Antimicrobial and Vaccine Usage In Western Canadian Beef Cows

Background

In 2014, 100 cow-calf herds in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba reported antimicrobial usage (AMU)¹. In 2017, their vaccine usage was studied. Median herd size was approximately 230 cows².



Frequency of AMU:

80% of herds reported AMU for lameness. Less than **5%** of cows were treated in **68%** of herds

No herds reported use of *F. necrophorum* vaccine in cows; two vaccinated replacement heifers.



Frequency of AMU:

45% of herds reported AMU for ocular disease. Less than **5%** of cows were treated in **40%** of herds

No herds used a pinkeye (*Moraxella bovis*) vaccine in their cows



oxytetracycline

procaine penicillin G

sulfamethazine: **5%** Viral vaccines for BVD, IBR: **91%** of herds *Campylobacter fetus*: **16%**

Frequency of AMU:

49% of herds reported AMU in cows for reproductive disease. Less than **5%** of cows were treated in **48%** of herds.

Respiratory Disease

AMU:

florfenicol, with (**16%** of herds) or without (**5%**) flunixin meglumine

Frequency of AMU:

31% of herds. Less than 5% of cows were treated in 30% of herds.

Respiratory Bacterial Vaccines:

Mannheimia hemolytica: 4% of herds

Pasteurella multocida: 2%



Clostridial Vaccines (combined)

Only used in cows in **45%** of herds, although **97%** of herds vaccinated their pre-weaning calves



Conclusions

Cows, like bulls, need to maintain routine calfhood vaccinations such as Clostridial vaccines, e.g. at pregnancy testing or pre-calving. Given the devastating impact of IBR and BVD in unvaccinated herds, more cattle should be vaccinated for these viruses

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