# Health and production benefits in veal calves born from NCD and BRD vaccinated cows.

Magdéléna Chanteperdrix<sup>1</sup>, Béatrice Mounaix<sup>1</sup>, Marlène Guiadeur<sup>1</sup>, Christophe Martineau<sup>1</sup>, Sébastien Assié<sup>2</sup>, Christophe Le Nouvel<sup>3</sup>, Frédéric Leboeuf<sup>3</sup>, Geert Vertenten<sup>4</sup>, Thibault Jozan<sup>3</sup>

### **INTRODUCTION**

- Neonatal calf diarrhea (NCD) and bovine respiratory disease (BRD): most important health problems in veal calves.
- Passive immunity transfer from NCD and BRD vaccinated dams is a way to prevent NCD and BRD in calves.
- Intensive antimicrobial use may be reduced.

# **OBJECTIVE**

Measure the benefit of vaccinating pregnant cows against BRD and NCD (Bovilis<sup>®</sup> Bovipast RSP / Bovilis<sup>®</sup> Bovigrip and Bovilis<sup>®</sup> Rotavec<sup>®</sup> Corona) for the health and productivity of veal calves.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

- 10 veal farms in Brittany (France): calves arrived at the veal farm at an age of at least 14 days (average age of 21 days).
- 2 groups:

**1/ Group V2+:** 211 calves received adequate colostrum from cows vaccinated with Bovilis<sup>®</sup> Bovipast RSP and Bovilis<sup>®</sup> Rotavec<sup>®</sup> Corona on 40 different dairy farms.

**2/ Group V-:** colostrum management and mother vaccination history unknown, originating from normal commercial farms.

- Treatment protocols were similar between Group V2+ and V-, with individual antibiotic treatment at first intention.
- Compared for incidence of clinical BRD, NCD, weight, general condition at 3 (d3) and 45 days (d45) post arrival, antibiotic treatments, mortality and carcass weight.

There is a clear health and production benefit when veal calves receive adequate colostrum from cows that were vaccinated against Bovine Respiratory Disease and Neonatal Calf Diarrhea.



### RESULTS

Clinical BRD at d3: less in V2+ (11.4%) compared to V- (19.1%) (P=0.028) (Fig. 1).

Weight: higher at d3 (+1.2 Kg, p=0.026) and d45 (+2.1 Kg, P= 0.0065) in V2+.

**Mortality:** lower in V2+ (2.8%, 6 calves) compared to V- (12.1%, 21 calves) (P=0.01).

**Odds of mortality:** 4.57 times lower in V2+ than in V- (P=0.01).

Antibiotic treatments: Less antibiotic treatments per calf in V2+ (2.9) compared to V- (3.5) (P=0.02) and number of treatments per farms is higher in V- compared to V2+ (Fig. 2).

All other measured parameters: not statistically significantly different. This was expected as NCD occurs mainly before arrival.

# AUTHORS' AFFILIATION

1. Institut de l'Elevage, Paris.

- 2. Oniris, site de la Chantrerie, Nantes.
- 3. MSD Santé Animale, Beaucouzé.
- 4. MSD Animal Health, Boxmeer.





FIGURE 2. Number of antibiotic treatments (NCD + BRD) per farm: V2+ versus V-.



