

Fresh Cow Facts

Fresh cows will normally have a significant drop in blood calcium levels. Calcium may be supplemented to the fresh cow either orally or intravenously. One way oral supplementation can be obtained is by using Fresh Cow Drench.

The immune response of the fresh cow is naturally suppressed at the time of calving making the fresh cow more susceptible to environmental stress and infectious diseases. Nutritional supplementation during this time period is beneficial in helping the cow to successfully make it through the transition period have productive lactation. Fresh Cow Drench is a product that is designed to give nutritional support to fresh cows.

During early lactation, all fresh cows go through a period of negative energy balance because they do not consume enough dry matter to provide the needed energy for maintenance and milk production. It is common for a high percentage of fresh cows to experience either clinical or subclinical ketosis. Research has indicated that as high as 80 percent of fresh cows can experience subclinical ketosis. Fresh cow pens should not be overcrowded, especially if first calf heifers are mixed with older cows. Stress should be kept to a minimum for the fresh cow to maximize dry matter intake. Ketosis prevention and treatment can be maintained with products, such as Fresh Cow Drench.



IBA recommends the use of the Drench-Mate Unit for safe and efficient administration of Fresh Cow Drench.

Drench-Mate is available in a size you need.

COMPLIMENTS OF YOUR IBA DEALER



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For More Information
Contact Your IBA Dealer/Technician

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FRESH COW DRENCH

FOR FRESH & OFF-FEED CATTLE

*A readily available source of Calcium,
Phosphorus, Magnesium and
Potassium plus energy specifically
formulated for fresh cows*



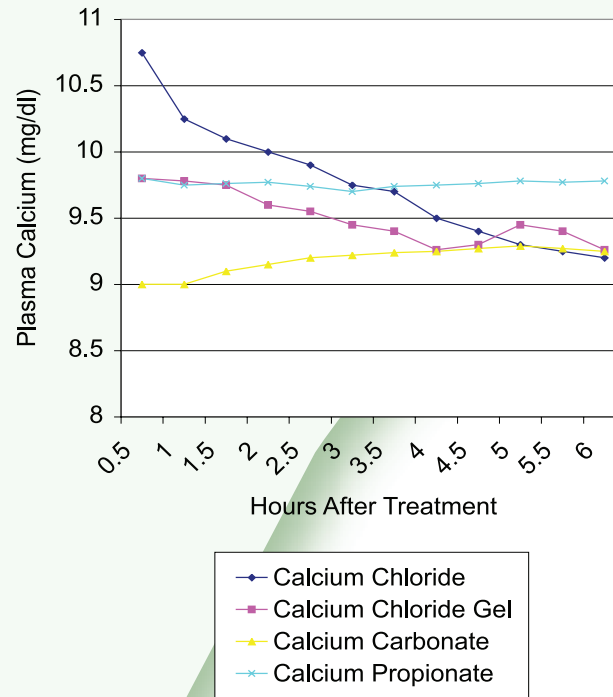
Calcium Supplements

Milk Fever or Parturient Hypocalcemia is a metabolic disease in cows around calving time due to low blood calcium level. Calcium is not only required for milk production, but also for normal functioning of uterine and GI smooth muscles. The high calcium demand near calving is compensated from either dietary source or mobilization of calcium from bones. If a cow is not able to compensate high calcium demand, milk fever develops. This condition is generally seen within 72 hours of calving and characterized by:

- Poor milk production
- Poor appetite
- Lethargy
- Trembling or twitching of muscles
- Subnormal body temperature rather than fever
- Poor contractions of the uterus that may result in dystocia and retained placenta. Retained placenta may further lead to uterine infection (metritis)
- Poor contractions of GI muscles may result in bloat and failure to defecate
- Cows become uncoordinated and eventually unable to get up, unconscious and die if not treated

Treatments include intravenous calcium and possible follow up with an oral calcium supplement to prevent relapses. Supplementing an oral calcium product such as Fresh Cow Drench right before calving and after calving will help maintain blood calcium levels during this critical period.

Calcium Levels After Treatment



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Fresh Cow Drench

A specially formulated blend of ingredients following University and Veterinary recommendations for Fresh Cows. Fresh Cow Drench is used as a source of electrolytes, minerals, vitamins and energy in fresh cows. Also contains a source of live (viable) naturally occurring microorganisms. Administer Fresh Cow Drench orally by an esophageal or rumen tube as soon as possible after freshening to maintain appetite, hydration, mineral and energy balance during critical post partum periods.

For best results, mix Fresh Cow Drench with warm water and propylene glycol for a drench on every cow or heifer at freshening