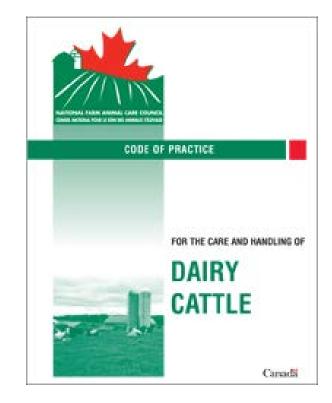
Pain Control in Dairy Cattle

Christopher Luby Western College of Veterinary Medicine

Take home points

- What painful procedures do we perform?
- What can we do to prevent and manage pain?
- Focus on Dairy Welfare Code



Procedures and the welfare code

- Pain mentioned 30 times
- Dehorning/disbudding: Pain control <u>must</u> be used
- Castration: Pain control <u>must</u> be used
- Supernumerary teat removal: Pain control <u>should</u> be used

Consequences of pain

• Pain causes stress

• Stress harms immune responses

• Increased respiratory disease, diarrhea

Reduced weight gain and reduced productivity

Disbudding/dehorning

- Recommended best practices:
 - disbud before three weeks of age
 - adequately restrain the calf
 - use a method that is appropriate for the size of horn and/or age of animal
 - ensure only trained persons carry out disbudding/dehorning procedures
 - use a combination of sedatives, local anesthetics and analgesics
 - isolate calves following the use of caustic paste (to avoid accidental caustic burns to other animals)

Nerve blocks

 Table 1 Efficacy, onset and duration of four anesthetic techniques: 1) cornual nerve block (C); 2) ring block (R); 3) cornual nerve block using a percutaneous jet delivery technique (JET); and 4) topical EMLA cream (EMLA)

Analgesic technique	Efficacy: number of successful blocks (<i>n</i> = 8)	Median onset time (range) in minutes	Median duration (range) in minutes
Cornual nerve block	7 87.5%	2 (0.5–5) ^a	304 (107–512) ^b
Ring block	8 100%	3.25 (1–9) ^a	147 (62–299) [°]
JET delivery	3 37.5%	8 (0.5–9)	132 (101–155)
EMLA cream	0	n/a	n/a

Values with different letters in superscript identify statistically significant differences (p = 0.05).

- Cornual block: 5ml 2% lidocaine with epinephrine each side
- Ring block: 6ml 2% lidocaine with epinephrine each side

Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia, 2012, 39, 431-435

doi:10.1111/j.1467-2995.2012.00717.x

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Onset, duration and efficacy of four methods of local

anesthesia of the horn bud in calves

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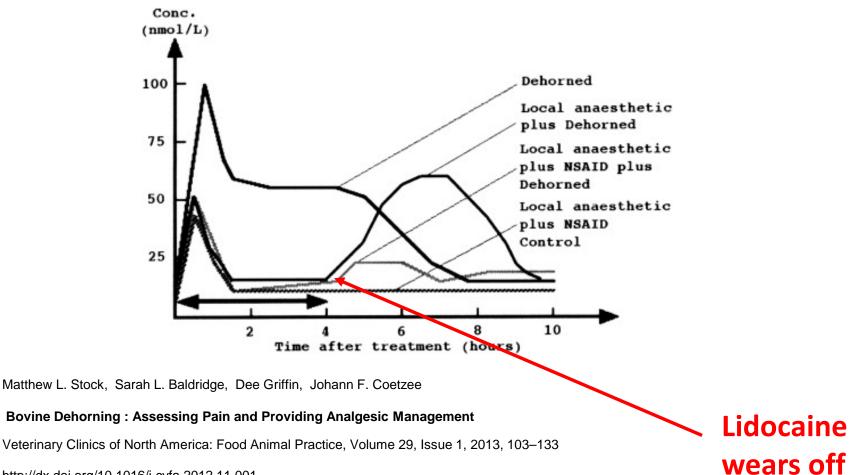
Department of Production Animal Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

Pain medications

- Drugs labeled for pain in dairy cattle:
 - Ketoprofen (anafen)
 - Meloxicam (metacam)

• Metacam labeled specifically for dehorning/disbudding

Lidocaine plus anafen



http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cvfa.2012.11.001

Castration

• Castrate calves, if required, at a young age

• Use anesthetics, sedatives and analgesics to reduce the calf's response to pain.



J. Dairy Sci. 96:6285–6300 http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2012-6238 © American Dairy Science Association[®], 2013.

Effects of local anesthesia and flunixin meglumine on the acute cortisol response, behavior, and performance of young dairy calves undergoing surgical castration

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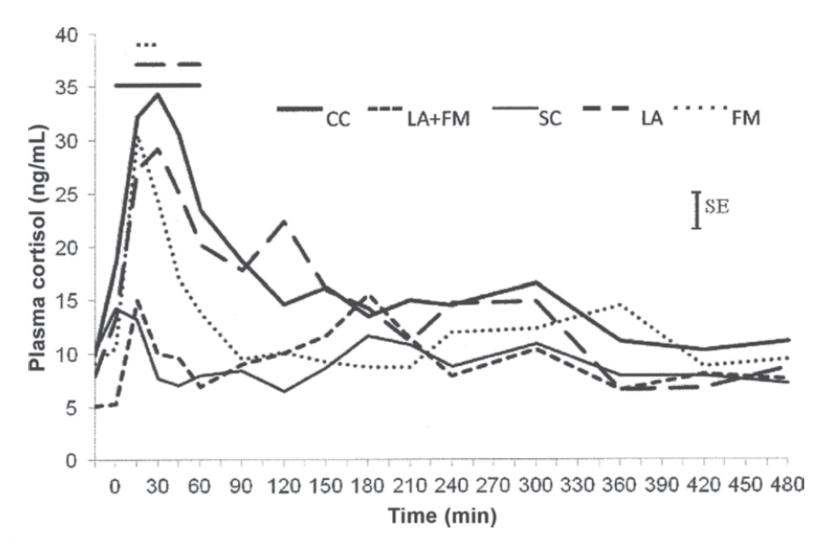
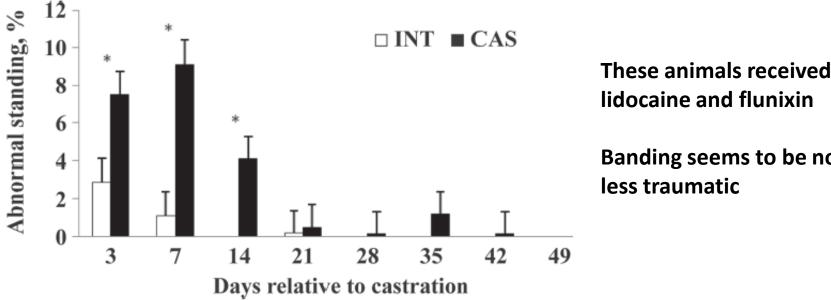


Figure 2. Least squares means plasma cortisol concentration values over time for calves castrated surgically without anesthesia or analgesia (CC) or administered a local anesthetic agent (LA), an i.v. injection of flunixin meglumine (FM) or a combination of both treatments (LA+FM) before castration (n = 6/group). The SC calves were sham-castrated controls (n = 6). Drug or placebo administration was performed 20 min before castration or sham castration (t = -20 min). Time 0 = time of castration. Lines at the top of the graph correspond to the matching treatment group and represent the time period from 0 to 180 min where cortisol values were significantly different (P < 0.0056 after Bonferroni adjustment) from baseline. Vertical bar represents the overall standard error (SE) for least squares means.

Banding/ring castration



lidocaine and flunixin

Banding seems to be no less traumatic

Figure 2. Evolution of abnormal standing posture (%) of intact Holstein calves (INT) or 3-mo-old ring-castrated Holstein calves administered local anesthesia and analgesia (CAS) at castration. An asterisk (*) indicates a difference within day (P < 0.05).

Effects of ring castration with local anesthesia and analgesia in Holstein calves at 3 months of age on welfare indicators¹

S. Marti,* A. Velarde,† J. L. de la Torre,‡ A. Bach,*§ A. Aris,* A. Serrano,* X. Manteca, ‡ and M. Devant^{*2}

J. Anim. Sci. 2010. 88:2789–2796 doi:10.2527/jas.2009-2408

Supernumerary teat removal

- remove extra teats as soon as they can be identified
- pain control should be used when removing extra teats (e.g., at the same time as dehorning)
- use proper equipment and veterinary techniques
- control bleeding.

Keys for removal

• Early

- No studies on pain control:
 - Local anaesthetics and pain medication likely to be helpful

Take home messages

- Establish protocol with herd veterinarian:
 For both method of procedure and pain control
- Always use nerve block plus a pain medication (e.g. lidocaine, anafen)
- Wait 5 minutes for nerve block to work
- Local anesthetic creams do not work
- Use all drugs according to label

Questions?

