

# MORE BEEF FOR LESS

With strong cattle prices, it makes even more sense to protect your financial investment and the wellbeing of your herd. The key cattle diseases can have devastating effects on your herd. Lost calves result in lost sales of weaners and lost revenue for you.

A vaccination program that targets key causes of reproductive loss and mortality in young cattle now more than ever, will enable you to sell even more beef, at a lower cost per kg liveweight weaned. Consider the following examples:

## PESTIVIRUS

- If a cattle herd of 500 experienced the following calving losses due to pestivirus, the resulting loss in future weaners sales at \$700 per weaner would be:



**Calf Loss 5% (25 calves) \$17,500**



**Calf Loss 30% (150 calves) \$105,000**

## VIBRIOSIS

- If a cattle herd of 500 experienced the following calving losses due to vibriosis, the resulting loss in future weaners sales at \$700 per weaner would be:



**Calf Loss 30% (150 calves) \$105,000**

## LEPTOSPIROSIS

- Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease – it can spread from cattle to humans
- When passed to humans the disease can cause severe, debilitating symptoms such as headaches, muscle aches and fever and can result in chronic relapses. Most people diagnosed with the disease will require hospitalisation and may require bed rest for months
- Leptospirosis can reduce the reproductive performance and therefore productivity of your herd.

**Give your cattle the best chance of reproductive success.  
Give yourself more beef for less.**

For more information talk to your Zoetis Cattle  
Product Specialist on 1800 963 847.



# THE VACCINES THAT VETS RECOMMEND

## Pestivirus

- Pestivirus causes reproductive and productivity losses. It can lead to increased risks of abortions, still births, calf disease and calf losses
- Overall total production can be reduced by 25-50% in recently infected mobs or herds, and ongoing losses of 5-10% annually where pestivirus persists<sup>1-4</sup>
- MLA's 2015 Report ranks pestivirus as the disease with the second biggest cost to the Australian beef cattle industry, costing \$114 annually<sup>5</sup>
- 90% of herds have evidence of past exposure to pestivirus<sup>6-8</sup>
- Pestigard<sup>®</sup> is the only registered vaccine in Australia to protect against pestivirus. It 100% prevents shedding of pestivirus to safeguard your heifers and cows reproductive potential. Vaccinate your heifers prior to joining.



## Vibriosis

- Vibriosis is a major venereal disease and can cause infertility and abortion in cattle across Australia
- In newly infected herds conception rates can be as low as 40%<sup>1</sup>
- Up to 90% of northern herds are infected with vibriosis<sup>2</sup>, while a recent survey of beef herds in southern NSW showed 9% were positive to vibriosis<sup>3</sup>
- Gross margins can be reduced by as much as 65% in the first year of infection in beef herds<sup>1</sup>
- Vibriosis can result in permanent infertility in up to 11% of infected heifers<sup>4</sup>
- Vibrovax<sup>®</sup> is the only registered vaccine in Australia to protect against vibriosis. Vaccinate bulls annually to prevent them transmitting vibriosis. Heifers and cows may also need to be vaccinated to eradicate vibriosis from herds.



## Leptospirosis

- Leptospirosis can lead to abortions, still births, birth of weak or dead calves, reduced fertility and abortion "storms" where several animals in the same herd abort at around the same time<sup>1</sup>
- A recent survey of properties in central and western NSW showed greater than half of properties had evidence that cattle, sheep and wild pigs on the properties had positive exposure to leptospirosis strains included in Ultravac<sup>®</sup>7in1<sup>2</sup>. Pigs and cattle can carry and spread these bacteria
- Ultravac<sup>®</sup>7in1 has exclusive benefits. It stops the spread and protects against leptospirosis and prevents the 5 common clostridial diseases in Australia. Vaccinate calves and cattle annually to provide the best protection.



### Recommended Vaccination Programme in Beef Herds

Once opened, Pestigard<sup>®</sup> and Ultravac<sup>®</sup>7in1 can be stored (as directed) and re-used for up to 30 days

Schedule	Calves		Heifers		Cows	1st Season or New Bulls		Bulls
	Primary Course		Annual Booster		Annual Booster	Primary Course		Annual Booster
<b>Ultravac<sup>®</sup>7in1</b>	1st Dose: From 1 month of age*	2nd Dose: 4-6 weeks after the 1st dose. If the animal is less than 3 months of age at the 2nd dose, a 3rd dose should be given as a single booster 6 months later	12 months after previous booster ideally 4-6 weeks before calving		4-6 weeks prior to calving	1st Dose: From 1 month of age	2nd Dose: 4-6 weeks after the 1st dose. If the animal is less than 3 months of age at the 2nd dose, a 3rd dose should be given as a single booster 6 months later	Every 12 months
			Primary Course		Annual Booster	Primary Course		Annual Booster
<b>Pestigard<sup>®</sup></b>			1st Dose: 6mths to 6wks pre-joining	2nd Dose: 2-4 weeks pre-joining**	2nd Dose: 2-4 weeks pre-joining	1st Dose: 6mths to 6wks pre-joining	2nd Dose: 2-4 weeks pre-joining**	2-4 weeks pre-joining
<b>Vibrovax<sup>®</sup></b>						1st Dose: 6-8 weeks pre-joining	2nd Dose: 2-4 weeks pre-joining^	

\* Early vaccination is recommended when risk of infection is high.

\*\* Pestigard – 1st and 2nd dose must be a minimum of 4 weeks and a maximum of 6 months apart.

^ Minimum of 4 weeks between vaccines.

**References: Pestivirus 1.** Taylor LF, Rodwell BJ. Outbreak of foetal infection with bovine pestivirus in a central Queensland beef herd. *Aust Vet J* 2001;79:682-685. **2.** Morton JM, Phillips NJ, Taylor LF, McGowan MR. Bovine viral diarrhoea virus in beef heifers in commercial herds in Australia: mob-level seroprevalences and incidences of seroconversion, and vaccine efficacy. *Aust Vet J* 2013;91:517-524. **3.** Parkinson TJ, Vermunt JJ, Malmø J, Anderson N. *Diseases of Cattle in Australasia*. Eds Parkinson TJ, Vermunt JJ, Malmø J, VetLearn, Wellington, 2010: 127-181. **4.** McGowan MR *et al*. Insights from Cash Cow, In: Proceedings Northern Beef Research Update Conference 2013, 61-66. **5.** MLA Report B.AHE.0010, 2015. **6.** St George TD, Snowdon WA, Parsonson IM, French EL. A serological survey of Mucosal Disease and Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis in cattle in Australia and New Guinea. *Aust Vet J* 1967;43:549-557. **7.** Taylor LF, Black PF, Pitt DJ *et al*. A seroepidemiological study of bovine pestivirus in Queensland beef and dairy herds conducted in 1994/95. *Aust Vet J* 2006;84:163-168. **8.** Taylor L. Findings of an Australia wide serological survey of beef and dairy herds for Bovine Virus Diarrhoea Virus conducted between 2007 and 2009. *The Australian Cattle Veterinarian* 2010;57:14-28. **Vibriosis 1.** Hum S. NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) February 2007. Primefact 451. **2.** Jayawardhana G. Agnote No.K43. Vibriosis in the Northern Territory, February 2011 [http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Content/File/p/Anim\\_Dis/745.pdf](http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Content/File/p/Anim_Dis/745.pdf). **3.** Rast, L. Final report on Regional NSW Southern Slopes Surveillance project 2007. Zoetis data on file. **4.** McCool CJ *et al*. *Aust Vet J* 1988 65:153-156. **Leptospirosis 1.** Zoetis (2013) Study Number: 6A33R-14-12-264.