

Preventing crypto

1. Ensure all calves receive 4-6L high quality 'gold' colostrum in the first 12 to 18 hours of life
2. Maintain high level of hygiene
3. Add Exagen twice daily in milk or colostrum for the first 3-10 days after arrival in calf shed to prevent
 - a. significant further spread to herdmates in an outbreak and
 - b. outbreaks in sheds where infections have occurred previously (in prior years)

Treating scours

1. Isolate scouring calves
2. Diagnosis - as recommended by your vet
e.g. take faecal sample and test
3. Maintain high level of hygiene to prevent infection of other calves and humans. Use dedicated equipment with sick calves
4. Use Kryptade morning and night for three days. Kryptade provides electrolytes (for energy and fluids) and an agent to reduce oocyst infectivity
5. Melovem relieves pain to reduce gastrointestinal discomfort, and to get calves drinking sooner
6. Provide unrestricted access to fresh water
7. Feed colostrum or milk at least two hours after Kryptade

Exagen



- Mix Exagen powder with milk or colostrum
- Dose is 12.5 grams per calf twice daily for up to ten days
- Targets crypto oocyst production
 - Lower environmental contamination of oocysts
 - Reduce risk of calves developing scours

Kryptade



- Exagen and electrolyte combined in a single powder to treat calves with scours
- Dose is 80g mixed in 2L water twice daily for 3 days
- Separate Kryptade treatments from milk feeds

Ask your vet for further advice about

- Colostrum requirements of newborn calves (quantity, quality, and timing) – given consistently
- Diagnosing and managing scours in your calves
- Kryptade and Exagen for managing crypto

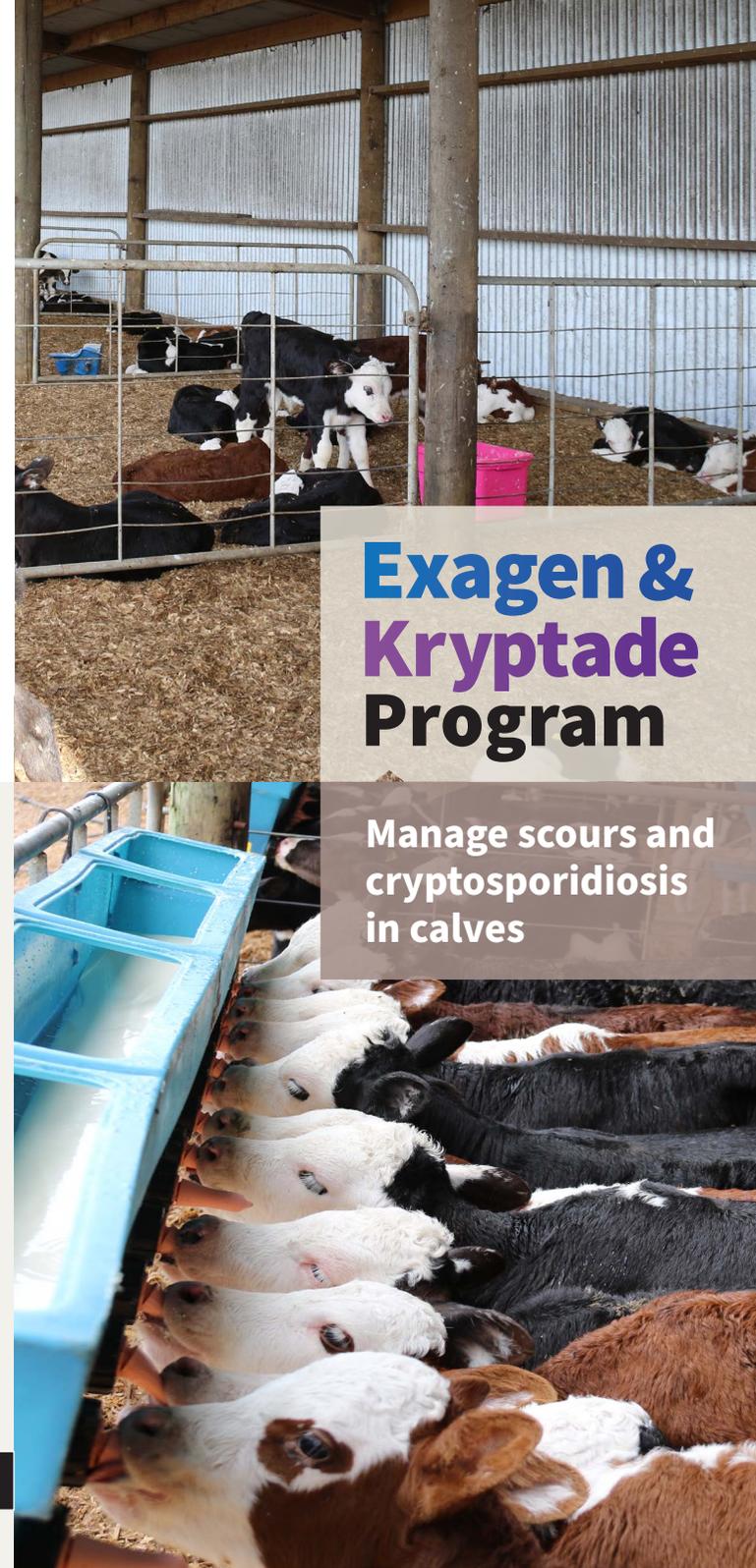
Your vet clinic

Melovem 30 is a restricted vet medicine ACVM No. A11562.
Kryptade and Exagen are registered vet medicines ACVM No. A09621, A09536.



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Exagen & Kryptade Program

Manage scours and cryptosporidiosis in calves

Cryptosporidiosis in New Zealand

- Crypto is a common cause of calf scours, caused by a small parasite (protozoa)
- Present in 50% of farms surveyed, and nearly 50% of scouring calves on New Zealand farms
- Calves are infected by ingesting oocysts (eggs) excreted in calf faeces
- The life cycle of crypto is fast so oocyst numbers multiply rapidly and outbreaks affecting up to 30% of calves are commonly seen
- Oocysts can survive in the environment for extended periods and are resistant to many common cleaning agents
- Crypto damages the gut lining, causes watery scours, lack of appetite, gut pain, dehydration and poor weight gain
- Usually causes scours in young calves, from a few days old to 3 weeks
- Can cause scours alone, or in combination with other bacteria and viruses
- Can also infect humans, causing nausea, diarrhoea, loss of appetite
- Your veterinarian can help with diagnosing the cause of calf scours

Exagen for preventing crypto



Kryptade for scouring calves

