



All about **Livestock Vaccinations**

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Livestock Vaccination

Introduction

Vaccinations have revolutionized both human and animal health. Among others, it is imperative that your pet or livestock's vaccination program commences before the baby animal's immunity protection from 'Mom' stops. Work with your veterinarian to create an appropriate vaccination schedule. Keep in mind that most vaccines need annual boosters.

Descriptions and Vaccination Schedules

Cattle

For cattle, there is a substantial range of vaccinations that should be administered and rigorous schedules to be followed. Consult with your veterinarian on scheduled vaccines for cattle, as the types and timing are dependent upon the age of the cattle and how they're being used.

Horses

Clostridium botulinum (Botulism):

DOSAGE: Annually

NOTES: Pregnant mares in areas of high risk (mostly Kentucky and Ohio) should be vaccinated 1 month prior to foaling to prevent shaker foal syndrome, a neurological disease in newborn foals.

Encephalomyelitis (EEE,WEE,VEE):

DOSAGE: Annually

NOTES: Mandatory vaccination.

Booster every 6 months in risky areas. Should be administered in spring just before insects appear. Humans can become infected if not vaccinated.

Tetanus:

DOSAGE: Annually

NOTES: Re-vaccinate if wounded 6 months or more after most recent booster. Tetanus organism is present in every region.

Influenza:

DOSAGE: Annually; Booster 3 weeks before competition or likely exposure

NOTES: Producing and maintaining an effective vaccine is difficult, since there are many strains of the virus.

Strangles:

DOSAGE: Annually

NOTES: Highly contagious.



Colibacillosis Vaccine



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Horses (continued)

Potomac Horse Fever:

DOSAGE: Annually

NOTES: Only in the eastern half of US. Vaccinate every 4 months in high risk areas and annually where risk is low. Vaccine is incomplete and short-lived, but vaccinated animals have a lower mortality rate and less severe signs with the disease.

Rabies:

DOSAGE: Annually

Rhinopneumonitis (Equine Herpes Virus. Two strains: EHV-1 and EHV-4.):

DOSAGE: Booster 3 weeks before likely exposure; Annually

NOTES: EHV-4 causes respiratory disease. EHV-1 causes abortion in pregnant mares, neurological disease in mature horses, and respiratory disease. This virus is very widespread.

Equine Viral Arteritis:

DOSAGE: Annually

NOTES: Only mandatory if breeding. Check regulations prior to vaccinating.

Sheep and Goats

Enterotoxemia (Clostridium perfringens Type D):

INITIAL DOSE: 10-12 weeks (shortly before placed on solid feeds)

NOTES: Repeat for kids and lambs, in 4 weeks; for does and ewes, give boosters 8 and 4 weeks before kidding or lambing

Hemorrhagic enterotoxemia (Clostridium perfringens Type C):

DOSAGE: Initial and repeat: Same schedule as for Type D

NOTES: (There is an antitoxin against both Type C and Type D to help control losses in an outbreak.)

Tetanus:

DOSAGE: Initial: 2-6 months (two initial doses 30-60 days apart)

After surgical procedures (200-300 units)

NOTES: Repeat Annual booster (to doe/ewe just before kidding/lambing)

Also consider: contagious ecthyma, vibriosis, epididymitis, bluetongue.



- [Cattle Vaccines](#)
- [Sheep Vaccines](#)



Bar Vac Vaccine



Pigs: Gilts (Young Sow That Has Not Farrowed)

Erysipelas:

DOSAGE: Initial - 30 days before breeding.

NOTES: Repeat when litter is weaned

Leptospirosis (5-way):

DOSAGE: Initial - 30 days before breeding

NOTES: Repeat when litter is weaned

Pigs: Bred Gilts and Sows

TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis):

DOSAGE: Initial - 6 weeks before farrowing

NOTES: Repeat 2 weeks before farrowing

Clostridium perfringens toxoid Type C:

DOSAGE: Initial - 6 weeks before farrowing

NOTES: Repeat 4 weeks before farrowing

Atrophic rhinitis

DOSAGE: Initial - 4 weeks before farrowing

NOTES: Repeat 2 weeks before farrowing

Also consider: oral E. coli, Bordatella, and mixed bacterins against Pasteurella, Salmonella, and E. coli.

Pigs: Piglets

Clostridium perfringens Type C and D antitoxin:

NOTES: One day old

Atrophic rhinitis:

DOSAGE: Initial - Exactly on the 7th day (despite what the labels say)

NOTES: Repeat exactly on the 28th day

Erysipelas:

NOTES: 4-5 weeks (don't slaughter within 21 days)



- [PLE Vaccine](#)
- [Mycoplasma Hyopneumoniae Vaccine](#)



Pigs: Boars

Erysipelas:

DOSAGE: Every 6 months

Leptospirosis (5-way):

DOSAGE: Every 6 months

Required Vaccinations vs. Suggested Vaccinations

Different areas have different requirements, and they are often dependent on the livestock disease outbreaks during the year. Consult with your vet or your county agent.

Conclusion

This is obviously only a brief overview of a responsible vaccination program. Be sure to do more research to protect your valuable livestock.



[Goat CD Antitoxin Vaccine](#)



[Lysigin Vaccine](#)



[Pinkeye Vaccine](#)



[Cydetin Injectable](#)

