



Unit : Hypocalcemia In Cattle
Lesson : 5

Control

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Control

Reduce dietary calcium intake

- 2 to 3 weeks before calving to less than 20 g Ca/cow/ day

Reduce dietary potassium

- In late gestation (in any case, below 2% in feed dry matter)

Provide adequate dietary magnesium

- late gestation ($\approx 0.4\%$ of feed dry matter)

Dry-cow ration with sodium aluminium silicate (zeolite A)

- 1.4 kg of zeolite pellets per day (700 g of pure zeolite A)
- last 2 weeks of pregnancy

Control

Anionic salts mixed into feed to obtain a dietary cation–anion difference

- 100 to 150 mEq/kg of feed dry matter for at least 2 weeks before calving

Vitamin D3

- 10 million IU/cow IM as single dose 3 to 7 days before expected calving

Calcium chloride

- equivalent to 50 g Ca/cow PO q12h for 48 hours from the time of parturition

Calcium propionate

- equivalent to 50 g Ca/ cow PO q12h for 48 hours from the time of parturition





Control

- Partial milking during the first days of lactation
- Udder insufflation in the first days of lactation

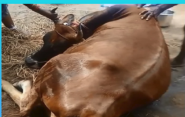


Calcium	–	23.56
Phosphorous	–	10.26
Copper	–	0.75
Zinc	–	0.30
Cobalt	–	0.01

Summary



Subclinical Hypocalcemia – 50% Multiparous periparturient cow
Reduction of ionized calcium - extracellular space and plasma
Jerseys having a higher incidence of disease than other dairy breeds



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Treatment – I/V, S/C and Oral
Favorable response – Belching, Urination, Defecation, Increased muscular activity



Unfavorable response – Over dosing – toxicity and death
Failure to respond - Calcium cyclers and Downer cow syndrome
Control and Management



Thank you