

Milk fever - **Hypocalcemia** - is one of the most common bovine metabolic disorders. 3-10 % of the herd suffer from clinical milk fever. Up to 50% get sick of subclinical hypocalcemia and its aftereffects like retentio secundinarium, endometritis, ketosis and abomasal displacement.

# How to Treat Milk Fever

## The Symtoms

**Stage 1** Loss of appetite, hypersensitivity, weakness, shuffling of the hind leg.

**Stage 2** Lying down with head layed in the flank, cold body surface, trembling muscles, fast heart rate.


**Stage 3** Lying flat on the ground, progressive lost of consciousness, comatose, death.



After calving the **demand for calcium** is rapidly increasing:

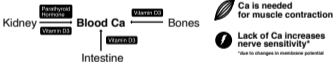


Normal blood plasma Ca: 4 - 5 g

 8.0 - 12 mg/dl or  
2.0 - 3.0 mmol/l

## Regulation of Blood Calcium takes 24 to 48 Hours

### Blood Calcium Regulation



Ca level is regulated by the **parathyroid hormone and vitamin D3**.  
**Old, high producing, fat, or Jersey** breed cows are at higher risk for milk fever



The Down Cow can still be **dangerous**:

- ① Identify Danger Zones before you approach the animal. Try to avoid to enter them.
- ① Be aware of sudden movement of the animal's head.
- ① Consider attempts of the cow to get up.



## Fixation of the Cows Head to its own Leg allows Safe Treatment

### Intravenous Calcium Infusion

Insert a catheter in the **vena jugularis** on the accessible site of the neck. Take a **blood sample** in a heparin tube for analysis of Ca concentration. Apply slowly a bottle of **warm calcium solution** containing 11g Ca.\*

\*500 ml of 24% calciumgluconat solution

**Check heart rate** during the infusion.\*      \*Test to normal and fast again in case of overdose

Treatment of subclinical Hypocalcemia/ Aftercare with subcutaneous Ca application or **oral Ca boluses**.\*

\*i.v. application of Ca leads to high peaks in blood concentration and slows Ca utilization in the cow. Therefore its not applicable for standing cows.

