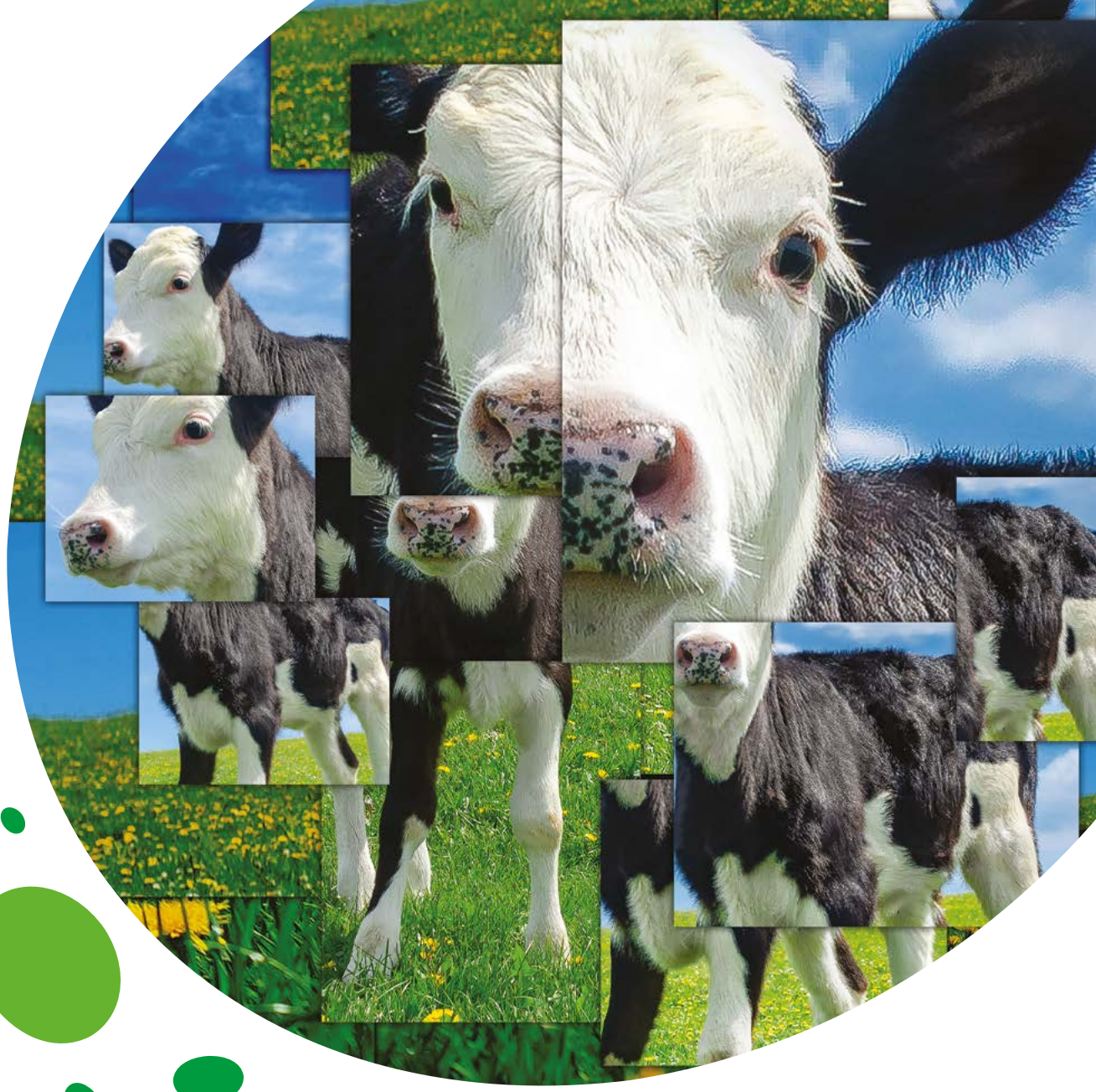
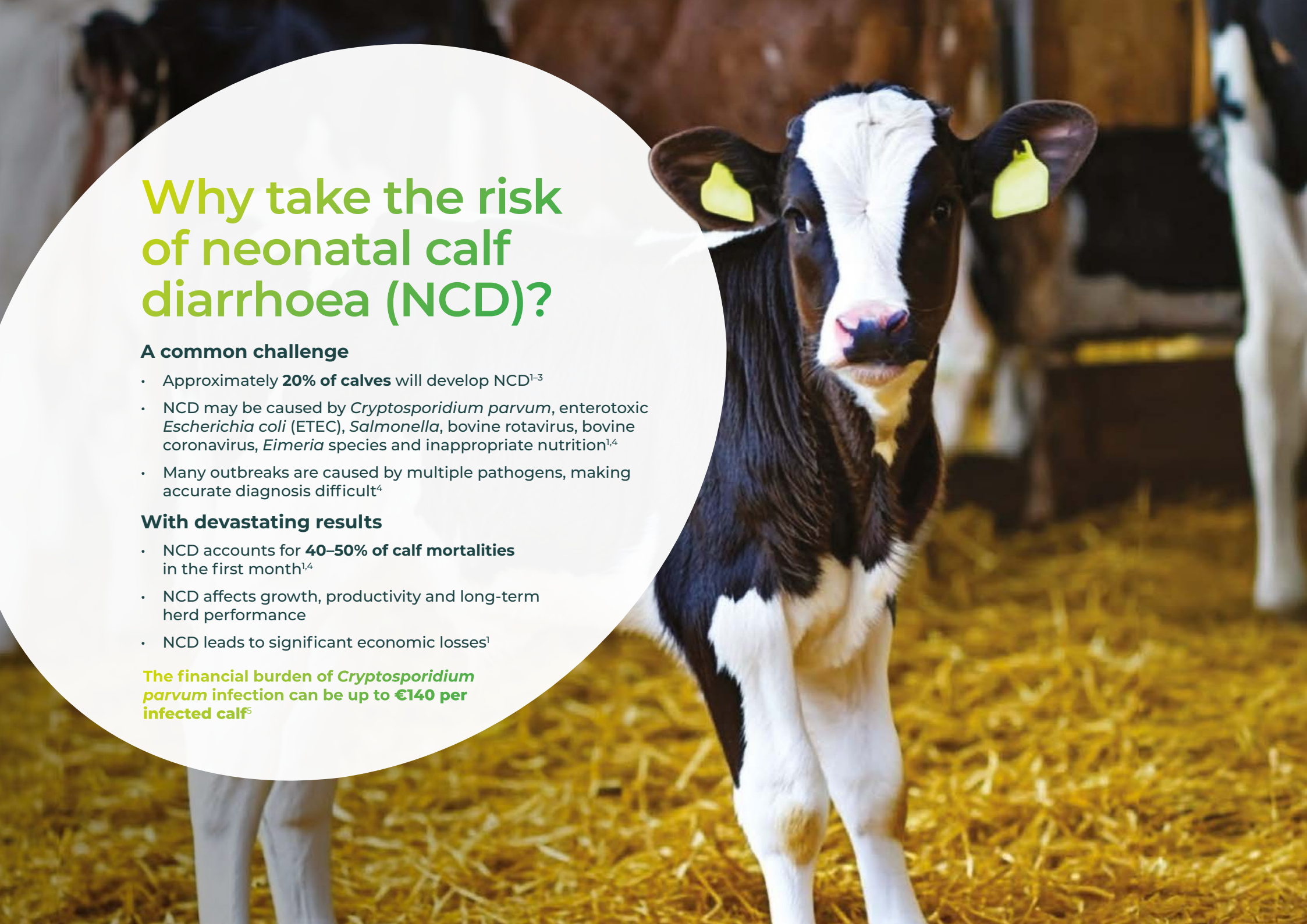
CalfCare 360

Taking care of every angle

A complete approach to the prevention and treatment of neonatal calf diarrhoea



HUVEPHARMA®



Why take the risk of neonatal calf diarrhoea (NCD)?

A common challenge

- Approximately **20% of calves** will develop NCD[1–3]
- NCD may be caused by *Cryptosporidium parvum*, enterotoxic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC), *Salmonella*, bovine rotavirus, bovine coronavirus, *Eimeria* species and inappropriate nutrition[1,4]
- Many outbreaks are caused by multiple pathogens, making accurate diagnosis difficult[4]

With devastating results

- NCD accounts for **40–50% of calf mortalities** in the first month[1,4]
- NCD affects growth, productivity and long-term herd performance
- NCD leads to significant economic losses[1]

The financial burden of *Cryptosporidium parvum* infection can be up to €140 per infected calf[5]

Introducing Calf Care 360

A multi-layered approach to NCD, addressing calf health through five pillars of care

Biosecurity

Proven hygiene solutions combined with a smart platform to assess and strengthen biosecurity where it matters most

Nutrition and performance

Optimises hydration and gut health from day one

Diagnostics and monitoring

Fast, accurate on-farm testing for early, targeted intervention and better outcomes

Prevention and treatment

Strategic solutions to reduce mortality and optimise recovery

Knowledge

An understanding of pathogens, risk factors and best practices to support healthy growth in calves

Calf Care 360 – delivering complete solutions to help you **reduce risk, optimise calf health** and **safeguard herd performance**

Biosecurity

- Management practices that **reduce the potential for the introduction or spread of infectious pathogens** onto and between farms[6]
- ***Cryptosporidium* control** requires both **biosecurity and targeted prophylactic treatment**[1,7]

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

PROPHYL®S
Full-spectrum disinfectant effective against all NCD pathogens

DT MAX®
Strong, persistent foaming detergent to clean contaminated surfaces

OMBISEC®
Skin care solution for umbilical cord protection

Calf Secure

CALF SECURE®
Global platform that assesses, quantifies and monitors biosecurity in calf-rearing systems

Nutrition and performance

- **Inadequate nutrition** and **lack of passive immunity** can induce diarrhoea in calves and exacerbate infectious diarrhoea[1]
- **Severe dehydration, acidosis and loss of electrolytes** are the **main causes of death** in scouring calves[4]

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

Immustart® Protect
Chicken egg yolk-derived immunoglobulin Y (IgY) to boost calf immunity

Hydra F®
Effervescent electrolyte tablets for rapid rehydration

CalfCare 360

Diagnostics and monitoring

- **Accurate diagnosis ensures targeted treatment and better outcomes** – difficult when many outbreaks are caused by multiple pathogens[4]
- **Fast, on-farm diagnostics optimise speed and cost-effectiveness** of pathogen identification,[8] for responsible use of antibiotics

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

Huve-Check® calf scours 5
Rapid diagnostic test for rotavirus, coronavirus, *E. coli* (K99, CS31A) and *C. parvum* in faeces

Huve-Check® V2 App
Allows farmers to scan rapid diagnostic tests and share results with the vet

Download on the App Store | Download on the Google play

Huve-Check® crypto smart strips
On farm rapid detection of *C. parvum* in faeces

Prevention and treatment

- **Targeted treatment is key;** antimicrobials and antiprotozoals should only be used when necessary[4]
- Prophylactic or therapeutic halofuginone lactate or paramomycin use, where appropriate, are **key elements of cryptosporidiosis control**[1,7]

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

HydroTrim®
Targeted *E. coli* treatment with a nanonised trimethoprim formula

Stenorol® Crypto
Halofuginone lactate to prevent and treat cryptosporidial infection

Parofor®
Paromomycin-based treatment for gastrointestinal infections caused by *E. coli*

Parofor® Crypto
Paromomycin-based treatment to reduce occurrence of diarrhoea associated with *C. parvum*

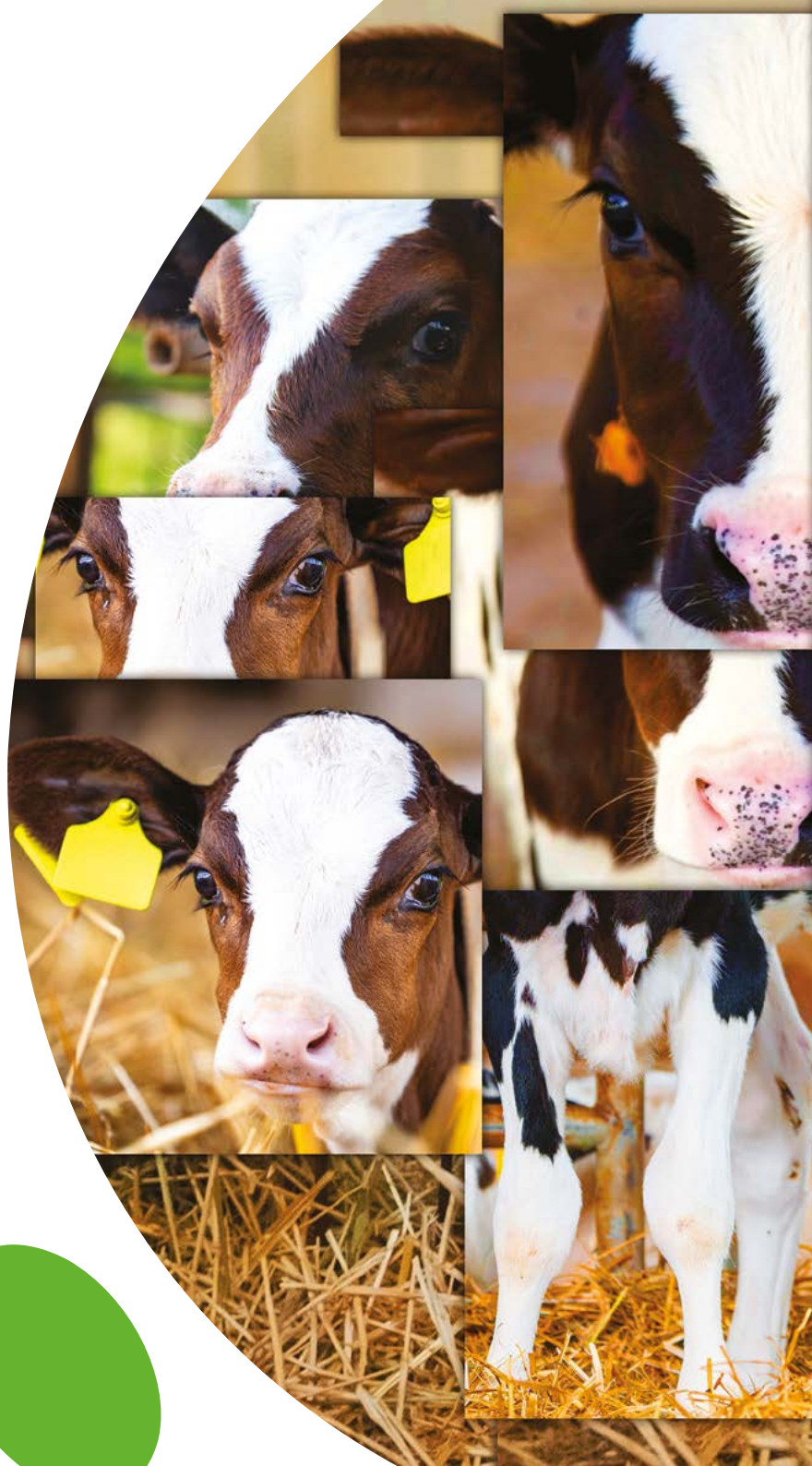
Apravet®
To treat *E. coli* or *Salmonella* infection

CalfCare 360

Knowledge

- ETEC is a major cause of neonatal diarrhoea in the first 4 days of life but rarely causes diarrhoea in older calves[1,4]
- *C. parvum* is one of the most common causes of NCD and is highly infectious, typically causing diarrhoea between 1 and 4 weeks of age[1,4]
- *Salmonella* tends to affect calves between 2 and 6 weeks of age and ranges in severity from mild disease to septicaemia and high mortality[4]
- Rotavirus and coronavirus typically affect calves less than 3 weeks old with a peak incidence between 6 and 10 days of age[4]
- Only 5% of calves infected with *Eimeria* species develop NCD but subclinical coccidiosis has a negative effect on feed conversion and growth[4]
- Mixed infections of ETEC, *C. parvum* and rotavirus are common; biosecurity, rapid diagnostics and early intervention are key for control[1,4]

Learn more about NCD and Calf Care 360 with our webinars, cattle days and calf health training sessions, or come and speak to us at any Huvepharma sponsored congress.



CalfCare 360

Taking care of every angle

- The first few weeks of a calf's life are critical for building health and strength
- NCD is common in calves and has high mortality
- Calf Care 360 delivers complete solutions to help you reduce risk, optimise calf health and safeguard herd performance

Because when you take care of every angle, you give calves the best chance to thrive

CalfCare 360

References: 1. van Mol, W., Clinquart, J., Pas, M.L., Bokma, J. and Pardon, B. (2022). Pathogen-oriented approaches for neonatal calf diarrhoea. *Vlaams Diergeneeskundig Tijdschrift*, 91. 167-181. **2.** Bartels, C.J.M., Holzhauer, M., Jorritsma, R., Swart, W.A.J.M. and Lam, T.J.G.M. (2010). Prevalence, prediction and risk factors of enteropathogens in normal and non-normal faeces of young Dutch dairy calves. *Preventative veterinary medicine*, 93(2-3). 162-169. **3.** Windeyer, M.C., Leslie, K.E., Godden, S.M., Hodgins, D.C., Lissemore, K.D. and LeBlanc, S.J. (2014). Factors associated with morbidity, mortality and growth of dairy heifer calves up to 3 months of age. *Preventative veterinary medicine*, 113(2). 231-240. **4.** Potter, T. (2015). Neonatal calf scour - diagnosis, prognosis and treatment options. *Vet Times*, January 5. https://www.vettimes.co.uk/app/uploads/wp-post-to-pdf-enhanced-cache/1 neonatal-calf-scour-diagnosis-prognosis-and-treatment-options.pdf. Accessed 10 March 2025. **5.** Roblin, M., Canniere, E., Barbier, A., Daandels, Y., Dellevoet-Groenewegen, M., Pinto, P., Tsaousis, A., Leruste, H., Brainard, J., Hunter, P.R. and Follet, J. (2023). Study of the economic impact of cryptosporidiosis in calves after implementing good practices to manage the disease on dairy farms in Belgium, France, and the Netherlands. *Current research in parasitology & vector-borne diseases*, 10:4:100149. **6.** Scottish Government. Biosecurity practices for animal health: guidance. Available online at: https://www.gov.scot/publications/biosecurity-practices-for-animal-health-guidance/ Accessed 7 March 2025. **7.** Megnanck, V., Hoflack, G. and Opsomer, G. (2014). Advances in prevention and therapy of neonatal dairy calf diarrhoea: a systematical review with emphasis on colostrum management and fluid therapy. *Acta veterinaria Scandinavia*, 56(1). 75. **8.** Vega, C.G., Bok, M., Ebinger, M., Rocha, L.A., Rivolta, A.A., Thomas, V.G., Muntadas, P., D'Aloia, R., Pinto, V., Parreño, V. and Wigdorovitz, A. (2020). A new passive immune strategy based on IgY antibodies as a key element to control neonatal calf diarrhea in dairy farms. *BMC veterinary research*, 16(1). 264.

HUVEPHARMA®

Huvepharma EOOD. 3a Nickolay Haytov Str, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria. Tel + 359 2 862 5331. sales@huvepharma.com
Huvepharma N.V. Uitbreidingsstraat 80, 2600 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel +32 3 288 1849. customerservice@huvepharma.com