

# **Dairy cow Health plan**

## **Workbook**

### **Labo Solidago**

#### **Prevention**

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## Introduction 2010

**After a year and a half of research and study based of the clinical results obtained, we are proud to present our new set of drinkable feed complements based on mineral salts in a dilution of potentized water® and flower essences. This preventive health plan will make sure that the curative will become soon a souvenir in the memory of the handler.**

**Twelve essential formulas, administered in drinking water, which address the cause, to the basis of the unbalance which is called sickness. The reestablished balance, if maintained, will make the magistral preparations of Martine Jourde, Homeopath, conceived to make the symptoms dissappear, become less ans less necessary, but still available. This will insure a better daily quality of life for the handler, animals will live longer and the farm will maintain financial stability.**

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## **Animal homeopathy on the farm: why?**

To enable you to act before, during and after a disease challenge affecting an animal or the whole herd, independently from conventional protocols that treat symptoms of disease by specialized means that are often aggressive. These conventional protocols often ignore the contributing factors such as environment and nutrition, which often cause the onset of health issues. Homeopathy is interested in creating the necessary changes to the contributing factors that are favourable for disease to take hold.

Because you want to use an accessible, effective method, one that has proven itself for the last two hundred years in many countries, often in cases of epidemics where there were no other Protocol. Homeopathy acts quickly, avoids relapses and shortens recovery, improving farm productivity.

Because you want to use products that are not toxic, that are inexpensive, without long term side effects, without loss of milk or meat, that bring a speedy recovery, and acts preventively to avoid productivity losses.

Because you want to better observe and understand, and thus regain control over the health of your herd.

Because you want to have animals equipped with a more efficient immune system, able to better assimilate nutrients and eliminate toxins, leading to improved resistance and longevity, and with excellent productivity, both in quantity and quality: in the long run, profitability without health issues.

### **Why use Labo Solidago Potentized Water®?**

From our beginnings, in 1990, we wanted to make homeopathy accessible directly to people handling the animals daily.

We have developed, right from the start, an original and unique approach to integrate homeopathic care by and for producers in daily farm life. We acted on two fronts:

#### **Training:**

Dairy producers don't have to become homeopaths, but can get some training in homeopathic observation. We gradually added salts and flower essences, and we named our new formulas Potentized Water®. There are now 12 essential formulas available in 2010 to choose from, this makes the choice much simpler than when we had 56 homeopathic formulas!

With a few easy and well-directed observations, it is possible to choose specific potentized water® that will precisely target - and act on - a set of specific symptoms.

The producer will progressively improve his or her skill in preventing and solving more complex or chronic problems.

#### **Products:**

Everything regarding the potentized water® - its preparation, its form (liquid), the doses, administration and conservation methods, the scheduling - has been developed and redeveloped by and for livestock producers: the goal is effectiveness and practicality. They are feed complements in liquid form.

At every step in our development, we have combined expert research by experienced homeopaths and on-site experimentation. We are confident that this contributes to the excellence of the approach and products that we promote at Labo Solidago.

Presently, in 2010, we are working with over seven hundred farms in Quebec and at the end of our 5<sup>th</sup> year of expansion have approximately two hundred producers on board in France. We would love to have you join our team!

## **Our Services**

### **Training: the course (sorry only in French for now)**

The complete 101 courses – Introduction to Homeopathy on the Dairy Farm:

Teaches observation and the simple homeopathic method of care, adapted to the producers' hectic schedule, for the most common acute illnesses on the farm, like mastitis, as well as providing some simple feeding tips.

The entire 3 hours course is available on DVD. We thank Caroline Fortin (DVM) and her team for realizing the project. Your course instructor is Solidago founder Clement Doyer, along with members of his staff Martine Jourde (Homeopath), and Annie Boudreau (Technician). The program includes step-by-step instruction and testimonies by producers.

### **Phone support: it's free!**

On the front line, our advisers answer your questions and guide your first steps towards handling all of your current problems. :

For further technical support, our professional homeopath Martine Jourde provides the expertise for difficult health issues.

### **Research**

We are continually researching Protocols for diseases or epidemics for which existing conventional care is incomplete: ex: Para tuberculosis, cattle plague (pasteurellosis), herpes, cryptosporidiosis etc. We are currently testing new products and new health plans, for example, starting of meat calves, calves under the mother, pigs, sheep, etc. We are always ready to collaborate in order to advance the homeopathic care for animal health.

### **Farm visits**

To provide support and answer any questions that may arise in your work with our products. As well as to offer an opinion on the state of health of your herd.

### **Follow-up**

To ensure you received the expected results and to continue to answer your questions. Our goal is to assist you in becoming proficient at observing the symptoms in your herd and reacting correctly with the correct product to help your herd regain good health.

## Our Team

**Clement Doyer:** Research and development, adviser and trainer.

**Martine Jourde:** Professional homeopath, research and development, experimentation, individual plans of health for the farm.

**Claire Huard:** Supervisor, herbalist, technician of laboratory.

**Annie Boudreau:** Homeopath, independent technical adviser, individual plans of interventions.

**Jeannette Michaud:** First line adviser in french, secretary-receptionist.

**Helene Tourigny:** Manufacture and forwarding, Canada.

**Marilyn Boivin :** farm visits, adviser for anglophones.

**Lorraine Desruisseaux:** Professional homeopath, consulting and representative for the county of Lotbinière.

**Joad Blouin:** Webmaster, graphic designer, editor

**Jean-Pierre Cavalerie:** Adviser-technician in Aveyron, France.

**Alain Murat:** Adviser representative Aveyron, France

**Jean-Paul Boit:** Representative, France

## Our Products:

- **Manufacture:** all of the products are prepared and potentized by hand with very precise protocols.
- **Formats:** all the potentized water® products are in liquid form in an alcohol base of 12° and come in 100ml, 250ml, 500ml, 1L and 4L.
- **Shelf life:** shelf live of 5 years is assured only if product is stored far from electricity (minimum 6 feet - 2m), and by avoiding extreme temperatures (+ of 35°C, -30°C)
- **Handling:** never combine two products with each other. Use a different syringe for each one. Never introduce the syringes into the bottles to avoid contamination of the product. Fill the barrel of the syringe and then apply the stopper.
- **Administration:** Syringe: in the mouth, not in the throat, in the vulva, by injection. Goblet: for the Protocols of herd in water on specific remedies only. Sprays: in the mouth, on the nose (pigs only), in the vulva. Never on food, that reduces the effectiveness to less than 50%. In the drinking water, for the whole herd.
- **Dosage:** 10ml by protocol for animals 100 kg or more, 5ml for those less than 100 kg.
- **Delivery:** orders are dispatched the very same day.
- **Comparative cost:** depending on milk production, a case of mastitis involves hard costs (antibiotic, veterinary) which are added to soft costs (withdrawn milk, side effects: a decreased production, damaged cells, lost quarters, etc.) a mastitis costs between 200\$ - 350\$ and possibly more. It is the highest expenditure. With our system with potentized water®, your total cost will be between 5\$ and 17\$ for one mastitis case.
- **Cost :** All products are equally priced. The price will vary depending on the program you decide to choose. A preventative health plan called the One Year Pact will bring you the largest savings since it is the most involved of all programs and we want to promote it.

## New Formulas NF 2010

I am proud to announce that, after 18 months of work, we are now ready to offer our new formulas 2010. As you have probably noticed, health problems that affect your animals have changed, have evolved. For instance, in 1990, most udder problems were with streptococcus, everything got solved with an antibiotic ( or Septisol-Flamesol with no milk withdrawal). In 2000, it was a lot of staphylococcus aureus, more complicated to resolve, it was becoming resistant to antibiotics...

Now, in 2010, a close relative of penicilin, the mycoplasm, comes in to complicate the picture, it sets in, shake the viruses, wakes them up, and we are faced with yeasts, and things with names like 'actinobacterium' and 'pseudomonas'. We had to evolve, we kept on evolving, an evolution that looks like a revolution. Formulas have evolved, now the basis is **Potentized Water®**.

Rather than the 56 different products we had, our twelve new formulas will simplify the advice and also the lives of the handlers who take care of the herd, results will be even more spectacular. At first, in the XXth century, we were putting fires out, in curative, then, we started to work in prevention. Now, in the XXI th, the program we present to you is essentially in prevention. All is there!

The basis of the whole plan consists of strenghtening the constitution, so that the organism functions at its best, all this ahead, upstream. When things will start to shake, the installed solidity will make for no symptoms, or very benign ones. One gets used rapidly to things going well, and that's what wants the whole team!

So, here is an individualized plan, adapted to the conditions found on your farm, which will stimulate, reinforce, and clean so that health comes to stay. When and if symptoms come out, the same new formulas will work in curative mode with a great efficiency, even more than the old ones. These will stay available for those who prefer to work with familiar protocols. For a few months.

Our health plan is still based on 1-drainage-2-re-mineralization-3-stimulation of the immune system and 4-deworming. We clean the filters, liver, spleen, pancreas, skin, with 4 days of DRAINSOL NF, it contains Kidneysol, Liversol (*Mod6-Windsol*), and 2 days of EDEMASOL NF to drain the lymphatic system, all the waste go there after an infection, or a production, it provides a convalescence after.

Right after, we encourage assimilation of minerals and proteins with MINSOL NF, a period of 5 days the first time, and a two days period after each drainage.

In preparation for the winter, two days each of 1, **SEPTISOL NF** and 2, **VIRALSOL NF** will stimulate the immune system, they contain elements of old formulas (abcess, leucosis, chlamedia, fever), and 2, (warts, herpes and FCO). 19 for the price of 2!

To desensitize from antibiotics, for the staphylococcus and high cell count, for all **chronic** conditions, STAPHSOL, contains Mam1, with some elements of (abces, leucosis, drain, oedema) and will complete the set of the six essentials.

For the herds richly fed grains, with the presence of toxins, or with not enough fibers, the drainage and remineralization will be more frequent than in herds fed with roughage. This frequency will be adjusted to your farm with the visible signs on the animals, like the color of udders, of eyes and noses, mastitis, vitality, appetite, production and reproduction. The eye will get used to detect the drainage signal every month, every 3 months, depending on colors. A visit of the herd twice a year will make sure the an outside eye notes details and offer a formation in observation.

For the rest, nothing has changed, we are still faced with ruminants, their nature must be respected : dry hay, 2 kg twice a day, 20-30 minutes before the rest of the feed. Adjust down the quantities of grains and supplements, raise the young ones as ruminants (milk and dry hay only). In curative, less and less problems in animals maintained in better shape, even more efficient formulas, and magistral formulas for particular cases. In conclusion, herds with raising average age, with a better quality of life for them, and also for the owner, with, as a bonus, a growing profitability.

Finally, in complement of the six essentials, **FLAMESOL NF**, to prevent and cure inflammations, **MYCOSOL NF** to prevent surinfections with the presence of mycoplasm, an activator of viruses, in curative too (Pmyco, mycosis, yeast, footrot). **INTOXSOL NF** for all toxins, the digestive tract, diarrhea, contains Scoursol and certain elements of (BVD, pulmo bro and chlamedia). For respiratory symptoms, **PULMOSOL NF** contains (lung) for herds that are sensitive to pulmonary conditions. **TRAUMASOL NF** at calving and in case of shock. **WORMSOL NF** contains (parasites, crypto, coccidies) at new and full moon will maintain parasites population at controled levels.

Six new essential formulas, six new complementary formulas, in prevention, will help maintain the well being of the animals, will help to correct feeding mistakes and will prevent sequels. In curative, more simple, more efficient. That's it!

**Note :** In () are the names of the old formulas included in the New Formulas.

## **One Year Preventive Plan, The Pact.**

At the signature of the one year Pact, Labo Solidago will consent better prices.

Once and only once, desensitizing for antibiotics already given : Let's start

**STAPHSOL** 3 days.

**VIRALSOL** 2 days.

**MYCOSOL** 2 days.

### **JANUARY Winter maintenance**

Day 1 : Staphsol

Day 2-3 : Viralsol

Day 4-5 : Mycosol

Day 6-7 : Pulmosol

Day 8-9 : Septisol

Day 10: Minsol

### **FÉVRIER : Maintenance, end of winter**

Day 1 : Staphsol

Day 2 : Viralsol

Day 3 : Mycosol

Day 4-5 : Septisol

Day 6 : Minsol

### **MARS : big spring cleaning**

Day 1-2-3 : Drainsol

Day 4-5 : Intoxsol

Day 6-7 : Edemasol

Day 8 : Mycosol

Day 9 : Pulmosol

Day 10-11 : Staphsol

Days 12 : Minsol

### **AVRIL : spring maintenance**

Days 1-2 : Staphsol

Days 3-4 : Septisol

Day 5 : Mycosol

Days 2-7: Minsol

## **MAI : préparation for summer**

Days 1-2 : Drainsol

Day 3 : Intoxsol

Day 4 : Edemasol

Day 5 : Staphsol

Day 6 : Minsol

## **JUIN : summer maintenance**

Days 1-2 : Staphsol

Day 3 : Mycosol

Days 4-5 : Minsol

## **JUILLET : mid-summer cleaning**

Days 1-2 : Drainsol

Day 3 : Intoxsol

Day 4 : Edemasol

Day 5 : Staphsol

Day 6 : Minsol

## **AOÛT : summer maintenance**

Days 1-2 : Staphsol

Day 3 : Mycosol

Days -4-5 : Minsol

## **SEPTEMBRE : summe maintenance**

Days 1-2 : Staphsol

Day 3 -4 Septisol

Days 5 : Mycosol

Days 6-7 : Minsol

## **OCTOBRE : big fall cleaning préparationfor winter**

Days 1-2-3 : Drainsol

Days 4-5 : Intoxsol

Days 6-7 : Edemasol

Days 8-9 : Viralsol

Days 10-11 : Mycosol

Days 12-13 : Wormsol

Day 14 : Pulmosol

Days 15-16 : Septisol

Days 17-18-19 : Minsol

**NOVEMBRE : maintenance fall and winter**

Day 1 : Staphsol

Day 2 : Viralsol

Day 3 : Intoxsol

Day 4 : Septisol

Day 5 : Minsol

**DÉCEMBRE : maintenance winter**

Day 1 : Staphsol

Days 2-3 : Viralsol

Days 4-5 : Mycosol

Day 6 : Intoxsol

Day 7 : Septisol

Day 8 : Minsol

## **Chapter 1: Principles of the Health Plan for the farm.**

The LABO SOLIDAGO health plan rests on three large pillars:

- a) Cleansing of the toxins, drainage.
- b) Mineral assimilation enhancement.
- c) Reinforcement of the immune system.

### **1- Cleansing-Drainage.**

We all are very proud of the efforts, which were made to improve the genetics of our herds, milk production, stature, etc.... But this increase in production often involves an increase in processing of feedstuffs that can lead to an increase in toxins accumulated in the cow's system that will subsequently need to be eliminated if the cow is to remain healthy.

Many cases of mastitis, for example, are due to a toxic load in the liver, kidneys, pancreas, etc.

That's why we recommend detoxifying the cows on a regular basis. The majority of the protocols will be followed by a toxin drainage, which strongly accentuates the effectiveness of it.

*Consult chapter 1.1: preventive health care plan for dairy cows,*

### **2- Enhancement of minerals assimilation**

Dairy cattle, especially Holsteins, are designed for high output and have very low reserves as a rule. It is crucial to encourage the cow to assimilate minerals and to replenish a reserve to use for its own defences and survival. Increased mineral supplementation is not enough; it is necessary to support absorption of it. This is important in both the preventative program as well as in any protocols used for specific issues during a cow's lactation.

*Consult the chapter 1.1: preventive health care plan for dairy cows,*

### **3- Enhance the immune system**

Recent research has proven that mammals have within their immune system a memory that recalls how to handle challenges that have been fought in the past and how to win those battles. Our product stimulates the immune system, often weakened by inappropriate use of vaccines and antibiotics. The cow herself will deal with the health challenge, not an outside source, further strengthening the immune system. Our clients have commented that their cows seem much stronger at handling things such as mastitis after a year on our program.

## Conclusion

By flushing out toxins, re-mineralizing the body and strengthening the immune system your herd will enjoy an unparalleled health that can only lead to much less problems and of course, increased profitability.

## 1.1 Preventative health plan

### Description and Application of the Solidago Preventative Health Plan:

The one-year plan puts into practice the contents of the workbook and the DVD.

#### **Preparation:**

Acidosis, whether clinical, sub clinical, or chronic, reduces the ability of the cow's metabolism to function properly. Bodily systems such as the immune, reproductive, elimination and production are thus compromised and their effectiveness greatly reduced. In order to correct this situation it is extremely important to stabilize the rumen. Therefore it is strongly recommended that before proceeding with the health plan that cows be fed 2kgs of dry coarse hay, 20 to 30 minutes before every meal, for at least a week in order to stimulate optimal rumination. This will help rebalance the rumen ph and allow us to assist the cow in regaining control.

#### **Delivery methods:**

All Labo Solidago Potentized Water® products are in liquid form and can be given:

- Individually:
  - In the mouth or in the vulva with a syringe (use different syringes for each)
  - With a sprayer or a calibrated gun at (10 ml)
  - In the water bowls for two tied cows (20 ml)
  - By injection IM intramuscular or SC subcutaneously (5ml)
- Collectively:
  - By use of injection pump calibrated for 10 ml per cow/day
  - In a unique drinking tank containing enough drinking water for a 4-hour period in which all cows will have drunk water.

#### **Product handling:**

1. Always pour product out of container instead of sucking it out with a syringe to avoid contamination.
2. Products must **never** come into contact with each other. Rinse thoroughly between applications.
3. In order to preserve a long shelf life, store Potentized Water® away (6 feet, 2 meters) from electrical and magnetic sources.

## Protocol for Application of the Labo Solidago Health Plan:

### 1. Desensitizing

This step will de-sensitize cows to antibiotics that were administered during lactation and at dry up. This will be done only once providing antibiotics are no longer used. By de-sensitizing the cows to antibiotics, we ensure that the rest of the Protocols will work. This may, on its own, lower somatic cell counts caused by Staphylococcus Aureus, yeasts or mycoplasmas. **All mastitis may be treated by potentized water® without milk withdrawal.**

EDEMASOL : 5 days x 10 ml/cow = 50 ml

### 2. Drainage

This is a quarterly application designed to reduce the load on the cow's vital organs (liver, kidneys, spleen, pancreas, skin) and allow them to function efficiently. This should lower the number of mastitis cases and create better vitality.

Signs to observe: Better feed conversion, higher production, reduction of inflammation and congestion. Udders should appear pink and not yellow, white or brown.

DRAINSOL: 3 days x 10 ml/cow x 4 times a year = 120 ml.

EDEMASOL: 3 days x 10 ml/cow x 4 times a year = 120 ml.

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### 3. Re-mineralize

Dairy cattle, especially Holsteins, are designed for high output and have very low reserves as a rule. It is crucial to encourage the cow to assimilate minerals and to replenish a reserve to use for its own defences and survival. **MINSOL** balances the metabolism of dairy cow to insure that some reserves are kept for survival. These healthier cows will slowly re-establish fertility, and lower cell counts. Because this is a long process, there will be monthly reminders, one application, **MINSOL**.

MINSOL: 5 days x 10 ml and 3 days x 3 times a year + 10 ml x 5 months = 190 ml.

### 4. Immunity boost

Once in the first quarter of each year we will apply **SEPTISOL** & **VIRALSOL** to reinforce the immune system. This will stimulate the immune system to be on the lookout for bacteria and viruses. Between applications Rinse, rinse, rinse.

SEPTISOL: 3 days x 10 ml and 2 days x 10 ml x 8 months = 190 ml.

VIRALSOL: 2 days x 10 ml = 20 ml.

### 5. Detoxification

Toxins are accumulated and created every day during a cow's lactation. A regular flushing will permit the cow to concentrate on production and not be hindered by a toxin build-up. **INTOX SOL** will stimulate the cow to detoxify herself, ridding her organs of toxins. **DRAINSOL** revives the spleen thus the immune system.

INTOX SOL: 3 days x 10 ml and 2 days x 10ml x 4 times a year = 110 ml

DRAINSOL: 2 days x 10 ml and 2 days x 10ml x 4 times a year = 110 ml

## 6 Ending and starting a lactation

### ○ Dry Off:

To reduce the stress at dry off, give **DRYSOL** to cows producing 20-30 litres of milk during the last 10 morning milkings, and during 5 mornings for cows with less than 20 litres of milk. To help prevent future mastitis, give **SEPTISOL** during the last 3 evening milkings.

DRYSOL: 5 days x 10 ml = 50 ml.

SEPTISOL: 3 days x 10 ml = 30 ml.

### ○ Close up:

**DRAINSOL** at 3 weeks before calving to clean the filtering organs and assure that the cow increases dry matter intake. For cows at risk of milk fever, administer **MINSOL** every day after drainage to calving.

To prevent infection, **SEPTISOL** twice during the final week of gestation.

SEPTISOL: 2 x 10 ml = 20 ml.

DRAINSOL: 3 x 10 ml = 30 ml

## Bonus

### ○ Calving:

To reduce the stress of giving birth and being born, administer **STRESSOL** once, to the cow, 10 ml and 5 ml to the calf. The cow and calf will rest and regain their strength much quicker. If the placenta does not drop out within the hour, administer **FLUSH SOL**, **SEPTISOL** every 30 minutes 3 times. In the following days, if there are signs of metritis (white pus), administer **SEPTISOL**, once per day for five days, and **FLUSH SOL** to get everything out within the week. .

### ○ Mastitis

Consult the workbook for a complete description of Protocol procedures to be used with all types of mastitis without milk withdrawal.

### ○ Respiratory:

For bronchitis use 10ml of each **SEPTISOL & LUNGSOL** and for pneumonia and influenza use 10ml of each **VIRALSOL & LUNGSOL**.

## 1.2 Health prevention plan for calves

It is important to remember that calves will eventually become dairy cows. We have to start early with them to improve the health and the profitability of a herd.

### **Dosage:**

**At calving:** STRESSOL, 5 ml. Use SCARSOL (externally) to clean the navel.

**Day 1:** SEPTISOL, 5 ml.

**Day 2:** MINSOL, 5 ml.

**Day 3:** VIRALSOL, 5 ml.

Repeat every week during the first month.

Then every 15 days on the second and third months.

Then once a month for the next three months.

### **Briefly:**

3 days a week, for 4 weeks.

3 days every 2 weeks for 2 months.

3 days a month for 3 months.

This practice will enhance the immune system and the growth, which means healthier animals and more bacterial and viral defences.

This plan can be applied with success to all kind of young stock.

### **Feeding tips for future cows**

#### Immuni-milk

To ensure a fast growth and a better health, keep the excess colostrum of a healthy cow (no mastitis, no antibiotics Protocol at dry-up, low somatic cells count, etc.) and put into a 5-gallon (20L) pail at room temperature.

After 3 days, the colostrum will be fermented, therefore digestible. As long as this culture smells good (cheese or butter odour), add 250ml (1cup) of this culture to the drinking milk of each calf and replace in the pail by the same volume of white milk. You will be amazed by the results!

**N.B.**: we strongly suggest not to feed discarded milk to your young calves. Residues of antibiotics, found in treated cows, may introduce resistant staphylococcus aureus bacteria into your heifers.

In order to develop large rumen capacity and the taste for dry hay, calves should have access to an excellent quality grass alfalfa mix from a young age. We suggest a forage mix containing at least 5 types of grasses. This allows for a variety of maturities and possibly even some flowers and heads.

Contrary to popular dogma, we do not endorse much grain at an early age. It is also strongly suggested that calves do not receive any types of silage until at least one year of age. We do suggest feeding up to 8 litres of raw milk to the age of 4 months and possibly even 6 months. Milk should be lukewarm and served in a suckling bottle or bucket with teat. This method will support the development of a strong and wide mouth and jaw area. It will further support the development of a large capacity for future feed intake.

Our clients, who have opted to follow this method of raising calves, have commented that their heifers seem to be larger, taller by 4 inches, and stronger by the time they entered the milking string.

# Appendix 1

## Metabolic Types

Martine divides the herds in 12 types and describes the symptoms most likely to appear if the diet has:

- 1- Excessive fermentable energy (rapidly digestible carbohydrates).
- 2- Excessive total energy (all sources carbohydrates).
- 3- Deficiency in fermentable energy (rapidly digestible carbohydrates).
- 4- Deficiency in total energy.
- 5- Excessive soluble nitrogen (too rapid protein digestion).
- 6- Total nitrogen (too much total protein).
- 7- Deficiency in soluble nitrogen (too slow protein digestion).
- 8- Deficiency in total nitrogen (protein deficiency).
- 9- Excessive digestible fibre.
- 10- Excessive effective fibre.
- 11- Deficiency digestible fibre.
- 12- Deficiency of effective fibre.

**WHEN UNDERLINED, COUNT TWICE.**

## **TYPE 1: Excessive fermentable energy**

\*Too many rapidly fermented sugars

1.1 Heterogeneity or homogeneity with a tendency to gain weight

1.2 Excited or aggressive.

1.3 Fattening, quivering, covered ribs.

2.1 Dirty surroundings, wet mangers.

2.2 Dirty underbelly, dry skin, licking, parasites, wet or curly hair, rough hair coat, bristling cheeks (young), pHG while ruminating. \*

2.3 Liquid, fizzy, dark manure, acidic door, often during milking.

2.4 Urinates in small interrupted amounts, transparent, clear, and abundant.

2.5 Eyes with black crust, reddish eyes.

2.6 Nasal flowing, red nose.

2.7 Angulations of the foot, congestion, cramp, foot rot, haematoma, red lunula.

3.1 Excess of rapidly digesting energy (=sugar).

3.2 Ingestion (chewing) less than 5 times, less than five hours.

3.3 Cud chewing less than 40 counts per cud, lying down less than 75% of the time

4. White rings on the teats, hardened teats, slow at milk letdown

5. Subject to early metritis and ovarian cysts

6. Acute congestive inflammatory pathology generalized or localized: foot rot, acute mastitis, arthritis, etc...

\* pHG: 6-inch spot licked by the ruminating cow behind the shoulder blade

## **7. Protocol:**

7.1 Correct the ration.

7.2 Regularize pancreas and treat acidosis: **FLAMESOL** for three days; then once a month, until improvement.

\*Prevention: **FLAMESOL** alternating with **DRAINSOL**, once every two months.

In case of acute mastitis: use **FLAMESOL**.

In case of foot rot: use **INTOXSOL AND DRAINSOL**.

In case of acute infection: use **SEPTISOL**.

## **TYPE 2: Excessive total energy**

1.1 Herd body condition is high

1.2 Inactive after feeding, drowsy state

1.3 Weight gain can normal to excessive

2.2 Dry skin, parasites, and shaded borders

2.3 Pasty manure, gas, concentrates in manure (with or without fibres).

2.4 Urinates in spurts.

2.7 Hooves with flakes and lumps.

4. High level of propionic acid (induced by organ overload).

6. Tendency toward congestive inflammatory pathology.

## **7. Protocol:**

7.1 Correct ration

7.2 **EDEMASOL** once a week for 5 or 6 weeks + **DRAINSOL** once a month.

### **TYPE 3: Deficiency in fermentable energy**

- 1.1 Thin overall body condition
- 1.2 Drowsiness, tiredness, slowness.
- 1.3 Heavy body condition loss, head held low.
- 2.1 Strong barn odour.
- 2.2 Open hair on backbone, rough hair coat in young stock.
- 2.3 Hard manure, with one-inch fibres, yellowish manure (hay, herb).
- 2.4 Yellow urine.
- 2.5 Pale eyes, third eyelid.
- 3.2 Plays with feed, eats during rumination, slow rumination
- 4. Low Butterfat.
- 5. Anoestrus, retained placenta.

### **7 Protocols:**

- 7.1 Correct ration
- 7. **MINSOL** once a week until the problem has been corrected.

### **TYPE 4: Deficiency energy**

- 1.1 Herd body condition is low or inconsistent
- 1.2 Sleepy, tired behaviour.
- 1.3 Rapid Loss of weight, falling abdomen and neck, protruding backbone, hollow intercostal muscle, protruding shoulder blades, falling head.
- 2.1 Bad odour in the stable.
- 2.2 Loss of hair, open backbone, dull hair coat

2.5 Pale eye.

3.2 Plays with feed.

4. Low protein production, cold teats.

5. Anoestrus, repeat breeders, late uterine infection.

### **7 Protocols:**

7.1 Correct ration

7.2 Revitalize pancreas with **MINSOL**, once a day for 3 days then once a week until improvement; if demineralised: add **MINSOL**.

### **TYPE 5: Excessive soluble nitrogen.**

2.1 Bad odour in the stable.

2.2 Yellowish hair coat, oily hair coat, dirty belly, parasitic, shaded borders

2.3 Yellowish, soft manure, strong odour, dark manure (corn), Defecates while laying down.

2.4 Yellow urine.

2.5 Yellow crystals in the eyes

2.7 Hooves grow rapidly.

4. Yellow to brown udder, hard to finish milking, udder oedema.

5. Premature miscarriage, late uterine infections.

6. Pathology affecting elimination systems (kidneys, skin, etc), infections, late uterine infection.

### **7 Protocols:**

7.1 **Correct the ration**

**7.2 DRAINSOL** (for 3 milkings). Then once a month, if necessary.

## **TYPE 6: Excess in total nitrogen**

- 1.1 Over conditioned herd
- 2.2 Oily skin, curly humid hair
- 2.3 Dark, liquid manure, SMELLING BAD
- 2.4 Excessive hoof growth
- 4. Hard to finish milking, udder oedema.
- 5. Tendency to early miscarriage.

## **7 Protocols:**

- 7.1 Correct the ration
- 7,2 **DRAINSOL** one day per week, for one month.

## **TYPE 7: Deficiency of soluble nitrogen**

- 1.1 Herd body condition is **low**
- 1.2 Sleepy, tired behaviour, slow.
- 1.3 Falling abdomen or neck, but getting fatter.
- 2.1 loud burping during ingestion or rumination.
- 2.2 Nothing yellow or ochre, smooth back, loss of hair, bristling cheek (young), curly hair, rough hair coat (young).
- 2.3 Thick, tornd manure, short fibres in manure, grain present in manure
- 2.5 Eyelid oedema, third eyelid.
- 2.6 Pale nose.

2.7 Foot: hard wall.

3.2 Plays with ration, lengthy rumination (more than 60 times).

4. Low Butterfat, cold teats.

5. Anoestrus, repeat breeders

### **7 Protocol to increase assimilation:**

7.1 Correct the ration

7.2 MINSOL&STAPHSOL, once a day, three days in a row, then once a week until problem is corrected.

### **TYPE 8: Deficiency in total nitrogen**

1.1 Large variation in body condition, tired animals.

1.2 Aggressive or excited behaviour.

1.3 Falling abdomen or neck, hollow intercostal muscle, protruding shoulder blades.

2.2 No yellowish, curly hair.

2.3 Hard manure

2.6 Pale nose.

2.7 Foot: flaky lump, hard wall.

3.3 Rumination less than 40 times, lying down less than 75 % of the time.

### **7 Protocols:**

7.1 Correct the ration

7.2 STAPHSOL, once a week and MINSOL once a week.

## **TYPE 9: Excessive digestible fibre**

1.1 High body condition score but occasionally may be variability, NON HOMOGENEITY

1.2 Aggressive behaviour (especially if too much sugars).

1.3 Rumen fill

2.1 Dirty mangers flowing into the alley way

2.2 Oily skin, dirty underbelly, curly, wet hair, vertical hairline below shoulder blades, licking, rough hair coat, licked pHG.

2.3 Defecates lying down, flaky mucus in manure, with grain (with or without fibres), soft, dark (corn) dung.

2.4 Urinates in spurts.

2.5 Third eyelid.

2.7 Foot: flaky lump, red lunulas (mainly with excess sugars).

3.2 Ingestion less than five times, eats while ruminating.

3.3 Short rumination (less than 40 times), rumen instability.

4. Low Butterfat

5. Early uterine infections, retained placenta.

## **7 Protocols:**

7.1 Correct the ration

7.2 **MINSOL** (regulates rumen and intestines) once a day, three days in a row, then once a week until problem is corrected.

## **TYPE 10: Excessive effective fibre**

1.1 High body condition score

1.2 Sleepy behaviour.

- 1.3 Falling abdomen, excessive weight gain, filled rumen, falling head.
- 2.2 Bristling cheek (young), rough hair coat (young).
- 2.3 Hard manure with flaky mucus, 1-inch fibres, grains in manure (with fiber)
- 2.5 Third eyelid.
- 3.2 Feed intake is too low
- 3.3 Rumination more than 70-75 times.
- 4. Low butterfat, udder oedema
- 5. Retained placenta.

**7 Protocols:**

- 7.1 Correct the ration
- 7.2 EDEMASOL + DRAINSOL once a week.

## **TYPE 11: Deficiency in digestible fibre**

1.1 Low body condition score

2.2 Loss of hair.

3.2 Intake lasts more than 8 hours.

3.3 Rumination MORE than 60 times.

### **7 Protocols:**

7.1 Correct the ration

7.2 STAPHSOL + MINSOL once a week.

## **TYPE 12: Deficiency of effective fibres**

1.2 Tiredness.

1.3 Excessive body condition loss, protruding shoulder blades.

2.1 Wet mangers, bad odour in stable.

2.2 Dirty underbelly, rough hair coat, pHG zone with excess sugars.

2.3 Manure with acidic odour, dark (corn), defecates during milking.

2.4 Abundant, clear urine.

2.5 Red eyes.

2.6 Red or bleeding nose.

2.7 Foot: angulations, congestion, cramp, foot rot, haematoma, and grooved wall.

3.2 Ingestion less than five times, feed intake less than five hours, rumination less than 40 times.

4. Slow letdown

5. Early uterine infection, silent heat and repeat breeders

**7 Protocols:**

7.1 Correct the ration

7.2 Deficiency only MINSOL, once a day to three days, then once a week.

Deficiency + excess sugar: EDEMASOL for 2 days and FLAMESOL for 2 days then both once week.

## Appendix 2

### Water and Homeopathy

We always need a standard analysis of water. Here is why:

Our products often contain metals and oligo-elements that can be neutralized by certain excess minerals contained in your drinking water. If a well-chosen protocol does not work as planned, a water analysis can help us find the reason behind the failure and allow us to use an antidote to the problem mineral. This precious information concerning your water and filtration system remains in our files and is used when we prepare your products.

This precision is unique and is part of the quality of our services.

More important yet, the quality of the water consumed by cows (and they need to consume a great deal) affects not only milk production, but also the animal's health. Poor water quality can create a multitude of symptoms in the cow. Here are some examples:

1. Too much **manganese**:

- Arthritis, cellulite, weak, swollen, inflamed joints;
- Milk fever
- Progressive kidney and liver stress

2. Too much **iron**:

- Congestion, chronic sub-acute inflammation, sub-acute mastitis, chronic arthritis
- Nervousness and aggressiveness
- Twisted stomachs
- Weakened immune system, mainly for calves and heifers, leading to bronchitis, pneumonias and viral infections.

3. Too much **Sodium and salt** (salt filters):

- Dehydration and demineralization
- Milk retention; reduced milk production
- Retained placenta
- Depression

4. Too much **Potassium** (potassium filters):

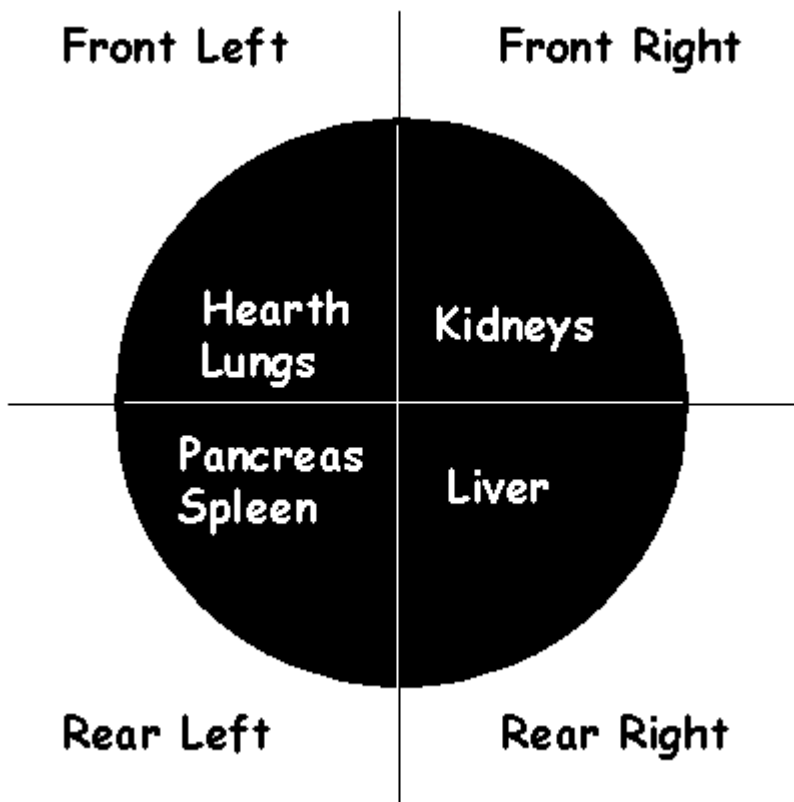
- Swollen teats and abdomen
- Ketosis
- Cardiac weakness
- Slow, weak digestion

5. Too much **calcium carbonate**:

- Defective calcium metabolism
- Cramps, milk fevers, quivering

### **Appendix 3**

Mastitis by quarter (in relation to the affected organ)



#### **Front Left quarter (Heart, Lungs)**

The problem might be serious: check the hearth and the lungs.

In case of serious problem give SEPTISOL to reinforce the cow's vitality.

Otherwise give DRAINSOL for a general draining and toxin evacuation. Then give FLAMESOL (inflammation) and SEPTISOL (lumps).

## **Front Right quarter (Kidneys)**

In cases of difficulty urinating (in spurts) give SEPTISOL to treat the kidneys, with infamation, FLAMESOL. Then SEPTISOL (vitality).

In the absence of difficulties urinating, and if there is inflammation, give FLAMESOL. If there are lumps, give MAMISOL.

## **Rear Left quarter (Pancreas, Spleen)**

Drain with DRAINSOL.

Then give FLAMESOL (inflammation) and SEPTISOL (lumps).

## **Rear Right quarter (Liver)**

Drain the liver with DRAINSOL.

Then give FLAMESOL (inflammation) and SEPTISOL (lumps).

After the Protocol, for convalescence give EDEMASOL to drain the udder and prevent relapses.

It is important to precisely identify the kind of mastitis and the affected quarter in order to prevent relapses.

The sooner protocol is initiated, the better.

## Appendix 4 High Somatic Cell Count.

A SUMMARY ON MASTITIS. By Martine Jourde

- **Acute mastitis** (inflammatory, infectious or toxic) can be treated homoeopathically quite easily, as long as the characteristic symptoms are correctly identified
- **Sub-acute mastitis** (recurring lumps), **sub-clinical mastitis** (without symptoms) that is **CHRONIC** is more difficult to treat because there are no or few apparent symptoms. This is why the analysis of monthly somatic cell reports of the herd and of specific cows along with the analysis of milk per quarter are essential tools of a policy aiming to regain control over the health of herd. Today, many herds are more and more carriers of and affected by staphylococcus aureus.

### ABOUT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

This is by far the most difficult chronic problem to treat. It is important to set a plan in place and with our help and expertise; we can help you eliminate staph out of your herd without having to cull your high producing cows.

Analysis of the problem: analyzing the SCC profile of the herd by stage of lactation and maturity level will give us important insight as to where the problems may be coming from.

Examples:

1. When the somatic cell count and the number of affected cows is high from the start of lactation and especially starting in the very first lactation, one can, after eliminating accidental causes (wounded teats, etc.), look for the cause of the problem in milking procedures and milking equipment:

- Milking system: a new system, duration of milking, current variations, and causes of over-milking for certain animals.
- Imbalanced udders: often, quarters affected by acute or sub-acute mastitis are not fully treated, treatment is stopped as soon as the milk looks good, whatever the

state of the udder. Or some quarters, swollen and congested due to liver overload (especially the rear right quarter) or pancreas overload (rear left quarter) remain unbalanced, creating an avoidable milking problem.

- Similarly, a difficult end of milking in cows with nitrogen excess (excess of soluble protein) or on the contrary a slow letdown due to an excess of rapidly fermentable sugars, can cause a milking problem that will weaken the teats and open the way for staphylococcus.
- Hygiene surrounding milking: teats should not be washed; they can be contaminated by the wash fluid; producers have noted that a teat bath with copula before milking could create more problems than a spray cleaning, with drying: the liquid in the copula can hardly reach the favourite zone for the staphylococcus, which is the fold situated between the udder and the upper side of the teat; in fact, the dirt dislodged from the rim of the udder by the wash fluid and may move towards the opening of the teat. The best solution is to clean and dry as much as possible the fold of the teat and proceed to a teat bath with copula after milking.
- Check for sucking among heifers. This is more frequent among demineralised animals: instead of treating them with minerals, we must increase their assimilation with MINSOL. To help rebalance the affected teats, see MAM3SOL and STRESSOL.

We must always remember that A HEALTHY TEAT can best repel contamination by staphylococcus. This is why any teat problem must be addressed urgently: wound (STRESSOL, SCARSOL), leaky teats (MINSOL); avoid any technique that implies penetrating the teat (if dry off tubes must be used, extraordinary hygiene measures must be taken in order to avoid contamination. SEPTISOL must be given before and after).

If milk from this quarter is analyzed at this stage, what is often found is staphylococcus sp. (instead of aureus) which is easier to treat; the somatic cell count goes up and down regularly, there is spontaneous healing : this can be ruined by an inefficient antibiotic treatment, which will produce future resistance to antibiotics! (Protocols for non-resistant staphylococcus is described lower.)

2. When the somatic cell count of the herd is higher around the middle of lactation and especially among the high producers, the cause may be direct contamination, but one can suspect the presence of a resistant strains of staphylococcus aureus (treated in the past with antibiotics); this can be confirmed by milk analysis, and by

the fact that even treated, the somatic cell count gets higher at each lactation, especially between 100 and 200 days. Subsequent antibiotic treatments will be futile. In fact, the animals must be desensitized with MAM2SOL before any attempt at lowering the somatic cell count. (See below, protocol for resistant staphylococcus).

This type of cow has a tendency to demineralise, which explains its vulnerability in periods of peak production. It should be re-mineralised with MINSOL.

They are also subject to sub-acute mastitis (off and on lumps) (see EDEMASOL) and chronic mastitis (helped by demineralization, see MINSOL) through secondary infection in quarters weakened by resistant staphylococcus. Milk analysis will show the presence of other bacteria like streptococcus agalactiae, corynebacterium pyogenes, etc... This will lower production, milk quality, and possibly the loss of the quarter. Despite the high cow turn over rate, the number of infected cows are increasing and it is now an epidemic problem, with SCC around 400 000 in some herd, affecting the best producing cows.

It is recommended to do milk analysis at two essential times: 1. Just after calving; 2. When the SCC counts is up for a two months in a row (in the absence of another explanation, like an acute mastitis). Even before the test results are in you should isolate the cow in question at milking time. Protocol efficiency is conditional on correctly identifying the problem and the specific bacteria involved.

If careful analysis reveals that Scc counts increase at the end (**200-300 days**) of the lactation period, we are dealing with cows with a tired or inefficient immune system, more often affected by acute mastitis or with a chronic inflammation problem (ex. arthritis or leg problems) or acidosis. Put another way, they have a chronic metabolic problem that must be addressed: sub-acidosis or excess of sugars, excess of nitrogen (drain with DRAINSOL), unstable rumen (DRAINSOL-FLAMESOL). Often one must first stimulate the spleen and the immune system to lower the Scc count with STAPHSOL. Many subjects in this group are affected by leucosis.

You should understand that it is difficult but possible to treat chronic staphylococcus. We can help you. This is the procedure that we suggest:

- Use the individual and collective somatic cell profiles as tools to
  - Find out which individuals should be tested (those showing an unjustified increased Scc count for two month in a row)
  - Identify affected groups (beginning of lactation, etc.)
  - Detect which subject have resisted antibiotic Protocols (with an unchanged Scc count at critical moments)

- Follow up and monitor all Protocols (by individual and group)
- Sample the milk after calving and after two successive monthly increases to the Scc count.
- Check the milking system and everything related to it, the hygiene of the milking process, the causes of sucking, udder unbalances and teat integrity.
- Do not feed calves with mastitis milk, especially after antibiotic protocols.
- Watch for embryo transfers from cows affected by resistant staphylococcus.
- Isolate possibly affected subjects at milking, milk them apart and carefully.
- Before administering SOLIDAGO protocols, sort and choose your subjects:
  - Do not pick animals you will cull soon, choose a set of 3 to 5 subjects that you will treat;
  - Proceed to a standard milk analysis in order to identify the involved bacteria for each case; this will permit specific protocols.
  - Identify resistant and non-resistant cases;
  - Identify subjects in and out of lactation period;
  - Identify problematic groups, in relation to the beginning, middle or end of lactation;
  - Take into account other conditions affecting the animals: mastitis, arthritis, fourth stomach, etc.
- Administer the protocols and keep the results of all somatic cell count reports.
- Treat small groups of animals, beginning with the less resistant; that way you will progressively regain control.

## Appendix 5

### Observation File on the Farm

NB Significant if in sufficient numbers, insignificant in one or two.

	Observation of the Whole Herd <b>Labo Solidago Inc.</b>	
<b>Farm Facts</b> EMail, adress, Tél. Fax.		
Number of Heads	<i>Total</i>	<i>Milking</i>
Average Age, Average Production		
% remplacement		
Calving interval		
Electric interferences		
Average Leucocytes		
<b>Drinking Water</b>	<i>Physico-chemical analysis</i>	
Quality, odor		
Filter type		
pH /minéraux/bactérias		
<b>1.1.2 Behavior</b>		
Agressive		
Excited		
Sleepy		
Calm		
Tired		
Hunger Noises (chains)		
<b>1.1.3 Flesh State</b>		
Thinning	<i>Thin Front, Fat Hips</i>	
Shoulder Blade		
Deep intercostals		
Backbone		
Fattening	<i>Fat Front, Thin Hips</i>	
<b>Covered Ribs</b>		
Down Neck, Head =	<i>Week Vitality</i>	
Ballooned Flank		
Quivering Skin	<i>Too Much Energy</i>	
Falling Belly		

<b>2.2.1 Odor of Premises</b>		
Ammoniac		
Caramel Sillage		
Insufficient Bedding		
Diarrhea		
Insufficient Ventilation		
<b>2.2.2 Skin and Hair</b>		
Parasites		<i>mycosis, darts, ringworm, scabies</i>
Fat-Dry Skin		
Hair Loss		
Vertical Hail Line under Shoulder Blade		<i>Chronic Rumen Instability</i>
(Wet-looking tuft of Hair)		<i>Week Vitality</i>
Open Hair on Backbone		<i>Fan-like Hair on Backbone</i>
Curly Hair, Humidity		
Bristling Cheeks		
De-structured Coat		<i>Hair in All Directions</i>
Shining Coat		<i>Sign of Good Health</i>
Licking and pHG		<i>PHG = 6" Licked Spot by Shoulder Blade</i>
Fringed Spots		<i>Gray Fringes around Colored Spots</i>

<b>2.2.3 State of Feces</b>		<i>Solid and Glossy</i>
Laying down Cows		<i>Feces while Laying down</i>
Grains & fibers		
Diarrhea		
<b>2.2.4 Urines</b>		
Color		
Volume		
Jerky		<i>Kidney-bladder</i>
<b>2.2.5 Eyes</b>		
Flow		<i>Coulor of deposits(yellow, red, blak)</i>
Swelling		
Third Eyelid		
<b>2.2.6 Nose</b>		
Flow (Snot)		<i>Clair ou blanc</i>
Color of nose		<i>Red, Yellow</i>
Dusty mustache		
<b>2.2.7 Feet/Members</b>		
Angled		
Congestion		
Cramp, (arthritis)		
Shaking		

Scale, swelling		
Carrot, odor		
Panaris		
Pierced Sole		
Big Knees Fo/Back		
Red on Hoof		
Hard Walls		
Streaked Walls		
Pousse rapide		
Hard, Soft Sole		
<b>3.3.1 Feed Sequence</b>		
Sequence, order of présentation		
Number of meals		
Type of feed	<i>RTM</i>	<i>number of groups</i>
	<i>Individual</i>	
<b>Dry fodder</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> cutting, %protein 2nd cutting, %protéine		
Silage % protein Type of Hay		
<b>Grains</b> , Quantity Given,%, Supplément protéique	<i>Dry Corn</i> <i>Barley</i> <i>Oats</i> <i>% protein</i>	<i>Humid Corn</i> <i>Wheat</i> <i>Soya</i>
Minerals Others	<i>Commercial Formula or Special</i> <i>(charcoal, seaweed, salt, soda)</i>	
<b>3.3.2 Ingestion</b>		
Number of chewing		
Time		
Regularity		
Refused, triage		
Eats while ruminating		
<b>3.3.3 Rumination</b>		
Number of Periods		
75% of cows laying down		
Number of chewings	<i>50+</i>	
<b>4 Udder &amp; Milking</b>		
Swelling and Coloration		
Milking :2-3X/j Quick/Slow		
Teat Bath w. Iodine?		
Quarters		
Teats	<i>White Tips, Hard, Cauliflower-form, wounded</i>	

<b>4.1 Types of Mastitis</b>	<i>1-Leucocytes between 300 and 1.5M, lumps, no swelling. 2-Inflammation, lumps, leucocytes, 1.5M and more. 3-Yellow milk, watery milk.</i>
Milk Analysis :	
<b>5 Reproduction</b>	<i>Calving Interval. Insemi, bull, transplantation</i>
Miscarriage	
Silent Heat	
Heat Return	
% Fertility	
Placental Retention	
Early Womb Infection	
Late Womb Infection	
Kystes	
<b>6 De-minéralisation</b>	
Clear Tail Flow	
Clear Nose Flow	
Relaxed Sphincter	<i>Milk falls on the Ground</i>
Milk Fever	
<b>7 Manure</b>	
Management, storing	<i>Solid, liquid, compost, roof, additive,</i>
Spreadind	<i>Piles, spreading season,</i>

Exercise space outside. Y/N period and season : \_\_\_\_\_

**Method of Use :**

Note all signs on Observation File.

With marker, underline observations on Metabolic Types, Appendix 1.

Give a double value for underlined signs.

If more than one type dominates, check if sufficient fibers are given every meal 20-30 minutes before grains&supplement-silage. Example : High for types 1, 9 and 12.

# Annex 7

## 7. OBSERVATION of One Animal

### 7.1. Acute situation method:

- *What?* : What is the problem? Describe the precise symptoms with the help of 7.2.

- *Since When?* : The beginning circumstances are the most important to determine which remedy will work. Use 7.3.

- *How?* : If there are ways of appearing or of disappearing symptoms, if there is aggravation or improvement, note these with 7.4.

- *With What?* ? Often, the symptom of a problem is associated with other symptoms, which seem not related, this is important in homeopathy, note with 7.2.

- *Why?* Refers to the whole animal, its sensitivity, and its past, see 7.5.

### Individual Observation Card

7.2. Fever	
Vitality	
Behaviour	
Cleanliness	
Position	
Appetite, eating behaviour	
Thirst	
Actual feed	Hay, silage, grains, supplements, other
pHG,	Number of chewings during rumination
Skin	Dirty, fat,dry,mycosis, darts, ringworm, scabies
Eyes	Third eyelid,flowing,color
Nose	Yellow,red,clear/white flowing,dusty mustache
Legs	Big knees,swollen,shaking,sensitive,abcess
Feet	Angles, inflammation, swelling,odor,sensitivity
Belly	Retracted,swollen
Udder	Inflammation, swelling,
Quarters	Uneven,lost,affected
Teats	Flow,white tip,cauliflower,wounded
Vaginal flowing	
Manure	Color, texture, grains, fiber, odor, frequency

Urines	Color, quantity, jerky
Others	Last antibiotics used, why, how much, what kind
<b>7.3.Since when ?</b>	
Birth,	
Calving	
Loss of young	
Trauma	Physical                      Moral
<b>Changes</b>	
Of place, transport	
Of environnement	
Of feed or water	
Milking system	
Other change	
Production stage	
Covering	
Protocols	Vaccines, antibiotics, surgery, medications
Cold/heat blow	
Electric Trouble	
Problem of domination	
Other	
<b>7.4.How :</b>	
Aggravated or started with:	Moment : morning,eating, rumination, milking,evening,night, etc Position : laying on the right or left side, standing,while changing position,while raising or laying down.
Improved or cured by :	Moment : morning,eating, rumination, milking,evening,night, etc Position : laying on the right or left side, standing,while changing position,while raising or laying down..
<b>7.5.History of the animal.</b>	
Has the problem ever occurred before?	
When and how many times?	
How was the problem treated before?	
Age :	
How many calvings :	
Difficult calvings, loss of calf or miscarriage, twins?	
Hard to cover before?	
Important Production?Medium?	

What other problems or weaknesses had this animal?
Were these problems cured, how were they treated?
Leucocyte counts, follow-up :
Are they high?
Since when?
Do they go up gradually or with ups and downs?
What do you do to make them go down?
Blood or milk analysis?

NB. Since mastitis is the main problem facing the handler in 70% of the health situations, we have decided to include the protocols for the different types of symptoms expressed when there is mastitis. The protocols described below make use of some of the twelve the essentials, but also of a small amount of magistral preparations by Martine Jourde, Homéopath. Be aware that mastitis should be an exception in a healthy herd, rather than the rule, and when you apply the prevention plan as it is described in this workbook, it will be an exception, that you will solve rapidly without milk removal.

## 7. MASTITIS

### 7.1 Acute inflammatory mastitis

### 7.2 Streptococcus infectious mastitis

### 7.3 Toxic mastitis (E-Coli or Staphylococcus)

### 7.4 Corynebacterium mastitis ( over-infected abcess)

### 7.5 Fungus mastitis

### 7.6 Sub-acute, or clinical mastitis (first stage before staphylococcus)

### 7.7 Sub-clinical mastitis, staphylococcus aureus or spp.

### 7.8 Chronic mastitis

### 7.9 Drying off

There are essentially three stages or three types of mastitis:

- acute,
- sub-acute
- sub-clinical.

### 7.1 Acute Inflammatory Mastitis, First Stage.

**Observation:** Usually appears very suddenly and rapidly, with redness, heat, pain, **hardness** or swelling, sometimes fever. The general state of well-being is affected with loss of appetite and, of course, of production. The animal is often agitated. At this stage there is no infection yet, thus **no lumps** in the milk. In order to avoid a worsening of the problem, the correct protocol should be administered at this stage. There are three situations that determine which of the protocols to follow:

→a) Trauma following a change of habit, stray voltage, transport, a fall, blow or nervous shock.

Give **STRESSOL+FLAMESOL**, 2 or 3 milkings, then **EDEMASOL** only, morning and evening, 3 days or until swelling disappears.

End protocol by giving **MINSOL** 3 milkings in a row. If lumps appears, go on the to 7.2 infectious mastitis.

→b) Before calving: A predisposition to the repetitive acute, congestive mastitis often is a result of an excess of rapidly digested carbohydrates (metabolic type 1). Treat as an ordinary mastitis. Correct the ration.

**FLAMESOL** in the morning, **EDEMASOL** in the evening, until lumps disappear. End protocol with **DRAINSOL** 3 milkings in a row.

→c) With a difficult calving due to distocia, there is a predisposition to acute inflammatory mastitis. This is often aggravated by an excess of rapidly digestible energy (metabolic type 1 = acidosis).

Correct the ration.

Give **STRESSOL+FLAMESOL** morning and **STRESSOL+EDEMASOL** evening as long as there are no lumps. If there are lumps, **SEPTISOL+FLAMESOL** morning and evening until lumps disappear. End Protocol with **DRAINSOL** 3 milkings in a row.

Treat the chronic causes with **FLAMESOL** in the morning and **DRAINSOL** in the evening, for 5 days, then 1 shot, of each product, once per week, until the cause is corrected.

## **7.2 Infectious mastitis with Streptococcus.**

**Observation:** Pus discharge with **lumps** and general depression (temperature may be low).

**Cause:** often related to the environment, this infection was the most frequent and the easiest to treat 10-20 years ago. A massive use of antibiotics has all but wiped it up, helping the spread of staphylococcus aureus, more resistant to antibiotics. With this kind of infection, the somatic cell count can climb abruptly to several million, only to come down rapidly one or two months later.

Beside the environmental factors, a cow that is overloaded with an excess of protein (soluble nitrogen, metabolic type no 5), which stresses the major organs, becomes more fragile to infections.

### **Protocol:**

The main product for acute infectious mastitis is **SEPTISOL**. If there is inflammation it is combined with **FLAMESOL**:

**FLAMESOL+ SEPTISOL** morning and **INTOXSOL+ EDEMASOL** evening, for 2 or 3 days, then as soon as there is improvement, follow with **EDEMASOL** morning and evening for 3 days or until symptoms disappear. End the treatment with **DRAINSOL**, 3 milking in a row.

## **7.3 Toxic mastitis (septic) with E. Coli or Staphylococcus.**

(Evolving to generalized infection or septicaemia)

**Observation:** Milk becomes **yellowish, then watery, like beer**; there may be blood in the milk, body temperature is low: **ACT FAST AND OFTEN!** It sounds weird, but this is easy!

**Cause:** Other than bacterial contamination due to the environment (wood shavings), through a teat with an open wound, or stuck open (with flowing milk) vulnerability to E. Coli is often a result of a weakness of the immune system before and after calving (somatic cell count under 10.000 in the first month of lactation) caused by an excess of antibiotics at dry off. Also, ruminal instability prevents normal digestion of E.Coli by the cow and makes it aggressive.

### **Emergency Protocol:**

**SEPTISOL+INTOXSOL, EVERY HOUR FOR AT LEAST 5 TO 10 hours**, and milk out the infected quarter every hour as well, then, when the milk becomes white again, 3 to 4 times a day for 2 or 3 days; carry on with **SEPTISOL+ EDEMASOL** morning and **STAPHSOL+ EDEMASOL** evening for 3 to 5 days. End with 3 milking of **MINSOL**.

#### **7.4 Summer mastitis with corynebacterium: (mastitis with over infected abscess)**

##### **Observation:**

It often appears near forests, in humid season, caused by flies. It particularly affects animals that are not in lactation. It always starts in a very acute, severe way, **affecting many quarters**. As with E. Coli, milk is watery and yellowish, chronic abscesses are formed in the udder. The abscesses are purulent, producing a liquid thick as cheese and foul smelling. Healing is very slow, and abscesses are repetitive.

##### **Protocol:**

**SEPTISOL+INTOXSOL** morning and evening for 3 days, then **SEPTISOL + EDEMASOL** in the morning and **STAPHSOL+EDEMASOL** in the evening for 3 days. End with **MINSOL** 3 milkings in a row.

#### **7.5 Fungal mastitis**

**Observation:** Symptoms are generally strange, yogurt-like mastitis, spaghetti; yellow lumps in white milk, mud-like appearance, many descriptions can be given. We can be positive it is really fungus mastitis by veterinary analysis of the milk, or after you've tried **SEPTISOL**, then **STAPHSOL**, with little success.

There may be swelling but not always, there may be fever but not always, the cow may be depressed but not always.

**Cause:** cows that are slightly acidic due to an excess of digestible energy in the ration are more susceptible to funguses that love an acid environment to grow in. Penicillin, which was developed from fungus can also help set up a cow for this kind of mastitis.

##### **Protocol:**

**STAPHSOL+FLAMESOL** in the morning,  
**MYCOSOL+ EDEMASOL** in the evening, for 2-3 days, followed by  
**MYCOSOL+EDEMASOL** morning and evening for 2 days, followed by  
**DRAINSOL** 3 milking in a row, end with  
**MINSOL** morning + evening for 3 days. Not easy with close to 25-30 treatments!

#### **7.6 Sub-acute, or clinical mastitis, first stages before the staphylococcus**

**Observation:** about every 3 weeks, no more acute stage, recurring lumps and sometimes swelling, loss of production, less general symptoms.

**Cause:** incomplete treatment of an acute mastitis. Antibiotics may not have completely removed all bacteria from a previous mastitis. May also be a non-acute mastitis caused by demineralization, especially with big producers.

Despite light symptoms, this type of mastitis, left untreated, has a tendency to recur and prepares the way for sub-clinical mastitis (without symptoms) with staphylococcus and high somatic cells count.

## **Protocol:**

**SEPTISOL+ EDEMASOL** (to drain infection and avoid a relapse) morning and evening for 3 days, then

**STAPHSOL** in the morning (to prevent a mastitis with staphylococcus and high somatic cells count) and

**EDEMASOL** in the evening for 3 days or until lumps and swelling have disappeared.

Complete with

**MINSOL** morning and **EDEMASOL** evening for 3 days to re-mineralize and avoid a chronic lesion to the udder.

### **7.7 Sub-clinical mastitis, or staphylococcus aureus or spp (no visible symptoms)**

**Observation:** No or few general or local symptoms but a steadily growing **high somatic cells count**, most of the times caused by staphylococcus.

**Cause:** Less frequent 15 years ago, when acute mastitis with streptococcus were easily treated with antibiotics, sub-clinical mastitis with staphylococcus has become a scourge for breeders and the most important nuisance affecting the profitability of dairy farms.

The two most important causes of high somatic cells counts are:

- 1- the proliferation of a resistant staphylococcus following an excessive use of antibiotics;
- 2- a weakened immune system in cows overwhelmed by conditions at the limit of their physiology (excess of nitrogen, sugars, toxic overload, insufficient draining, demineralization, over-production, medication, etc.). This puts them in a state of permanent immune struggle and causes a rise in somatic cells.

**Protocol:** The Protocols must be individualized for each subject. If needed, call our specialist, so that we can give you the best way to treat each case efficiently.

Here are few examples of the types of Protocols we recommend. :

For the 1<sup>st</sup> month:

**STAPHSOL+SEPTISOL** morning

**STAPHSOL+MYCOSOL** evening for 3 days, followed by

**DRAINSOL** 3 milkings, then

**STAPHSOL+ EDEMASOL** morning

**MINSOL + EDEMASOL** evening for 5 days.

2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> months:

**STAPHSOL+EDEMASOL** morning

**SEPTISOL + MINSOL** evening for 5 days. 75 doses in all (35\$), or remove the cow.

### **7.8 Chronic mastitis and damaged udder**

**Observation:** Aftereffects of repeated mastitis affecting the udder (hard lumps, nodules, lesions, hardening, damaged teats, lost quarter, drop of production), nodular thelitis, repeated mastitis.

**Cause:** The animal never completely recovered from acute or sub-acute mastitis; demineralization. Dried up alveolas.

**Protocol:**

**EDEMASOL+MINSOL** morning+evening, 10 days the 1<sup>st</sup> month, 5 days the following months until udder looks better.

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