

# AN ENDOMETRITIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

**SOLUTION:**  
PLAN AHEAD TO  
IDENTIFY AND  
EXAMINE AT RISK  
COWS

## STEP 1:

**IDENTIFY AND RECORD ALL COWS THAT ARE AT RISK AND REPORT TO VET.**

### AT RISK COWS

- ▶ Early diagnosis and treatment of endometritis requires having the right cows presented at the right time.
- ▶ Make sure you understand what makes a cow At Risk.
- ▶ Ensure At Risk cows are presented 14-28 days post-calving for examination.

## STEP 2:

**TREAT ALL AT RISK COWS WITH METRICURE BETWEEN 14 AND 28 DAYS POST CALVING.**

### METRICURE

A purpose-designed intra-uterine antibiotic registered to treat endometritis.

- ▶ Metricure contains cefapirin, a cephalosporin with high activity against *A.pyogenes* and other anaerobe bacteria that are the common causes of endometritis.

### 93% clinical cure rate 14 days post-treatment<sup>3</sup>

- ▶ High clinical and bacteriological cure rates against twice as many cured cows conceived 14 days after treatment.
- ▶ Twice as many cows cured from *A. pyogenes* conceived at first insemination and by 200 days following treatment compared with untreated cows.

## STEP 3:

**METRICHECK THE REST OF THE HERD AND TREAT ANY COW SHOWING ANY PUS WITH METRICURE.**

### ENDOMETRITIS COWS DON'T SELF CURE.

There is potential to include other planned animal health activities when your vet is administering Metricure. It will allow your vet to keep abreast of issues on farm e.g. milk quality, lameness, metabolic disease etc.

#### References

- 1 Potter et al (2010) Theriogenology 74, 127-134.
- 2 Borsberry, S and Dobson, H (1989) Vet Record 124, 217-219.
- 3 Dohmen, MJW et al (1994) Proc. 6th International Congress of EAVPT, Edinburgh, 107.

Available only under Veterinary Authorisation. ACVM Registration No: A7394. ®Registered trademark. Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health Limited, 33 Whakatiki Street, Upper Hutt. www.intervet.co.nz Phone: 0800 800 543. MET-242-2011.



- 1 Early check: Metricheck
- 2 Simple cure: Metricure

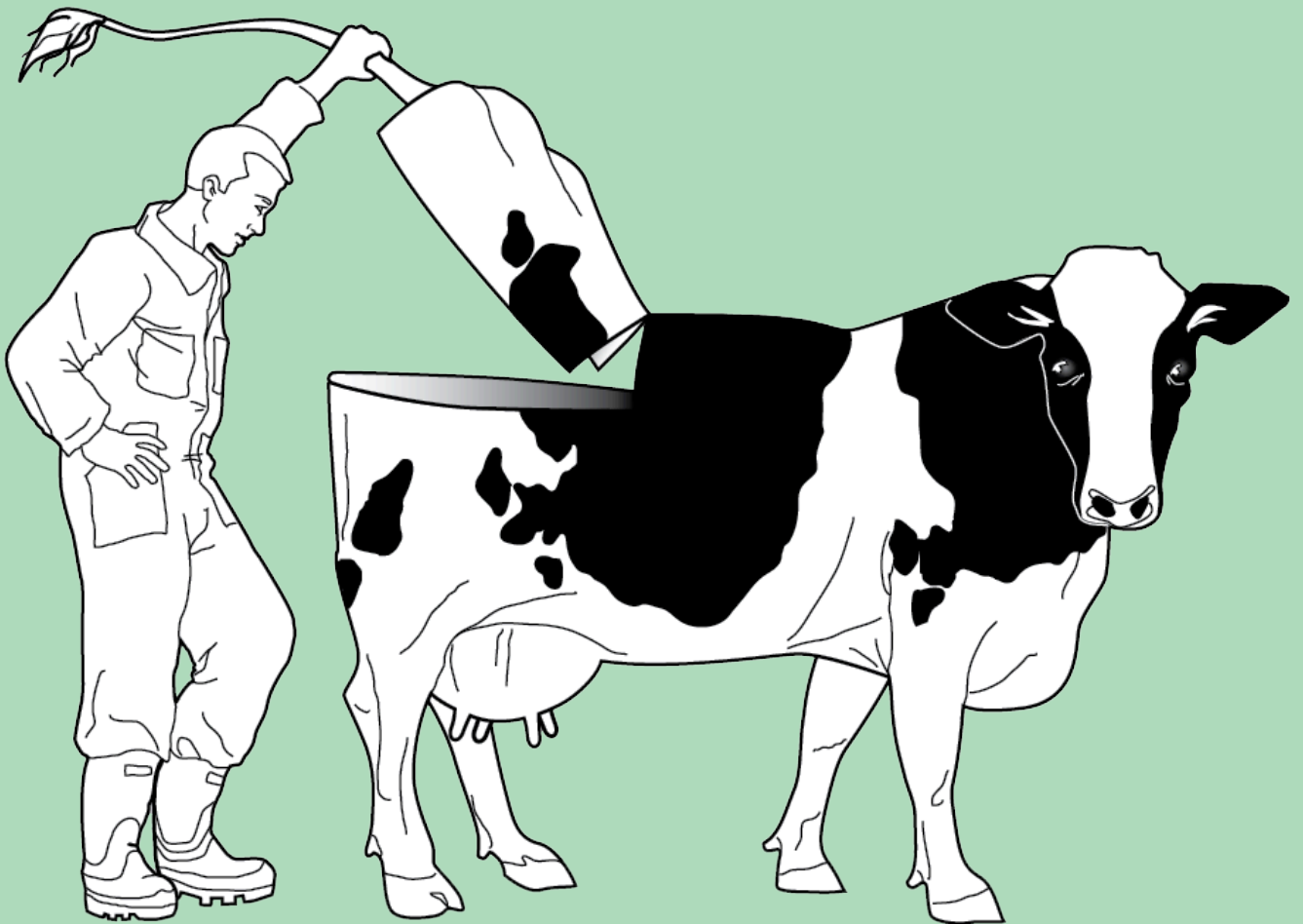
# AN EARLY MAINTENANCE CHECK

Could get your cows back  
to milking sooner



- 1 Early check:  
Metricheck™
- 2 Simple cure:  
Metricure®

Endometritis Farmer Handbook



# REACHING FULL DAIRY POTENTIAL DURING THE BREEDING SEASON



As a New Zealand dairy farmer you will want to be reaching your full dairy potential in your business. You will also no doubt want to be part of the national dairy effort to improve our competitive edge to ensure our industry remains internationally competitive and profitable.

During the year, there are many animal health areas in which to be proactive to help your farm reach its full dairy potential. First there is drying off your cows, then calving and next but not least important, the breeding season.

## **YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR YOUR BREEDING SEASON AHEAD SHOULD BE:**

- ▶ To improve the fertility of your cows.
- ▶ To have earlier calving.
- ▶ For your cows to have increased number of milking days.
- ▶ To generate more income for your business.



# ENDOMETRITIS COSTS MONEY



Assisted calvings



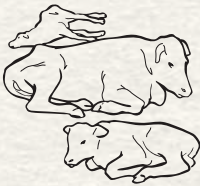
Dead calves/stillbirths



Retained foetal membranes



Vaginal discharge



Down cows

Dirty cows are dead money - All herds have dirty cows that end up late in calf or empty. These increase costs, and reduce income.

Endometritis costs farms thousands in lost production, every year.

## RISK FACTORS OF ENDOMETRITIS<sup>1</sup>.

### Abnormal births

- ▶ Assisted calvings.
- ▶ Induced calvings.
- ▶ Dead calves/stillbirths.
- ▶ Twins.
- ▶ Retained foetal membranes.

### Metabolic disorders

- ▶ Milk fever.
- ▶ Ketosis.
- ▶ Fatty liver syndrome.
- ▶ Displaced abomasums.

High yielding cows are especially at risk.

Performance indicator	Normal <sup>2</sup>	Endometritis <sup>2</sup>
Calving to first service (days)	56.8	68
Calving to conception (days)	69.3	101.4
Services per conception	1.28	1.92

## THE PROBLEM

**PROBLEM:  
ENDOMETRITIS  
IS OFTEN  
UNDIAGNOSED  
AND UNTREATED**

### THE HIDDEN DISEASE.

Every dairy herd in the country is likely to be affected to some degree.

After calving, the uterus of every cow will be contaminated by bacteria. While most clear these bacteria naturally, around 10-20% will be unable to do so and will often develop endometritis.

### PROBLEM ANALYSIS.

The signs of subclinical endometritis are not always obvious.

- ▶ Subclinical endometritis has no detectable symptoms.
- ▶ It can remain undiagnosed and untreated.
- ▶ Commonly causes failure to conceive and repeat breeding.
- ▶ Increases empties.
- ▶ Increases the calving spread and decreases the number of days in milk.