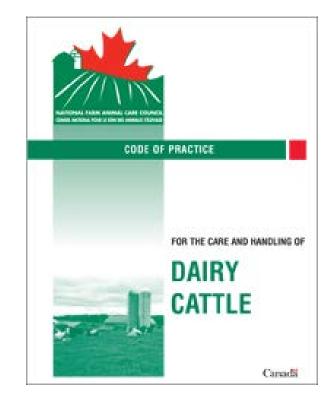
### **Pain Control in Dairy Cattle**

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) <sup>a</sup>	304 (107–512) <sup>b</sup>
Ring block	8 100%	3.25 (1–9) <sup>a</sup>	147 (62–299) <sup>°</sup>
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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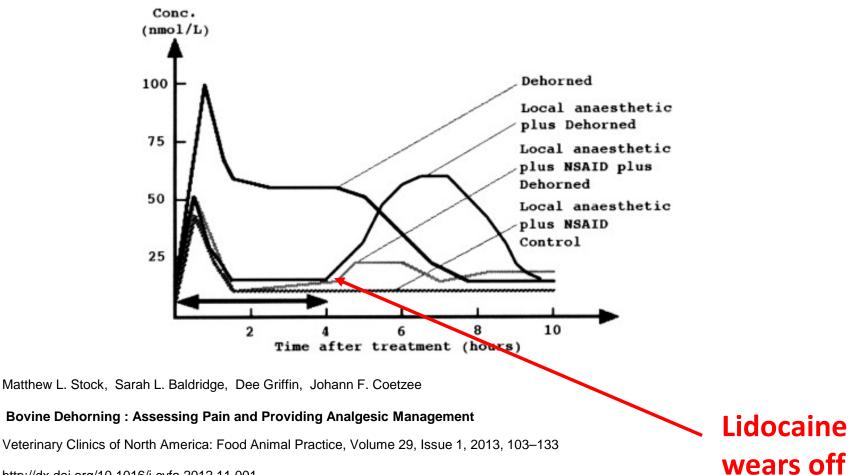
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#### **Pain medications**

- 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<sup>®</sup>, 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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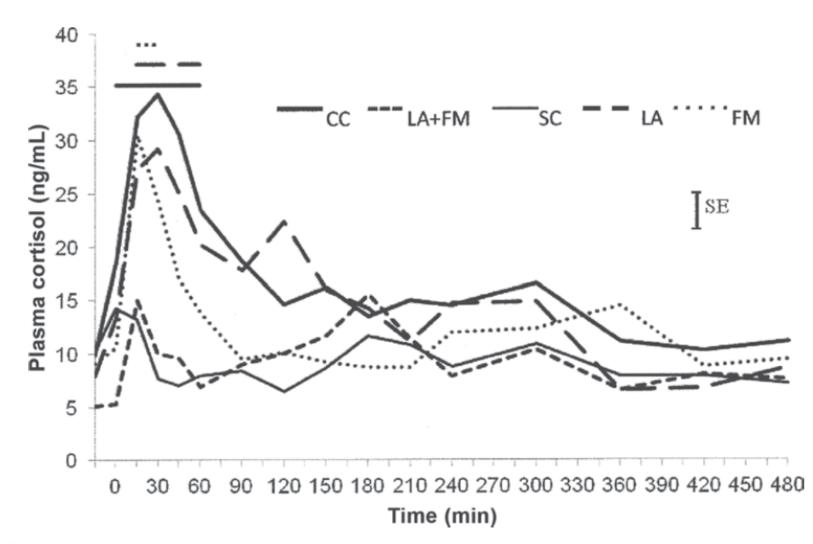
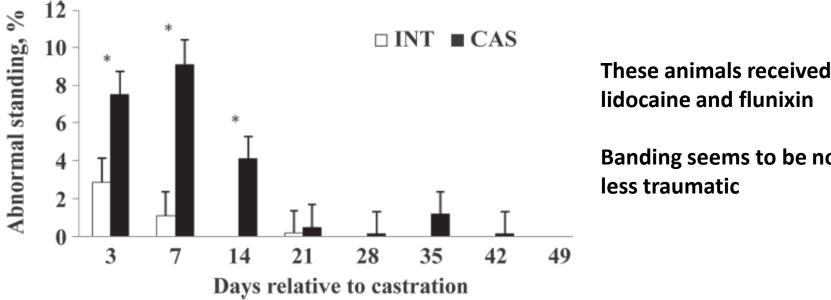


Figure 2. Least squares means plasma cortisol concentration values over time for calves castrated surgically without anesthesia or analgesia (CC) or administered a local anesthetic agent (LA), an i.v. injection of flunixin meglumine (FM) or a combination of both treatments (LA+FM) before castration (n = 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 indicators<sup>1</sup>

S. Marti,\* A. Velarde,† J. L. de la Torre,‡ A. Bach,\*§ A. Aris,\* A. Serrano,\* X. Manteca, ‡ and M. Devant<sup>\*2</sup>

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?**

