

## Calf Scours

Infectious Agent	Age Diarrhea Occurs	Methods of Transmission	Comments
<b>Viruses</b>			
Rotavirus	Usually 5 – 15 d	Fecal-Oral	Infection is short lived but takes time for intestinal lining to heal. Vaccination of dry cow and good colostrum feeding can reduce the problem.
Coronavirus	Usually 5 – 21 d	Fecal-Oral	More severe damage to intestinal lining than for Rotavirus. Vaccination of dry cow and good colostrum feeding can reduce problem.
BVD	Usually 14 d and older	Fecal-Oral, Colostrum, Milk, Salvia, Nasal, In-utero	Less common cause of diarrhea in young calves. Can predispose to respiratory infections. Producers may initiate a testing program to identify and remove calves persistently infected with BVD from the herd.
<b>Parasites</b>			
Coccidiosis	Usually 17 d and older	Fecal-Oral	Subclinical infection reduces performance. Product used to prevent/control include Amprolium, Deccox, Lasalocid and Monensin
Cryptosporidium	5 – 35 d	Fecal-Oral	Very prevalent on dairies. Survives well in the environment. Resistant to most disinfectants and antibiotics. No commercial vaccine available. Colostral immunity only partially protective. Prevent with sanitation and hygiene. Treatment is mostly supportive therapy.
<b>Bacteria</b>			
E. coli	Usually < 3 d	Fecal-Oral	Most common diarrhea in newborn calf. Rapid course of disease can progress from weakness, diarrhea, dehydration to death within 24 hours. Fluid support critical to survival. Vaccination of dry cow and good colostrum feeding can reduce problem as well as proper sanitation of colostrum feeding equipment.
Salmonella sp.	Usually 1 – 6 wk, but can occur at any age.	Fecal-Oral, colostrum, milk, saliva, nasal, in-vitro	An important cause of diarrhea. Can develop septicemia. Antibiotics useful to prevent bacteremia. Blood and casts of intestines may be seen in feces. May take 1 – 2 week to respond. S. dublin infection can make cattle carriers for life.
Clostridium perfringens Type C	Usually 5 – 15 d, but can occur later	Fecal-Oral	May cause diarrhea, weakness, colic or nervous signs and sudden death. Characteristic hemorrhage in intestines.

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