- 5.2 Monitor for the expulsion of the placenta (usually within 8 hours after birth).
- 5.3 If the dam is not standing after calving:
 - 5.3.1 Encourage her to get up to clean her calf. If not, move the calf closer to her and give her some time.
 - 5.3.2 If the dam refuses to get up after 1 hour of rest and more encouragement, notify the lead technician or dairy manager. Difficult calving may require the application of an anti-inflammatory drug. Consult with the Lead technician or Herd Veterinarian for further instruction.
 - 5.3.3 Monitor for cold ears and lethargy (indicative of milk fever). A cow with milk fever will have cold ears, will be unable to stand, and will require calcium treatments and hydration therapy.
- 5.4 Prepare Fresh Cow Alpha:
 - 5.4.1 Pour 1 package of Alpha electrolyte and 250 ml Glycol into a rubber pail. Add lukewarm water and mix.
- 5.5 Offer the cow/ heifer some Fresh Cow Alpha supplement as she is cleaning the calf. Continue replenishing the pail with lukewarm water until the cow stops drinking.
- 5.6 When the dam has stopped cleaning her calf, offer Group 1 (G1) ration and 2nd cut hay.
- 5.7 POST-PARTUM TREATMENT PROTOCOL:
 - 5.7.1 Restrain the cow using a halter.
 - 5.7.2 CALCIUM:
 - 5.7.2.1 Administer 1 Calcium bolus, orally if the cow is eating/drinking. Injectable calcium (ex. 50cc Theracalcium®, 25cc IM/ 25cc SQ) can be given if the cow is not eating or is too difficult to bolus.
 - 5.7.2.2 Place blue leg bands on hind legs to indicate milking instructions. Refer to appendix <u>DC-A-4D:</u> <u>Leg Band Color Index.</u>
 - 5.7.2.3 Administer a second calcium bolus (or injectable calcium) after 12 hours to cows. In primiparous cows, review for symptoms of milk fever and administer calcium if needed.
 - 5.7.2.4 Review every 12 hours for 24 hours. If symptoms of milk fever (ex. cold ears) are observed, give additional calcium treatments and inform a technician.

5.7.3 GLYCOL:

5.7.3.1 Administer 250 ml Glycol-P orally using the glycol dosing applicator

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