

2023 Dairy Feeder Skillathon Materials



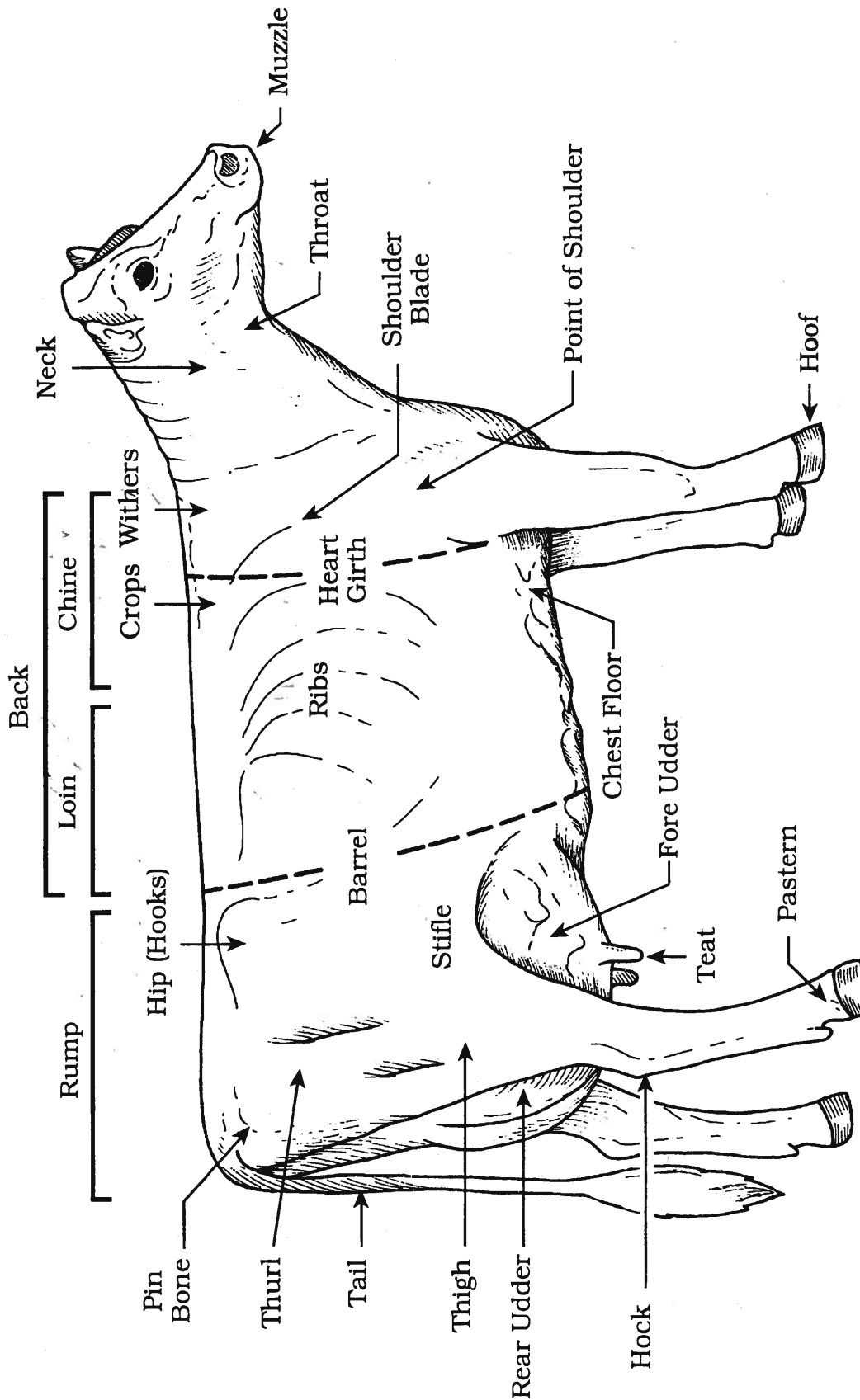
18 USC 707

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**trumbull.osu.edu**

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.

Use this poster in conjunction with Body Structure - Match Names with Parts situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Dairy Cow identification tags

Parts of a Dairy Cow



Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program

This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service,

United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number 93-EFSQ-4096.

Product distribution through the Ohio Agricultural Education Curriculum Materials Service



DAIRY
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Use this poster in conjunction with Quality Assurance Medication Label
 - Read and Match the Parts situation/task statement and the Medication Label Parts
 Identification tags

Medication Label

Name of Drug _____	UDDERFUSE (hydrocillin sodium) _____	Active Ingredients
for Intramammary Infusion of LACTATING COWS ONLY Each 10 ml syringe contains 200 mg of hydrocillin active as hydrocillin sodium Read Package Insert Storage _____ Store at room temperature 59° to 86° F		
Usual Dosage: One syringe per affected quarter each 12 hours for a maximum of 2 treatments		
Withholding Times _____	Warning: 1) Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours (8 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used as food. 2) Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food until 4 days after the last treatment. 3) Administration of more than the prescribed dose may lead to residue of antibiotic in milk longer than 96 hours.	Cautions and Warnings _____
Net Contents: 10 ml _____ Distributed by USA Animal Health, Inc.		Quantity of Contents _____ Name of Distributor _____



Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program
 This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service,
 United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number 93-EFSQ-4096.




LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Product distribution through the Ohio Agricultural Education Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Quality Assurance Medication Label
- Read and Match the Parts situation/task statement and the Medication Insert Parts
identification tags

Medication Insert

Name of Drug		UDDERFUSE		Active Ingredients	
		(Hydrocillin Sodium)			
For Intramammary Infusions					
<p>Active Ingredients: Udderfuse is an antibiotic which possesses a wide range of antimicrobial preparation activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. It is derived biosynthetically from 6-aminopharmaceutic acid.</p> <p>Each 10 ml disposable syringe contains 200 mg of hydrocillin activity in a stable oil gel.</p>					
Approved Uses	<p>Indications: For Use in Lactating Cows Only For the Treatment of Bovine Mastitis</p> <p>Udderfuse for intramammary infusion should be used at the first sign of inflammation, at the first indication of any alteration in the milk, or following culture of a susceptible pathogen from the milk.</p> <p>Udderfuse for intramammary infusion has been shown to be efficacious in the treatment of mastitis in lactating cows caused by susceptible strains of <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>.</p>				Species and Animal Class
Dosage	<p>Recommended Dosage: Infuse the entire contents of one 10 ml syringe into each infected quarter after the quarter has been completely milked out. Repeat once only in twelve hours for a maximum of two treatments.</p> <p>Directions for Use: Milk out udder completely. Carefully scrub the teat end and orifice with 70% alcohol, using a separate swab for each teat. Allow to dry. Insert syringe tip into the teat canal and expel the entire contents of one (1) syringe into each infected quarter. Gently withdraw the syringe and massage the quarter to distribute the suspension into the milk cistern. Do not milk out for twelve hours.</p>				Route of Administration
Cautions and Warnings	<p>Caution: 1. Udderfuse should be administered with caution to subjects which have demonstrated some form of allergy, particularly to penicillin. Such reactions are rare. If they do occur, discontinue treatment and consult your veterinarian. 2. If definite improvement is not noted 48 hours after last treatment, consult your veterinarian because causal organisms should be further investigated. 3. Do not insert contents of syringe if protective cap is broken or damaged. 4. Store at room temperature: 59° to 86° F; avoid excessive heat.</p>				Storage Requirements
Sizes Available	<p>Warning: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours (8 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. 2. Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food until 4 days after the last treatment. 3. Administration of more than prescribed dose may lead to residue in milk for more than 96 hours.</p>				Withholding Times
<p>Supply: Udderfuse is available in 10 ml syringes, and cartons containing twelve syringes.</p>					<p>TAKE TIME</p>  <p>OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS</p>



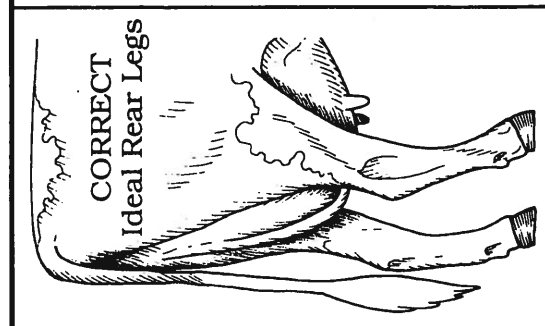
Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program
This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service,
United States Department of Agriculture, under special project
number 93-EFSQ-4096.

Use this poster in conjunction with Feet & Leg Structure - Match Names with Diagrams situation/task statement and/or Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structure identification tags

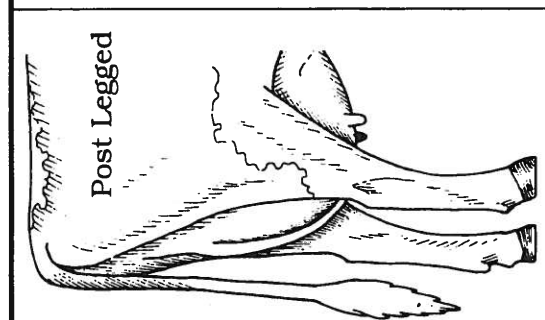
Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structures

Leg Placement

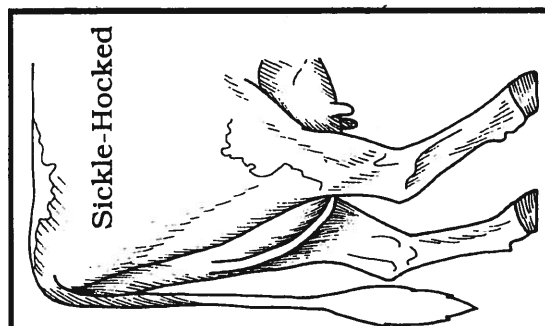
Thurl Placement



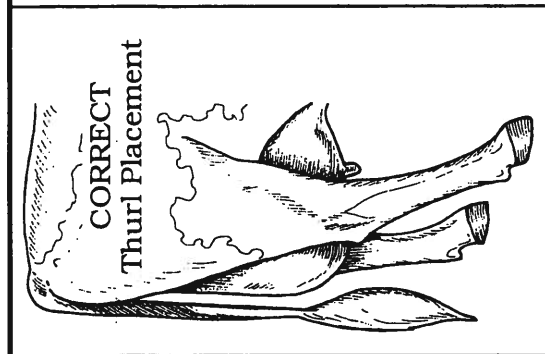
CORRECT
Ideal Rear Legs



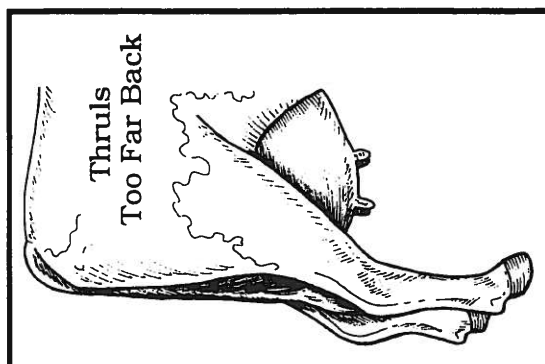
Post Legged



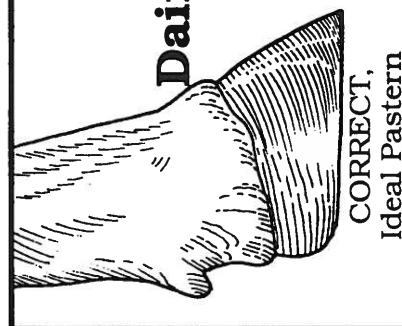
Sickle-Hocked



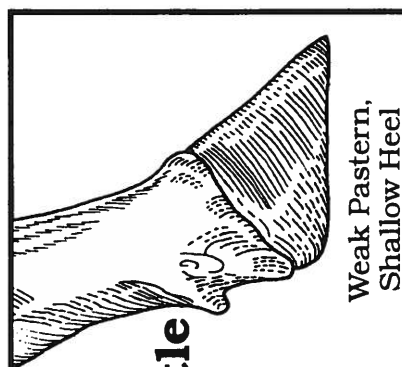
CORRECT
Thurl Placement



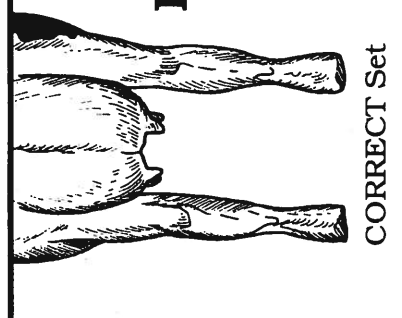
Thurls
Too Far Back



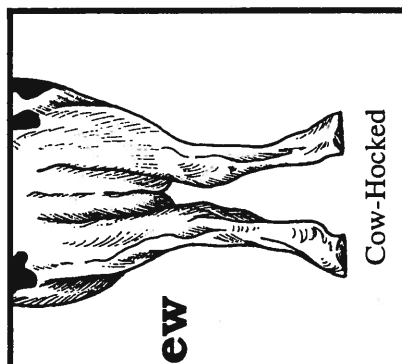
CORRECT
Ideal Pastern



Weak Pastern,
Shallow Heel



CORRECT Set



Cow-Hocked

Rear View Legs

Dairy Cattle Feet



Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program
This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service,
United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number 93-EFSQ-4096.
Product distribution through the Ohio Agricultural Education Curriculum Materials Service

Dairy Health Card #1



Dairy Health Card #2



Dairy Health Card #3



Dairy Health Card #4



Dairy Health Card #5



Dairy Health Card #6

You're the Vet:



You walk into the barn and notice your calf isn't feeling well. You take its temperature. The thermometer reads 103.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

You also notice that it is breathing heavy, coughs and has a mucus discharge coming from its nose. What might it have or be coming down with?

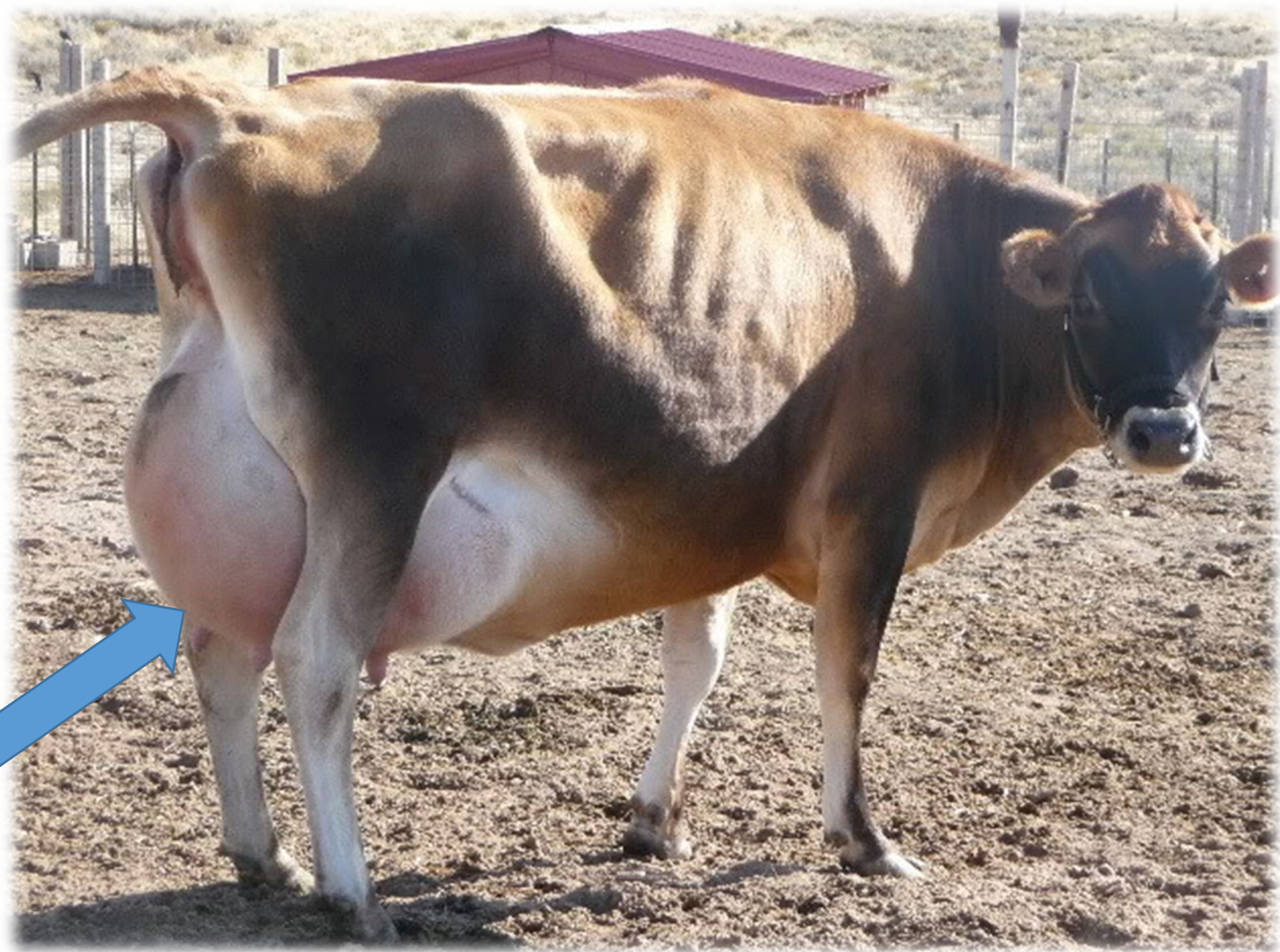
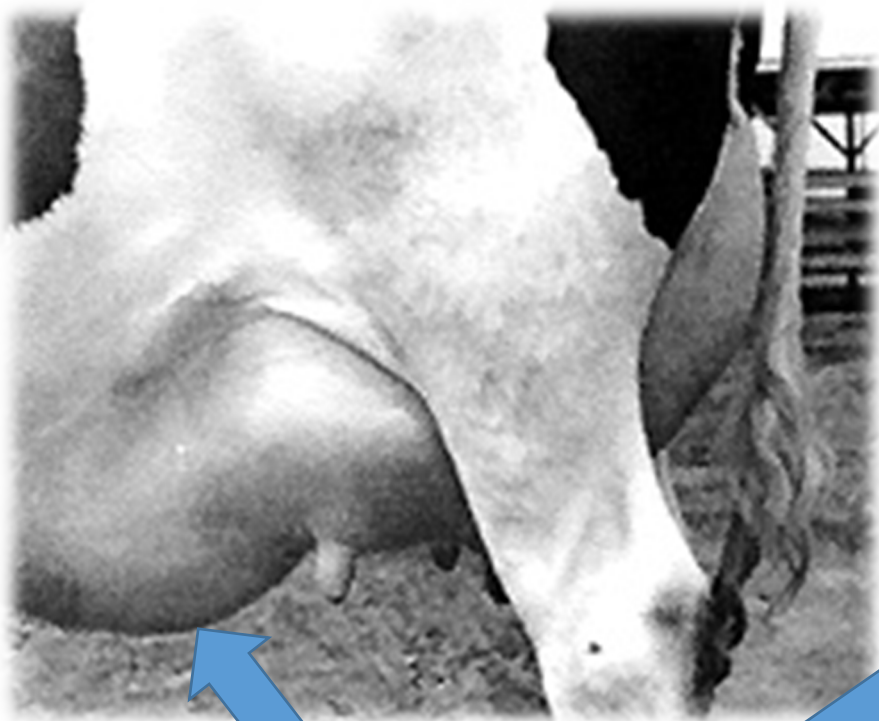
Dairy Health Card #7



You're the Vet:

This disease can be maintained by giving one of these items by mouth. This can be given to prevent this disease if you suspect your dairy steer/calf/heifer/cow has swallowed or ingested a piece of wire, nail, screw or any other piece of metal. Can you name the item pictured and the name of the disease?

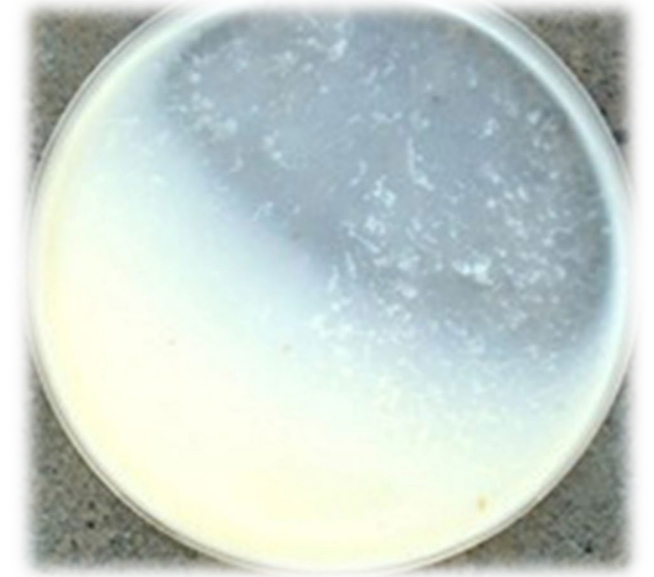
Dairy Health Card #8



Dairy Health Card #9

You're the Vet:

Its milking time. You go to fore strip your cow before attaching the milking unit. You notice she has flakey milk clots in her milk. Her front quarter is also swollen and hard to the touch. What might your cow have?



Dairy Health Card #10

You're the Vet:

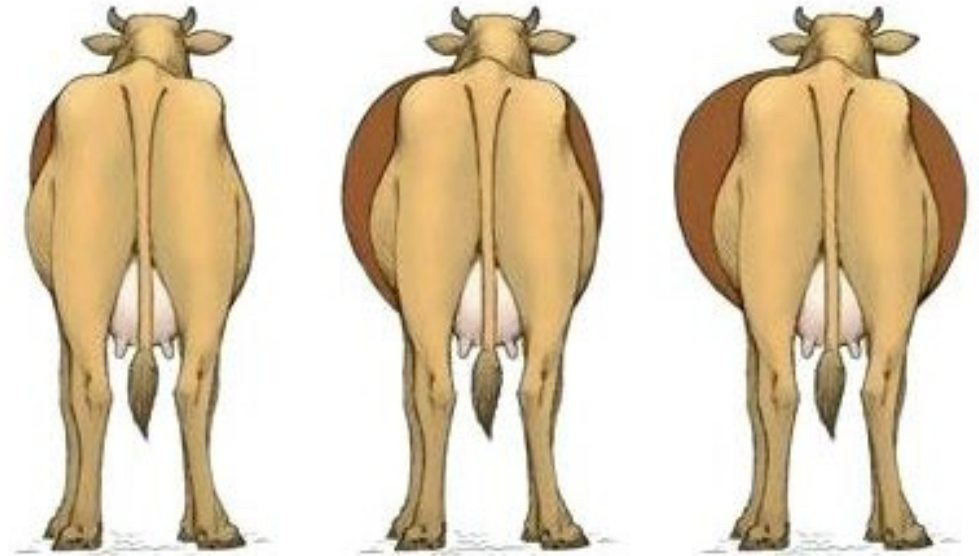
Your highest producing cow just calved! A day or two after calving, you walk into the barn to find her laying down, unable to get up. She has cold ears and is acting sluggish. Your farm hand thinks an IV of calcium will make her feel better. What might your cow be experiencing?

Dairy Health Card #11

You're the Vet:

This condition occurs when rapid fermentation in the rumen causes too much gas to be produced. The rumen swells and the animal can not get rid of the gas.

Signs of this condition include swelling through the middle part of the body and uncomfortable movement.



Dairy Health Card #12

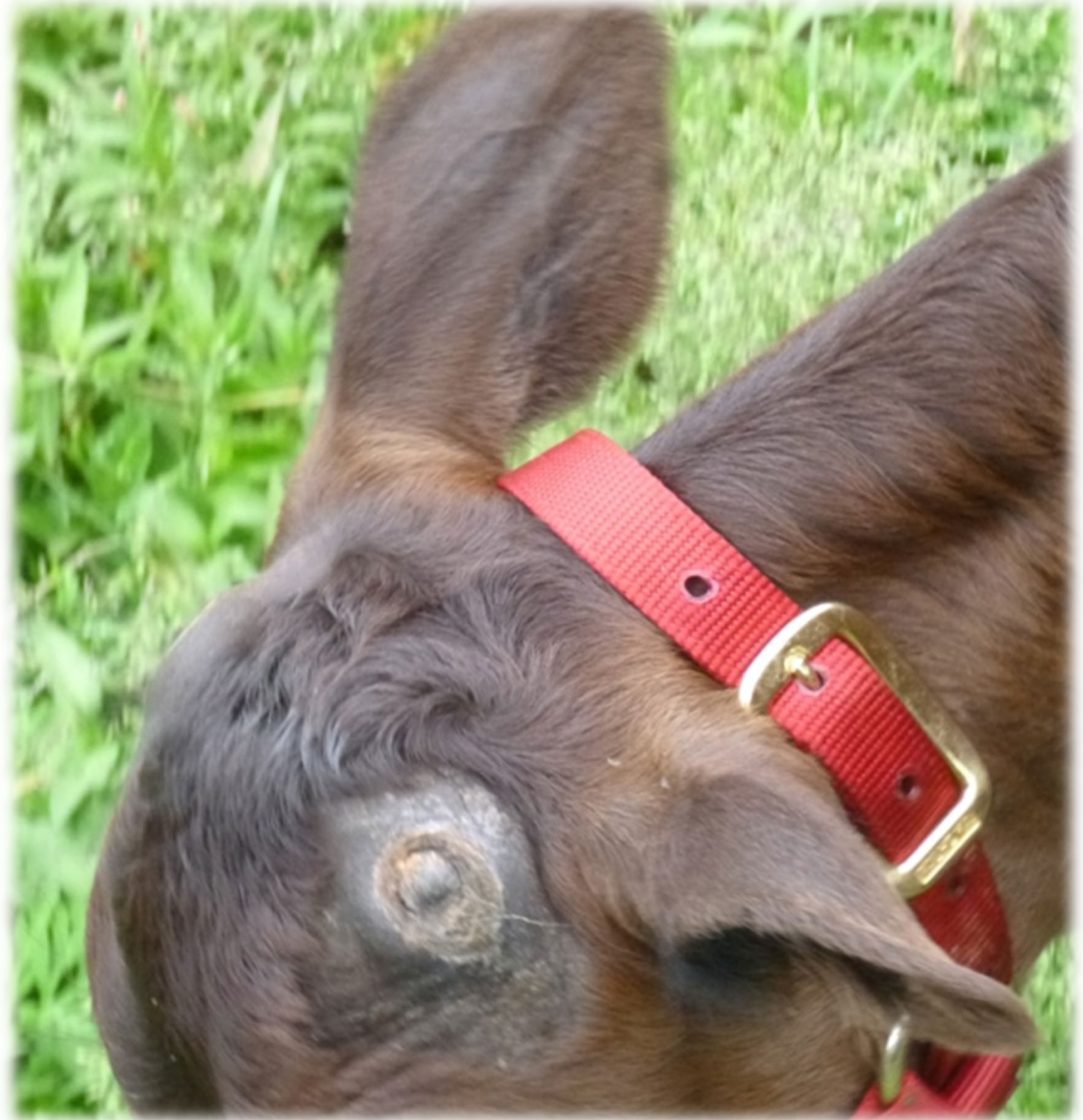
You're the Vet:

Cattles who graze on pasture grass are susceptible to this type of parasite. If cattle are not treated, they can become thin and may have a rough hair coat. This health problem can be easily prevented with an injection, pour on, powder, paste, etc in the early spring.

Dairy Health Card #13

You're the Vet:

You recently got your calf dehorned. It seems to be doing fine until one morning you walk out to discover it has a little bit of blood and a cloudy mucous or fluid around the horn. Your calf seems to be acting a little sluggish. What could be wrong?



Dairy Health Card #14

You're the Vet:

You are a farm hand on a neighbor's farm. You walk in the barn and notice a few newborn calves in a pen. The farmer tells you he forgot to spray iodine on the navels last night when they were born. A few days later, you notice one calf's naval is swollen and red. What may be wrong?



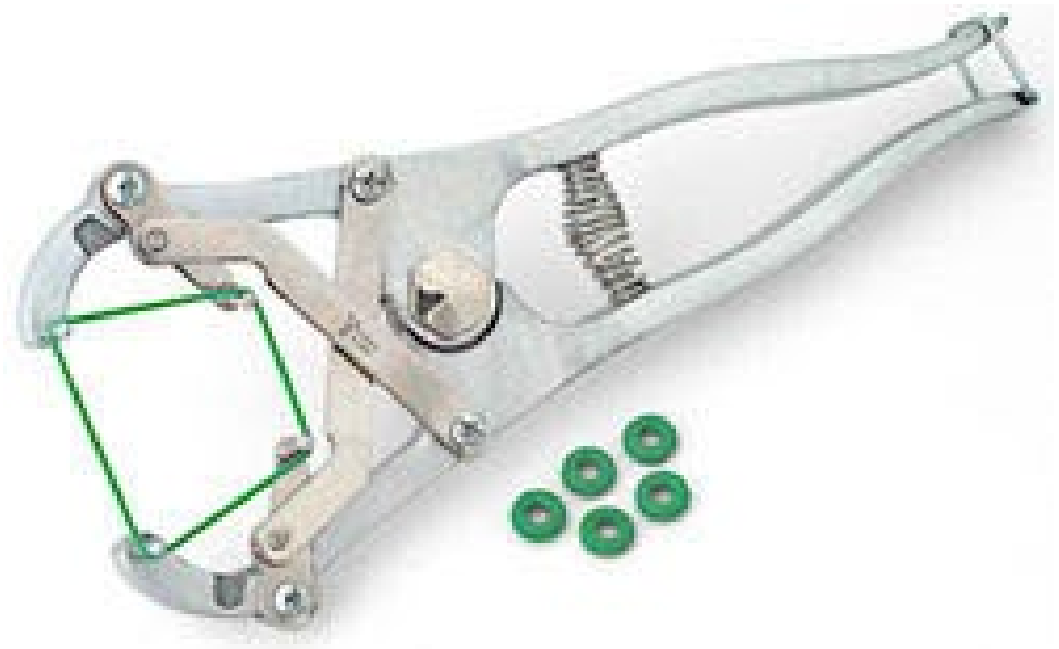
Dairy Health Key

1. Ringworm (scaly patches on face, neck, body)
2. Scours or Diarrhea
3. Foot Rot (also acceptable: ulcer or abscess)
4. Warts
5. Pinkeye
6. Pneumonia
7. Hardware Disease (use a magnet)
8. Udder Edema or Swelling (prior to calving)
9. Mastitis/Mammary Infection
10. Milk Fever/Hypocalcemia
11. Bloat
12. Internal Parasites/Worms
13. Dehorning Infection
14. Naval Infection

Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #1



Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #2



Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #3



Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #4



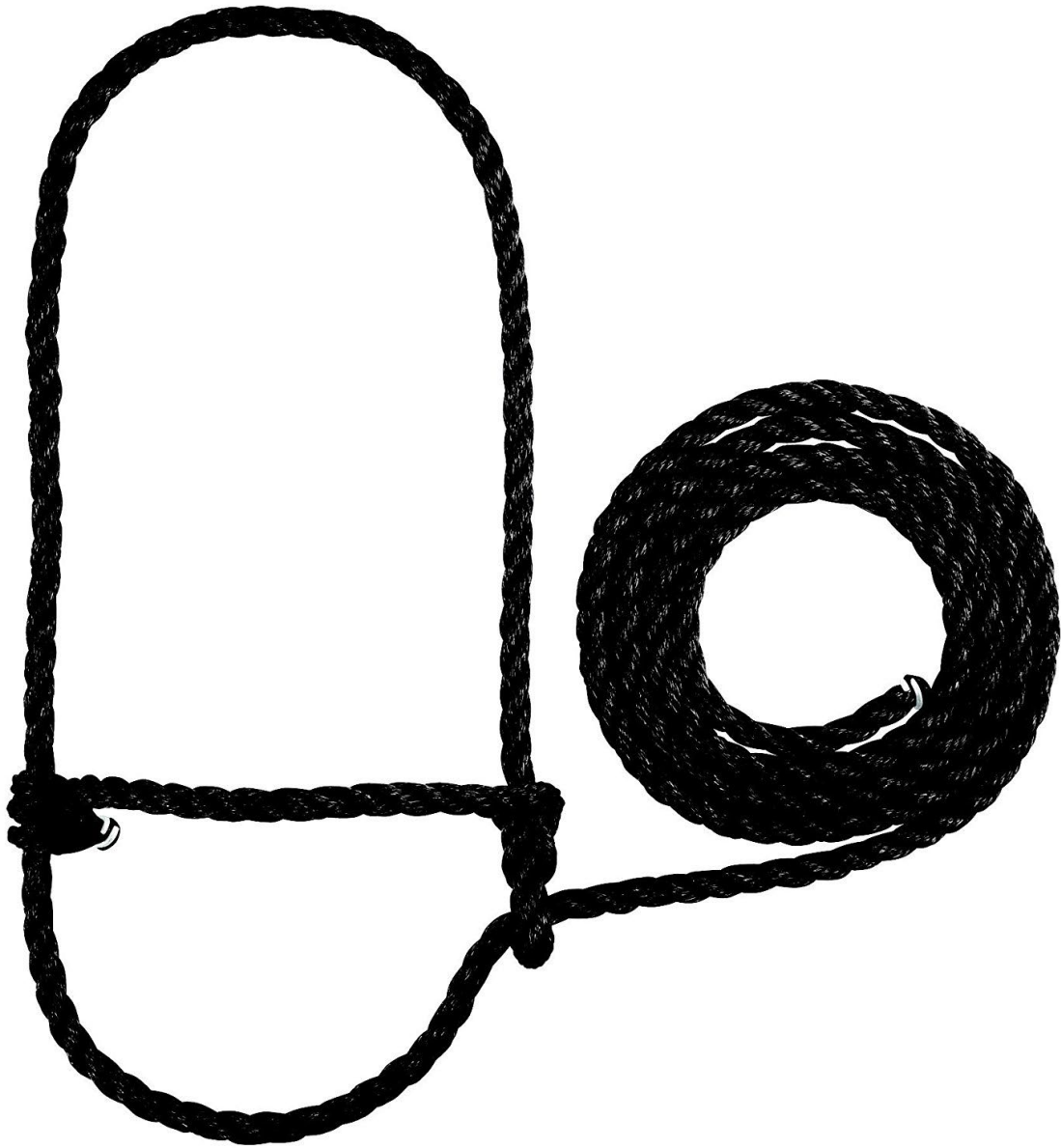
Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #5



Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #6

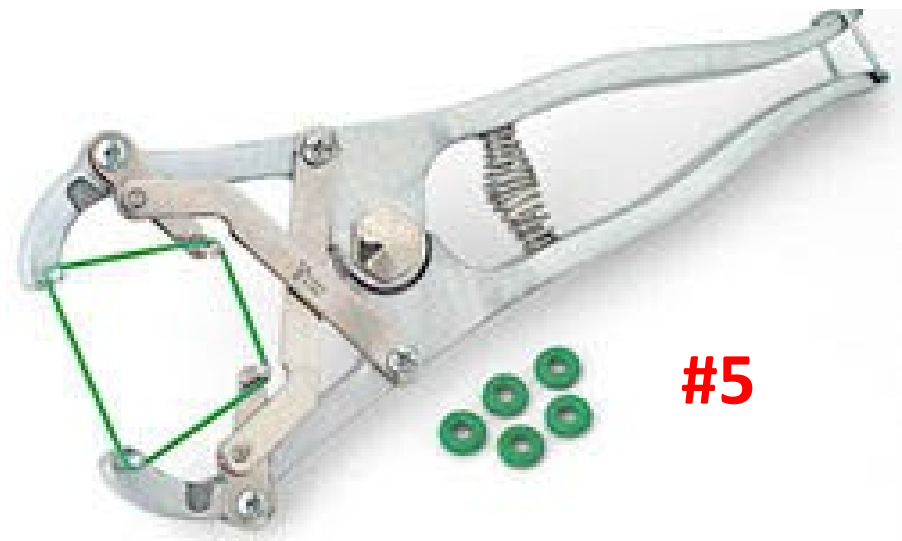


Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #7



Dairy Feeder Equipment Card #8





Dairy Feeder Equipment Key

1. Ear Tagger
2. Bander
3. Ear Tag
4. 840 Visual Tag/RFID Tag
5. Nasal Cannula (vaccines can be given this route)
6. Feed Tub
7. Tie Halter
8. Dehorner

