



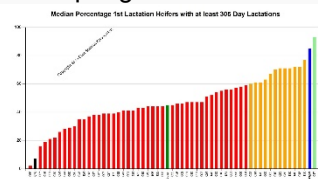
Milk Monitor

£12,000 per year losses due to mastitis go under the radar Where there is health, there is the likelihood of disease. Preventing disease should go beyond the obvious, ie IBR, BVD, Leptospirosis, Liver Fluke or Neospora. Now how about those that go under the radar? Retained foetal membranes, ketosis, subclinical mastitis or milk fever.

For an increase of 2% in retained foetal membranes, there's instantly a minimum £2,000 a year cost approximately incurred in a 300/400 cow herd. Likewise an increase of mastitis from 20% to 35% you're looking at an approximate £12,000 a year expenditure for the same herd. Very often these changes go unnoticed, without the appropriate monitoring tools.

Dairy farmers very often submit production, clinical and other data to various specialised websites as part of their milk contract. Infectious and some parasitic disease can be monitored through regular bulk tank ELISA testing and relevant trends can be picked up. MilkMonitor(C) allows us to set targets, monitor parameters, when to tolerate and when to intervene. Take subsequent appropriate action, transition diet, milk fever after calving or in the case of mastitis, we start with the milking parlour, then the milking routine or the environment.

The reduction in the time that milking takes can have wide reaching consequences, including a reduction in the incidence of lameness. This should be coupled with helping them select the most suitable bulls that combine the most appropriate production, management and type traits with the likelihood of reducing lameness and overall disease in their offspring.



For more info visit: www.milkmonitor.net

Laparoscopic AI

7 ways to advance genetic improvement in a commercial flock It is a constant battle for a sheep flock to remain profitable. There are substantial pressures on any UK commercial flock to remain competitive. It needs to uphold high welfare standards, respect the environment, maximising output and ultimately meet the buyers' needs while matching their expectations of the product. All these factors will detrimentally affect profitability. Utilise one high quality ram, while minimising disease spread and introducing new and better genetics. Tighten the lambing season and aim it at a time of high demand in lambs. More efficient, targeted growth for the lambs based on the newly introduced genetics. All that while utilising staff more efficiently at busy periods.



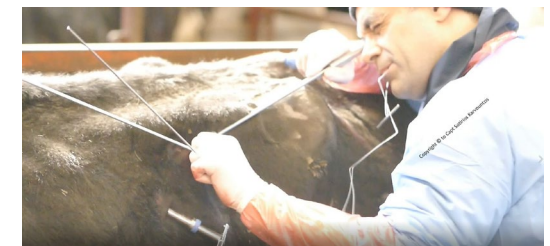
For more info visit: mendipvets.net/laparoscopic-ai

Endoscopic Training

7 considerations: Less stress, quicker procedure, better recovery, more milk, no need for antibiotics, decision making tool, cutting-edge

The diagnostic means available to a large animal practitioner to diagnose ailments in the field are limited, compared to those available for a small animal colleague at the surgery. Also, surgical intervention should not only minimise stress to the patient, but reduce post-operative antibiotic use as well. We cannot always see what the possible problem is, most times we rely on auscultation and sometimes we resort to the process of elimination in order to identify the possible cause. Laparotomic exploration on the other hand, comes with some level of intrusion and stress to the patient. Ultrasonic examination offers minimal intrusion to the patient, but at best in the field can give a maximum of 23cm tissue penetration and as long as the tissue is echogenic. Finally, disruption to your business, cost of farm animal CPD and kitting every large animal vet in the practice would be important considerations.

We believe that every farm animal vet should be trained in the procedure and have an endoscopic kit in their car. The training can take place in your place of work, with minimal disruption to your daily operations. This, coupled with affordable, high quality instruments that are now available, so that every large animal vet can readily carry out endoscopy in the field.



For more info visit: mendipvets.net/endoscopic-training

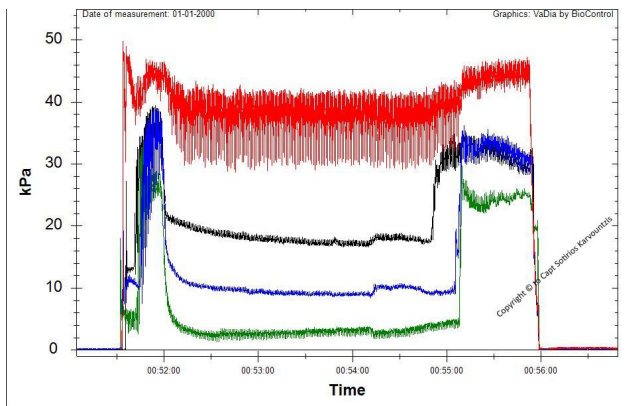
Udder Health

What 150,000 genes and cell counts below 150,000 have in common?

The task of reducing mastitis and antibiotic use relates closely to the genetic make-up of the cattle we breed, as well as the genes of the ever-evolving resistant bacteria that cause mastitis.

One of the biggest contributors of high antibiotic use are the intramammary preparations used to treat clinical or subclinical mastitis in cattle. The more resistant bacteria that cause mastitis, very often have the ability to produce a biofilm around them that helps evade detection in the udder. On the other hand, we may have unknowingly been breeding cattle that are not resistant to disease, including mastitis, in favour of other traits, such as higher milk yields.

We help dairy, suckler, sheep and goat farms improve productivity by selecting the most suitable animals to breed from, based on their genomic predictions. We do this by utilising a wealth of tools, such as AHDB Herd Genetic Reports, Signet Database coupled with genomic tissue sampling, which depending on the lab can examine for over 150,000 genes. We also apply Signle-step analysis to calculate GEBV, through our own statistical modelling package.



For more info visit: mendipvets.net/udder-health

White Line Atlas

1 place already booked-up on our Spring 2022 White Line Atlas course. October 2021 now fully booked

We are delighted to announce that our forthcoming October 2021 White Line Atlas course for Hoofcare Professionals is now fully booked. We are honored that the cream of the crop of 3 of UK foot trimmers will join us in October 2021 at our Green Ore premises in Somerset for 3 days of high quality CPD.

Our Spring 2022 dates are slowly being booked up, with two places left. Are you a European based hoofcare professional? Come and join us for CPD to die for



For more info visit: mendipvets.net

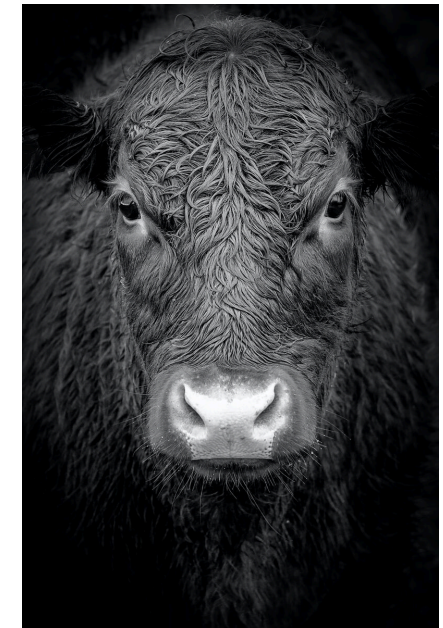
Genomics

Almost 1 in 2 may have poor sperm quality. Can you risk it? 40% of bulls we semen test on average are subfertile or plainly infertile. This is consistent with Scottish studies in 2005 and US work also.

The sire is responsible for 50% of the genetic make-up of the offspring, while the remaining 50% is contributed by the dam. A bull that is subfertile will not be picked up until the cows are due for pregnancy diagnosis, many weeks into the breeding season. Seasonal breeding targets will be missed, ie 60% of cows PD+ within 6 weeks or 90% within 9 weeks. Growth rates for calves will deteriorate.

Pre-breeding or pre-sale examination with a relatively easy procedure, given the right handling facilities, can identify issues with subfertility or infertility. Or looking at morphological abnormalities under the microscope, such as detached head, coiled mid-piece, bent tail and lots more.

Test it or you may loose it!



For more info visit: mendipvets.net/genomics