

# Bovine Health Schedules

## Recommended Healthcare for Cattle

At Walker County Veterinary Center, we care about your cattle and want to help you make your operation as productive as possible. Vaccination programs should always be customized to your operation and should consider geographic region, type of operation, frequency of introducing new stock, post-vaccination issues and export or interstate shipping requirements. These programs can be developed with the help of our veterinarians. Preventing disease through the use of a herd health management plan can save time and money.

### COWS AND BULLS

Vaccine	Status	Schedule
IBR/BVD/PI3/BRSV	Recommended	Annual
Leptospirosis (5-way)	Recommended	Annual
Clostridium/Blackleg 8 or 9-way	Recommended	Annual
Vibriosis	Recommended	Annual
Pinkeye	Optional	As needed

### HEIFERS

Vaccine	Schedule
IBR/BVD/PI3/BRSV	Before breeding
Leptospirosis (5-way)	Before breeding
Clostridium/Blackleg 8 or 9-way	Before breeding
Brucellosis	Calfhood (4-12 months)
Vibriosis	Before breeding



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### CALVES

Vaccine	Status	Schedule
IBR/BVD/PI3/BRSV	Recommended	Twice Preweaning
Leptospirosis (5-way)	Recommended	Twice Preweaning
Clostridium/Blackleg 8 or 9-way	Recommended	Twice Preweaning
Brucellosis	Recommended	Heifers (4-12 months)
<i>Pasturella</i>	Optional	Preweaning
<i>Haemophilus somnus</i>	Optional	Preweaning
<i>Manhaemia</i>	Optional	Preweaning
Pinkeye	Optional	As needed
Wart	Optional	As directed

*\*Do not use modified-live products on calves that are still nursing cows.*

### Killed (inactivated) vaccines vs Modified-live vaccines

The most common vaccines on the market are either killed or modified-live. Most killed vaccines are provided in a liquid form that is ready for immediate use. Modified-live vaccines usually come as a dry powder that must be reconstituted prior to use. They should be used within a few hours after reconstitution, and are particularly sensitive to harsh environmental conditions and should be protected from extreme temperatures or exposure to direct sunlight. Modified-live vaccines contain the disease organism that has been altered so that it may reproduce after it is injected into the host (animal); it is designed to develop immunity against the agent without making the animal sick. Modified-live vaccines are generally not recommended for pregnant animals. It takes approximately 2-4 weeks after the initial vaccination for the animal's body to develop sufficient protection against a challenge from the infectious agent included in the vaccine. Yearly boosters are usually recommended for both modified-live and killed vaccines. However, there are many new products on the market that are exceptions with regard to frequency of administration and handling compared to older, conventional vaccines. It is important that all vaccines are handled and stored properly to maintain their potency, and always read and follow instructions carefully.