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Common Vaccines using in Cattle

Our team would be happy to organise a vaccination program according to your farm's needs. Below are a range on common vaccines used on cattle farms.

7-in-1 (Clostridial diseases plus Leptospira)

- This routine immunization protocol prevents calves from contracting enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney disease), tetanus, black disease, malignant oedema (blackleg-like disease), blackleg and leptospirosis.
- Vaccinate calves at around 6 weeks of age, with a booster 4- 6 weeks later
- Vaccinate yearlings prior to joining
- Vaccinate yearlings prior to calving
- Vaccinate cows at drying off
- Cows that you know have been vaccinated previously only need one 7-in-1 at drying off
- Any bought in cows with unknown vaccination status should receive a 7-in -1 dose at drying off and a booster dose as they enter springing paddock



5-in-1 (Clostridial diseases)

- This routine immunization protocol prevents calves from contracting enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney disease), tetanus, black disease, malignant oedema (blackleg-like disease) and blackleg.
- Protocol as above.



Rotavec-Corona

- For protection against E coli scours in calves (nearly always within first 4 days of life), against Rotavirus and Coronavirus (usually 5-14 days of life)
- Only way to protect calves is via mother's colostrum
- Pregnant heifers should get their first Rotavec vaccination 2 months before calving and a booster dose as they enter springing paddock
- In following years cows will require only one vaccination as they enter springing paddock
- Ideally the booster dose should be given 3 weeks before calving to maximise the antibody level in colostrum
- Any cows with unknown vaccination status will need two vaccinations initially and then one dose annually thereafter



Salmonella (*Salmonella dublin* & *typhimurium* - Bovilis S)

- For protection against Salmonellosis in adult cows and in calves
- Calves are best protected via colostrum from vaccinated cows but will get additional protection if vaccinated at 7-14 days old and again at around 5 weeks of age.
- Pregnant heifers should get their first Salmonella vaccination 2 months before calving and a booster dose as they enter springing paddock
- In following years cows will require only one vaccination as they enter springing paddock
- Ideally the booster dose should be given 3 weeks before calving to maximise the antibody level in colostrum
- Any cows with unknown vaccination status will need two vaccinations initially and then one dose annually thereafter



Salmonella BUZ

- Salmonella BUZ protects against C and E family Salmonellas (*bovismorbificans*, *uganda* and *zanzibar*).
- Calves are best protected via colostrum from vaccinated cows but will get additional protection if vaccinated at 7-14 days old and again at around 5 weeks of age.
- Pregnant heifers should get their first Salmonella vaccination 2 months before calving and a booster dose as they enter springing paddock.
- In following years cows will require only one vaccination as they enter springing paddock
- Ideally the booster dose should be given 3 weeks before calving to maximise the antibody level in colostrum
- Any cows with unknown vaccination status will need two vaccinations initially and then one dose annually thereafter

Pestigard (BVD)

- Aids in the protection against Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus (BVDV).
- Vaccinate heifers at 5-6 months of age and again at 11-12 months of age.
- Want them fully vaccinated at least 2 weeks before joining.
- Six-month gap between 1st and 2nd vaccination gives longer immunity (likely protected until they are 4 years old).



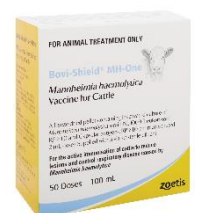
Piliguard (Pinkeye vaccine)

- Vaccine against bacteria causing pinkeye (infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (IBK)) (*Moraxella Bovis*)
- Can be given to calves from 2 weeks of age, when required
- Needs to be given at least 3-6 weeks before the start of pinkeye season



Bovilis MH (*Mannheimia haemolytica*) or Bovisheild MH-One

- For protection against respiratory disease caused by Mannheimia bacteria in adult cattle (and calves via colostrum if given prior to calving)
- Disease often presents during times of stress when immunity is compromised (such as calving time).
- Heifers are at higher risk because they need to transition into the main herd.
- Pregnant heifers should be given their first vaccine 2 months before calving and a booster dose as they enter the springing paddock.
- Adult cattle can be given annual boosters prior to calving but are lower risk.



Virovax

- For the prevention of vibriosis (*Campylobacter foetus* subspecies *venerealis*), a sexually transmitted bacteria that causes infertility and abortions in herds.
- Bulls should be vaccinated prior to mating, two 5ml doses given 4 weeks apart. The bulls require annual boosters for life.



Longrang and Singvac

- For the prevention of Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum*).
- Longrange vaccine is a single dose of this vaccine should confer protection against *Clostridium botulinum* Types C and D toxins for up to 12 months. An annual vaccination is recommended.
- Singvac 1 year vaccine a single dose of this vaccine should confer protection against *Clostridium botulinum* Types C and D toxins for up to 12 months.
- Singvac 3-year vaccine a single dose of this vaccine should confer protection against *Clostridium botulinum* Types C and D toxins for up to 36 months.



Warning

- It is recommended not to give more than two vaccines at any one time. If more than two vaccines are required, then wait at least 48 hours.
- For best results vaccines should be given in the morning, especially in summer. Adverse reactions are much more common when it is hot.