



# Implementation of a pre-calving vaccination programme against rotavirus, coronavirus and enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (F5) and its effect on dairy calf survival

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## Aim: implementation and effect of pre-calving vaccination programme

Implementation in Estonian dairy cow herds and effect on calf mortality

**15 herds**

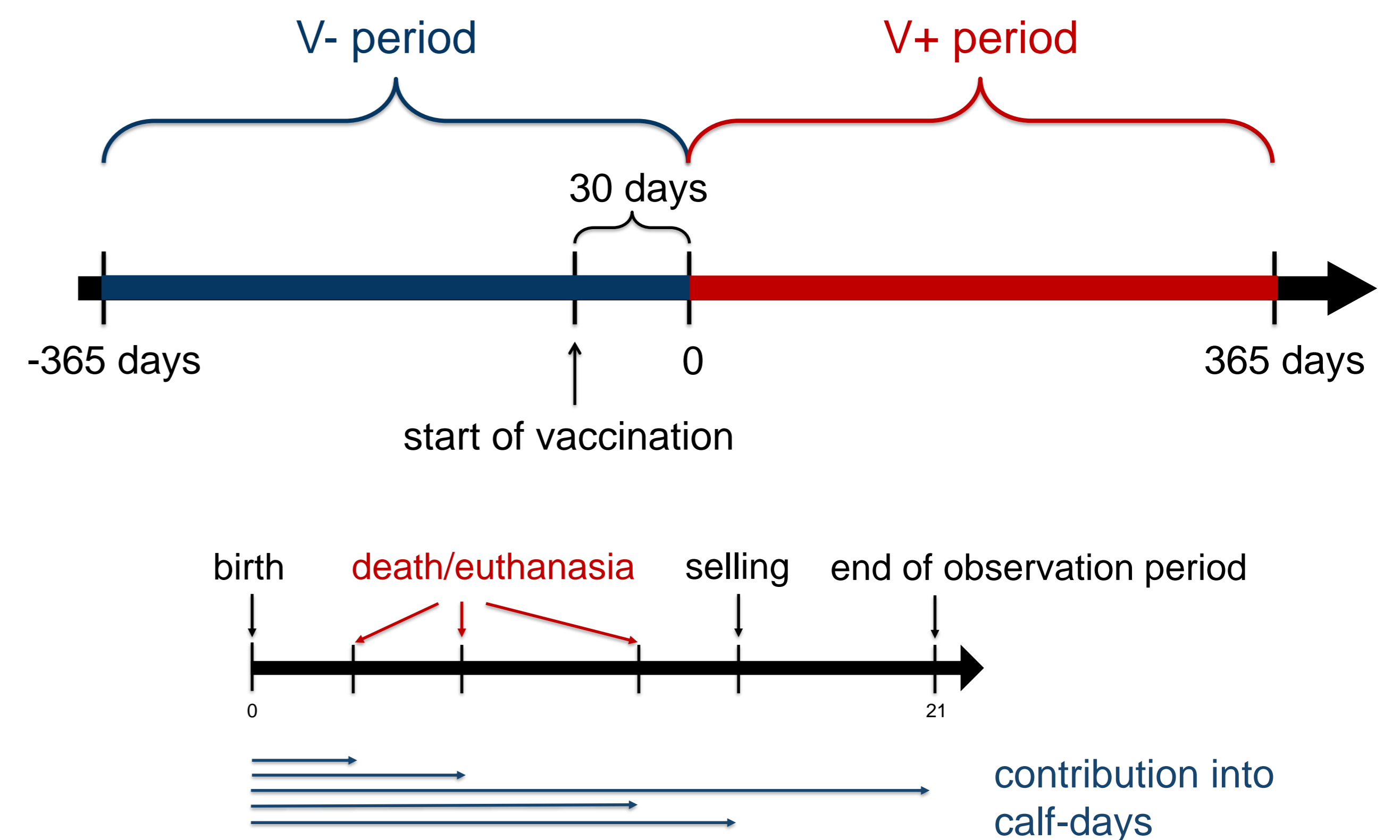
Questionnaire about vaccination procedures and transition milk feeding practices

**2 groups**

6 complete users and 9 incomplete users based on vaccination programme

**2 observation periods**

Events of interest in survival analysis were calf death and euthanasia

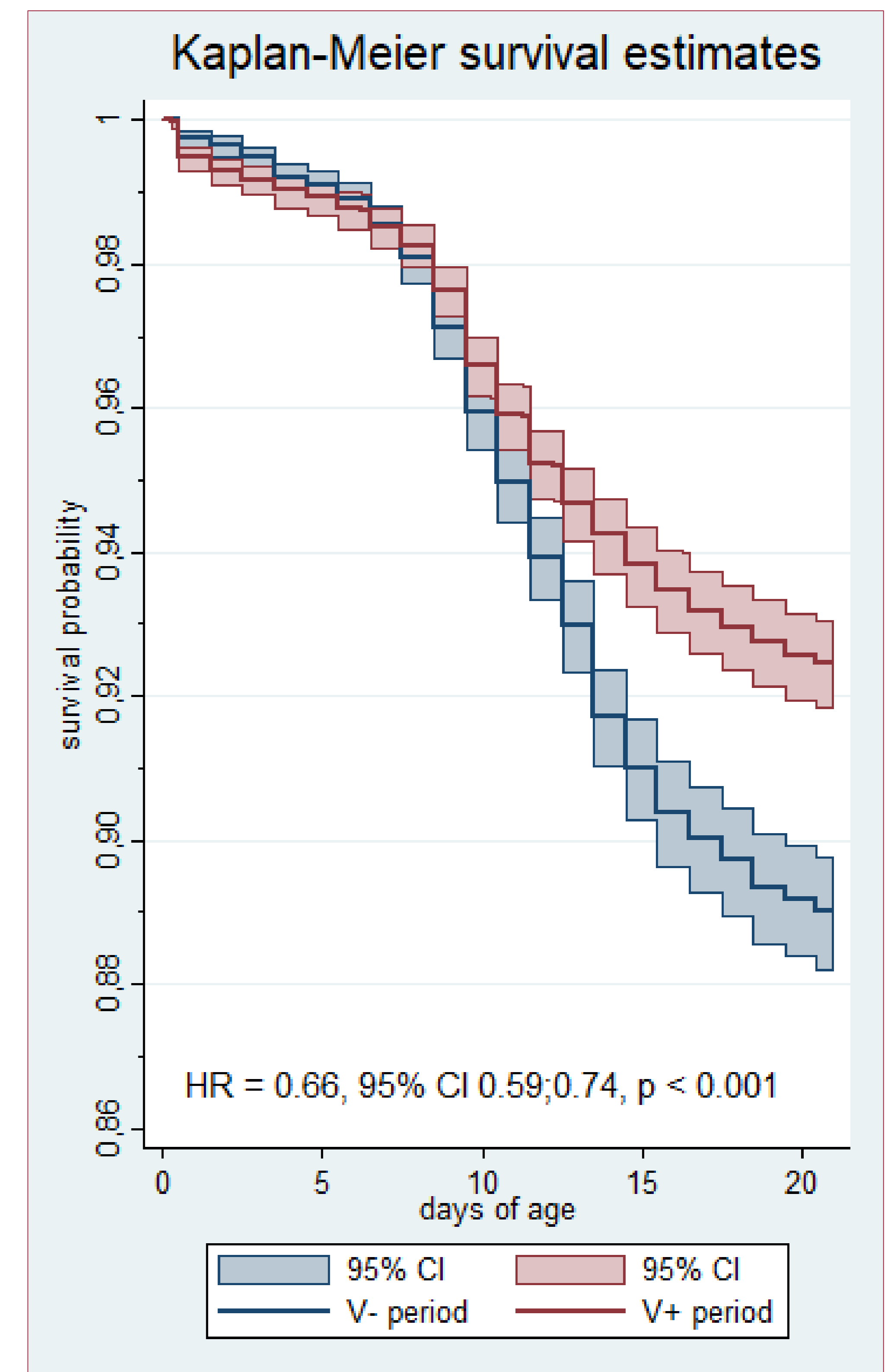


### Complete vaccination programme

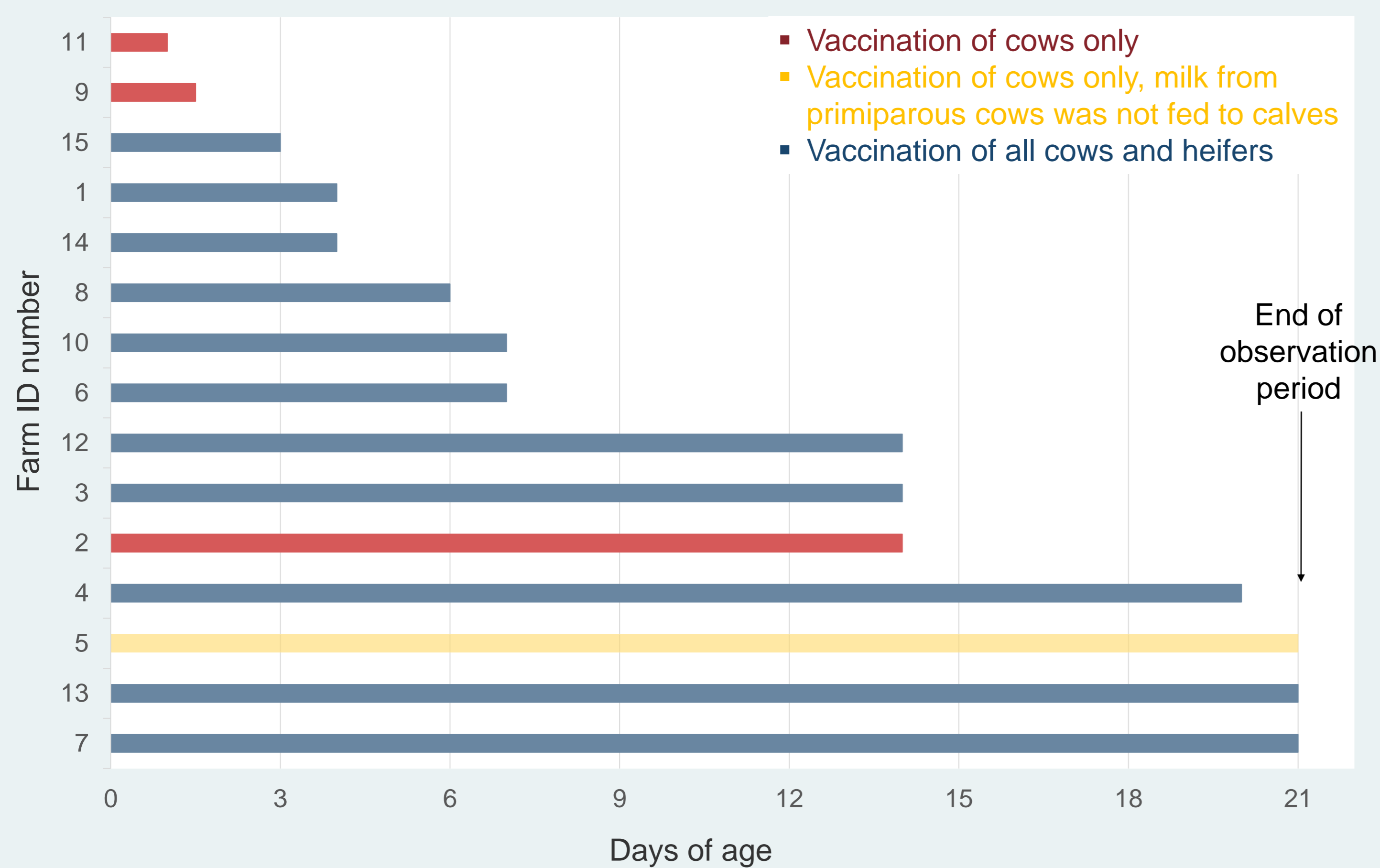
- ❖ All cows and heifers were vaccinated 3-12 weeks before expected calving
- ❖ Calves were fed transition milk (milk from first four lactation days) from vaccinated cows at least during first 14 days of life

14,610 calf-based observations among the six farms that were implementing complete vaccination programme

Kaplan-Meier survival curve and the result of mixed-effects Cox regression model presenting calf mortality hazard during vaccination (V+) period compared to pre-vaccination (V-) period in 6 farms



Duration of feeding transition milk (milk from first four lactation days) of vaccinated cows to calves and vaccinated animal groups



## Conclusions

- ❖ Vaccination protocols and practices of feeding calves transition milk from vaccinated cows varied greatly across farms
- ❖ 27% of farms did not vaccinate heifers
- ❖ 53% of farms fed calves milk from vaccinated cows for less than 14 days
- ❖ By implementing complete vaccination programme calf mortality hazard decreased 34% on average in six study farms

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