

## 1) When Cow has just Calved

- Check udder for any signs of mastitis
- Dip calf's navel in strong iodine and administer colostrum as per protocol
- Provide a bucket of warm water with a supplement
- Administer calcium bolus if showing any signs of milk fever, or cow high risk (3<sup>rd</sup> lactation plus, very high yielder etc.)
- Ensure adequate good quality food and ample clean drinking water are within easy reach
- If cow has had twins or manual assistance has been provided, administer 4 to 5 mls of **Reprocine** IM
- If protracted assistance has been given to calve the cow, or the calf is dead and starting to smell or lose hair, then administer **Penstrep** (1 ml per 25 kg in the muscle for 4 days) and **Metacam** (2.5 ml per 100 kg under the skin)
- If any antibiotics are given, remember to tail tape or mark the cow appropriately
- Note whether the cleansing has come away or not

## 2) Days 1 to 5

- Regularly observe the freshly calved cows to assess the following:
  - Demeanour
  - Willingness to get up to feed
  - Milk yield
- If any of the above give cause for concern, the animal needs to have their temperature taken and a vaginal examination carried out:
  - If temperature **above 39.5° C (103° F)**, but cow does not look too sick or have a stinking discharge, administer **Ceporex** (1ml per 25 kg in the muscle for 3 to 4 days)

- If temperature **above 40° C (104° F)**, there is a copious, stinking vaginal discharge or the cow is looking toxic (v depressed, sunken eyed and hollow), administer **Synulox** (1 ml per 20 kg in the muscle for 3 to 4 days), **Metacam** (2.5 ml per 100 kg under the skin) and pump with 40 litres of warm water (with 300ml **propylene glycol, Fresh Cow or Restore** sachets)
- Always carefully examine the quarters for the early signs of mastitis in these cows

### 3) RFMs

- A cow that holds onto its cleansing for 24 hours or more has an RFM
- Always record when this happens
- DO NOT try to pull the cleansing out, allow it to fall out over time (if getting in the way, you can cut it flush with the vulva)
- Leave alone unless cow shows any of the signs described above, in which case treat in the same way and do not pull

### 4) After Treatment

- Monitor these cows for signs of an LDA as they are at increased risk
- If there is any deterioration or a poor response to treatment, call you vet for advice or further investigation