



# Cattle Producer's Handbook

Animal Health Section

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## Injuries and Diseases of Beef Cattle Associated with Calving

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The pay-off for cow-calf producers is being able to sell a weaned calf. To get this calf to market you must first get your cow pregnant and have her deliver a live calf. Several common problems affect cows from late pregnancy through calving. Many problems that occur during calving have a rapid onset and require a rapid response. The good news is that if they are attended to early they often have no permanent effect on subsequent breeding.

This publication presents common reproductive problems affecting beef cattle, a short description, underlying causes, possible prevention, and common treatment. These problems are presented generally in chronological order, from conditions seen before calving starts through the immediate post-calving interval.

### Problems Pre-calving

#### Vaginal/Rectal Prolapse

**Causes**—The tissue around the birth canal becomes relaxed as the cow starts the last third of gestation. Increased pressure in the abdominal cavity will push the vagina or the rectum out. If the tissue is trapped outside the birth canal it will swell and may become infected. In some cases the bladder is also trapped, and the animal is unable to urinate.

This condition is more common in older cows but may occur in first-calf heifers. There may be a genetic link. Overly fat cattle and cattle on pasture with a high legume concentration are at higher risk.

**Treatment**—Epidural anesthetic is usually necessary. Replace the tissue and suture in place. Vaginal sutures must be removed before calving.

**Prevention**—Remove animals from the herd once they develop this condition. Don't keep animals that have pre-calving prolapses.

Don't allow cows to gain too much weight during the last trimester of pregnancy.

#### Ketosis/Pregnancy Toxemia

**Causes**—Cows are exposed to low nutrition during the last 2 months of pregnancy. Cows that are overly fat or are carrying twins are at a higher risk.

**Signs**—Affected animals become depressed, stop eating, and will often stand off away from the herd. Some animals will have the odor of acetone on their breath. As the condition gets worse, the cow will develop muscle tremors (trembles) and then go down.

**Treatment**—IV glucose, B vitamins, or propylene glycol given by oral drench. Any animal that is down should be lifted by a hip hoist 2 or 3 times a day for 15 to 20 minutes. In cattle that are in late pregnancy, consider inducing calving or a C section.

### Problems at Calving

#### Dystocia

Any time a cow is unable to deliver her calf normally, a dystocia has occurred. Many management practices can be used to reduce the incidence of dystocia. Not

all of them may be suitable to every ranching system. Heifers have many special requirements, so they will be discussed first.

**Breeding Management**—Cull heifers with small pelvic areas before breeding starts. Select bulls to use on heifers based on the birth weight of the bull, not on his relative size. Use bulls on first-calf heifers that will produce small birth weight calves.

Expose heifers to the bull so they will start calving 30 to 45 days before the adult cows. Watch body condition during gestation; heifers must not get overly fat or lose weight.

**Calving Management**—Develop calving grounds. These should be separate from wintering areas, should be dry, and should have some shelter from weather if possible (anything from a shelter to trees for a wind break will help).

Separate first-calf heifers from the cows. In large herds, the heifer group may need to be divided into subgroups of 40 to 50 animals.

Provide surveillance and calving assistance on a 24-hour basis if possible. Restricting the breeding season to 42 to 60 days will allow personnel to focus their attention to assist in calving for a short, but intense, period.

Feeding at night (between 9 and 11 p.m.) will cause more animals to start calving during daylight hours.

The dam and calf should be moved from the calving area to a separate nursery pasture after the calf has nursed, is up and moving about, and has bonded onto the dam. This generally takes 24 to 36 hours.

**General Indications for Calving Assistance**—The start of calving is indicated by the animal laying down and starting abdominal contractions. The water bag (part of the placenta) appears in the birth canal. The water bag will normally break after 30 to 60 minutes. This is often followed by a period of restlessness and several position changes. Abdominal contractions become more forceful and the feet appear in the birth canal. Birth is usually completed after 30 to 60 minutes of hard labor. If the animal has not made any progress after 60 to 90 minutes, assistance should be given.

The appearance of the head alone, the head and one leg, one leg alone, or the tail are all indications of an abnormal calf presentation and indicate the need for assistance.

**Guidelines for Calving Assistance**—Comfortably restrain the cow. A squeeze chute will work, but if an animal goes down during a contraction, she may not be able to get up. The best situation is to have a small pen with a head catch. After the animal's head is in the catch, a halter is applied; once the dystocia is corrected and traction is applied to the calf, release the head and allow the cow to lay down in the pen.

The basic guidelines are **clean and gentle**. Keep the area around the birth canal as clean as possible, keep

your hands and arms as clean as possible, and use lots of lubricant (mild liquid soap is fine).

The calf can only come out one of two ways — both front feet followed by the head or both back feet out together. If you are unable to correct the position of the calf to get it coming to one of the above presentations, get veterinary assistance. The three most common problems are not getting the head to come out with the front feet (head turning back) and second, having a calf that is too big to be delivered through the birth canal, resulting in hip lock. The third abnormal presentation is a breach in which the tail is the only part of the calf visible at the vulva. The presence of any of these problems usually requires veterinary assistance.

When pulling a calf, direct the traction down and away from the birth canal, not straight out behind the dam.

Do not use excessive traction; if you are unable to deliver a calf with two men pulling on the OB chains or when using a calf puller, increasing the amount of traction on the calf won't deliver it; the calf is oversized for the birth canal and should be delivered by C-section.

After delivering the calf, always make sure that there is not a twin present. This is a good time to check the birth canal for any tears and to put some antibiotic pills in the uterus (neomycin-sulfa works well).

## **Bruises, Lacerations, and Rupture of the Birth Canal**

**Causes**—Calving difficulties, rough handling of the calf and maternal tissues, and careless use of obstetrical instruments by the operators during delivery of the calf.

Injuries occur more often in cows that have been in labor for several hours and when the birth canal is dry and non-lubricated.

**Treatment**—Give oxytocin (P.O.P.) immediately to shrink the uterus and control bleeding. Pack the uterus with antibiotics to control infection, and give systemic antibiotics (IM or IV). Try to control bleeding with coagulant compounds.

Surgical repair may be required if the laceration penetrates completely through the uterine or vaginal wall. Cows with severe blood loss will require treatment to control shock; fluids, steroids, calcium gluconate, or blood transfusions.

## **Uterine Prolapses**

This is the expulsion of the uterus through the vulva to the outside of the body. This condition is seen more often in older animals and occurs soon after calving.

**Causes**—Difficult birth with injury or irritation of the external birth canal and severe straining. Retained placenta. Loose uterine attachment in the abdominal cavity. There may be an increased prevalence in some families.

Poor uterine tone post-calving. This may be related to low blood calcium levels. Poor body condition with malnutrition.

**Treatment**—An **emergency** condition; rapid treatment is important. Keep the prolapsed uterus clean and moist. Apply material to pull fluid from the uterine wall: sulfa-urea powder, urea powder, sugar. For replacement, epidural anesthesia is often required. Replace the uterus or obtain veterinary aid immediately.

When replacing the uterus all of the organ must be replaced into the abdominal cavity and both horns must be fully everted. Failure to completely evert the uterine horns will cause the animal to continue to strain and prolapse again.

Treat the uterus with antibiotics and give systemic antibiotics. Most operators will suture the vulva closed for 3 to 4 days. Some cows will rupture the uterine artery during the prolapse. If this occurs the cow will hemorrhage internally, go into shock, and die.

**After Effects**—No permanent problem if the uterus is quickly replaced. Producers don't need to automatically cull a cow because of a prolapsed uterus, but a severe injury such as freezing, drying, or severe laceration may cause infertility.

### **Milk Fever**

Cows that are starting to produce milk are unable to remove calcium (ca) from their bones quickly enough. If blood levels of ca fall below minimal levels, the muscles of the body are unable to function. The cow goes down, is unable to rise, and will become comatose and die.

**Causes**—Incidence of milk fever increases with age and number of calves. Cows of the dairy breeds or dairy cross have an increased incidence. High blood levels of estrogen inhibit ca mobilization; this may be a factor on pastures that are high in legumes.

**Clinical Signs**—Cow is down post-calving, and will become depressed with a slow heart rate, decreased rumen activity, low body temperature, and head turned to the side. Without treatment, most animals will become more depressed, become comatose, and die.

**Treatment**—Slow administration of IV calcium. Usually 300 to 500 ml of a commercial calcium solution is given over 20 to 30 minutes. A second bottle may be given under the skin at the same time. Decrease the rate of milk removal (i.e., give the calf supplemental feeding so it will not nurse as much from the cow).

Cows that are down more than 12 hours require slinging from a hip hoist, 15 to 20 minutes twice daily, to reduce nerve and muscle injury. Animals that do not respond to treatment should be seen by a veterinarian.

**Prevention**—Decrease calcium intake during the last 2 months before calving by reducing legume forages. Cattle allowed to graze on a pasture with a high legume content will be at greater risk.

Use an IM injection of vitamin A/D pre-calving. It may help to change legume roughage to grass hay 2 to 4 weeks before calving.

### **Obturator Paralysis/Downer Cow**

Cattle that have had a difficult delivery will have a variable amount of swelling and tissue trauma around the birth canal. This swelling and bruising may damage the nerves from the spinal cord or those in the hip that supply the legs, preventing normal leg function. In some cases, excessive traction while pulling a calf will fracture the middle lower bones of the pelvis.

**Causes**—Excessive pulling to deliver a calf, pulling a calf straight out from the cow rather than down and backwards, or having the calf in the birth canal too long (several hours). Some cows may deliver normally but because of poor footing will slip and “split out.” Damage, in this case to the pelvis, produces a downer cow.

**Treatment**—Steroids must be used to reduce swelling and assist in nerve healing. Cows that are unable to stand should be hoisted 15 to 20 minutes twice a day.

Cows that split out but can stand should be placed in a clean dry pen fitted with hobbles that prevent the legs from splaying out to the sides. An administration of IM vitamin E/Se may help.

### **Retained Placenta**

Usually the placenta is passed in 3 to 8 hours after calving. If it has not passed by 8 to 12 hours, the placenta is retained, and the animal should be treated.

**Causes**—Dystocia, C-sections, fetotomy, twinning, or abortion will all increase the chance of a retained placenta. Some infectious diseases such as IBR, brucellosis, listeriosis, and leptospirosis will cause abortion and retained placentas. Other causes are malnutrition and feed deficiencies, especially low carotene, vitamin A, iodine, selenium, and vitamin E.

**Treatment**—Use slight manual traction, and gently pull on the placenta. If the placenta resists, stop and pack the uterus with boluses or use fluid douches to keep antibiotics in the uterus. Be very careful to use good hygiene when treating the uterus, or the problem will become worse.

Systemic antibiotics are useful, particularly if the uterus develops an infection (metritis). Prostaglandins may aid in getting the uterus to reduce in size and in releasing the placenta.

Producers must make sure the calf is nursing and to treat any other problems that may have caused the retained placenta. Oxytocin is useful only in the first 48 hours and may be used to reduce the size of the uterus. If used later than 48 hours, managers must sensitize the uterus with estrogen.

### **Grass Tetany**

Similar to milk fever in that cattle in heavy post-calving lactation are losing large amounts of magnesium (mg) in their milk. Most types of mixed pasture grasses are

low in mg. If cows are exposed to cold weather stress during early lactation, their blood mg levels may drop low enough to cause grass tetany.

**Clinical Signs**—Early, most affected cattle will appear restless, stop grazing, and have increased activity with an unusual high stepping gait. As the condition progresses, the animal falls down, the legs are stiff, and convulsions occur. The eyes move in an erratic manner and may roll in the head.

The heart rate and body temperature are elevated. Some animals may become very aggressive and attempt to charge or butt using their heads.

**Treatment**—IV mg is usually given with calcium. Treatment is not as effective as with milk fever, and many affected animals do not respond.

**Prevention**—Supplemental feed (hay) to lactating cows that are grazing lush pasture particularly during cold, wet weather.



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