

EST. 1971

VALLEY VETERINARY CLINIC

SPRING 2023 NEWSLETTER

UPCOMING DATES

April 1 - April Fool's Day

April 9 - Easter

April 29 - World Veterinary Day

April 26 -Administrative
Professional Day

May 5 - Cinco De Mayo

May 14- Mothers Day

May 31 - Memorial Day
(Clinic Closed)

JUNE DAIRY MONTH

June 19 - Father's Day

VVC ANNIVERSARIES

Paolo Tempini - 1 year

Diane Lavarda - 1 year

Lucas Heimmermann - 1 year

Breanna Fritsch -1 year

Kim Wertz - 3 years

Dawn Wagner - 5 years

Kendra Wells - 5 years

Brian Stampfl - 6 years

Julie Marcks - 7 years

Race Price - 8 years

Jenny Breutzmann-9 years

Mark Sauder - 11 years

Steve Cove - 17 years

Terry Homan - 27 years

Jack Hansen - 45 years

NEWS & UPDATES

CHANGE IN OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS (OTC)

In June 2023, there will be a change in federal regulations where certain products (such as penicillin) will no longer be over the counter (OTC). That means that these products will require a prescription to purchase from any vendor. The USDA's goal is to bring all medically important antimicrobials under veterinary oversight. Antibiotic resistance has been a hot topic for many years and this is part of the USDA's effort to show that animal agriculture is doing it's part to decrease resistance.

Products that will be affected by this include injectable penicillin and penicillin mastitis tubes, injectable and oral tetracycline, injectable and oral sulfadimethoxine and sulfamethazine, injectable tylosin, and cephalosporins and cephalosporin benzathine mastitis tubes. Other swine antibiotics will also be prescription only.

In order to be eligible for prescription medication, one must have a valid veterinary client patient relationship (VCPR) with a veterinarian. The state of Wisconsin defines this as: "Wisconsin requires a physical exam of an animal, or timely visits to the premises, to establish a VCPR. State law also requires a valid VCPR to prescribe medications, including drugs for extra label use and drugs used in feed."

Valley Veterinary Clinic defines a valid VCPR as a minimum yearly visit to farm premises for the purpose of reviewing farm management. In order to feel comfortable prescribing medications to a farm, we need to understand your farm and your farm's medication needs. This is similar to human health, where you visit your doctor to review your health and renew your prescriptions. If you have a vet out routinely, there is already a VCPR established.

All in all, the OTC changes may affect you, and we highly encourage you to give us a call if you haven't had us out for a VCPR in a while. We want this transition to be smooth as possible.



What is In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF)?

Written by: Dr. Kendra Wells & The Genetics Team

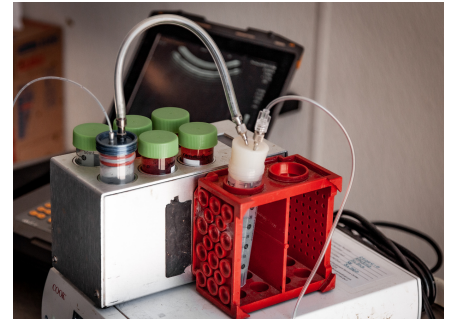


Whether you are an active participant in IVF or if this is your first time looking at the acronym, we want to inform a little more on this service that Dr. Steve Cove & Dr. Mark Sauder have been able to provide to VVC livestock for 12 years.

IVF stands for 'In-Vitro Fertilization', meaning that an egg is fertilized outside of the body. How on earth do you get the egg outside of the body in the first place, and why would you want to do that?

Why do IVF?

Every dairy has those handful of cows in their barn that are just plain old rockstars. Every time that cow calves in, she puts on her superhero cape and never falters in her milk production nor reproductive performance. She blooms where she is planted. Some may start to think, "If I only had 10, 50, or 100 more cows like #2165, I could do X, Y, or Z." Well, with IVF services, you can. The goal is to promote a certain animal's genetics by producing more opportunities for her to create more than 1 calf per year.



How is this accomplished?

Let's continue talking about #2165 and what her journey would be if you decided to invest in her and promote her genetics through IVF services. Like clockwork, #2165 freshens in again and is doing phenomenal as always. It turns out that IVF collection can occur even after a cow is pregnant, so after she was confirmed pregnant, you call Valley Veterinary Clinic's genetics' team to set up an appointment for a collection date. You are given an easy-to-read schedule for injections to cause superovulation (which creates lots of eggs). On the day of collection, the genetics' team arrives with their mobile facility. The trailer is lowered to the ground, #2165 walks in, and the procedure begins.

An ultrasound is used to locate the ovary, and a probe with a needle is used to collect the eggs straight from the ovary without ever touching the uterus. The eggs are then put in the facility's lab where they are cleaned, graded, and packaged to be shipped overnight to a partner lab. The next day at the lab, the eggs are fertilized with sexed semen (that you had selected earlier on). The embryos grow for 7 days, and then a staff member calls you with the results and asks if you want to have the embryos fresh or frozen? Frozen embryos are treated sort of like semen for AI-ing a cow, it stays in a tank until you want it, whereas a fresh embryo must be shipped back quickly and put back into a recipient animal who has been synched and ready to receive the embryo.

#2165 turned out to be an average Holstein- she produced 15 eggs. Out of those 15 eggs, 5 were viable embryos, which is normal (30% of collected eggs create healthy, fertilized embryos). If desired, #2165 could be collected every two weeks up to approximately 4 months pregnant. Also, to decrease costs, up to three cows could have eggs collected and paired to one mating to be shipped off at the same time, therefore decreasing mating and lab charges.

If you have further questions or are just intrigued by the IVF process, please let us know by giving us a call or sending us an email, and we will connect you to our genetics team!

VVC Genetics Team

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