



Our vision is to deliver superior animal health management solutions for our patients while providing value to our clients, a rewarding working experience for our practice team and support for our community

Our team is committed to delivering the highest quality of veterinary medicine and exceptional customer service with integrity, compassion and accountability. We strive to keep up to date with advances in veterinary medicine that will enable us to stay leaders in the deliverance of high quality veterinary services to our clients and their animals.

Happy New Year!

T'is the season to think about Warming Boxes for Kids!!!

In times of cold weather or when a housing facility is too drafty, newborn kids are more susceptible to becoming chilled and hypothermic. One way to help prevent or treat chilling is through the use of a warming box. Small or wet kids, or kids in a cold or drafty environment are susceptible to becoming chilled. If a kid is shivering or has a temperature below 39°C, it needs to be warmed.

It is important to note that if the kid already has hypothermia and is over five hours old, they may also be hypoglycemic and you must provide an energy source (feeding via stomach tube or abdominal cavity injection) before it is rewarmed to ensure wellbeing and survival of the kid. If the proper procedures for hypothermia are not followed, the kid may convulse and die during rewarming. For more information on identifying and treating hypothermia please refer to Ontario Goat's "Hypothermia and hypoglycemia in kids" poster at www.ontariogoat.ca/hypothermia-poster and consult with your herd veterinarian.

Warming boxes should be kept at a temperature of 37 to 40°C (98.6 to 104°F). A household air thermometer can be added to your warming box to allow you to monitor the temperature. You will also need a rectal thermometer to identify chilled kids and to track the kid's temperature during rewarming. Monitor the kid during rewarming to ensure they are warmed evenly and do not overheat, taking their temperature every 30 minutes. Once the kid is warm (>39°C or 102.2°F) remove the kid from the box and clean and disinfect or dispose of the box. For ideas on how to build your own warming box visit: www.ontariogoat.ca



Inside

Small Ruminant *Where is Your Warming Box?*

Equine *Help Your Senior Horse Weather the Winter*

Bovine *Calling All Producers: Are you ProAction ready?*

Hypothermia and hypoglycemia in kids: Identification and treatment

Problem: A kid is looking weak, shivering and/or looks gaunt, or is non-responsive

OPTIMUM temperature:
39 to 40°C

MILD hypothermia:
37 to 39°C, any age

Mild hypothermia

Temperature between 37 to 39°C, kid may be any age.
Kid appears weak, depressed and gaunt (empty) but is able to stand.

1. Feed warm colostrum by bottle or stomach tube.
2. Feed 50 mL/kg of bodyweight slowly over five to 10 minutes. Additionally feed 200 mL/kg bodyweight spread over three more feedings within the first 24 hours.
3. Ensure the kid is able to drink milk.
4. Take temperature every 30 minutes until temperature returns to normal.

MODERATE hypothermia: less than 37°C, kid is less than five hours old

Moderate hypothermia

Temperature is less than 37°C, kid is less than five hours old and able to swallow.

1. Administer warm colostrum by stomach tube as per recommendations above.
2. Place in warming box until internal temperature reaches 39°C.
3. Move to a hospital pen after the first 24 hours, until the kid is strong.

Always monitor hypothermic kids for recurrence

You will need:

- ✓ digital rectal thermometer (measures as low as 20°C)
- ✓ frozen colostrum in small batches (150 to 250 mL)
- ✓ kid stomach tube and feeding syringe (60 mL catheter tip)
- ✓ warming box
- ✓ aftercare area that is draft free with pens that are warm, dry and well-bedded
- ✓ 50% dextrose (500 mL)
- ✓ kettle, with boiled sterile water, cooled
- ✓ sterile 60 mL syringe with 20-gauge 2.5 cm (one-inch) needle

SEVERE hypothermia: less than 37°C, kid is more than five hours old

Can the kid suckle and swallow?

YES

NO

This kid is in critical condition

Severe hypothermia protocol 1

WARNING! KIDS IN THIS STATE ARE HYPOLYCEMIC (STARVING) AND HYPOTHERMIC (CHILLED). You must provide an energy source before warming.

1. Remove kid from doe/pen and dry off if wet.
2. Administer warm colostrum (50 mL/kg bodyweight) by stomach tube prior to warming!
3. If you warm the kid first, it will convulse and die. Place in warming box until rectal temperature is greater than 37°C.
4. Again administer warm colostrum by stomach tube. Feed 50 mL/kg bodyweight.
5. Move to hospital pen or warming box and feed until kid is strong and maintaining normal temperature (39°C). Once strong, return to pen/dam but make sure kid is able to drink milk.

Severe hypothermia protocol 2

WARNING! KIDS IN THIS STATE ARE HYPOLYCEMIC (STARVING) AND HYPOTHERMIC (CHILLED). Do not attempt to stomach tube as this will result in the colostrum being deposited in the lungs, which will kill the kid. Kid is often unable to stand. Follow directions carefully!

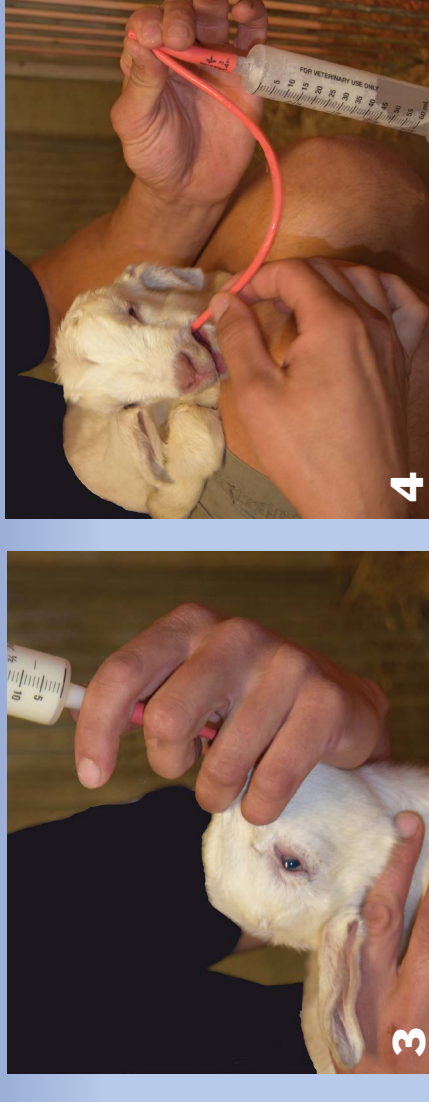
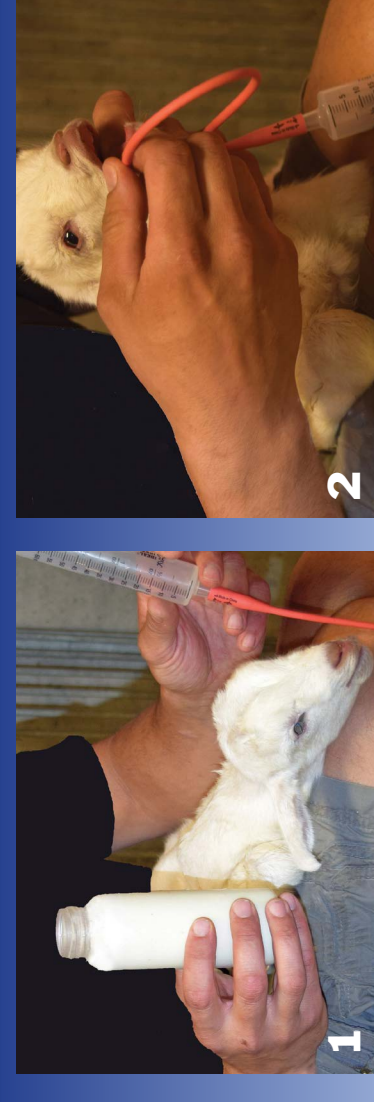
1. Reverse the hypoglycemia first before warming or kid will convulse and die! Follow "How to administer abdominal cavity injections" for full instructions.
2. After, place in warming box until rectal temperature is greater than 37°C.
3. Once the kid has a suckle reflex, administer warm colostrum by stomach tube. Feed 50 mL/kg bodyweight.
4. Move to hospital pen with heat source and feed until strong and maintaining normal temperature (39°C).
5. Once strong, return to pen/dam but make sure kid is able to drink milk.

Warning! DO NOT microwave colostrum. Thaw colostrum in a hot water bath until it reaches 39°C.

Using a stomach tube

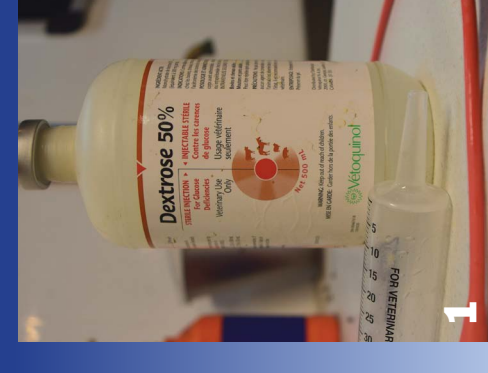
NOTE: The tube should move easily. ANY resistance or COUGHING indicates that the tube has entered the windpipe and it should be removed immediately.

1. Sit with the kid restrained on your lap. Measure the tube against the kid's body to get an idea of how far to insert the tube.
2. Pass the tube into the side of the mouth in the space between the front and side teeth.
3. Using gentle pressure slide the tube into the esophagus and down to the stomach.
4. Place fingers on each side of the kid's throat. Feel the tube pass through the esophagus to the left/back of the windpipe.
5. Slowly administer the warm colostrum either using a 60 mL feeding syringe (catheter tip) or a 250 mL squeeze bottle.
6. Crimp the end of the tube and, in one downward sweeping motion, pull the tube gently from the esophagus.



How to administer abdominal cavity injections

1. With a sterile 60 mL syringe, draw up 20 mL of sterile 50% dextrose using a sterile needle.
2. Boil clean water and draw up 30 mL of this water into the same syringe with the dextrose in it. This will provide 50 mL of warm (38 to 40°C) 20% dextrose solution.
3. Administer the solution at 10 mL/kg bodyweight.
4. Suspend the kid by holding under the forelimbs, allowing the rest of the body to press against your front.
5. The injection site is 2.5 cm (one-inch) below and to the side of the navel.
6. Using a 20-gauge one-inch needle, insert at a 45° angle to the body wall. The needle is pointed in the direction of the kid's pelvis (see photo).
7. Slowly inject the solution.



Help Your Senior Horse Weather the Winter

There's something special about the relationship you have with your senior horse. That partnership that's endured years, tears, ups, and downs. You probably know your horse better than you know your best friend. While he might seem like the same old horse, his needs are changing as he ages. Cold weather can be especially challenging for senior horses, so it's important to make sure he's getting the care and support he needs even if he's weathered previous winters without any trouble.

How Old is a Senior?

We all know the saying "you're only as old as you feel." As it turns out, it's as true for our horses as it is for us. While some horses might be starting to slow down at age 15, others are still fresh and frisky well into their 20s. No matter your horse's chronological age, if he's starting to show signs of aging such as stiffness, difficulty maintaining weight, or decreased immune response, it's time to start thinking of him as a senior.

The good news is that senior horse care has advanced significantly in recent years. Just because your horse is getting older doesn't mean you need to "put him out to pasture." You can keep your golden oldie going strong with smart care and good nutrition.

One of the best ways to help your senior start winter off right is by making sure he's at a healthy weight. Many veterinarians recommend that senior horses get two physical exams each year, so your horse's fall physical is a great time to ask your veterinarian to show you how to evaluate his body condition. Once you know his body condition score, you can consider whether you need to make any adjustments to his diet now. You can also discuss your horse's diet, and any necessary changes to it, with your veterinarian or an equine nutritionist.

It's also important to monitor your horse's teeth. If your horse can't chew properly, he's not going to receive the full benefit of the food you're providing. That means wasted calories and wasted nutrients, and a horse whose diet isn't meeting his needs. Every horse needs an annual dental exam, and seniors might need one twice a year. Schedule a dental exam now to ensure that your horse's teeth are in top shape when winter comes.

Next, be sure to evaluate your horse's serving of forage. As with any horse, he should be eating at least 1 to 2% of his body weight in roughage every day, so weigh a serving of his hay to ensure that you're supplying enough to meet his daily forage requirements. When evaluating your horse's daily serving of hay, keep in mind that horses burn more calories in the winter staying warm. Your horse's body ferments roughage in the hindgut, which creates heat that helps

keep him warm from the inside. Even if he's getting 1 to 2% of his body weight in forage already, an increase in hay might be warranted to make up for what he's using to maintain his core temperature. This is especially true for older horses because some can lose digestive efficiency as they age, so your senior might not be able to digest and utilize his hay as well as he used to.

Finally, consider whether you're going to blanket your horse this year. Even if you didn't blanket him when he was younger, it might be a smart choice to start now that he's a senior since older horses can have more trouble regulating their body temperature. Some older horses can benefit from the warmth and protection from the elements that blankets provide. Just don't forget to remove the blankets for regular inspection of your horse's skin and body condition, and to give him a good grooming.

Cited with permission from www.thehorse.com

If you are interested in learning more about caring for the senior companion contact the clinic today!

ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS



PROACTION ~UPDATE~

INQUIRE FOR TRAINING DATES
FEBRUARY 2017



IS YOUR FARM READY FOR SEPTEMBER 2017?

By September 1, 2017 every dairy producer in Ontario is required to be compliant with Traceability proAction requirements. Cannington Veterinary Services will be holding small classroom training sessions in February 2017 covering the basic concepts of each requirement. If you are interested in attending a session please notify the clinic and our staff will contact you with available dates. More than one person per license number is permitted.

PROACTION CLASSROOM TRAINING IS COVERED BY DFO

Ontario licensed dairy producers are not required to participate or attend any classroom training. Participants voluntarily enroll to be trained on proAction. Training is a one-time offer for the rollout of all proAction components(Food Safety, Animal Care, Livestock Traceability, Biosecurity and Environment). Producers can choose to "self-train". Participants are only entitled to participation to one classroom training session paid by DFO. This means that each license can be counted against a classroom training session only once.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN A TRAINING SESSION PLEASE CONTACT
canningtonvet@hotmail.com or (705)432-3392

www.canningtonvet.ca