

There are many different vaccine protocols available for a well-managed goat herd. I designed this handout as a guide to understand what is commonly recommended among veterinarians. Take the information and find how it can work into your individual system.

Vaccination Protocols

- Vaccines are used to prevent disease by exposing the animal to a non-pathogenic form of the virus or bacteria. Vaccines do not provide 100% protection but help to lower the chance of picking up infection.

Common Vaccines

- 1) CD-T (clostridium perfringens type C/D and tetanus) *Recommended: BarVac CDT*
 - a. Vaccinate pregnant does 40 days before parturition
 - b. Vaccinate kids at 6-8 weeks and booster 3-4 weeks later
 - c. Bucks should be vaccinated annually
- 2) Pneumonia (intranasal pneumonia vaccine/ cattle product) *Recommended: ONCE-PMH IN*
 - a. Vaccinate newborns @ 10 days of age with 1cc in ONE nostril, can repeat at weaning if desired
 - b. Split the vaccine between TWO kids

Vitamin/Mineral Boosters

- 1) Multimin 90 (zinc, manganese, selenium, copper) ***NOT SAFE FOR SHEEP***
 - a. Booster adult animals annually, 1cc per 100lbs, SQ
 - b. Often given prior to breeding or after kidding
- 2) Vitamin A/D
 - a. Give to ALL breeding animals prior to breeding - Give 1-2ml, SQ

Reproductive Vaccines (As Needed)

- 1) Chlamydia Psittaci
 - a. First time- Give 2ml, SQ 60 days and 30 days prior to breeding
 - b. Annually- Give 2ml, SQ 30 days prior to breeding
- 2) Campylobacter Fetus + 5L (cattle product) *Recommended: StayBred VL5*
 - a. First time- Give 2ml, SQ 60 days and 30 days prior to breeding
 - b. Annually- Give 2ml, SQ 30 days prior to breeding

Deworming

- The goal of a proper deworming program is to “decrease” the parasitic population among the animals in the herd. It is desired to keep some susceptible parasites in the herd to compete with undesired parasites that are resistant to dewormer.

Recommended Dewormers

- Oral Cydectin, Oral Safeguard/Panacure, Albendazole, Injectable Ivermectin
 - o Does/Bucks deworm prior to pasture turnout in spring and again in late fall
 - o Kids deworm at weaning prior to pasture turnout
- Annual fecal check to assess parasite load. Collect 5-10 samples from a cross-section of young, old, and any new goats in the herd

Processing Kids

- Recommended to be performed within the 7-14 days following birth.
- Ear tag, castrate, disbud- **Give 1cc BO-SE, SQ and 1cc Long-acting Penicillin, SQ**

General Information

Normal Rectal Temp	101.5-103.0	Ruminal Movements	1-1.5/min
Heart Rate	70-90/ min	Gestation Length	150 Days
Respiratory Rate	12-20/min		

American Boer Goat Association – www.abga.org

University of Kentucky- www.ansc.purdue.edu/SP/MG/Documents/SLIDES/Herd%20Health.pdf