



Mastitis and Somatic Cell Count

WHY TEST?

A simple on-farm culturing system provides valuable insights that enable you to make more informed treatment decisions, ultimately reducing treatment costs. By decreasing antibiotic use, this system ensures that antibiotics are only used when necessary, as typically only 40% of cases benefit from antibiotic treatment. This approach not only lowers costs but also reduces the number of days milk is discarded, minimizing waste. Ultimately, on-farm testing enhances treatment success, ensuring better overall management and healthier outcomes for your farm.



Residue

WHY TEST?

Residue testing is essential for ensuring compliance with regulations, protecting consumer safety and maintaining consumer confidence in milk products. It helps reduce the risk of drug residue violations, which could lead to legal issues, fines or the loss of market access. Regular testing also allows farmers to make informed treatment decisions, minimizing unnecessary antibiotic use and preventing the waste of milk.



Ketosis

WHY TEST?

Elevated levels of BHBA in the blood may be an indicator of postpartum ketosis, often due to a decreased appetite around freshening. Screen your herd for subclinical and clinical ketosis to identify best management practice choices. Prevention of ketosis is key to avoid a decrease in milk yield, additional diseases and a higher probability of culling.



Colostrum

WHY TEST?

Natural maternal colostrum is always considered the best choice, but there is some added work involved. Fresh colostrum should be checked prior to each feeding to ensure each calf is receiving high quality colostrum to prevent failure of passive transfer (FPT).



Total Protein

WHY TEST?

When calves do not get enough IgG at birth, this leads to a weaker immune system putting the calf at an increased risk of disease and death. To ensure calves are absorbing antibodies (IgG), blood can be taken from young animals and screened.

CONTACT US

1240 Green Valley Road
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
800.255.1181 Fax: 920.885.2812
salessupport@vsi.cc

844 Bennie Road
Cortland, NY 13045
800.767.5611 Fax: 920.885.2812
salessupport@vsi.cc

1440 Action Drive SE
Mandan, ND 58554
888.930.9378 Fax: 701.663.9638
beeforders@vsi.cc

27058 Mueller Place Suite 1
Sioux Falls, SD 57108
800.255.1181
salessupport@vsi.cc



Pregnancy

WHY TEST?

Testing is a simple way to help control diseases in your herd. Draw on the support of industry professionals. They can do the heavy lifting, ensuring accurate results from an accessible lab.

- EarlyPreg28 - Blood Pregnancy Test
- EasyPreg - Milk Pregnancy Test



Bovine Leukosis Virus (BLV)

WHY TEST?

88.5% of dairy herds and 38.7% of beef herds are infected with BLV¹. BLV-positive cows have decreased longevity. BLV-negative cows have higher milk production than BLV-positive cows. Any BLV-positive cows should not be sold as breeding stock.



Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)

WHY TEST?

Testing your bulk tank for BVD is a cost-effective and efficient method to screen your herd. By individually testing and identifying BVD PI (persistently infected) newborn calves, you can make the decision to cull PI animals early. Early identification of BVD PI animals helps reduce disease levels, treatment costs and raising expenses.



Johne's

WHY TEST?

Identifying cows with Johne's disease enables producers to make informed management decisions about the cow's future, such as whether to monitor it without treatment (DNB) or cull the animal. Detecting Johne's-positive cows before calving also allows producers to implement a colostrum management plan to safeguard the calf at freshening.

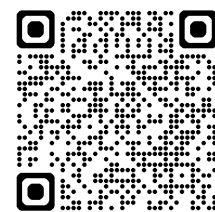


Mastitis Profiling

WHY TEST?

Identify mastitis sources in cows already receiving treatment and reduce testing time from 2-10 days (using conventional culturing) to just 1-2 days after the lab receives the sample. Fresh, frozen, preserved or treated milk can be used for testing.

**For more information, call our lab at
(877) 278-1344 or scan the QR code!**



Lab Testing Services Powered by



¹USDA National Animal Health Monitoring Survey 1996