

Hepatic necrosis in neonatal beef calves: Diagnostic checklist

Background:

An increase in fatal hepatic necrosis has been observed in Western Canadian beef calves. While the number of cases remains small, there is a need to determine the etiology and understand calf and herd characteristics that might be associated with this clinical manifestation. Calves are most often described as "weak" and having icterus or liver lesions on postmortem exam.

Information to include in diagnostic submissions:

For suspect cases of hepatic necrosis in calves, diagnostic laboratory submission forms should be filled out completely. Important information to provide includes:

Herd characteristics			
	Size of the herd and size of any within-herd groups that are managed separately		
	Calving date range		
	Housing and bedding management practices		
	Vaccinations administered to dams and calves		
	Feed and water source(s) during pregnancy, calving, and the neonatal period		
Herd I	nistory		
	Mortality and morbidity incidence (e.g., 5 sick and 4 dead within the last 7 days)		
	General clinical signs observed in the herd		
	Treatments given at the herd level (e.g., all calves are given "X" product at birth)		
	Other diagnostic testing undertaken and the results		
Case history			
	Signalment including breed, age or fetal age, and sex		
	Clinical signs before death including the temperature, pulse, and respiration rate		
	Treatment(s) (including the product, dose, duration, and route) administered		
	Timing between death and postmortem evaluation (e.g., euthanized, died overnight)		
Field necropsy notes			
	Overall body condition, hydration		
	Gross internal and external abnormalities		
Diagnostic testing for the initial database for suspected cases:			

Test	Sample Required
Histology	Full tissue suite, particularly including gross lesions
Bacterial culture	Fresh or frozen liver
Mineral evaluation*	Fresh or frozen liver and kidney
Vitamin A and E	Fresh or frozen liver
Mycotoxin evaluation	1 kg of well-mixed feed

Additional testing may be required and undertaken with direction from a pathologist.



^{*} Should include Cu, Fe, Zn, Co, and Se (e.g., Mineral Panel 1 at Prairie Diagnostic Services)