



NEW from Pfizer Inforce Intranasal BRSV

INFORCE 3

- * **NEW** intranasal vaccine
- * **Protects** against BRSV, IBR and PI₃
- * **Available** in 1, 10, 25 and 50 dose vials
- * **Temperature-sensitive** strains which means the strains only grow in the cool nasal passages.

INFORCE #, a new three-way respiratory cattle vaccine, will be available Sept. 1 from Pfizer Animal Health. The intranasal vaccine offers unprecedented respiratory protection with the highest level of disease prevention available against BRSV. INFORCE # also is labeled to aid in the prevention of IBR and PI₃ viral shedding.

"It is important to get dairy and beef calves off to a healthy start and bolster their immune systems early to fight against costly and deadly respiratory diseases," says Dr. Cortese, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ABVP, director, Veterinary Specialties Group, Pfizer Animal Health. "BRSV is a major cause of viral pneumonia in young cattle. INFORCE 3 has demonstrated unmatched efficacy against BRSV. It is approved for use in cattle of all ages, so it fits

vaccination protocols for incoming stocker and feedlot cattle, and transition dairy cattle." INFORCE 3 helps provide protection in a 2 ml intranasal dose, given with 1 ml in each nostril. "INFORCE 3 helps prime the immune system for a strong memory response to subsequent vaccinations, as well as respira-



tory disease challenges, helping offer calves a stronger, healthier start" Dr. Cortese says. INFORCE 3 contains proprietary, temperature-sensitive IBR, PI₃

strains, as well as naturally temperature-sensitive BRSV. This means that the vaccine strains grow only in the relatively cool nasal passages. In addition to unmatched efficacy and demonstrated safety, INFORCE 3 comes in a new user-friendly package design. Multilingual icons developed specifically for the package allow for quick visual identification of approved uses and handling instructions. The package also offers a tear-off, pressure sensitive label that includes lot information to assist in inventory control and record keeping. INFORCE 3 is available in four vial sizes: 1-dose, 10-dose, 25-dose, and 50-dose. It is safe for beef and dairy cattle of all ages, including pregnant females and newborn calves.

Sioux Nation Welcomes Dr. Jill Heyden

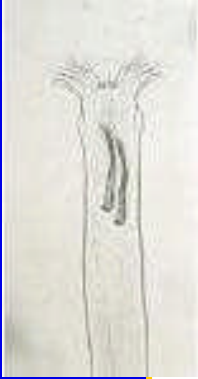
Sioux Nation Ag Center and Sioux Nation Pet Center are proud to announce the addition of Dr. Jill Heyden to our team of veterinarians. Dr. Jill comes to us from New York currently residing in Larchwood IA. Her husband is Dr. Keith Heyden who is also a veterinarian. Prior to coming to Sioux Nation Jill got her B.S. degree

from Canisius College, her DVM at Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine with her Fourth Year Clinical Rotation at Iowa State University. She did two Preceptorships at Cheyenne River Animal Hospital, Edgemont SD and at Associated Vet Services, Great Falls MT. She was also a Vet Assistant at Village Vet Clinic in

Hamburg NY. Jill will be splitting her time between the Sioux Nation Pet Center, Sioux Nation—Viborg and Sioux Nation—Scotland.



Parasite Control



Parasites are a concern to beef producers for a number of reasons. An out of control parasite load competes with the animal for nutrients, damages the digestive tract, and can cause anemia and death.

It is important to note that there are different types of parasites such as: stomach worms, intestinal worms, lung worms, liver flukes, grubs, lice, flies, ticks, tapeworms, and coccidiosis.

The biggest threat to cattle is internal parasitic nema-

todes (worms). A severe infection causes irritation and inflammation to the stomach and intestinal lining. This interferes with the digestive and absorptive ability of the digestive tract.

The inability of the digestive tract to efficiently absorb nutrients has a direct impact on rate of gain. This impact is greatest when cattle are on low energy levels such as a receiving or backgrounding ration. Because of this deworming feedlot calves on arrival

will provide the producer with the greatest returns.

Utilizing management practices that control parasites is in the best interest of the cattle and in the best interest of the producer. A good parasite control program pays for itself and puts money back in your pocket. For more information on parasite control talk to your Sioux Nation Field Marketer or Counter representative.

**Picture at left =
Ostertagia ostertagi**

Seasonal

Considerations:

- * Now is the time to be thinking about your starter and backgrounding rations!
- * Consider using Silamax inoculant to maintain the nutrient value and dry matter percentage of your silage and high moisture corn.
- * Prevent "Harvitis" get your preconditioning done soon.
- * Sheep producers its time to start thinking about flushing!

Lysine Requirements in Swine Robert Fischer, PhD

Once we have determined the lean growth rate of our pigs we can make estimations on how much lean and fat a pig will deposit during a given amount of time or weight range. Sub-optimal intake of essential nutrients (amino acids) and energy will limit pigs from expressing their lean growth potential. Therefore, practical pig diets are generally formulated with a margin of safety to assure that the pigs nutrient requirements are being attained, however as feed ingredients have increased in price it has become important to pay close attention to the dietary concentrations of energy and essential amino acids to minimize the over-formulation of these ingredients. Thus, to precisely determine the amino acid requirements of grow/finish pigs using the lean growth and feed intake data some estimations are calculated based on biological relationships that exist in utilizing dietary nutrients for tissue growth.

If we use the example from part I in the series in which the pig's lean growth rate was calculated at 0.826 lb/d or 375 grams/day. From the lean growth rate we can calculate the amount of protein deposited per day by using the following assumption that 1 gram of lean contains 0.392 gram of protein; thus 375 grams of lean/day \times 0.392 gram of protein/gram of lean = 147 grams of protein deposited per day. It is know that for every 1 gram of protein deposition the pig requires 0.12 grams of digestible lysine. Thus, in this example the pig requires 17.6 grams of digestible lysine to support this amount of protein deposition. Along with this amount of digestible lysine to support protein deposition, we also have to calculate the amount of digestible lysine required for maintenance. The pig requires 0.036 gram of digestible lysine per kilogram of metabolic weight for maintenance thus a 92 kilogram or 203 lb pig would

require 1.07 grams/day of digestible lysine. If we add the amount of digestible lysine required for maintenance and protein deposition, this 203 pound pig would require 18.67 grams of digestible lysine to attain a lean growth rate of 375 grams/day. Also, the necessary amount of energy must be available in the diet in order for the pig to attain its lean gain potential. Lastly based on the feed intake data from your operation the digestible lysine requirement can be converted to a percentage of the diet. In our example if we assume the 203 lb pig will consume 5.5 lb of feed per day, we can take the 18.67 grams of digestible lysine/2,497 grams of feed intake \times 100 equals 0.75%, indicating that to attain the 375 grams of lean gain this 203 lb pig needs to be fed a diet that contains 0.75% digestible lysine from 180 to 220 lb of body weight.

Article continued next month!