Treating post-partum cows positive for purulent vaginal discharge (PVD) significantly improves reproductive performance.¹

ENDOMETRITIS, PVD AND REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE

Reproductive performance in dairy cows and farm economic efficiency are related to uterine health status at the end of the voluntary waiting period.

• Endometritis affects approximately 20% of post-partum cows¹
• PVD, a clinical sign of endometritis, has been consistently associated with reduced fertility¹

THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF PVD ON REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE

Increased median time to pregnancy

An increase in the number of days open is associated with:

• Increased breeding costs²
• Increased culling and replacement costs²
• Reduced milk production²

= REDUCED PROFITABILITY²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days Open</th>
<th>No PVD (FSCR 40.3%)</th>
<th>PVD (FSCR 26.4%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
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TREATMENT GETS MORE COWS PREGNANT FASTER*

Effective treatment significantly improves first service conception rate (FSCR)†

FSCR of cows that are TREATED for PVD 36.1%

FSCR of cows with PVD receiving NO TREATMENT 26.4%

FEWER DAYS OPEN, IMPROVES BOTTOM LINE

Avoid the increase in costs associated with days open. Each cow treated for PVD helps improve farm economic efficiency by restoring reproductive performance.

ASk YOUR VET ABOUT PVD TREATMENT

Treatment of endometritis† results in MEASURABLE POSITIVE EFFECTS ON REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE†.

*Compared to control (i.e., cows with PVD receiving no treatment)
†Including penicillin G, oxacillin, oxytetracycline and ampicillin

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