



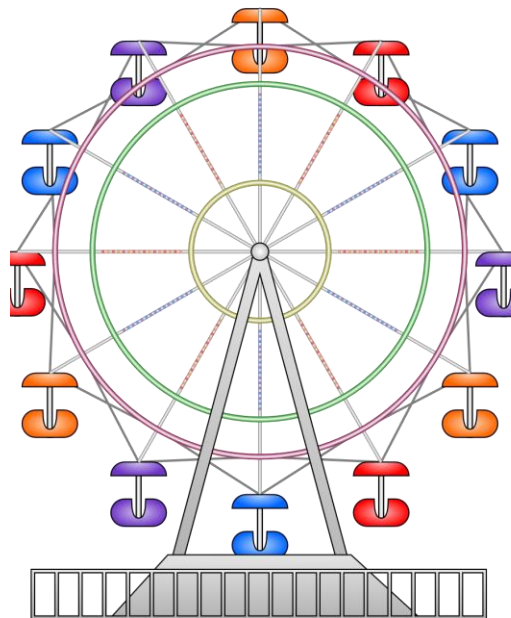
Word from the Herd

Louisa Veterinary Service

Spring/Summer 2018

It's Fair Time....

Orange County Fair	June 20 – June 23, 2018
Greene County Fair	June 26 – June 30, 2018
Madison County Fair	July 18 – July 21, 2018
Albemarle County Fair	July 26 – July 28, 2018
Louisa County Ag Fair	July 27 – July 28, 2018
Fredericksburg Ag Fair	July 27 – August 5, 2018
Rockingham County Fair	August 13 – August 18, 2018
Fluvanna County Fair	August 16 – August 19, 2018
Virginia State Fair	September 28 – October 7, 2018
Stafford County Fair	October 18 – October 21, 2018



Show season is upon us! Most require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI). This requires an exam from one of the veterinarians within 30 days of the show/sale. Due to the busy season and high demand, we are asking you to schedule the exams as soon as you know you are going to be attending the fair. We also require all the important information prior to the visit. If you wait until the day of the scheduled visit, you will be charged a professional fee for the time it takes to fill out the form as well as the health certificate (CVI) fee. The important information is as follows:

- 1- Complete name and address of showman
- 2- Complete name and address of destination
- 3- Date of travel/shipment
- 4- Official ID
 - a. Cattle –
 - i. EID starting with 840 (15 digits number)
 - ii. Brucellosis vaccination tag
 - b. Sheep/Goat –
 - i. Scrapies tag
 - c. Pigs –
 - i. EID or tag if they have one

Please read fair requirements carefully. Some fairs do require vaccinations and body condition scores to be listed as well.

H 2 much O

Here, in Central Virginia, we are often plagued with drought conditions in our hot, humid summers. Judging from May it appears we may have more than enough water. In this article, we are going to give you some things to think about with our livestock in flood conditions – and more.

1. Always check your perimeter fences after a bad storm. Trees can fall on fences and/or animals. Also, wild cherry trees can be poisonous to livestock when wilted so it's important to find and remove them while they're still fresh. Wild cherry produces cyanide and can suffocate animals very quickly if consumed, even in small quantities.
2. After storms containing lightning it is important to check for animals that may have been struck by lightning. Some farmers have lightning insurance that requires a veterinary exam. Often, predators, such as vultures, will not eat the carcass of a lightning struck animal.
3. When the ground is moist and the mud is deep foot rot becomes more prevalent in livestock. This a bacterial infection festers in areas with no oxygen present, i.e., between claws. It can make an animal very lame and tender on 1 or more feet. This is a very treatable condition, especially if caught early
4. An increase in standing water creates breeding grounds for mosquitoes and gnats, which can carry disease, such as Blue tongue and some Hemorrhagic viruses. There are many diseases carried by these pests that can affect humans.
5. This crazy rain is also affecting the ability of farmers to make good quality hay. If you normally buy your hay, start working hard to secure your supply for the winter. If you make your own and feel that you are going to be short, start budgeting for supplemental feed to keep animals nutritional requirements met so they can continue to work hard for you.

I know we have no control of the weather, but we still must be good stewards of the land and the animals to the best of our ability. Knowing the risks of too much water or too little water can help you to be proactive so that you and your animals can be healthy!!



Update on Mike Piercy

As many are aware, Mike Piercy, son of Karen Piercy (our own LVT), was deployed to Afghanistan. He has returned stateside safe and sound! He has been taking online classes through The Ohio State University while deployed and will continue this summer. He will return to campus fulltime in the fall.

We would like to thank him for his service to our country and everyone's prayers for his safe return.



"Ur-in luck.....not!"



Urolithiasis – formation of stones in the bladder or urinary tract

- ❖ Common in male sheep and goats, especially those castrated under 6 months of age.
- ❖ Phosphatic calculi can form in response to high concentrate, low roughage, low calcium-to-phosphate ratio, high magnesium diets and alkaline urine.

Clinical signs:

- ❖ Straining to urinate, ("sawhorse stance")
- ❖ Dribbling of urine as opposed to stream
- ❖ Vocalization or grinding teeth, indicating pain

Diagnosis:

- ❖ Sedation is usually required to exteriorize and examine the penis.
- ❖ History of clinical signs

Treatment

- ❖ Urethral process amputation (in hopes of relieving blockage)
- ❖ Changing diet to decrease risk factors
- ❖ Urinary acidifiers
- ❖ Surgery is an option but must be done in a surgical facility/hospital

Prevention

- ❖ Limit grain intake
- ❖ Quality grass hay as opposed to alfalfa
- ❖ Feeding ammonium chloride (urine acidifier)



Dr. Melinda, Lucy, Cap and Dr. Lesley

VFD Renewal Reminders

Just a quick reminder that the VFD's (prescriptions for medicated feed/mineral) are only good for 6 months.

- Check with your feed/mineral provider to see when your last one expires.
- Call your vet office and give them a notice of the expiration so it can be renewed.
- Notify the vet office of any changes in cow number or supplier.
- Tick season has started, so if you are using medicated minerals for prevention of Anaplasmosis NOW is the time to get the cattle started!

See ya' round...like RINGWORM!!

Cause:

Ringworm is caused by infection of the hair and surface layers of the skin by fungi. This fungal infection can occur in all species, including man. These fungal lesions don't cause permanent health damage, but because it is a transmissible infectious disease, it can prevent an animal from going to a show or exhibition. The spores that form the fungi can live in a dry environment for years! For this reason, halter, grooming equipment and barns can be infective for years as well.

Transmission:

Direct contact with an infected animal is the most common source of transmission. As mentioned earlier, barns and contaminated show or grooming equipment is also a common source.

The lesion usually appears as a grey-white scab that is generally circular. Once the scab falls off, there is a hairless area left. The lesions can be located anywhere but are most common on the head and neck.



Treatment:

There is no quick and easy treatment for ringworm, but with time the lesions will spontaneously recover. There are topical antifungal ointments available, but treatment with these isn't very feasible in large animals. One possibility is scraping the crusts off and treating topically with Iodine solution every 3-5 days for several treatments. Oral griseofulvin may also be used. However, the prolonged treatment and expense usually will make it impractical.

Prevention:

There are no vaccines for ringworm. Reducing exposure is the best means of prevention. Cleaning and disinfecting barns and show equipment is important. For example, barns or stalls may be cleaned with a mixture of 1 gallon of bleach to 3 gallons of water.

