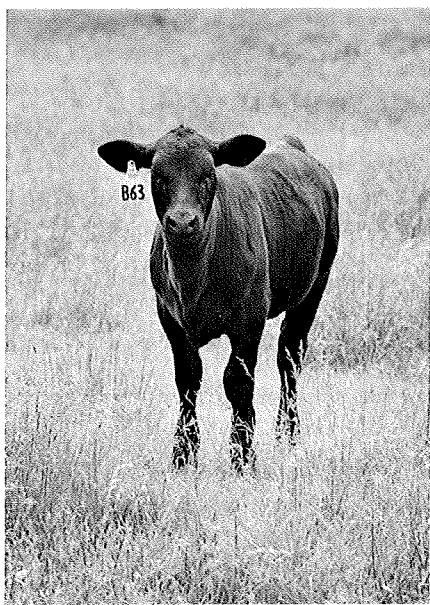


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Like your combine, calves need to be prepared for Fall, too

August is here; that means the state fair is upon us, school is starting and combines will be rolling soon. But hold on because it also means that we need to get calves vaccinated and ready for weaning before harvest starts if we want to have healthy calves this fall.

Calf prices will continue to be favorable this fall, so cow-calf producers need to make sure that they are not going to miss out on a profitable year by having calves get sick at weaning time.



Design your calf pre-conditioning program around your harvest calendar.

Pre-conditioning programs typically provide a combination of vaccination, deworming and management factors that are designed to help prepare calves for the stresses of being weaned and transported through marketing channels or directly to a feedyard or stocker

operation. For these programs to provide good results, they must be implemented properly or you will be wasting time and money to get unsatisfactory results.

Don't get derailed

Timing is critical for Iowa beef farmers because weaning often takes place during the busy harvest season. Lack of attention to timing of pre-weaning vaccines or health of newly weaned calves because of harvesting demands can derail the best designed pre-conditioning program.

Farmers should estimate when their corn and soybean harvest will occur and then design their calf pre-conditioning, weaning and marketing program around the proposed schedule. In order to obtain the best marketing advantage, calves should be castrated and dehorned, vaccinated for clostridial and important respiratory pathogens, and then weaned for at least 30 days.

Beef cattle farmers should also consider de-worming and implanting calves as part of their pre-conditioning program.

Calf growth is very efficient during this stage of production and can easily return investment from implants and de-wormers.

Additionally, an anti-coccidial should be included in the ration. Dry-lotted weaned calves are very susceptible to coccidian, and infection with this protozoon can result in poor growth and decreased immune function which are both critical to a successful weaning program.

To make the most of your pre-conditioning and weaning program, consult with your local veterinarian, and sale barn or feedlot manager about specific details necessary for a pre-conditioning program that will work and return investment for your work.

Injectable Baytril® 100 (enrofloxacin)

100 mg/mL Antimicrobial Injectable Solution
 For Subcutaneous Use In Beef Cattle, Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle And Swine Only
 Not For Use In Female Dairy Cattle 20 Months Of Age Or Older Or In Calves To Be Processed For Veal

BRIEF SUMMARY:
 Before using Baytril® 100, please consult the product insert, a summary of which follows:

CAUTION:
 Federal (U.S.A.) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.
 Federal (U.S.A.) law prohibits the extra-label use of this drug in food-producing animals.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:
 Each mL of Baytril® 100 contains 100 mg of enrofloxacin. Excipients are L-arginine base 200 mg, n-butyl alcohol 30 mg, benzyl alcohol (as a preservative) 20 mg and water for injection q.s.

INDICATIONS:
Cattle - Single-Dose Therapy: Baytril® 100 is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Histophilus somni* and *Mycoplasma bovis* in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle; and for the control of BRD in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle at high risk of developing BRD associated with *M. haemolytica*, *P. multocida*, *H. somni* and *M. bovis*.

Cattle - Multiple-Day Therapy: Baytril® 100 is indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) associated with *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Pasteurella multocida* and *Histophilus somni* in beef and non-lactating dairy cattle.

Swine: Baytril® 100 is indicated for the treatment and control of swine respiratory disease (SRD) associated with *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*, *Pasteurella multocida*, *Haemophilus parasuis*, *Streptococcus suis*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica* and *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*.

RESIDUE WARNINGS:

Cattle: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days from the last treatment. This product is not approved for female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older, including dry dairy cows. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk and/or in calves born to these cows. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-milking calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.
Swine: Animals intended for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 5 days of receiving a single-injection dose.

HUMAN WARNINGS:

For use in animals only. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. In case of dermal contact, wash skin with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists following ocular or dermal exposures. Individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid this product. In humans, there is a risk of user photosensitization within a few hours after excessive exposure to quinolones. If excessive accidental exposure occurs, avoid direct sunlight. For customer service or to obtain product information, including a Material Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-633-3796. For medical emergencies or to report adverse reactions, call 1-800-422-9874.

PRECAUTIONS:

The effects of enrofloxacin on cattle or swine reproductive performance, pregnancy and lactation have not been adequately determined. The long-term effects on articular joint cartilage have not been determined in pigs above market weight. Subcutaneous injection can cause a transient local tissue reaction that may result in trim loss of edible tissue at slaughter. Baytril® 100 contains different excipients than other Baytril® products. The safety and efficacy of this formulation in species other than cattle and swine have not been determined. Quinolone-class drugs should be used with caution in animals with known or suspected Central Nervous System (CNS) disorders. In such animals, quinolones have, in rare instances, been associated with CNS stimulation which may lead to convulsive seizures. Quinolone-class drugs have been shown to produce erosions of cartilage of weight-bearing joints and other signs of arthropathy in immature animals of various species. See Animal Safety section for additional information.

ADVERSE REACTIONS:

No adverse reactions were observed during clinical trials.

ANIMAL SAFETY:

In cattle safety studies, clinical signs of depression, incoordination and muscle fasciculation were observed in calves when doses of 15 or 25 mg/kg were administered for 10 to 15 days. Clinical signs of depression, inappetence and incoordination were observed when a dose of 50 mg/kg was administered for 3 days. An injection site study conducted in feeder calves demonstrated that the formulation may induce a transient reaction in the subcutaneous tissue and underlying muscle. In swine safety studies, incidental lameness of short duration was observed in all groups, including the saline-treated controls. Musculoskeletal stiffness was observed following the 15 and 25 mg/kg treatments with clinical signs appearing during the second week of treatment. Clinical signs of lameness improved after treatment ceased and most animals were clinically normal at necropsy. An injection site study conducted in pigs demonstrated that the formulation may induce a transient reaction in the subcutaneous tissue.

U.S. Patent No. 5,758,506

GHG050714

Baytril® 100

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NADA 141-068, Approved by FDA

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November, 2012

80908653, R.3

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