

# Pre-lambing Health

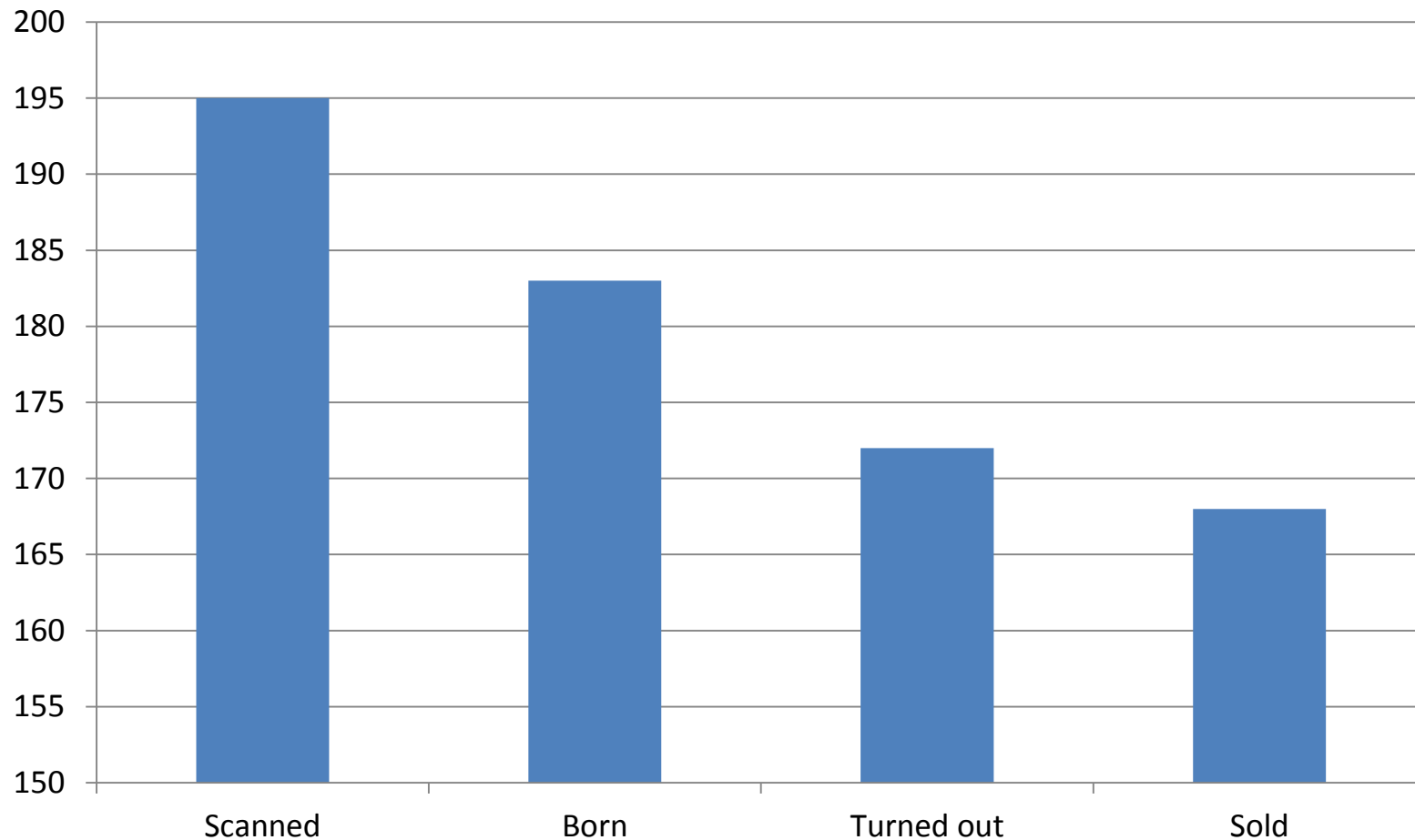


Tim Geraghty

# Lambs scanned and surviving



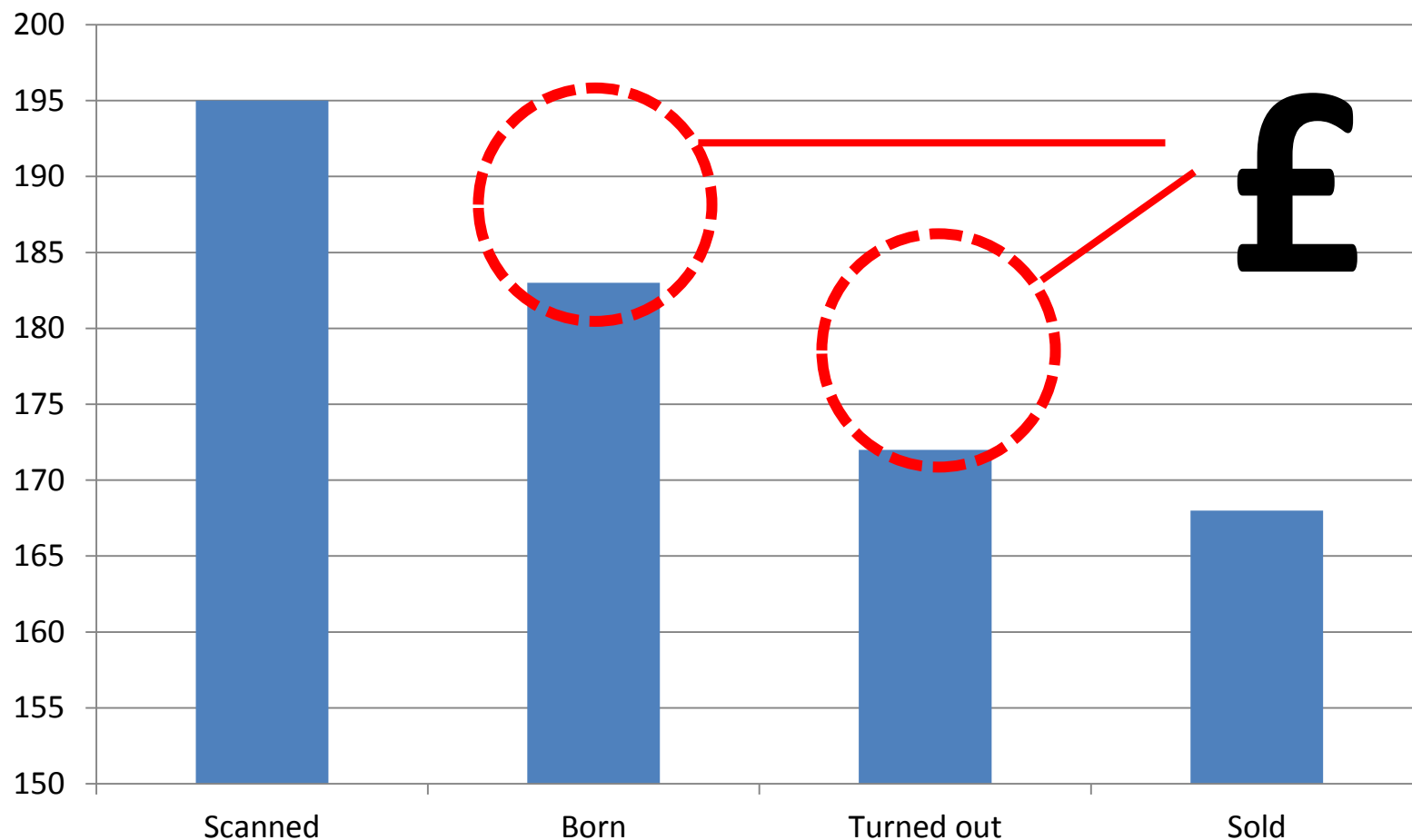
FARM  
ADVISORY  
SERVICE



# Lambs scanned and surviving



FARM  
ADVISORY  
SERVICE



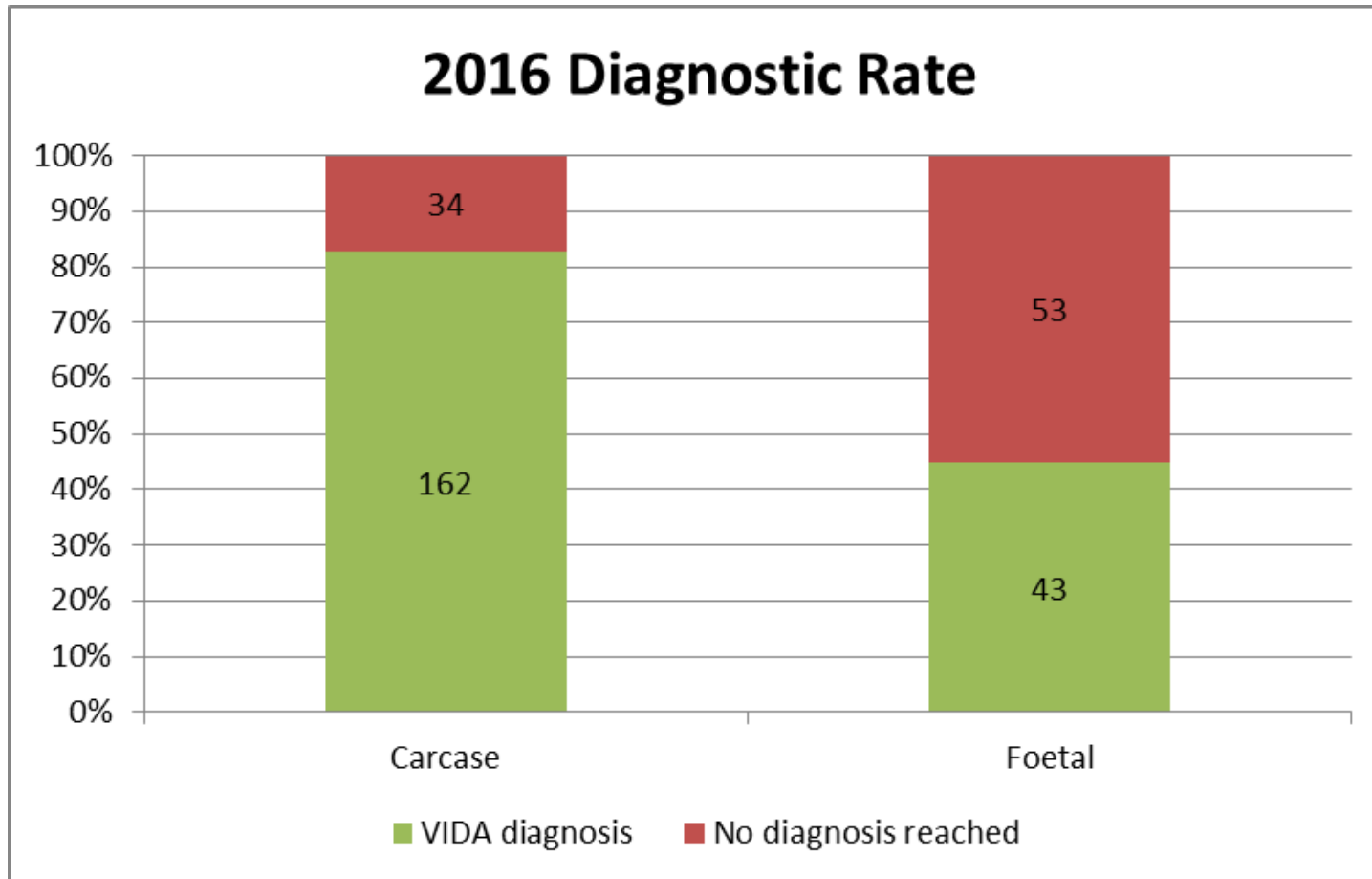
# Pre-lambing health

1. **Abortion – investigate or not?**
2. Diet – ask the ewe what she thinks
3. Trace-elements – not too much, not too little
4. Don't forget...
  1. Clostridial / pasteurella vaccine
  2. Lameness treatments

# SAC Vet Services



FARM  
ADVISORY  
SERVICE

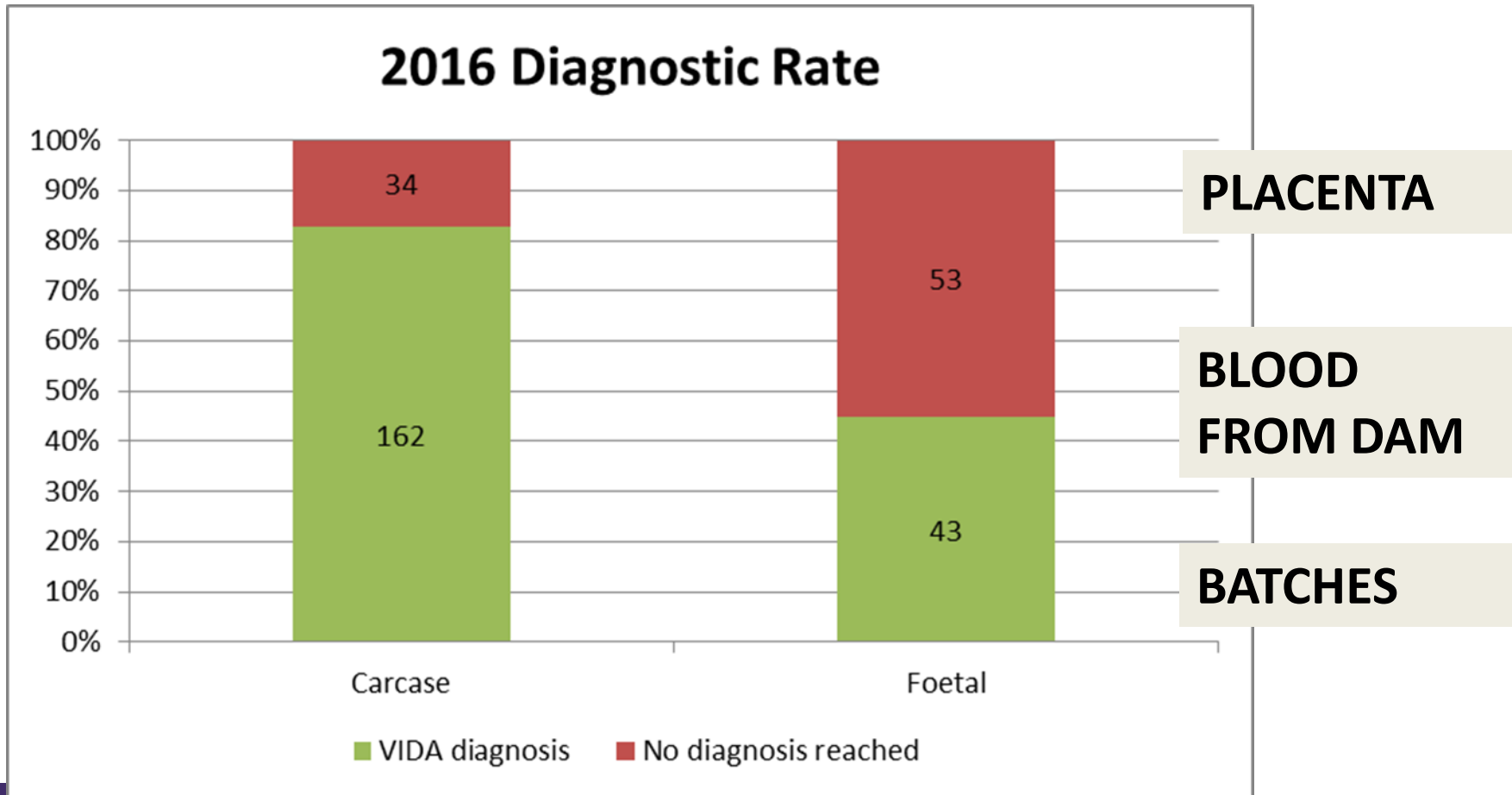


*Aberdeen DSC: Cattle, sheep and pig submissions 2016*

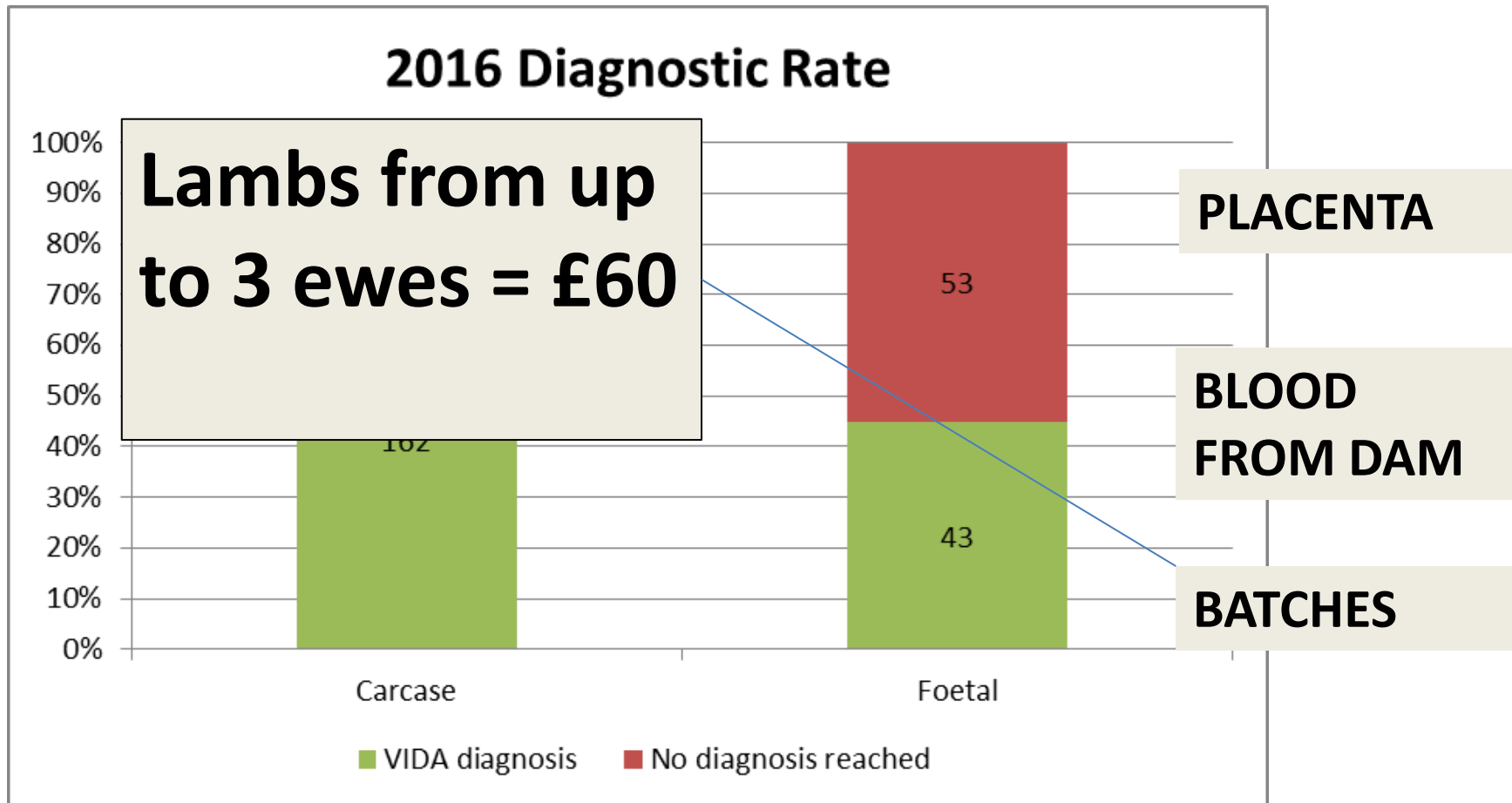
# What is tested for?

- BVD / BD
- IBR (cattle)
- Salmonellosis
- Leptospirosis (cattle)
- Campylobacter
- Neosporosis / toxoplasmosis
- Brucellosis
- EAE (in sheep)
- Listeria
- B. licheniformis
- Fungal abortion
- Congenital malformations
- Birth associated trauma
- Some emerging diseases (e.g. including schmallenberg)
- Other bacterial causes
- Iodine deficiency (stillbirths only)

# SAC Vet Services

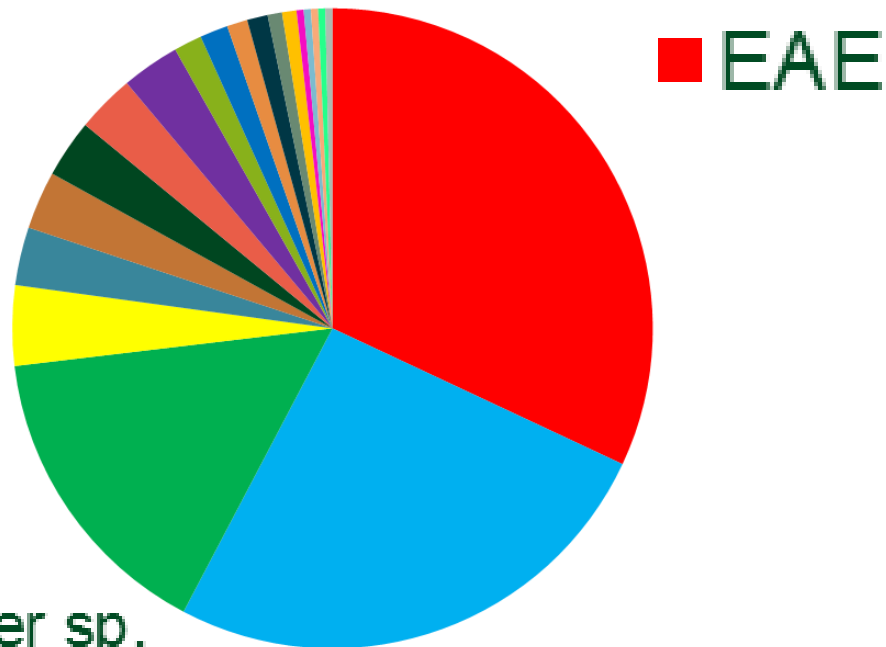


# SAC Vet Services





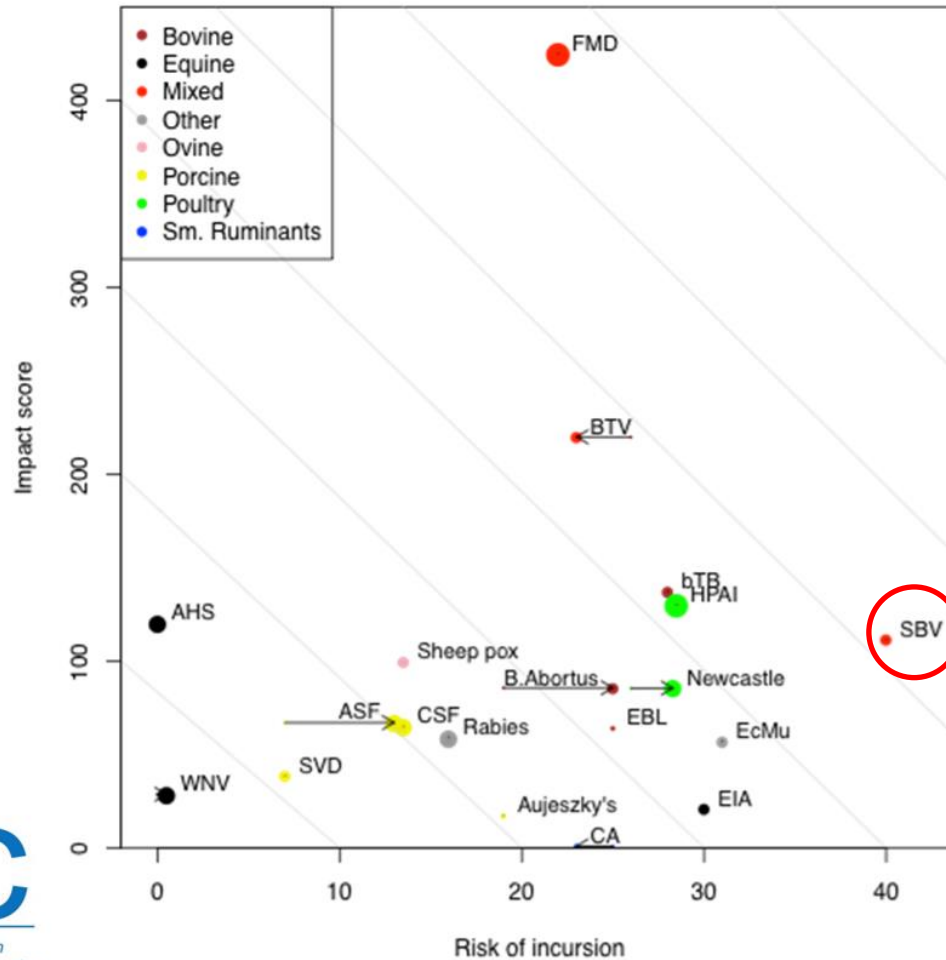
# Ewe abortions 2015



■ Campylobacter sp.

■ Toxoplasmosis

# Emerging disease?



# Schmallenberg virus

- Cases confirmed in the UK December 2016



# Should we investigate abortions?

- Diagnosis in 30-40% of cases
- Batch charge – lambs from three ewes is £60
- Major causes are infectious and vaccines are available
- Emerging conditions?
- Kits available



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# Pregnancy Toxaemia

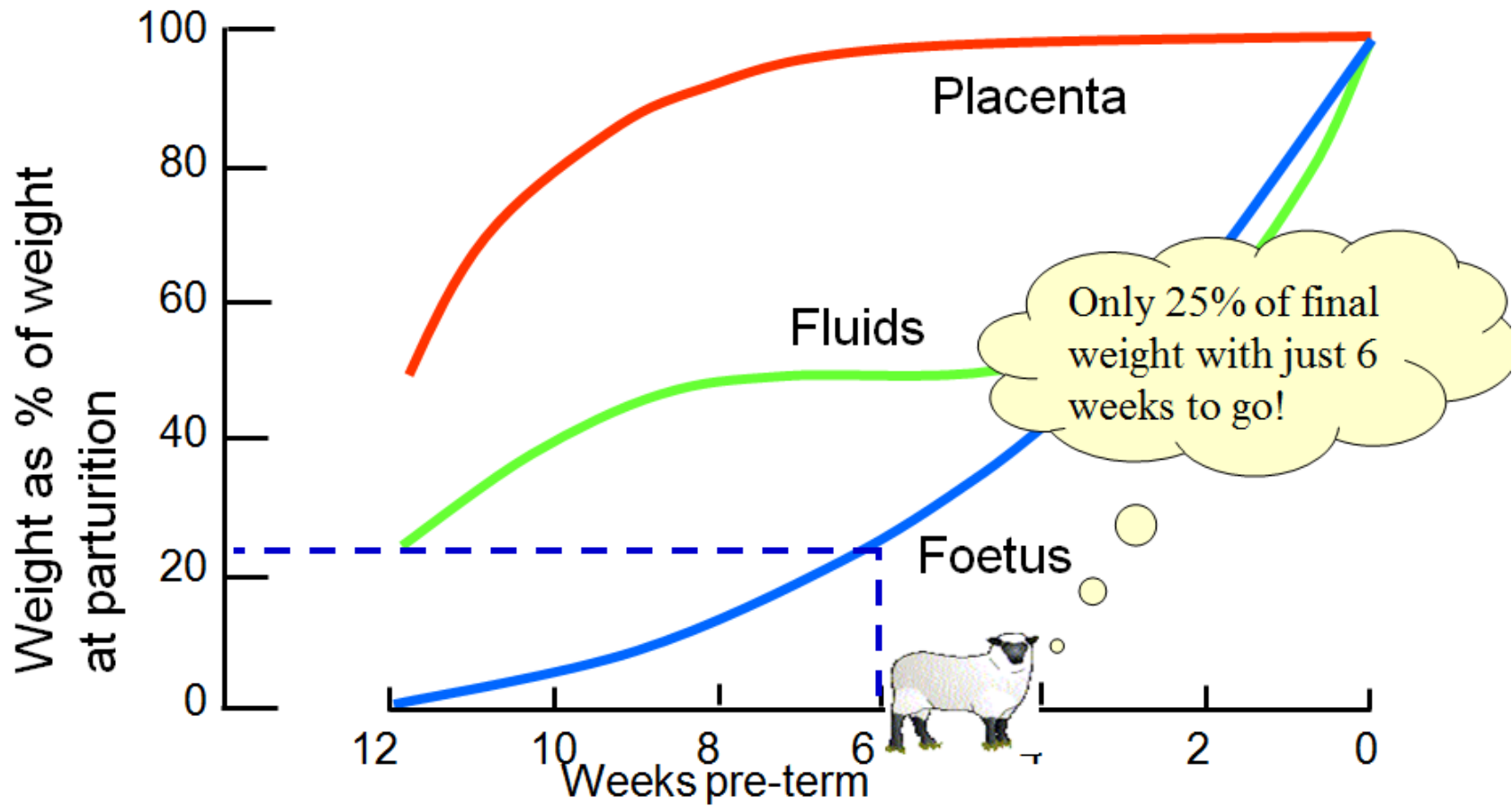
- Ewe death.
- Time and cost of treatment.
- Lamb death.
- Response to treatment is poor.



# Why are ewes susceptible?

- 70% of foetal growth occurs in the third trimester = huge energy demand.
- Weight of uterus and contents is greater relative to body weight than other species.
- Space for the rumen is reduced and DMI drops to < 2% body weight.
- Ewes cannot eat enough to meet energy demands so body fat is metabolised.

# Feeding the pregnant ewe for viable lambs



Not a time for low quality feeds when intake is constrained



# Consequences of underfeeding protein

- Ewe has to rely on body reserves which are considerable probably 20 % of muscle mass is mobile and gut, liver, and skin can also contribute which is all normal
- As protein is depleted the ewe prioritises for her own maintenance and reproduction but will sacrifice the immune response typically manifested as an increase in worm egg output.
- Severely underfed ewes may lack milk, have insufficient volume and quality of colostrum , delayed colostrum supply may occur, lambs may be smaller and lack vigour and ewes have poorer maternal care.

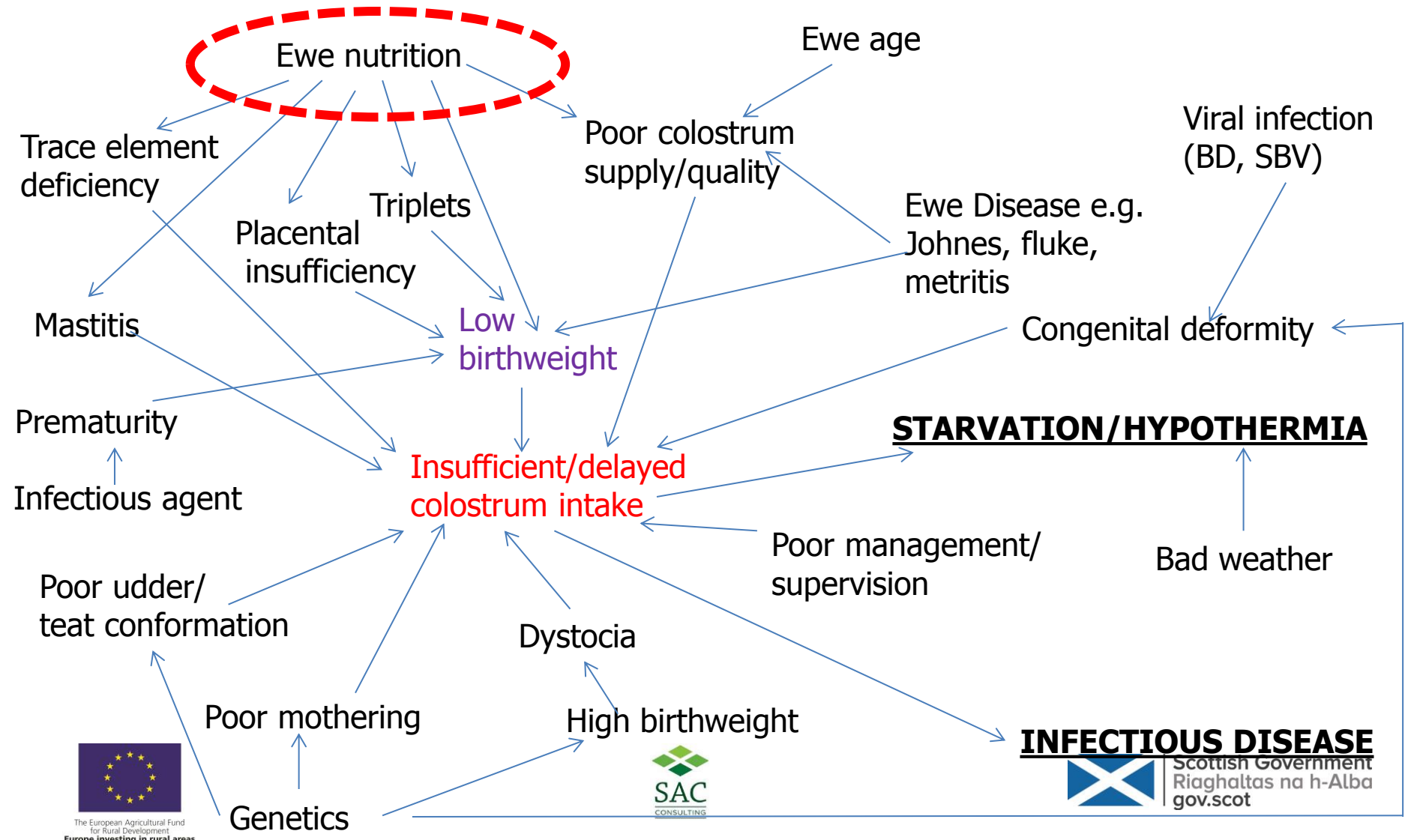
# Consequences of Poor Colostrum/Milk Supply

- Increased deaths from starvation/hypothermia.
- Increased problems with watery mouth, scour and joint ill.
- Reduced lamb growth rates.
- Increased damage to teats by sucking lambs. (Incidence of acute mastitis peaks in week 1 and weeks 3-4 of lactation.)

# Consequences of Mastitis

- Ewe death
- Cost of treatment and feeding lambs
- Reduced milk yield
- Reduced lamb growth rates
- Loss of udder half
- Culling and replacement costs

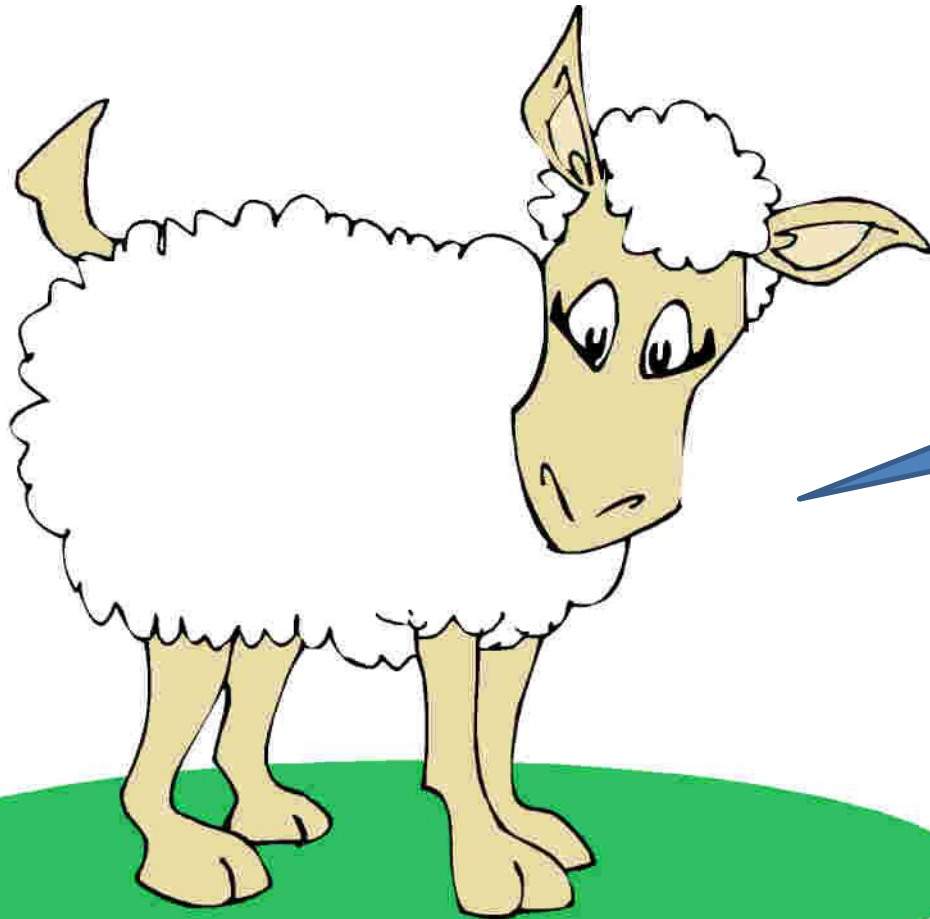
# Young lamb losses...



Ask the ewe what she thinks  
of the ration now...



FARM  
ADVISORY  
SERVICE



Nae  
Great!



Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot

# Assessing Energy Status

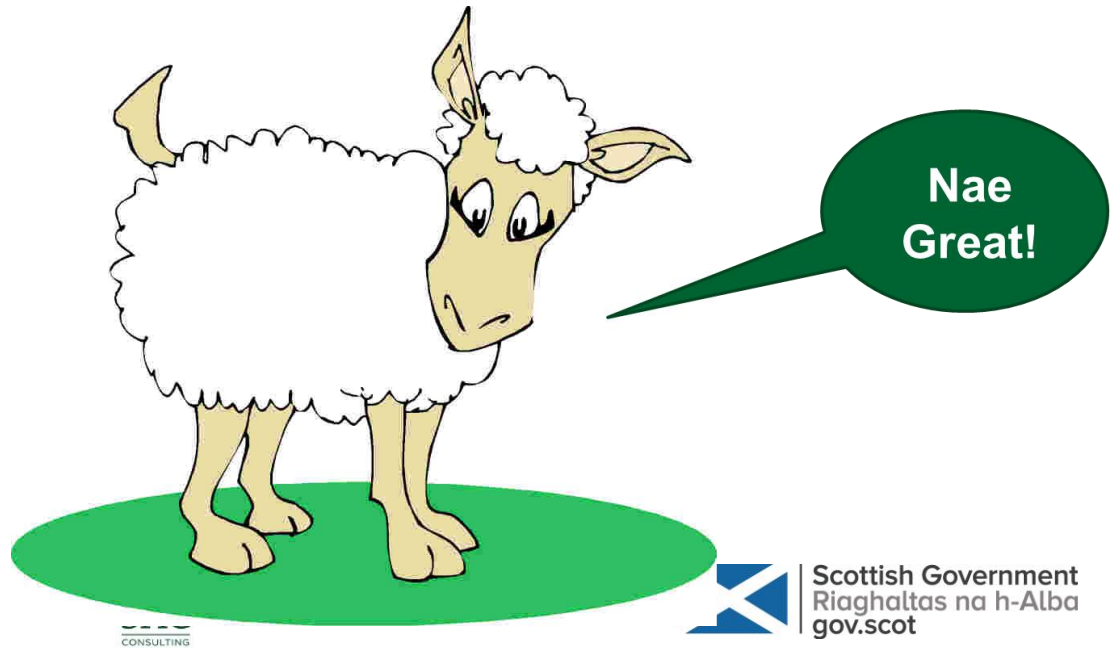
- Blood sample 10 ewes 4-6 weeks before lambing to analyse BOHB.
- If unscanned avoid sampling gimmers.
- If scanned sample 5 twin and 5 triplet bearing ewes.
- Sample ewes in typical BCS for the group.
- Sample ewes due to lamb in the first week of lambing.

# Assessing Protein Status

- Urea - Measurement of short term intake of Effective Rumen Degradable Protein, (ERDP), - Target >2mmol/l.
- Albumin - Measurement of long term protein nutrition or liver function.
- Samples must be collected before concentrate feeding or > 4 hours later.

# Mini-metabolic profile

- 10 ewes (5 twins / 5 triplets)
- BOHB and UREA
- **£36**



CONSULTING



# Pre-lambing health

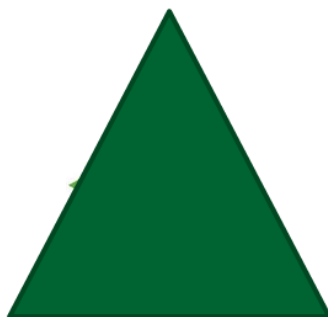
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# Iodine toxicity

- Excessive iodine intake pre-lambing can block colostrum uptake in lambs
- Requirement 0.9 mg per day
- Upper safe limit around 9 mg per day?

Deficiency

Toxicity



# Iodine toxicity

- Beware of multiple sources
  - Mineral licks
  - Boluses
  - Pour-on
  - Mineralised feed

Deficiency

Toxicity

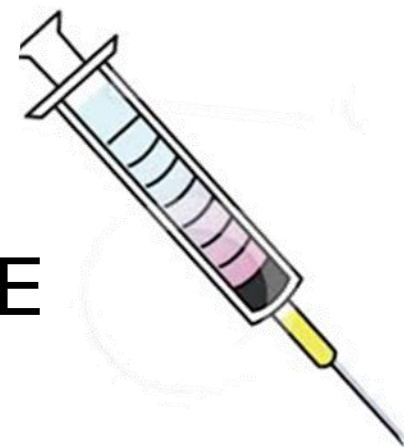


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# Don't forget...

- Clostridial vaccine
  - 4-6 weeks pre-lambing
  - NEEDS COLOSTRUM UPTAKE
- Lameness
  - Get on top of foot-rot pre-housing
  - Reduces amount in shed
  - Reduces lamb challenge



# Summary messages: Sheep



- Think about investigating abortions
- Ask the ewe how the ration is
- Beware of minerals from multiple sources
- Don't forget...
  - Pre-lambing vaccines
  - Pre-housing lameness

# Thank You

