**Vaccines should always be given according to label instructions.**

**Risk-Based Vaccination Guidelines: TETANUS (Clostridium tetani)**

- **When are bull calves castrated?**
  - Within the first week of life
  - Spring processing (approx. 1-3 months)
  - Calving (approx. 6-12 months prior to calving)
  - Premature weaning (approx. 5-7 months)
  - Greater than 12 months prior to calving or unknown

- **Have calves been previously vaccinated against C. tetani?**
  - Yes
  - No

- **What method of castration do you use?**
  - Cutting/knife castration
  - Band or burdizzo castration

- **How often does the vaccine label indicate the vaccine should be given?**
  - Every 6 months
  - Every 12 months

- **Was that vaccine their first dose of C. tetani?**
  - Yes
  - No

- **Calves should be protected against Tetanus if they have consumed sufficient colostrum from well vaccinated dams.**

- **Vaccination against C. tetani is recommended at this time, but may not provide immunity for all calves.**
  - For full effectiveness, calves should be vaccinated twice, according to label directions prior to castration.

- **Vaccination against C. tetani is recommended at this time, but is unlikely to provide sufficient immunity.**
  - For full effectiveness, calves should be vaccinated twice, according to label directions prior to castration.

- **Vaccination against C. tetani is recommended at this time, and may provide some immunity.**
  - For full effectiveness, calves should be vaccinated twice, according to label directions prior to castration.

- **Vaccination against C. tetani is recommended at this time, but is unlikely to provide sufficient immunity.**
  - For full effectiveness, calves should be vaccinated twice, according to label directions prior to castration.

- **Cutting/knife castration**
  - Bull calves are at high risk of Tetanus. Risk of tetanus is delayed until the tissue starts to die or an open wound exists.

- **Band or burdizzo castration**
  - Bull calves are at high risk of Tetanus. Risk of tetanus occurs at the time of castration using this method.
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- **Bull calves are at some risk of Tetanus if castrated at this time. Consider delaying castration or discuss other options with your vet.**
  - See Tetanus Fact Sheet.

- **Bull calves are at risk of Tetanus, depending on how much protection they got from colostrum. Risk of tetanus is delayed until the tissue starts to die or an open wound exists.**

- **Bull calves are at risk of Tetanus, if vaccinated according to label directions.**
  - Once
  - Twice

- **Spring processing (approx. 1-3 months)**
  - Calves are at high risk of Tetanus because they will no longer have any protection from colostrum.

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