



# Tern Vets Ltd

APRIL 2017

PUTTING CARE INTO PRACTICE

## CONTACT US:

### MARKET DRAYTON:

Stafford St  
Market Drayton  
Shropshire  
TF9 1HX

T: 01630 656300

### NEWPORT:

Audley Avenue  
Newport  
Shropshire  
TF10 9BX

T: 01952 820222

E: [farm@ternvets.co.uk](mailto:farm@ternvets.co.uk)

[www.ternvets.co.uk](http://www.ternvets.co.uk)

## OFFICE HOURS:

Mon-Fri 08.30-18.00

Sat 08.30-12.00

Your dedicated farm  
team available 24/7



## TREAT EARLY FOR FLIES

Flies are irritating to humans and animals, they transfer disease, cause stress and can reduce dietary intakes, all of which can impact on production. Many farmers start to think about fly control in late June or July, but the best time to start tackling the problem is now, in April or May, since this is when the flies first start to breed. Getting on top of things before the summer population explosion makes life a lot easier by the time August comes round! The annoying adult flies we know so well are actually only a small part of the whole fly population, 80% of the population at any one time is in the form of eggs, larvae or pupae. If we can deal with these and stop the adults hatching in the first place, rather than waiting for adult flies to appear and then using our cattle as bait to kill the flies with our pour-ons, we'll be far more effective. A multi-pronged strategy gives best control:

1. **Adult fly control on the cow:** all pour on fly products are based on "synthetic pyrethroids" and are active for 4-8 weeks - these products both repel and kill flies but it is important to start early with treatment. The best time to start to apply them is generally late April or early May (depending on the weather), before significant numbers of adult flies are visible. Later on, when millions of eggs/larvae/pupae are already present, ready and waiting to hatch out, the sheer volume of flies makes them hard to control, so keeping the population as low as possible from the beginning can help a lot. To expect one or two doses of pour-on to keep the farm's fly population at bay all season is a lot to ask!
2. **Adult fly control in the environment:** there are various "knock down" products available as a granule/paint/spray which kill adult flies as well as contact tapes/sheets and traps (electric or homemade beer-in-a-bottle type!). Using a variety of these methods can keep the adult flies away from you and the cows.
3. **Reduce the breeding sites:** favourite breeding sites are slurry lagoons, muck heaps, damp areas and around woodlands. Flies prefer a thick crust on the lagoon so frequent stirring and emptying it as often as possible is vital in the summer months. Improving drainage, slurry management and ventilation can make a big difference in numbers of breeding flies.
4. **Larval control in the environment:** flies lay eggs wherever muck accumulates so killing off the larvae is an important control point. There are two ways - either using parasitic wasps or treating the muck with chemicals to stop the flies hatching.

## BVD WORKSHOPS

We are rolling out a series of practical, case study based BVD workshops - keep an eye out for your invite!

# RESPONSIBLE ANTIBIOTIC USE

Milk producers who are members of the Tesco Sustainable Dairy Group (TSDG) will be required to meet new guidelines on the on farm use of antimicrobials. The retailer is introducing new protocols to discourage farmers and their vets from using antibiotics that the World Health Organisation (WHO) have deemed to be “critically important antimicrobials” (CIAs) unless there is **clear evidence** they are justified.

CIAs are those antibiotics deemed to be critically important for use in human medicine for the future, such as fluoroquinolones and 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> generation cephalosporins. Most of these antibiotics have an alternative that can be swapped for and used as a first line treatment. The CIAs can be used but only as a second line option, and will need to have culture and sensitivity done first to prove that the first line treatment is not working in order to justify their use.

Fluoroquinolones:	3/4th Gen. Cephalosporins
A180	Ceftiocyl
Baytril	Excenel
Baytril Max	Naxcel
Marbox	Cephaguard Dry cow tube
Marbocyl	Cobactan Injectable
	Cobactan Intramammary tubes

As prescribing vets it is our responsibility that we make the most of the drugs we have currently available, safeguarding them for use in the future, ensuring you have the best value for money for choosing the most appropriate antibiotic treatments and making sure that we prevent disease wherever possible. Most of you will already have an antibiotic plan in place with an agreed first line treatment for each bacterial disease. If you don't, please mention it to your vet at the next visit and we can arrange to do a medicine plan with you and your team. These visits have been very useful in making sure all members of the team know correct dose rates, best choice of drugs to use, withhold times, routes of administration and helps you make the most out of the drugs you buy.

## CEPOREX NEWS

Many of you have converted over to using Ceporex from Ceftiocyl over the past year as Ceporex is a 1st generation cephalosporin - a responsible choice of antibiotic that isn't deemed critical to human health by the World Health Organisation, or some milk contracts. Sadly Ceporex is currently under a manufacturing delay and is only estimated to be back in stock in September. There isn't another like for like, nil milk-withhold 1st generation cephalosporin so your options will be to either use a first line penicillin based drug (eg Betamox with a 24 hour milk withhold) or to revert back to Ceftiocyl - Tesco milk suppliers that currently use Ceporex will need to speak to your vet as soon as possible to put an alternative antibiotic plan in place.

