



Matters of Primary Importance

The Cow:

- Manage cows so they calve in body condition score five or greater—good body condition
- Ensure cows receive a well-balanced vitamin and mineral supplementation program

The Calf:

- Nursed cow shortly following birth
- Consumed adequate amount of high-quality colostrum
- Has not been treated for any illness
- Has been castrated and dehorned at early age

Minimize Stress:

- *Processing:* Gathering, sorting, chute work, etc.
- *Weaning:* Consider fence-line weaning.
- *Water source(s):* Fresh, clean and readily available
- *Ration:* Check with your nutritionist
- *Bunk space:* Adequate space, easily accessible and cleaned
- *Hay:* Fresh, palatable and off the ground
- *Environment:* Minimize dust, windbreaks, shades, etc.

Suggestion:

- Consult with your veterinarian for a customized vaccination plan
- Using the same brand of vaccine in both cows and calves may be most beneficial

Cowherd immunization:

Non-pregnant replacement heifers and non-pregnant herd additions of unknown vaccination status:

- Initial, viral component vaccination protocol: Two doses of MLV or killed IBR,
- BVDV types I&II, BRSV and PI3 vaccine pre-breeding
- Consult with your veterinarian for timing and a customized plan

Cow with current vaccination status:

- One dose of viral component MLV or Killed IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV and PI3 vaccine annually
- Consult with your veterinarian for timing and a customized plan

OQBN Health Protocol

Consult your veterinarian and follow all label directions under a veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

Matters of Secondary Importance:

	Required Health Program Option #1	Required Health Program Option #2	Required Health Program Option #3
Cowherd vaccinations current See Cowherd immunization	Branding (Age two to three months) MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3	Pre-weaning (two to five weeks) MLV or Killed - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3	Weaning MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3
	Weaning MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3	Weaning MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3	Post-weaning (14 to 28 days) MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3
Cowherd vaccinations not current or unknown vaccination history See Cowherd immunization	Not a recommended option in cowherd with non-current or an unknown vaccination history.	Pre-weaning (two to five weeks) Killed - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3	Weaning MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3
		Weaning: MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3	Post-weaning: (14 to 28 days) MLV - IBR, BVDV types I&II, BRSV & PI3
Required by all Calves	Weaning <i>Mannheimia haemolytica (Pasteurella haemolytica)</i> & possible addition of <i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	Weaning <i>Mannheimia haemolytica (Pasteurella haemolytica)</i> & possible addition of <i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	Weaning <i>Mannheimia haemolytica (Pasteurella haemolytica)</i> & possible addition of <i>Pasteurella multocida</i>
	Branding & Weaning Clostridial bacterins	Pre-weaning (two to six weeks) & Weaning Clostridial bacterins	Weaning & Post-weaning (14 to 28 days) Clostridial bacterins

Both MLV and killed vaccines have inherent advantages and disadvantages. Choosing which type of vaccine depends on many factors specific to each herd. Consult your veterinarian for assistance. Always follow vaccine label instructions under a veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

Strictly adhere to BQA guidelines for proper care and handling of vaccines and vaccine administration.

You are encouraged to work closely with your veterinarian and nutritionist. Vaccinations are only one component of a good herd health program.