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improves the effect of the antimicrobials by enhancing immunity and feed intake. Aspirin given orally not only reduces fever, but also pain and inflammation. A newer product for control of pain, inflammation, and fever is flunixin meglumine (Benamine) which is given by injection.

Drug selection can also be determined from an antimicrobial susceptibility test performed at the diagnostic laboratory. In a respiratory disease outbreak, sample submission for this procedure can come from a tracheal wash taken from a live infected animal or a piece of lung taken from an animal that died from the disease. Treatment for BRD should continue for about 48 hours after signs and elevated temperature have abated, a total of about 3 to 5 days with a successful response.

For best success, sick cattle should be kept dry and provided with shelter from cold winds or hot sun. They should not be overcrowded and receive good quality long stem hay.

A separate hospital facility for cattle during treatment offers freedom from competition with other cattle, a better opportunity for assessment and treatment of individual animals, and reduced exposure of healthy animals to infectious organisms.

When treating cattle by injection, remember to observe the procedures that minimize injection site blemishes. Specifically, injections should be given subcutaneously, beneath the skin, rather than in the muscle whenever that is a choice listed in the literature provided with the product. If it is necessary to use intramuscular injections, limit them to 10 ml/site and try to move them around during the entire treatment period. Injections should be located in the neck or immediately behind the front leg rather than the more valuable cuts of meat in the hind legs. Be sure to keep good treatment records and be aware of the antibiotic withdrawal times to avoid residue violations in animals sold or sent to slaughter.

What Is A Foreign Animal Disease?

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Most producers and veterinarians don't spend a lot of time worrying about Foreign Animal Diseases. They are not something we expect to encounter in our every day life, and thus are not something most of us are concerned about. "It will never happen here" is a common thought. Unfortunately, this attitude can get us into trouble. The threat from Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD's) is very real.

No matter what species you raise, there have likely been

recent outbreaks of serious FAD's somewhere in the world affecting that species. For instance, there is currently Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Italy. Taiwan is experiencing problems with Foot and Mouth Disease in goats, which is a disease that can seriously affect swine and cattle also. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy has devastated the cattle industries in countries that have been plagued with this disease. The zoonotic implications have caused widespread panic among consumers of beef and dairy products.

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