



Technical Bulletin:

Effects of YMCP Vitall® supplementation on fresh cow health

Introduction

Fresh cows have multifaceted nutrient requirements post freshening, and often dry matter intake (DMI) is insufficient to satisfy these requirements (Goff, J. P. 2001). Periparturient cows are confronted with challenges associated with parturition, environmental changes, and drastic dietary changes which further challenge adequate DMI (DeVries, et al., 2014). The objective of this study to was to evaluate the effects an oral bolus supplement, YMCP Vitall®, (TechMix, Stewart MN) on fresh cow milk production as well as health treatments.

Material and methods

Two commercial dairies were utilized in this evaluation. One located in Wisconsin (USA), during July and August 2017; the other in Michigan during 2019 (USA).

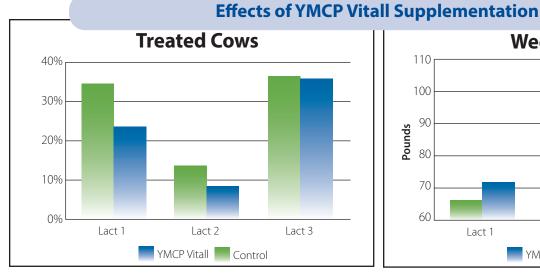
In Wisconsin 145 Holstein cows were enrolled into one of two treatments over a period of approximately 60 days, a control group (n=90) receiving no oral supplement post freshening in primiparous and a calcium-only bolus in multiparous cows; and a treatment group that received one dose (220 grams) of YMCP Vitall immediately following parturition and second dose (220 grams) 12-24 hours later (n=55). Milk production and health treatments were then retrospectively analyzed to 60 DIM using DairyComp 305, (Valley Ag Software, Tulare, Ca).

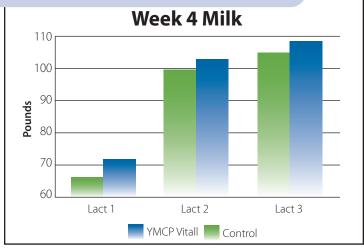
In Michigan, 512 Holstein cows were enrolled into one of two treatments over a period of approximately 80 days, a control group (n=242) receiving no oral supplement post freshening in primiparous and a calcium-only bolus in multiparous cows; and a treatment group that received one dose (220 grams) of YMCP Vitall immediately following parturition and second dose (220 grams) 12-24 hours later (n=270).

Dr. Zachary J. Janssen from ZJJ Ltd. (veterinary practice) in Walworth, Wisconsin, monitored the trial and participated in the analysis of the results.

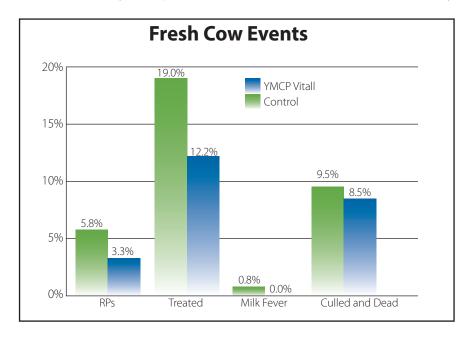
Results

On the Wisconsin farm, fresh cow antibiotic treatment incident rate was reduced in all lactations supplemented with YMCP Vitall post calving. Measured health events included, retained placenta, displaced abomasum, ketosis, and metritis. Week 4 Milk was improved in all lactations.





In the Michigan farm, YMCP Vitall supplementation showed a reduction in fresh cow metabolic diseases and treatments during the first 60 days of lactation. Ultimately the improved fresh cow health also resulted in fewer <60-day removals.



Conclusion

YMCP Vitall helped reduce fresh cow treatments requiring antibotic treatment when supplemented to cows post calving.

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