







Unit: Hypocalcemia In Cattle

Lesson: 4

Treatment

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Standard Treatment

- Ca- gluconate,
- Ca-borogluconate
- Ca-chloride
- Ca salt solutions providing 8 to 10 g of Ca (Ca- borogluconate is 8.3% Ca).
- 1gm/45kg bt.wt i/v
- 500 mL of 23%
 Ca-borogluconate by slow IV injection
 - Cardiac auscultation
 - 10.7 g of Ca.





Route of administration -IV

- IV route- preferred
 - rapid and obvious
- Heart arrhythmia- present SC
 - bradycardia
 - tachycardia
- Half dose -intravenously
- Half subcutaneously
 - fewer relapses



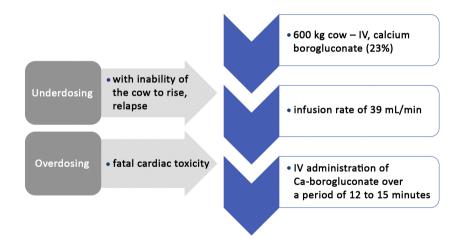








Route of administration -IV



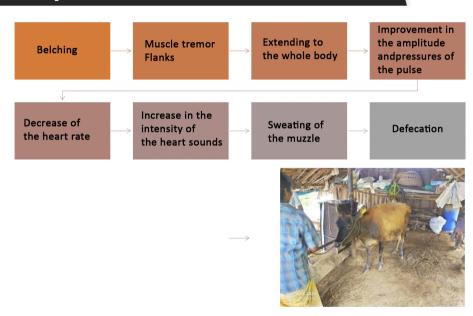








Response to calcium



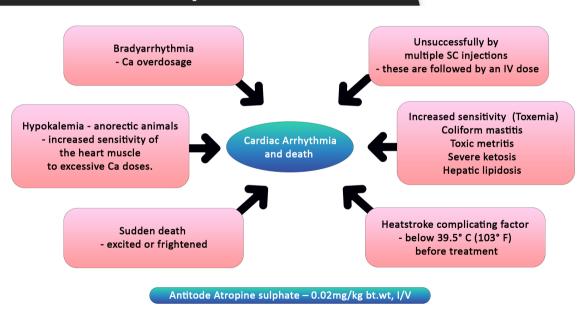








Unfavorable response





SC Route

- Unusual response occurs during IV administration
- Should not be used severe hypocalcemia or dehydration - delayed response
- 50 to 75 mL Caborogluconate
- For Example Calcium cyclers









Oral route

- Ca-chloride (CaCl2) and Ca-propionate
- Calcium propionate (equivalent to 50 g Ca/cow) PO q12 for 48h
- Calcium chloride (equivalent to 50 g Ca/cow) PO q12 for 48h
- About 250 g Ca in a soluble form will kill some cows
- Oral supplementation of Ca salts for 1 to 2 days after IV use



Calcium gel



Anionic feed supplement for prevention of Hypocalcaemia



Electrolyte owder



General Management And Clinical Care Procedures

- Recumbent propped up in sternal recumbency
- If lateral recumbency- tympany, regurgitation, aspiration pneumonia
- Rolled from side to side every few hours and provided with adequate bedding or moved to a suit- able nonslip ground surface
- Recumbent for more than 48 hours- cow lifters
- Good heave at the base of the tail when she is halfway up- when attempting to stand



Failure to Respond to Treatment

- Calcium cyclers
- Prolonged recumbency Downer cow syndrome









Thank you