Ovine/Caprine Health Schedules

Recommended Healthcare for Sheep and Goats

At Walker County Veterinary Center, we care about your sheep and goats 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. Most livestock and vaccine and health management protocols revolve around the animal's stage of production. For sheep and goats, it is recommended to vaccinate prior to lambing/kidding, weaning and breeding. 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. Some vaccines are normally kept in stock and some are special order. Please contact us to discuss your vaccine needs.

Stage of Production	Timing	Recommended Vaccines/ Health Management	Diseases Covered	Optional
Pregnant females	2-4 weeks prior to lambing/ kidding	Clostridium perfringens types C and D and tetanus.	Clostridium perfringens types C and D and tetanus.	
		Topical external parasite control (permethrin)	Keds and lice in sheep	
New lambs/goats	2 weeks of age	Dock tails (sheep), castrate (sheep and goats), and debudding (less than 1 week)		300 IU tetanus antitox- in, if dam was not vac- cinated during gesta-
Kid goats/lambs	30 days after birth. Booster at 45d (2-4 weeks later)	Clostridium perfringens types C and D antitoxin and tetanus	Enterotoxemia	
Ewes and does	30 days pre- breeding	Camploybacter fetus-jejuni bacterin	Vibriosis (late-term abortions)	
		Chlamydia psittaci ewe vaccine	Chlamydia (later-term abortions)	
		Clostridial 8-way	Eight clostridial strain bacterial	
		Caseous lymphadenitis (CL)	diseases CL, a contagious bacterial disease that causes skin lesions	
Bucks and Rams	30-60 days pre- breeding	Clostridial 8-way	Eight clostridial strain bacterial diseases	
		Clostridium perfringens types C and D and tetanus.	Clostridium perfringens types C and D and tetanus.	

^{*}When treating for parasites, it is essential that you remain consistent and accurate with your de-worming protocol. Animals that are under-dosed have an increased risk for becoming anthelmintic-resistant. See Sheep and Goat Parasite Control Handout for more info.

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