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member that previous vaccination does not ensure immunity and that there is no precise way to measure stresses and their effects on a group of animals.

Postshipment conditioning

Once calves arrive at their destination, they can be processed during unloading, but preferably several weeks later when they have adjusted to their new surroundings.

The following procedures should be considered for either of these processing dates, except for vaccination with modified live virus vaccines such as nasogen and BVD, which should be done only at the later date:

- Animal identification—Eartags are generally recommended for this purpose.
- Ear implantation of growth stimulant. (Not required if done preshipment.)
- Grub, mange, and lice treatment—Grub control is recommended after the fly season but before November in cattle of Pennsylvania origin, and before October in cattle of southern origin. (Not required if done preshipment.)
- Intestinal parasite treatment—Both worm and coccidia problems can be evaluated by fecal exam. (Not required if done preshipment.)
- Injections of vitamins A, D, E, and selenium—Injections may not be needed, depending on the forage and supplements provided in the feeding program. (Not required if done preshipment.)
- Vaccination
 - Intranasal IBR and PI3.

—Clostridial diseases (Blackleg, malignant edema, and enterotoxemia—perfringens, type D—are most important.)

—Haemophilus somnus.

—Leptospirosis, BVD, and pasteurilla (optional).

The cattle should be permitted to fill on good-quality hay immediately on arrival and then have access to unlimited water. This feeding practice reduces the chance of electrolyte deficiency, which occurs when thirsty animals fill up on water at the expense of hay intake.

Handling A Disease Outbreak

In the event of a disease outbreak, certain procedures may be useful in assessing and managing the animals:

1. Closely monitor the animals for the first ten days after arrival; this is a critical period. Look for animals with any of these disease symptoms: dirty, dry muzzle; ears tipped downward; persistent cough; dull eyes; abnormal manure; tucked-up posture; gaunt appearance; dehydration; tendency to stay away from the feed bunk. Rapid detection of symptoms is essential because immediate treatment is one of the most beneficial measures in reducing respiratory disease damage.
2. Check the rectal temperatures of suspected diseased animals in the morning during hot weather. Temperatures higher than 104° probably indicate a fever.
3. Separate sick animals from the others for daily assessment and treatment for at least three to five days.
4. Consult a veterinarian about selection of drugs, treat-

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