

A close-up photograph of a black and white cow's head and neck. The cow has two yellow ear tags, both with the number '05571'. The background is a blurred barn interior. A dark green semi-transparent rectangle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

Care for calves

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Kvægkongres - Tuesday, February 27th 2023

STØTTET AF
Mælkeafgiftsfonden
Kvægafgiftsfonden

SEGES
INNOVATION

What it is all about.....



To keep calves healthy



Is everything okay in the calf barn



How can you see that the calves are alright?

...or do we have some challenges



What do you see?



Early signs of disease – how to spot diseases

Daily
Routine

Scoring
systems

Treatment
protocol

Challenges to face in calf rearing

Mortality

Morbidity

Use of antibiotics

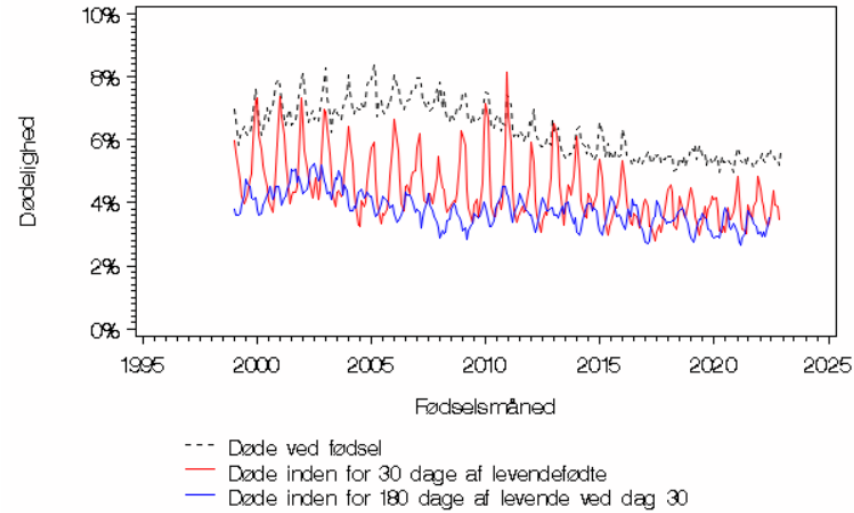
Weight gain

Mortality

Malkekvægracer

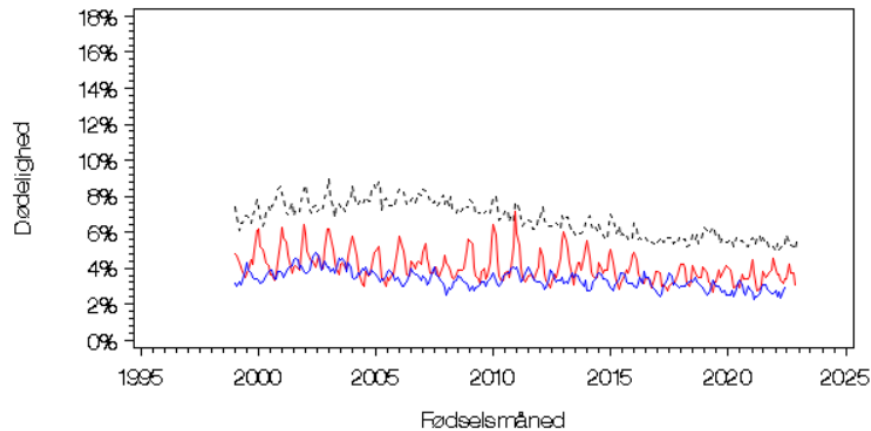


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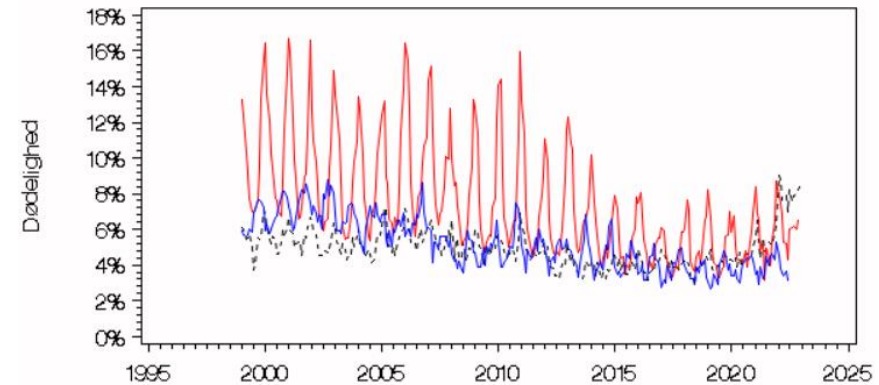


What should we accept?

Dansk Holstein



Dansk Jersey



Diseases in the Calf Barn

- Diarrhoea
- Navel infection
- Pneumonia
- Septicemia



Diarrhoea



Can you spot the affected calves?

Diarrhoea



Can you spot the affected calves?

Diarrhoea

Do calves die
from diarrhoea?

Dehydration

Hypothermia

What can we do for calves with diarrhoea

- Keep on feeding milk
- Do not force milk feeding – no tube feeding
- Feed more frequently with smaller amount of milk
- Feed alternately with milk and electrolyte

Example of feeding protocol for calves with diarrhoea

Kl. 8 - 2 liters of milk

Kl. 10 - 2 liters of electrolyte

Kl. 12 - 2 liters of milk

Kl. 14 - 2 liters of electrolyte

Kl. 16 - 2 liters of milk

Kl. 18 - 2 liters of electrolyte

Prevent dehydration

Provide energy

Diarrhoea



Prevent hypothermia

What can we do for calves with diarrhoea

- Painkillers
- Antibiotics – only when fever

Keep the calf
feel good

Prevent
septicemia

Do we have other good alternatives?

- Quick and sufficient colostrum
- Prolonged colostrum feeding
- Feed small amounts of colostrum to sick calves



Navel infection



Prevention

Treatment

Respiratory disease



Respiratory disease



Respiratory disease

- Treatment
 - Painkillers (NSAID)
 - Antibiotics



Respiratory disease

- Prevention
 - More space
 - Smaller groups
 - Better segregation
 - Immunity
 - Vaccines



Use of antibiotics

NØGLETAL (ENHED)	OPNÅET	REFERENCE VÆRDI	OPNÅET VÆRDI I FORHOLD TIL SAMMENLIGNINGSGRUPPEN
^ Sundhed - Sygdomstilfælde			
ADD kalve og ungdyr u. 24 mdr. (12 mdr.)	6,18	4,62	<p>1,19 Gns. 2,68 2,83</p>
ADD kalve og ungdyr u. 24 mdr. (9 mdr.)	6,77	4,85	<p>1,15 Gns. 2,74 2,90</p>



What about antibiotics – when should it be used

- Only when fever $\geq 39,3^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the calf is sick
- Use injection – avoid oral treatment



Disadvantages using antibiotics



Kill or disturb gut microflora

Why is this important to know

Gut microflora is an important part of the immune system

Gut microflora is essential to development of gut function and feed digestion

We can harm more than we help

Weight gain

**Birthweight
is essential**



When to call the vet



How can we save more calves


- Maximize immunity and minimize disease challenge
 - Good calving management
 - Colostrum management
 - Enough milk of good quality
 - Environment
 - Hygiene
 - Early detection of disease
 - Vaccination



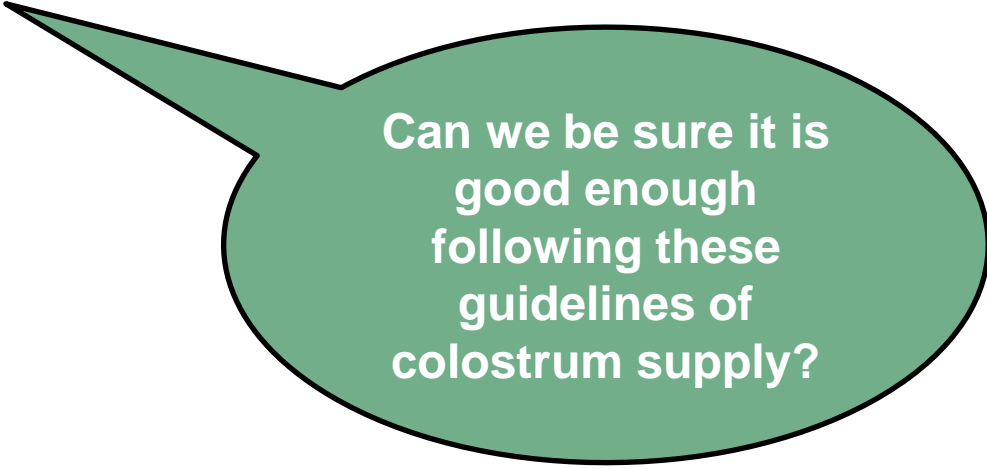
What can we do to prevent disease?

Colostrum

- Quickly supply of first meal
- 10 % of birth weight – What does that mean?
- Good quality – What is good quality?
- Hygiene – bacterial contamination
- Monitoring the level of IgG



Colostrum is the single most important prevention tool



Can we be sure it is good enough following these guidelines of colostrum supply?

Quickly and why this is important



Quantity

- Recommendations – 10 % of bodyweight at first feeding (3-4 litres)



Quality - Check the content of antibodies (IgG)



Hygiene



- Cow
- Equipment
- Storing (fresh, fridge, freezer)
- Heat-treating

Monitoring of IgG



10-12 calves
1-7 days old

Transfer of passive immunity

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Level of IgG	> 24.9 g/L	18.0 – 24.9 g/L	10.0 – 17.9 g/L	< 10.0 g/L
BRIX %	> 9,4	9,3 – 8,9	8,8 – 8,1	< 8,1
Serum Total protein (g/litre)	> 62	62 - 58	58 - 51	< 51
Proposed % of calves in each category	> 40 %	~30 %	~20 %	< 10 %

Lombard et al., J. Dairy Sci. 103, 2020

Records of IgG measures in DMS

DMS IMMUNISERING, KALVE - seneste 12 måneder

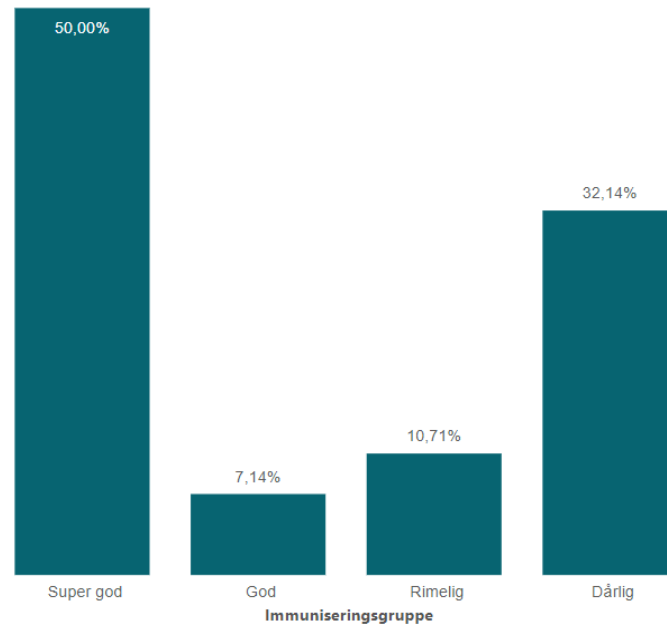
Periode: 10-10-2022 22-10-2022
 Alder i dage:
 Antal dyr: 28

Revurdering af råmælksrutiner er nødvendig for at sænke kalvedødeligheden

Ny viden om råmælks betydningen bør give anledning til at genoverveje, om de aktuelle målsætninger og rutiner omkring råmælks håndtering, kvalitetsvurdering af råmælken og fodring af de nyfødte kalve er gode nok, eller om de med fordel kan forbedres.

[Læs mere her](#)

Andel kalve grupperet efter immunisering



Super god Mindst 9,4 Serum Brix% eller mindst 62 Serum totalprotein (g/L)
God 8,9 - 9,3 Serum Brix% eller 58 - 61 Serum totalprotein (g/L)
Rimelig 8,1 - 8,8 Serum Brix% eller 51 - 58 Serum totalprotein (g/L)
Dårlig Under 8,1 Serum Brix% eller under 51 Serum totalprotein (g/L)

Kalv	Værdi	Måling	Alder ved måling [dage]	Køn	Dato	Dyrlæge	Gruppe
08586	9,6	Serum Brix%	1	Tyrekalv	22-10-2022		✓ Super god
08587	6,3	Serum Brix%	1	Tyrekalv	22-10-2022		Dårlig
08584	9,4	Serum Brix%	1	Opdrætskvie	21-10-2022		✓ Super god
08585	6,5	Serum Brix%	0	Opdrætskvie	21-10-2022		Dårlig
08578	6,2	Serum Brix%	3	Opdrætskvie	20-10-2022		Dårlig
08574	6,4	Serum Brix%	4	Tyrekalv	19-10-2022		Dårlig
08575	7,4	Serum Brix%	3	Opdrætskvie	19-10-2022		Dårlig
08576	13,1	Serum Brix%	3	Opdrætskvie	19-10-2022		✓ Super god
08577	9,5	Serum Brix%	3	Tyrekalv	19-10-2022		✓ Super god
08579	11,6	Serum Brix%	2	Opdrætskvie	19-10-2022		✓ Super god
08580	8,4	Serum Brix%	2	Opdrætskvie	19-10-2022		Rimelig
08581	6,6	Serum Brix%	2	Opdrætskvie	19-10-2022		Dårlig
08571	8,5	Serum Brix%	5	Tyrekalv	15-10-2022		Rimelig
08571	80,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	5	Tyrekalv	15-10-2022		✓ Super god
08572	7,9	Serum Brix%	4	Tyrekalv	15-10-2022		Dårlig
08573	10,9	Serum Brix%	4	Opdrætskvie	15-10-2022		✓ Super god
08561	51,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	8	Opdrætskvie	12-10-2022		Rimelig
08563	50,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	7	Tyrekalv	12-10-2022		Dårlig
08564	80,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	7	Slagtekvie	12-10-2022		✓ Super god
08567	61,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	6	Opdrætskvie	12-10-2022		God
08569	90,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	5	Tyrekalv	12-10-2022		✓ Super god
08570	70,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	2	Slagtekvie	12-10-2022		✓ Super god
08560	58,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	8	Opdrætskvie	11-10-2022		God
08562	62,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	7	Tyrekalv	11-10-2022		✓ Super god
08565	88,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	6	Opdrætskvie	11-10-2022		✓ Super god
08566	72,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	6	Opdrætskvie	11-10-2022		✓ Super god
08568	44,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	5	Opdrætskvie	11-10-2022		Dårlig
08559	92,0	Serum totalprotein (g/L)	8	Tyrekalv	10-10-2022		✓ Super god

Feed colostrum for more than one feeding

Figure 2. Transition state colostrum remains richer than standard milk.

	Unit	Colostrum Milking					Mature Milk
		1	2	3	4	5	
Dry Matter	%	24.5	19.0	16.0	15.5	15.3	12.2
Fat	%	6.4	5.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	3.9
Protein	%	13.3	8.5	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.2
Essential Amino Acids	Mmol/L	390	230	190	140	115	ND
Lactoferrin	g/L	1.84	0.86	0.46	0.36	ND	ND
Insulin	µg/L	65	35	16	8	7	1
Growth Hormone	µg/L	1.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Insulin-like growth factor I	µg/L	310	195	105	62	49	ND

Source: Hammon et al 2000. ND = not detected.

What can we do to prevent disease?

Management

- Calving assistance
- Support the calf from birth
- Stimulate respiration
- Navel dip
- Dry the calf
- Keep it warm



What can we do to prevent disease?



Environment

- Cleaning
- Bedding
- Draining
- Group size
- Segregation

Biosecurity

- Measures reducing the risk of introduction and spread of disease agents

Hygiene in the calf barn



Thanks for your attention

