

White Lodge Farm Clinic

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Welcome to our Autumn/ Winter Newsletter!

Massive congratulations to our vet Ashley on her beautiful baby boy Archie, welcomed into the world at the end of August at a whopping 10 lb 8oz!!!!

We are also sad to see vet Hannah jetting off on her travels to New Zealand and warmer climates.

New Product for a slick lambing and calving season

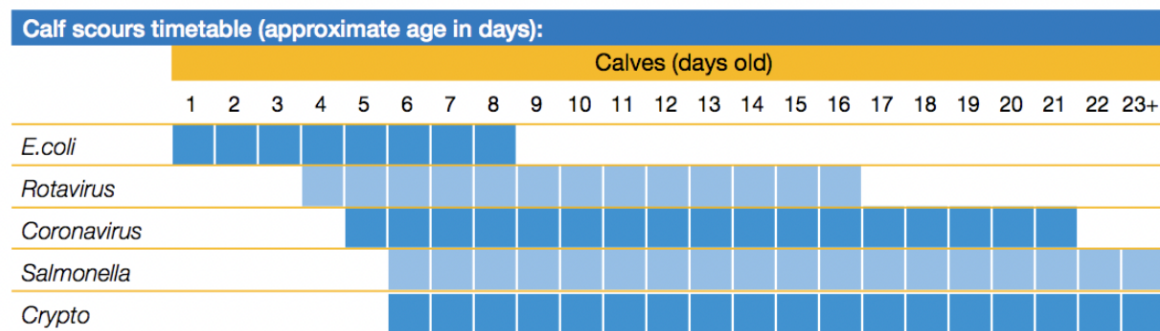


- Single use sachets
 - High-slip powdered lubricant
 - Inserted through the birth canal
 - Very useful in difficult births
- £4.30 inc VAT per sachet

Managing Calf Scour

Alongside pneumonia, infectious calf scour is a leading cause of death in neonatal calves with short and long-term impact on health and profitability. The most common causes are shown below

The timeline below shows the typical age at which calves may be affected by these pathogens^:



^ Other infectious organisms, such as Coccidia, BVDV, *Clostridium perfringens* and other *E.coli*, may also affect calves, often after 3–4 weeks of age.

Essential steps to better calf health:

- Good colostrum management – Quality, Quantity, Quickly, squeaky clean
- No mixing groups
- Avoid stress and crowding
- Set goals and measure benchmarks
- Excellent hygiene
- Vaccination
 - Vaccinate cows during the final trimester of pregnancy
 - Single IM injection against Rotavirus, Coronavirus, *E.coli* K99
- Pre-calving nutrition of cows for high quality colostrum

If you do have trouble with scour in your calves, testing is quick, easy and can tailor treatment and vaccinations going forward.

We can run these in house on a teaspoon of faeces and your vet will call you to discuss a treatment plan.

Bluetongue Vaccination

... Should I, shouldn't I?

Bluetongue has been a huge point of discussion in 2025 with more cases being identified across more regions than 2024.

With an expected peak of infection extending into November the clinical signs, and vaccination should remain in the forefront of livestock owners' minds.

VACCINATION

The general vaccine license has been extended to include all of England. Vaccination programmes on the continent have shown been to reduce mortality to as little as 10%.

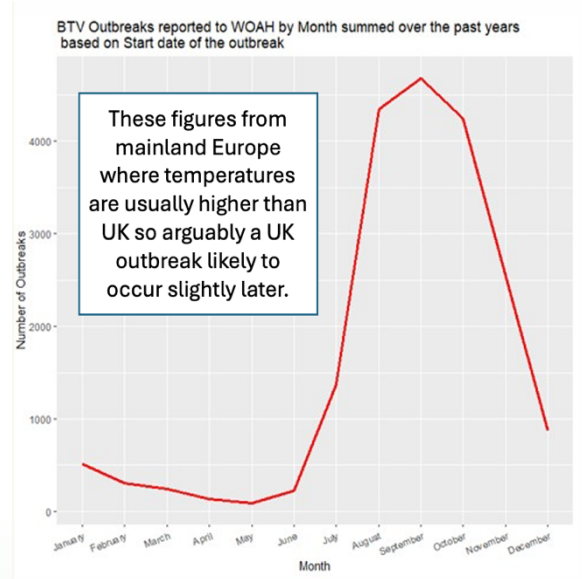
BTV-3 vaccines will not prevent animals becoming infected or from being infectious, but aim to reduce mortality and clinical signs.

There are three vaccines available under the general license in England only. All three can be used during pregnancy, but may cause temporary high temperatures, thus may affect fertility in both males and females.

Bultavo-3 is our current recommendation due to cost effectiveness and least labour intensive.

- Available in 50 dose bottles
- Immunity can be expected 3 weeks after vaccination
- Vaccine protocol
 - Sheep: A single subcutaneous injection of 1ml from one month of age
 - Cattle: 1 ml intramuscular injection, followed by a second injection 3 weeks later
- Please contact us for up-to-date availability and prices

It is currently recommended to vaccinate as early as possible in the year, ideally before the weather warms up and risk of infection increases.

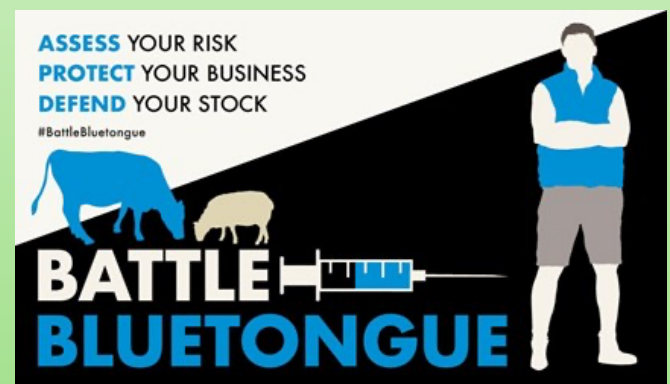


While the safety of the vaccines has not been established in breeding males, these are often the highest value animals on the farm and there is evidence that BTV infection never clears from semen.

Breeding males should not be vaccinated in the 8 weeks before breeding, so timing of breeding should be considered.

Handling of animals in the early stages of pregnancy should also be avoided where possible, to reduce the risk of early losses.

Like any sheep and cattle vaccine there will be maternal transfer of immunity to lambs and calves for their first couple of months.



If you would like to discuss any aspects of BTV-3 vaccination further, please contact us and one of our vets will be happy to answer any queries you may have.