chester this week.

The conference was told that raising awareness to best practice would improve calf health and welfare.

Discussing two separate studies, Dr Boulton, along with Professor Claire Wathes, discussed how sub-optimal calf management could be hurting farm profits.

The RVC concluded that heifer rearing is a “secondary consideration” on many farms.

In a study of over 100 UK farms, the RVC found an average break-even point came at around 530 days after first calving, around 1.5 lactations.

A fifth of farms paid off their cost of rearing within the first lactation, with 90 per cent reaching this point by the end of the second.

Industry figures show an average UK cow manages 3.5 lactations.

Dr Boulton stressed that the study was done in the summer of 2013, when milk prices were around the 30 pence per litre mark.

Which Farms Lose Out?

“The concern is for farms not breaking even after the third lactation because there is a real chance the cow is not making a profit for them,” said Dr Boulton.

Factors with the biggest effect on paying off rearing costs were age at calving and fertility.

She said that, while most farms were calving at 24 months, those calving one month later saw costs go up seven per cent. Costs were 18 per cent higher for cows calving at 27 months.

“Fertility also matters – this extends the dry period and the non-productive periods,” said Dr Boulton. “Age at first calving obviously has a massive effect on cost.”

Variation Between Farms



Professor Wathes stressed that standards of calf rearing varied greatly in terms of feed, hygiene, vaccinations and weaning strategy.

She noted the lack of attention that some calves received.

“Farms averaged two minutes per heifer a day,” she said. “Some managed as high as 12 minutes, some less than one minute.”

“It raises questions about the health of animals if all people can do is glance at each one.”

“Weaning days averaged 62, some were as high as 112 and some managed 42 days.”

“While most farms followed industry and government guidelines on rearing youngstock during the pre-weaning period, compliance on government regulations relating to the administration of anaesthetic prior to dehorning and provision of water from birth was not practiced on 15 and 60 per cent of farms respectively.”

Importance of Early Life

Professor Wathes said an average milk replacer volume of 4.58 litres per day was not enough to hit target growth rates of 750 grams per day.

She added: “Management of the pre-weaning period is extremely important as it will determine the heifer’s future production potential and lifetime spent in the milking herd.

“The calf undergoes critical physiological changes during this time and is most susceptible to infections that cause enteric and respiratory disease.”



Michael Priestley, Editor

<http://www.thedairysite.com/news/47814/heifer-rearing-problems-flagged-up-at-science-conference/>

KALVOLAC

A good start is the first step towards a healthy and productive cow!

Our calf milk replacers offer a healthy, sustainable and profitable start:

- Lower overall rearing costs, fewer infections and faster growth
- Lower mortality rate and lower use of antibiotics
- Protein 23%; Fat 20% (Coconut oil – best digestible fat)
- Imagro – pre-biotic and pro-biotic
- Maximal rumen development thanks to gradual digestion and promotes a higher roughage/concentrate intake
- Feeding adjusted to the need of the calf, of a constant quality, free of pathogens
- No risk of vertical transmission of diseases when compared to feeding fresh milk



**Available at co-ops and veterinarians
Visit our website www.lionelsvet.co.za**

For more information contact:

Cape Town: + 27 21 932 2019 • Gauteng: +27 82 907 7486 • Johannesburg: + 27 11 624 0223
Mpumalanga: +27 82 907 7486 • Port Elizabeth: +27 41 451 1900
• Denvet Pietermaritzburg: + 27 33 345 1093 • Free State: JL Faure +27 82 896 1827
Northern Cape: Jan Joubert +27 73 303 6786 • Overberg: Derrick Coetzee +27 82 373 6068
Southern Cape: Johan Havenga +27 79 505 7340



PECTOSPEED

Stop Diarree!

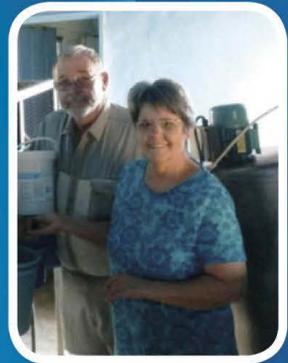
Glentana Dairy Kookhuis - Oos-Kaap

Niel Wilke en Jakob Mavenspie van Glentana Dairy, Cookhouse, het Pectospeed gebruik in hul laaste kalfseisoen en sal nie weer sonder dit deur 'n kalfseisoen gaan nie. Dis hul voorste produk vir diarree.



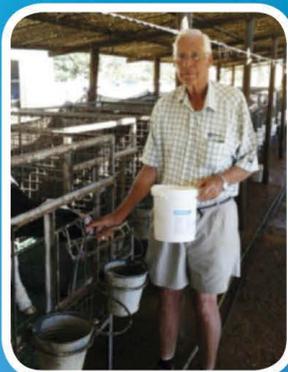
Watervlak Jerseys Vryburg - Noordwes

Volgens Oom Sas van der Merwe van Watervlak Jerseys naby Vryburg word Pectospeed met groot sukses gebruik. Hy is baie tevrede met die produk.



Die plaas Weltevreden Riebeeck-Wes in die Swartland

Nicol Serdyn maak 30 kalwers per maand groot en Pectospeed is een van die beste hulpmiddels tot dusver teen kalfdiarree.



Zaaiplaats Commondale

Johan van der Merwe, melkstalbestuurder op Zaaiplaats, Commondale naby Paulpietersburg sê: "Dit is die beste produk teen kalfdiarree wat ek nog gebruik het!"



Beskikbaar by koöperasies en veertse
Besoek ons webtuiste www.lionelvet.co.za

Vir meer inligting kontak:

Kaapstad: +27 21 932 2019 • Gauteng: +27 82 907 7486 • Johannesburg: +27 11 624 0223
Mpumalanga: +27 82 907 7486 • Oos-Kaap: +27 41 451 1900
Noordwes: Jan Joubert +27 73 303 6786 • Overberg: Derick Coetzee +27 82 373 6068
Suid-Kaap: Johan Havenga +27 79 505 7340 • KwaZulu Natal: DenVet 033 345 1093

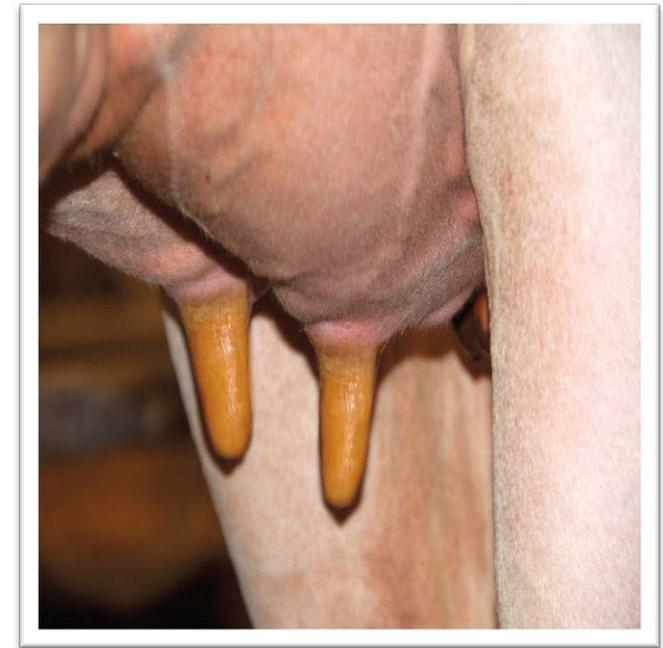
KENODIN Film:

The perfect combination between coverage, disinfection and well tolerated formula

- *Film forming properties for an ideal coating*
- *Strong disinfecting properties thanks to Iodine complex*
- *Well tolerated thanks to emollients content*



Coming Soon!



CID LINES[®]
innovative hygiene solutions



The second skin technology teat dip

Local technology set to make waves internationally

Tuesday, 14 April 2015 01:02 Written by Jenni McCann



A local technology looks set to make waves internationally after SurePure, which uses photopurification technology to purify liquids, reported increased interest from global customers. SurePure's prime mover and CEO is former Springbok rugby prop Guy Keble, who took the interesting step of listing the company on a secondary board of the tech-aligned NASDAQ market in the US. The company's offering revolves around a patented SurePure Turbulator, which increases liquids' exposure to ultra-violet and enables greater efficacy and consistency in purification.

In short, SurePure's technology hopes to offer a better alternative to traditional pasteurisation by delivering replicable, and predictable germicidal efficacy. The technology can be applied to micro-biologically sensitive liquids like wine, fruit juice and milk – but also has applications in fuel and blood plasma.

Keble said SurePure enjoyed a busy year of business development. "We established programs in different global markets and expect to continue to expand our footprint into the diverse industries that will be well-served by our technology."

He noted that during the first quarter of 2015 the company had secured additional orders of with a face value of over R12m. That means orders signed from the start of 2014 now touched R30m.

Keble disclosed that since inception SurePure had signed orders with a value of around R60m.

“As of February this year, orders by customers to the value of around R36m have already been installed and commissioned. We expect the remaining orders will be installed and commissioned during the first half of 2015.”

SurePure’s recent accomplishments include the sale of its technology to a South African producer of fruit juice, carbonated soft drinks, water and non-alcoholic malt drinks, a tilt into the burgeoning craft beer market, signing a commercial deal with Helpac, a major essential oils and floral water bio-producer and announced a breakthrough in purification of contaminated diesel.

In the middle of 2014 SurePure also announced the production of cider for the craft brewing market with the use of its photopurification technology as well as demonstrated that its technology could trigger energy savings to the South African beer brewing industry through its collaboration with SAB Miller.

Most recently – and arguably the most promising development – materialised in December last year when SurePure announced commercial trials utilising its photopurification technology as an alternative to dairy pasteurisation in India. Earlier this year SurePure announced its first breakthrough in India when the company confirmed its technology had been selected for use in developing dairy communities in Northern India.

Clearly there is a way to go before SurePure is accepted as a mainstream purification application. But success in a mass market like India would lay a firm foundation on which to start building brand awareness for SurePure.

By Jenni McCann <http://www.cbn.co.za/agriculture/food-beverage-wine/item/2893-local-technology-set-to-make-waves-internationally>

Voeding- en Bestuurspraktyke vir suiwelkoeie tydens die winter



Suiwelkoeie se nutriënt behoeftes verander aansienlik vanaf somer tot winter. Droë materiaal innames het 'n tendens om te verhoog soos dit winter raak en daarom is dit belangrik om die rantsoen aan te pas volgens die koei se verhoogde nutriënt behoeftes. Die voeding van voldoende goeie kwaliteit ruvoer, proteïene en energie is belangrike aspekte vir 'n gebalanseerde rantsoen.

Soos hierbo genoem verhoog die droë materiaal inname redelik soos temperature daal. Dit is krities om seker te maak dat daar sorgvuldige voer beskikbaar is om aan die hoër innames te voldoen. Dit is uiters belangrik om die energie digtheid van die rantsoen te monitor sodat die koei in 'n positiewe energie balans gehou kan word.

Hitte is 'n by-produk afkomstig van metaboliese prosesse in die spysverteringskanaal. Hierdie "by-produk" is afkomstig van prosesse soos fermentasie, vertering en nutriënt metabolisme. Die potensiële hitte produksie wat sekere rou materiale kan produseer, staan bekend as die hitte inkrement van daardie rou materiaal. Faktore kan ook die hitte inkrement beïnvloed soos byvoorbeeld, die droë materiaal inname die nutriënt balans en die verskillende rou materiale in die rantsoen. Ruvoere is geneig om 'n hoër hitte inkrement te hê as grane. Vette het 'n laer hitte inkrement as stysels en proteïene. Die hitte inkrement kan verhoog word in die rantsoen tydens die winter, deur die energie opname te verhoog in die spysverteringskanaal. Dit kan gedoen word deur die prosessering van rou materiale (bv. gemaalde mielies) en om die deurvloei waarde te verlaag.

Sekere bestuurspraktyke kan ook help om die gesondheid en algemene melkproduksie te handhaaf tydens die koue winter maande.

'n Melk koei se termo neutrale sone strek vanaf 5 tot 25°C. Temperature buite hierdie perke kan drastiese effekte op die koei se gesondheid, kondisietelling en melk produksie hê. Sodra die temperature onder die kritiese perk van 5°C val, verhoog die onderhouds behoeftes van die koei aansienlik. Daarom moet daar voorsorgmaatreëls getref word om aan die behoeftes te voldoen. Een van die belangrike aspekte om in ag te neem, is om die koei in 'n positiewe energie balans te hou. Dit kan verkry word deur die energie digtheid van die rantsoen aan te pas.

Dit is belangrik om die meerderheid van die kudde op 'n goeie kondisie te behou voor dit winter raak. Dit sal help in terme van energie reserwes wat benut kan word tydens die koue maande in plaas daarvan om die energie behoeftes van 'n lakterende koei te probeer aanvul net deur voeding tydens koue stres. Monitor die kudde en neem kondisietellings gereeld voor enige rantsoen veranderinge gemaak word. As daar 'n verandering gemaak moet word, kan daar geskaaf word aan die

energie komponent van die rantsoen. Koeie onder kondisie se reproduktiwiteit en algemene gesondheid word geaffekteer en kan die langslendigheid van die koeie belemmer.

Die nat koue toestande wat heers in die Wes-Kaap tydens winter, is geneig om gemiddelde melk produksie te laat daal. Dit kan toegeskryf word aan die bogenoemde faktore waar algemene koei gemak negatief beïnvloed word. Daar is verskeie maniere om melkproduksie en algehele koei gesondheid te handhaaf. Behuising is net een van die verskeie bestuurspraktyke wat geïmplimenteer kan word om jou kudde in 'n konstante, gekontroleerde omgewing te plaas.

Behuising bring 'n meer konstante algehele jaarlikse melk opbrengs na vore omdat die kudde nie so uitgelewer aan die natuurlike elemente is nie. Maak seker dat bedding droog is en goeie diepte toon, sodat koeie nie ongemaklik lê nie. Al is dit koud is dit nogtans belangrik om goeie ventelasie deur die behuising te hê. Beskerm koeie teen reën en wind om gemak en gesondheid te verbeter. Dit is weereens belangrik om sorgvuldige voeding en gemak te verseker tydens die koue. Ekstensiewe proewe toon dat beligting tydens kort winter dae melk produksie kan verhoog.

Met die regte bestuur- en voedingspraktyke kan verliese tydens wintertyd aansienlik verminder word. As kudde gesondheid, algemene gemak en kuddekondisie reg bestuur word, kan produksie en opbrengste konstant gehou word.

Steyn Pretorius -

Dierevoedingskundige

(BscAgric Veekunde met Agronomie)

(Universiteit Van Stellenbosch)

Email: steyn@wesfed.co.za

Website: <http://www.wesfed.co.za/>

Cell: +27 72 444 2062

Work: (022) 433 4706





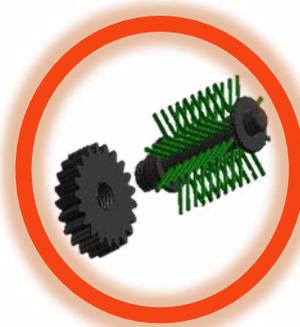
The FutureCow Teatscrubber washes, stimulates, disinfects, and dries all in one easy step. The cow is clean and ready for milking all while keeping her comfort and the dairyman's bottom-line at the forefront. If it's not GREEN it's not FutureCow.

Finally milking is made easy with the patented FutureCow Teatscrubber. Since 2008 FutureCow has been perfecting scrubber technology. Only FutureCow provides the first truly integrated UL approved, standardized teat prep system.

Our state of the art system includes 3 components, the FutureCow Control Box, Scrubber brush unit, and disinfectant. With new controller options we can now bring the FutureCow Teatscrubber to any size dairy with any style of parlor.

The FutureCow system accomplishes all pre-milking procedures in one easy step, decreasing the amount of time cows spend in the parlor while improving udder health, improving milk quality and increasing production. The FutureCow Teatscrubber is an extremely cost-effective way to lower labor expenses and produce more milk.

FutureCow is dedicated to improving the dairyman's overall profit, while still focusing on the cows' health and comfort. By combining the right equipment with the right disinfectant, FutureCow delivers the right results for today's progressive dairy farm.



The FutureCow Difference:

- ☞ All brushes are antimicrobial
- ☞ Patented bi-layered teat-end brush – US Patent 8,402,920
- ☞ Patented disinfectant system – US Patent 8,402,920
- ☞ Patented Cow Counting System – US Patent 8,622,026 and 8,869,747
- ☞ Patent-pending Proprietary helical-drive
- ☞ Lightest hand-held unit available
- ☞ University Studied and validated
- ☞ Since 2010, 90% of all systems are still in use.
- ☞ Energy Efficient – Eligible for subsidies in many states

855.388.7269
info@futurecow.com

The FutureCow Teatscrubber. The Gold Standard in cow prep.

Labor Savings

The FutureCow Teatscrubber cow prep system provides an unparalleled return on investment for a dairy farmer. In most cases, the primary benefit is reduction of labor costs. Since cow prep is streamlined and accomplished in one step, most milking operations can eliminate one full-time position per shift. The teatscrubber also takes away the cost of towels and laundry.

Increased Efficiency

The FutureCow Teatscrubber allows producers to milk more cows per hour with the same number of workers. FutureCow's brush speed has been optimized for maximum let down and milk out.

Improved Udder Health

The FutureCow system was designed with the utmost in cow comfort and milk production in mind. The durable, yet soft, brushes efficiently remove soil while providing needed stimulation. The key is our patented multi-layered teat-end brush. The multiple layer system accounts for varying teat lengths and ensures the teat-end is always clean. FutureCow is the only prep system with antimicrobial brushes which eliminates the possibility of bacterial growth between uses.

Precise Removal of Contaminants

FutureCow's unique ultra-concentrated disinfectant provides rapid kill of microorganisms while never having to touch a human hand on the teat. Most users see a reduction of hyperkeratosis, SCC, and mastitis.

Consistency

The FutureCow system guarantees the dairyman that every cow is prepped the same every time. Consistency leads to lower infection rate, production improvement, and better milk quality.

Management & Profitability

Reduced Labor

- ☞ Rotary parlors require one less person
- ☞ Herringbone and Parallel parlors require 1-2 less

Reduced Operating Costs

- ☞ No towels
- ☞ No laundry

Improved Worker Morale

- ☞ Ergonomically more pleasant – less walking
- ☞ Easier on hands and back

Improved Profitability

- ☞ ROI in less than 12 months
- ☞ Only teatscrubber that can boast >90% purchase satisfaction.

Specifications

The FutureCow Teatscrubber is manufactured with the utmost in quality, durability and reliability in mind. There are variations of the system contingent on the geographical location:

- ☞ A UL/CSA approved, IP65 fiberglass reinforced polyester enclosure. A PLC design for easy use. Upgrades include Wi-Fi and cellular capabilities with a state-of-the art plug and play type screen.
- ☞ The handheld brush unit (scrubber) is powered by a 24v DC motor.
- ☞ "Dairyair" in-handle drying system.

The FutureCow system is completely grounded. Overload sensors protect the unit and animals should any obstruction or tangle occur by stopping the brushes. All gears are made of highly durable materials. Plastic parts are constructed with impact resistant material. All brushes are made with antimicrobial filaments and core.

System Configuration

There are many variables that must be accounted for when configuring the system to work within your existing parlor structure. On average, depending on parlor configuration, a worker with the FutureCow Teatscrubber can prep 12 cows in approximately 2 minutes. A drop is the equivalent to one FutureCow control box with one handheld brush (scrubber) unit.

Safety Information

The FutureCow Teatscrubber cow prep system is designed and engineered to ensure the safety of animals and humans alike. All our enclosures are IP65 rated, they are dust tight and wash down proof.

Additionally, we have the only control systems assembled under the strict UL 508A standards. Our system is completely insulated to eliminate stray voltage or current.

ALL WE HAVE WE OWE TO UDDERS

Click here to see video: <http://www.futurecow.com/media-room/videos/>



1335 Bennett Dr., Suite 173, Longwood, FL 32750

855.388.7269

info@futurecow.com

LIONELS VET FULL DAIRY HYGIENE PROGRAMME

The whole range is manufactured by CID LINES, Belgium, under ISO 9001: 2008 and GMP Quality Assurance and Traceability procedures.



MILK PROCESS

Pre Dip

Keno^{pure}
cleans and disinfects



Post Dips (RTU)

Kenostart[®]
Skin neutral pH
iodine based post dip



Kenocidin[®]
Excellent teat
conditioning properties



Kenolac[®]
Protects against
sunburn



CLUSTER HYGIENE

Backflushing & cluster dipping

Keno^{cid} 2100 5%
Fast disinfection action,
doesn't stain ...



EQUIPMENT HYGIENE

C.I.P. cleaning of pipes and tanks

Eco Chlor
Chlorinated CIP
cleaner



Eco Cid
Based on
phosphoric acid



Cleaning and disinfection of the milking parlour, calf boxes, ...

Biogel
Gives superior
cleaning results



Tornax-S
Removes lime scale
& urine stone deposits



Virocid[®]
Full spectrum
disinfectant



Keno^{cox}
Efficient against cryptosporidiosis
and coccidiosis



ANIMAL HYGIENE

Hoof treatment

Pediline Pro
Very effective against hairy wart



HAND HYGIENE

After-treatment for human

Hand Cleaner Eco
Perfumed soft hand soap



Keno^{Sept} G
Gel hand disinfectant



DRINKING WATER HYGIENE

The power of O₂ and acidification combined

Cid 2000[™]
Drinking water disinfectant for animals



CID LINES
innovative hygiene solutions
www.cidlines.com
www.kenocow.com



DenVet
Solving your animal health care problems

PO Box 673, Hilton, 3245
Ph: 033 345 1093 Fax: 08654 36533
Email: sales@denvet.co.za

For more information contact :
info@lionelsvet.co.za

Cape Town: +27 21 932 2019
Gauteng: +27 82 907 7486 / +27 11 034 9800

Johannesburg: +27 11 034 9800

Mpumalanga: +27 82 907 7486

Eastern Cape: +27 41 451 1900

North West: Jan Joubert +27 73 303 6786

Overberg: Derick Coetzee +27 82 373 6068

Southern Cape: Johan Havenga +27 79 505 7340

KwaZulu-Natal: DenVet +27 33 345 1093

Free State: JL Faure +27 82 896 1827

Visit our website : www.lionelsvet.co.za

How to identify, treat and prevent seven fresh cow illnesses

Dairy basics -
Herd Health

Written by Progressive Dairyman
Editor Karen Lee
Tuesday, 03 February 2015 14:22
<http://www.progressivedairy.com/dairy-basics/herd-health/13194-how-to-identify-treat-and-prevent-seven-fresh-cow-illnesses>



If it's not one thing, it's another; and when it comes to fresh cow illnesses, it is likely to be a combination.

"All of these diseases are interrelated," says Animart's Professional Services Veterinarian Dr. Vicky Lauer. In a continuing education course for certified veterinary technicians, Lauer addressed how to identify, treat and prevent seven illnesses that are common after calving.

Milk fever

Milk fever or hypocalcemia is the result of low blood calcium levels. It is more common in older cows and rarely seen in heifers, she said.

Symptoms: Down cow, cold, S-curve to the neck, muscle tremors, wobbly, dry nose, minimal rumination, dry feces, and rapid heart rate.

Treatment: Collect a blood sample beforehand in case the treatment doesn't work. Give calcium intravenously or subcutaneously. While doing so, Lauer said to listen to the cow's heart rate. If the cow's heart skips a beat, slow down the flow of calcium. The return of moisture to the cow's nose is a sign the treatment is working.

Prevention: Feed a negative DCAD diet in the dry period. Use pH strips to check urine pH. If the urine has a pH of 5.5 to 6.5 pre-calving, the diet is working.

Another option is to give oral calcium supplementation at calving. This can be in the form of a bolus, paste, gel or drench, but watch to make sure the supplement won't be caustic and cause damage to the esophagus or the cows won't want to eat, Lauer said.

The type of calcium used in the supplement matters. Calcium chloride provides an immediate release for rapid absorption. It is acidogenic and will cause a drop in pH. However, it is caustic in liquid form.

Calcium sulphate is also acidogenic, but has a sustained release.

Calcium proprionate is quickly absorbed. It is fairly gentle on tissues and can be used as a liquid. Non-acidogenic, it will not help shift a cow to metabolize calcium, but it can be used as an energy source, Lauer said. Calcium carbonate and calcium hydroxide/oxide are insoluble forms of calcium. Since they won't break-down in the cow, they are useless in treating milk fever. Lauer added that calcium lactate is also a useless solution, as it does not have an effect on blood calcium levels.

Repercussions: Decreased milk production and an increased risk of every other fresh cow disease. Without calcium, the cow's uterus is unable to properly retract.

Uterine prolapse

This is often a secondary illness to milk fever in cows, Lauer said, unlike in heifers where it can happen on its own. Uterine prolapse is not hereditary – if it happens once, it is not going to happen with every calving.

Symptoms: When the uterus is expelled out behind the cow.

Treatment: A prolapsed uterus is an emergency and should be treated as such. Lauer recommended administering an epidural so the cow loses feeling and will not strain against you. Clean the uterus, removing the placenta, and then slowly push it back in as if you are kneading dough. Be careful not to rupture it. If the cow is down, Lauer said it helps to frog-leg her to use gravity as an advantage. If the cow is standing, see if someone can help by holding the rest of the uterus.

Once the uterus is inside the cow, make sure the horns are back in place or the cow will try to push it out again, she said.

Some people will suture the vagina closed, but Lauer said a cow could still prolapse around the sutures.

Give oxytocin to help shrink the uterus and follow-up with antibiotics because the uterus likely got dirty.

Repercussions: Metritis and decreased fertility.

Retained placenta

Retained placenta occurs when the fetal membranes do not pass after 24 hours post-calving. This is more common with dystocia, twins, premature calvings, abortions and induction of parturition. Causes can also be milk fever, stress, low selenium or vitamin E, and uterine prolapse.

Treatment: “There is a lot of debate about what to do for retained placenta,” Lauer said. “If you can give it a slight twist and it comes off, it is okay to pull it off, but yanking is not recommended. If you pull and everything is still attached, leave it alone.”

Oxytocin might help because it causes the uterus to contract. Prostaglandin will help if there is a case of pyometra or pus in the uterus.

Flushing the uterus is an option, but this can also let bacteria in. Some flush solutions include:

- Chlorhexidine – This has been found to cause uterine damage in horses.
- Iodine – This is the best option according to Lauer. It is safe, effective, seems to work, lessens the bacteria load, and there is no milk or meat withhold.
- UterFlush – This product also has no meat or milk withhold. There are no controlled studies yet on its effectiveness, she said.
- Oxytetracycline – Use of this product is controversial and debated. There is a milk and meat withhold, but most farms won't hold as long as necessary. Plus it might cause uterine damage, Lauer mentioned.

Repercussions: Decreased fertility from a longer time open; decreased first conception and more breedings

per conception; increased likelihood of metritis; decreased milk production; increased risk of ketosis and displaced abomasum; and tetanus.

Metritis

Often a sequel to retained placenta, metritis is inflammation of the uterus.

Symptoms: Increased size and thickness of the uterine wall; vaginal discharge that is reddish-brown, watery, malodorous (normal discharge is pinkish, mucousy and doesn't smell); fever; decreased appetite; and decreased milk production.

Cows predisposed with dystocia, stillbirth, twins, retained placenta, milk fever and ketosis are more likely to have metritis.

Treatment: Bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa can grow within the uterus, which makes metritis challenging for treatment, Lauer said.

If the cow is running a fever and is malodorous, treat with systemic antibiotics. Excenel and Excede have no milk withhold, allowing cows to stay in their same pen; however, there is a meat withhold for each product. Polyflex can be used extra label if approved by a veterinarian and has both a milk and meat withhold. Oxytetracycline has a milk withhold and a long (28-day) meat withhold.

Anti-inflammatories should also be given if a fever is present, Lauer suggested. Aspirin works for no milk or meat withhold. If there is already a product withhold from other medicines, flunixin meglumine is an option. Other treatments to consider would be oxytocin or prostaglandins to contract the uterus or a uterine flush product as mentioned with retrained placenta.

Prevention: Keep dry cows healthy and not overly conditioned. Minimize uterine contamination. Keep fresh cows eating; provide long-stemmed hay over TMR. "I don't care what she eats, as long as she is eating," Lauer said.

Mastitis

Mastitis is the inflammation of the mammary gland.

Symptoms: In subclinical mastitis, there will be an elevated somatic cell count. Clinical mastitis is evident with visibly abnormal milk and udder changes such as swelling, heat, redness and pain.

Toxic mastitis cases are when the cow is systemically ill. They could have a fever, a low temperature, loss of appetite, shock, be down or dead.

Gangrenous mastitis is present when there is gas in the teat. The cow will appear toxic, and when the teat is stripped, only air comes out. "If you don't lose the cow, you will lose the quarter," Lauer said.

Mastitis comes from contagious pathogens, including Staph aureus, Strep agalactiae, Corynebacterium bovis and mycoplasma, or environmental pathogens such as Strep spp., Staph spp., E. coli and Klebsiella.

Treatment: Begin by collecting a clean milk sample. For chronic subclinical cases, culling may be the best option, or keep the cow and use the milk for calves if pasteurizing. Try dry cow therapies with this group as well. In clinical cases, antibiotics can work well for gram-positive pathogens. Gram-negative cases often self-cure. When dealing with mycoplasma, cull the cow, Lauer advised.

If the treatment is not working, have the original sample tested to determine another option.

Prevention: Good hygiene from stalls and udders to milkers and milking units. A good pre-dip and post-dip also help.

Ketosis

Decreased appetite pre- and post-partum results in negative energy balance and low blood glucose. Nervous ketosis occurs when the brain is low on glucose.

Symptoms: Decreased appetite with a preference for forage over grain, decreased milk production, lethargy, minimal rumen fill, increased or decreased rumination, dehydration and sunken eyes.

With nervous ketosis, the cow will abnormally lick things like urine or metal.

Other symptoms include: weak, wobbly,

head-pressing against a wall, acetone odor, down, really laid back or super aggressive.

A ketosis diagnosis can be done with test strips for urine, milk or blood.

Treatment: In subclinical cases, give 300 ml of propylene glycol orally once a day for five days. For a clinical case, give a dextrose IV to temporarily increase blood glucose levels and follow up with propylene glycol for a more sustained increase. Steroids have also been found to help ramp up glucose production in the liver, Lauer said.

Prevention: Keep dry cows in appropriate body condition. Keep them eating with long-stemmed hay for rumen fill. Feed additives, such as rumen-protected choline, calcium propionate (not to pre-fresh cows as they'll become dependent) or monensin, can also help.

Repercussions: Decreased milk production throughout lactation; decreased pregnancy rate; increased risk of displaced abomasum, mastitis, metritis and ovarian cysts.

Displaced abomasum

A left displaced abomasum is more common than right. Decreased appetite leads to decreased rumen fill.

With less feed, the abomasum fills with air. The air causes it to move to the left side or twist on itself.

Cows are predisposed to displaced abomasum from metritis, ketosis, milk fever, mastitis, being overweight, anything that causes decreased appetite, or a high concentrate and low roughage diet.

Symptoms: Decreased appetite, decreased milk production, a "sprung" last rib on the left (raised compared to others), decreased rumen contraction and fill, decreased fecal passage, "ping" sound heard with stethoscope, fluid splashing.

Treatment: Correct abomasum placement through surgery, roll and toggle, or roll and tack. Treat secondary ketosis that occurs by giving fluids and antibiotics (if following surgery).

Prevention: Don't over condition dry cows; keep them eating with long-stemmed hay for rumen fill; prevent ketosis.

One fresh cow illness is likely to lead to another. Prevention with good dry cow management can go a long ways, as well as proper identification and treatment if one or more of these diseases should occur. PD



Hofmeyer Agricultural Show

19 - 21 March 2015 (Dog show)



Lionel's Choice Dog food



LIONEL'S CHOICE 

Ask in store for more information or visit www.lionelschoice.com

the Dog's Choice

We strive to provide constant quality by using a **fixed formulation of premium quality ingredients**

NO
soya and fish
artificial Colourants
added sugar
artificial palatants



All Breeds: Small to Giant



LIONELS VET COMPLETE PIG HYGIENE PROGRAMME

All products are made by CID LINES Belgium, under ISO 9001 : 2008 and GMP certification and traceability.

1. CLEANING OF PIG HOUSES



Biogel

- Unique gel forming detergent.
- Clings longer on surfaces, saves water and time and gives superior cleaning results to ensure a better disinfection.

2. DISINFECTION OF PIG HOUSES



Virocid®

- Full spectrum, non-corrosive disinfectant (approved against PRRS, PCV2, AFRICAN - Swine Fever and PEDv) in Europe and the USA.
- Can be sprayed, foamed or fogged.
- Can be used for foot-dips and vehicle disinfection as well.
- "African Swine Fever, PEDv, ..."

3. WATER LINE CLEANING



Cid 2000™

- Was tested by the University of Fayetteville, Arkansas (USA) as having "the greatest reduction in microbial load".

4. HEAVY DUTY CLEANER



DM Cid S

- For use on all surfaces in hatcher, setters, processing equipment, grows-out and laying houses

5. SOW WASHING



Kenopro™

- Animal shampoo that is skin-friendly and sanitizes the skin before farrowing.

6. SOW DISINFECTION



Kenostart®SD

- Iodine based spraying product to disinfect the sow's teat's, vulva, ...
- Very useful in the battle against streptococcus!
- Contains emollients to condition the skin and helps against Mastitis.

7. PROTECTING AND NURSING



Keno™ Fix

- Very powerful disinfection
- Protective barrier spray
- Anti-cannibalism effect

8. WATER ACIDIFICATION



Agrocid Super Oligo

- Cocktail of organic acids and oligo-elements, enhancing better production results.

9. NEW STANDARD IN CLEANING



Keno™ San

- Unique formula based on new technologies
- Sticky and long-lasting foam
- Extreme dirt penetrating capacity
- Very economical use
- Non corrosive

10. THE MISSING LINK



Keno™ Cox

- Amazing results on cryptosporidiosis 2%, 2 hours contact time
- Unique formula without phenol, patent pending (PCT/EP2009/000789)

CID LINES
Innovative hygiene solutions
www.cidlines.com
www.kenocow.com



DenVet
Solving your animal health care problems

PO Box 673, Hilton, 3245
Ph: 033 345 1093 Fax: 08654 36533
Email: sales@denvet.co.za

For more information contact :
info@lionelsvet.co.za

Cape Town: +27 21 932 2019

Gauteng: +27 82 907 7486 / +27 11 034 9800

Johannesburg: +27 11 034 9800

Mpumalanga: +27 82 907 7486

Eastern Cape: +27 41 451 1900

North West: Jan Joubert +27 73 303 6786

Overberg: Derick Coetzee +27 82 373 6068

Southern Cape: Johan Havenga +27 79 505 7340

KwaZulu-Natal: DenVet +27 33 345 1093

Free State: JL Faure +27 82 896 1827

Visit our website : www.lionelsvet.co.za

Oos-Kaap Holstein Skou

27 & 28 Maart @ Crossways Farm Village

Wat n besondere skou met bykans 90 inskrywings! Beoordelaar was *Guiseppe Baltramino* van Italië.

Wel gedaan aan die Oos-Kaap Holstein Klub! Die geleentheid was uitstekend gereël en die fasiliteite was van die beste.

Ons sien uit na volgende jaar wanneer die Holstein Nasionale Kampioenskappe ook daar aangebied sal word.



Wenners van die dag:

Puttergill Holsteins wen Groot Kampioen, Reserve Groot Kampioen en Honorable Mention.

Baie geluk

TAG
SOUTH AFRICA



The evolution of milk production

South Africa is one of the leading countries where the consumer is protected not only by the Consumer Protection Act, but also the Constitution

15 April 2015



Introduction

I would like to start by saying I am writing this letter not as a person who is selling veterinary products or as a dairy producer. This letter is written from a consumer's perspective based on recent interaction of forums where milk is under the spotlight of what is not in it, or is in it. The labelling of milk is a hot topic as too what the consumer's right is to know what is, or is not, in the milk. The information on labels these days is becoming such a grey area as to what the market thinks the consumers need to know, or rather what information they choose for the consumer to know.

The efficient production of milk.

Milk production starts at the day a calf is born. There is more than enough studies that indicate that the more efficient the heifer calf is raised, the better the milk production and quality of milk this cow would produce in her production lifespan. Calf raising has become an art where farmers move away from restricted feeding (once or twice a day) to automatic calf feeders where the calf can go and drink small portions of milk throughout the day, similar to what a calf would do in nature. With milk prices mainly driven by milk solids, genetic selections over the years were also driven in this direction. Fortunately nutritionists realised this and developed calf milk replacers that will help with the nutritional needs of the growing calf rather than the growing demand for cheese. On a dairy farm bull calves are a by-product for which there is no real need for. Farmers sell bull calves and they go into the meat producing sector of agriculture. This headache motivated genetics to develop sexed semen. This again benefited milk production through the difference between



cows having a heifer calf as opposed to a bull calve. Supplementation is another game changer for milk production. This enabled farmers again to get cows to produce milk more efficiently. This is not something new to humankind, again there is studies showing that a balanced diet increases the performance of any athlete. As research on supplementation evolved for athletes so did it in milk production. The type of feed and the protein hormones help to produce milk more efficiently. At the SA Society of Dairy Technology Symposium 2015 one of the key note speakers again mentioned that there is no difference between Bst milk and supplemented milk. One thing that really got my attention was that the key note speaker said that they can detect it in raw milk. The sample takes time to test, but can be done. This is very exciting news because in the last 30 years that these protein hormone supplement were available there was no test for it.

This brings me to labelling of the milk where the consumers need to know what is in the milk. Now referring back to the key note speaker at the SASDT symposium and studies over the last year, showing that there is no difference between supplemented milk and non supplemented milk, why a rBst logo. As long as there is no health implications with the use of it and the nutritional value of the milk is the same, why the "no rBst" logo?

With everything of how evolution help to increase milk production and quality over the years, why are there no logos of farmers that use every single resource to raise a calve almost like nature would and cows that are treated as professionally as athletes. This surely would be a more informative message to me as a consumer. I think the answer is

that it is again the milk buyers assurance that the farmers that do supply them treat their cows like we as consumers hope they would. With this test being available to detect rBst in raw milk the consumer can, if you get raw milk, test to find out which milk buyers' producers use it and therefor treat their cows as the best professional athlete that they can. The milk buyers are surely responsible to the consumer to get their farmers to use every single resource to produce milk at the most efficient means available, referring back to the birth of a calve.

With arable land becoming less available and the demand for food, surely farmers need to get the best possible production from a cow. If we increase the number of animals we need more arable land, there is more CO2 gas from the cows and the machinery, with the ozone being under pressure because of mankind. Water consumption increases as well, to produce food.

With all this information available to me as consumer, I would like to buy milk from a milk processor of which the farmers use automatic calf feeders, supplements and even technology in the parlour for cow comfort. Use logos to show what they used to get the most efficient milk production from when the calf is born to the glass of milk I will drink tonight.

Nuwe Lionel's en Companion kantore in JHB is oop, en volstoom aan die gang!



Companion 
Share life's journey



Ontmoet die Lionels span



Vlnr: Bianca Goosen, Janique Fourie, Carli Nel, Christelle Rossouw, Jan Joubert, Jannic Zietsman, Werner van Rooyen, Michael Louwrens

2nd Row: Anita Loxton, Karin van der Merwe, Johan Botes, Andreas du Toit, Charlie Wiehahn, Johan Havenga

3rd Row: Warnich Biersteker, Duncan Stephenson, Petrie Goosen, CJ Dabner, Paul de Klerk, Derick Coetzee, GJ du Preez

4th Row: Jacques Faure, Sarah March, Jaco Swanepoel, Steve Elliott, Juan Welman



DenVet
*Solving your animal health
care problems*

**Address: 68 Industria Ring Road, Parow
Industrial, Parow, 7500
Telephone: +27 21 932 2019 Fax: +27 86 554 6303
E-mail: info@lionelsvet.co.za**

**Ph: 033 345 1093 Fax: 08654 3653
Email: sales@denvet.co.za**