

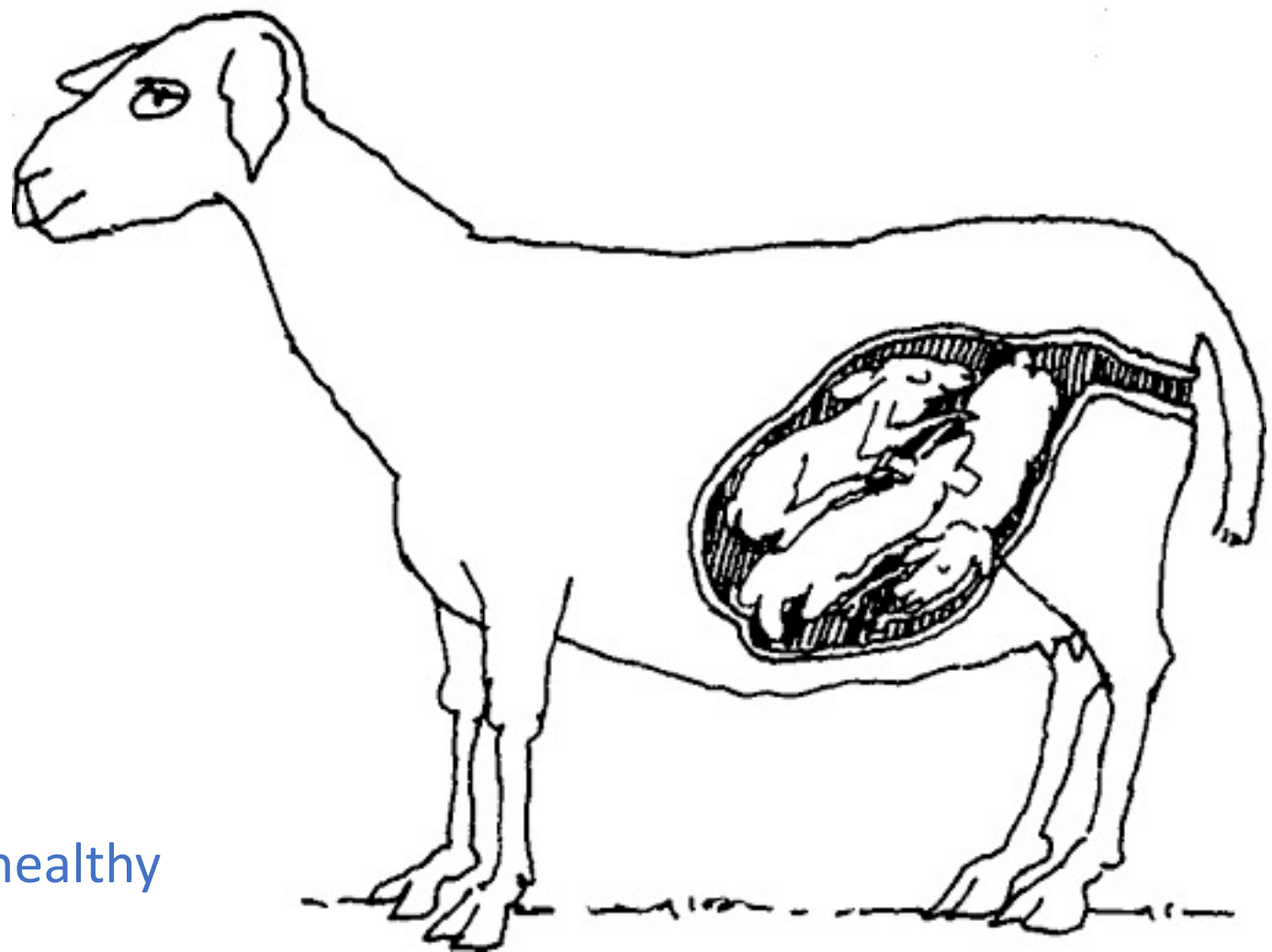
Kidding/lambing management

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1. Get them Bred
2. Keep them pregnant
3. Don't let them die
4. Make them grow big and healthy



PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS

145-155 days of pregnancy

- Why is it important ?
 - Allows you to make decisions
 - Lambing/kidding preparation
- Methods
 - Abdominal palpation (>120days)
 - Blood test (Biopryn) > 30 days
 - Ultrasound >28



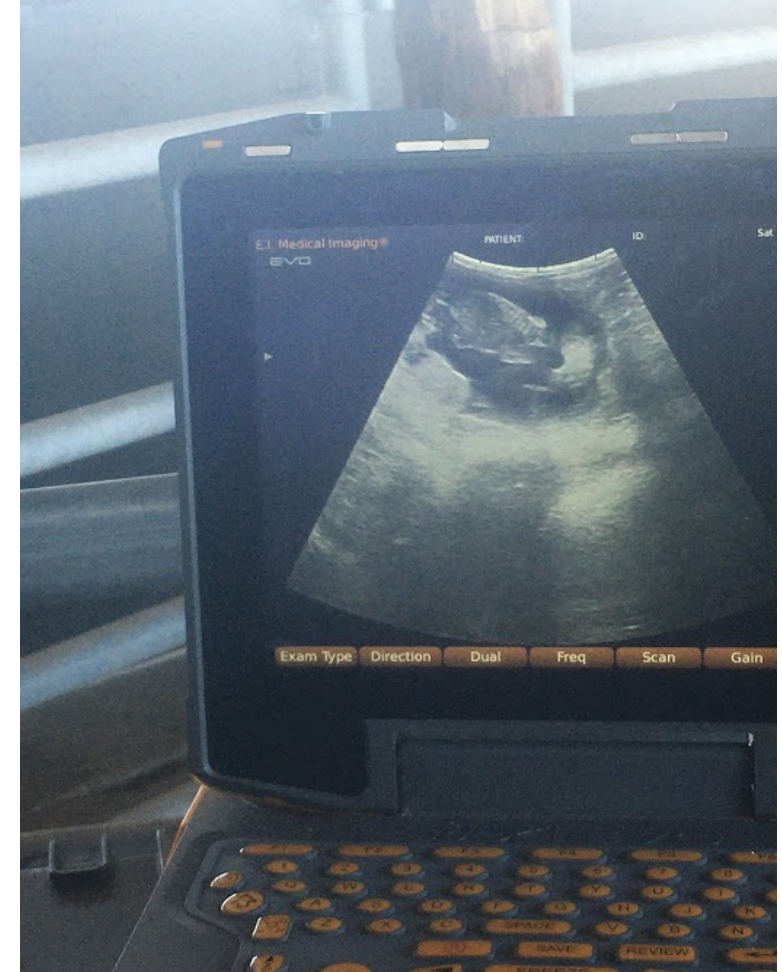
<https://biopryn.com/biopryn-sheepgoat/>



PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS

Ultrasound

- Advantages
 - Immediate decisions
 - Viability of the pregnancy
 - Stage pregnancies (dry, separate, feed)
 - Fetal count
 - Identify Pathologies
 - Fetal sex +/-



WHEN ARE WE LAMBING/KIDDING?

- Breeding season July 1st ----- Sept 1st 2021
- Earliest possible birth 20/11/2021
- Latest possible birth 31/01/2022

[Lambing / kidding calculator](#)

Lambing/kidding season Nov 20th to Jan 31st

CARE OF THE DAM

Nutrition during pregnancy

Avoid obesity and weight loss ~2.5- 3 BCS

- **Early gestation:**
 - can usually maintain on pasture or moderate quality hay, supplemented if needed
- **Late pregnancy:**
 - provide nutrients for rapid fetal growth, colostrum production
 - Consider feeding animals with multiple fetuses separately from females with single lambs/kid
 - 1.0 - 2.5 lb of 16-18% crude protein concentrate, grain, or cereal & legume-based pasture/hay equivalent
 - Ensure adequate Se intake

PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

Inadequate Nutrition during pregnancy

- Pregnancy Toxemia/ ketosis/ twin disease
- Milk Fever / Hypocalcemia
- Low weight babies

Vaginal Prolapse

Abortion

- Isolate, Sanitize
- Call your veterinarian/submit samples



FEMALES – LATE GESTATION

	Goal	Management practice
Parasite control	↓ periparturient egg rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider deworming 15-30 days before birthing begins (don't use levamisole, albendazole) • Maintain good nutrition
Vaccines	Protect dams from clostridial disease, boost colostrum antibody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual booster against CDT (<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> types C & D, <i>C. tetani</i>) 30 days prior to start of kidding / birthing season
Udder health	<p>-Dairy animals – eliminate existing infections & prevent new ones.</p> <p>-all- adequate milk prod</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry 60 days prior • Monitor udder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edema • Mastitis • Adequate development

PREPARE FOR LAMBING/KIDDING

Where? Indoor or outdoor, but clean and dry. Keep an eye on the temp outdoors

Check list:

- Print record sheets/dairy: ewe/doe #, kid/lamb(s) #, gender, date, weight, observation(s)
- Identification: Ear tags, tagger, animal paint
- Small bucket, lubricant (vet lube), kid/lamb puller, and kid/lamb ropes
- Disposable gloves/sleeves
- Small feeding tube / 60cc syringe
- Bottle and rubber nipple
- Milk or milk replacer and colostrum
- Heat lamp? Towels / news paper
- Veterinarian's phone number
- Head lamp/flashlight

5138

UF NEWBORN LAMB RECORD

Ewe ID #: 813
Date of Birth: 1/24/21 Time: PM

Lamb(s):
Lamb ID #: 21037 Weight: 7.97 Gender: F
Lamb ID #: 21038 Weight: 7.15 Gender: P
Lamb ID #: _____ Weight: _____ Gender: _____
Lamb ID #: _____ Weight: _____ Gender: _____

Chores to Do:
-Check off once completed.
Visualized mothering-up/nursing: TW Paint ID: _____
Initials: TW
Comments: _____

Other:
Tail docking: _____ Date completed: _____
Castration: _____ Date completed: _____
Comments: _____

Permanent IDs:
Lamb ID #: _____ Scrapie ID #: _____
Lamb ID #: _____ Scrapie ID #: _____
Lamb ID #: _____ Scrapie ID #: _____
Lamb ID #: _____ Scrapie ID #: _____

MONITORING

- Udder development
- Relaxed pelvic ligaments
- Milk secretion
- +/- cervical plug



NORMAL PARTURITION

- 1st stage: Contractions
2-12 hours

Isolates from the group

Nesting

Up and down

Restless

Urinate frequently



NORMAL PARTURITION

- 2nd stage: delivery
1-2 hours

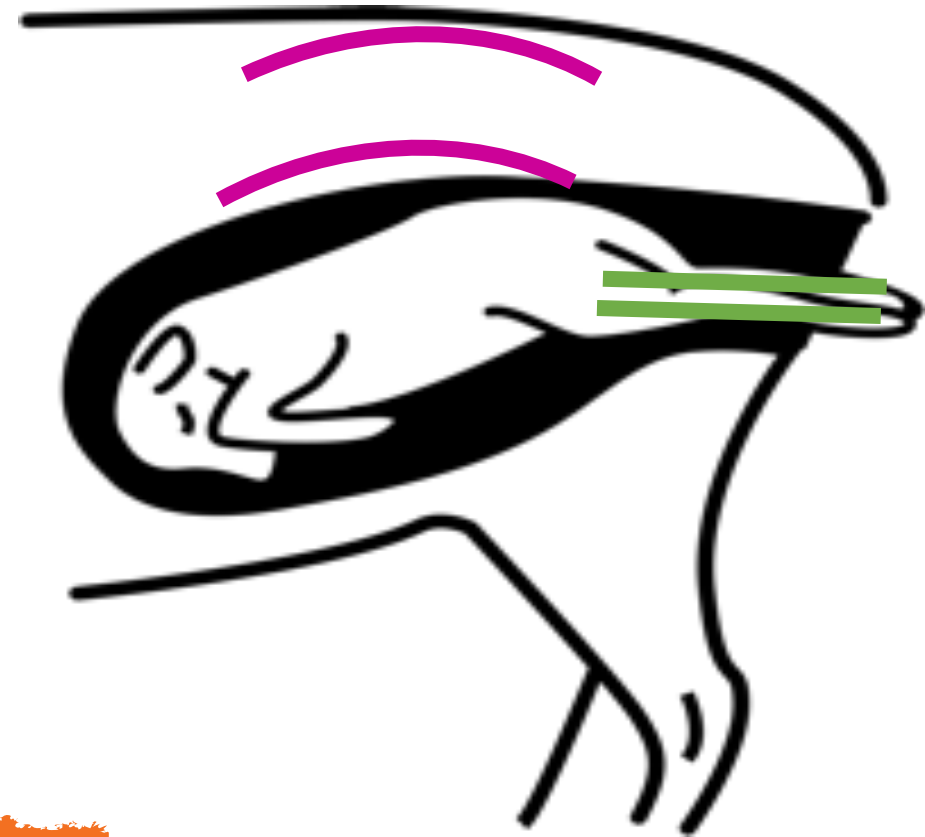
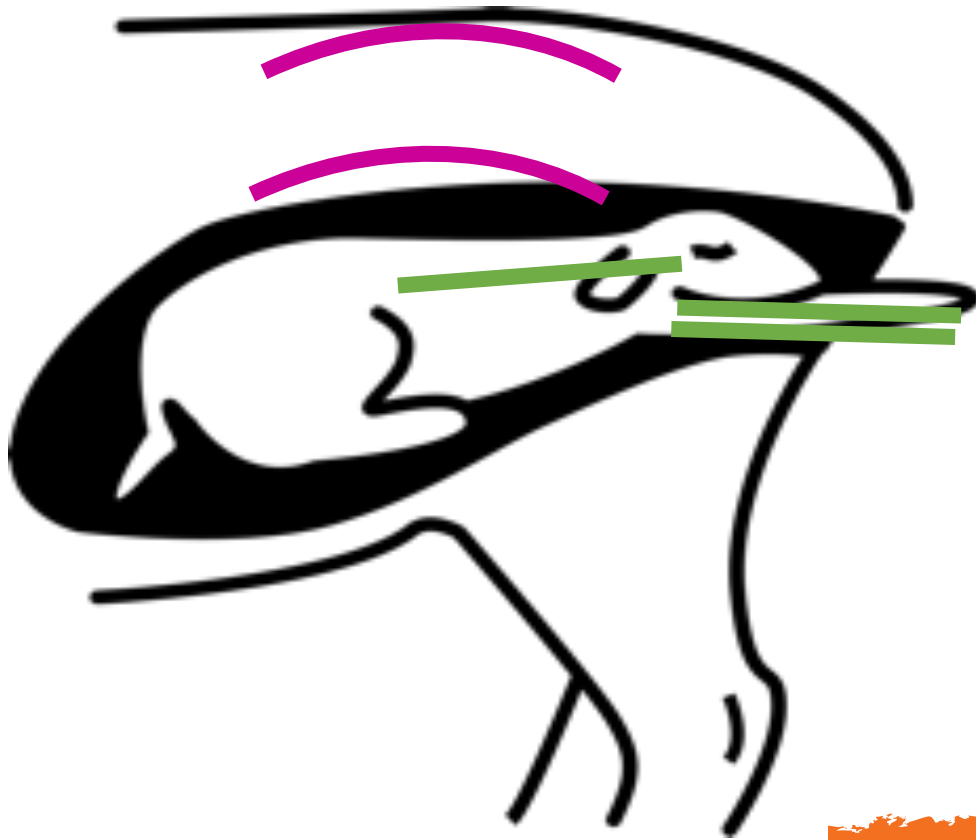
Usually lateral recumbency
You can see placenta / amnion
Followed by feet +/- head
Up to 1 hour between babies



NORMAL PARTURITION



NORMAL PARTURITION



NORMAL PARTURITION

- 3rd stage: passing placenta
Up to 24 hours

Usually before 6 hours

If more than 24h is consider retained placenta

For up to 3 weeks Lochia (red-brown discharge with no smell) is normal



ABNORMAL PARTURITION / DYSTOCIA

Most dams will give birth in their own – Give appropriate time before intervening.

Failure of normal progression of the parturition stages

Intervention is warranted

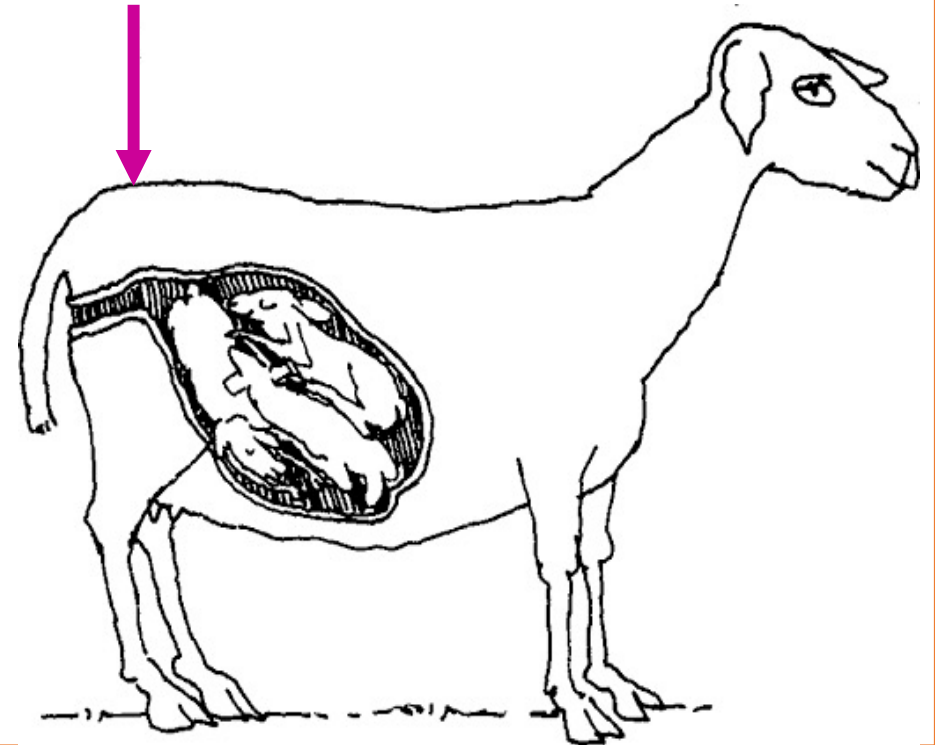
Cleanliness, Lubrication, Gentleness

DYSTOCIA

■ Ringwomb (failure to dilate)

does not progress to stage 2

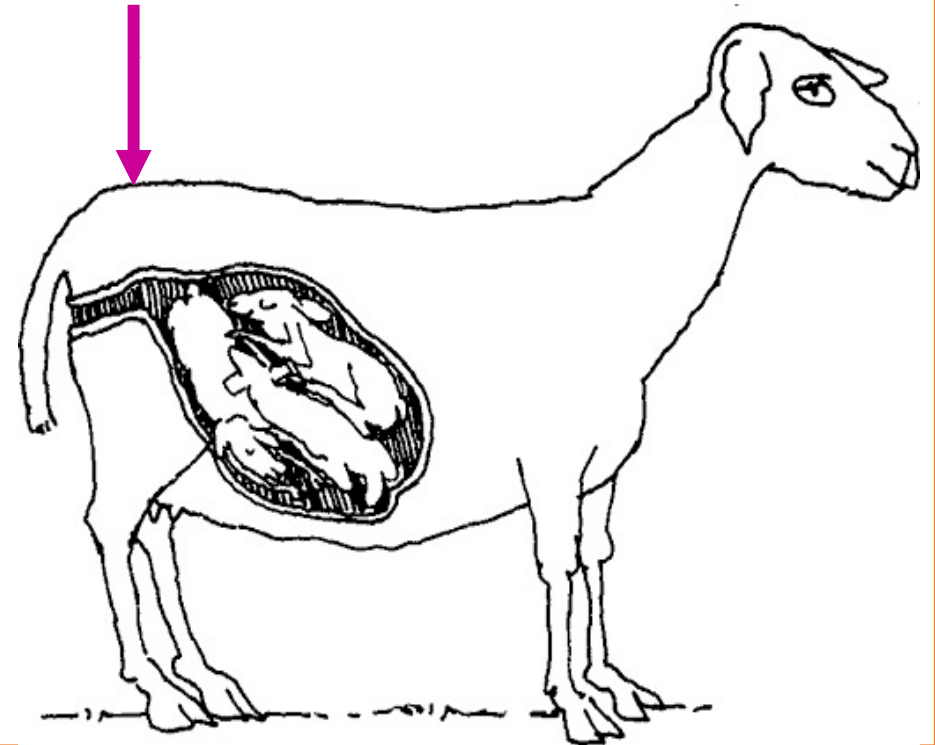
- Failure of the cervix to dilate
- Or dilated and closed
- Hormonal failure
- Heritable condition
- Natural birth disrupted
- Abnormal presentations



DYSTOCIA

■ Ringwomb (failure to dilate)

- Clean the area (clipped?)
- Use gloves
- Put your hand as a cone
- Go in and identify the problem
- Manually and gently dilate cervix
- If there is no progress, call your vet



DYSTOCIA

30-30-30 rule:

- 30 minutes of straining or water bag showing- check her
- If normal, wait 30 more minutes - check her – repeat one more time
- Wait 30 mins between lambs/kids or check



Dr. Schoenian

DYSTOCIA

- Malposition, flexions



DYSTOCIA

■ Malposition, flexions

- Try to reposition the fetus into a normal position very gently. Sometimes you have to push the lamb/kid back in to have more space to correct the position.
- With the correct position, you can now pull but do so in time with the doe/ewe's contraction.
- Use as much lube as needed
- You can pull with your hand grabbing both legs, use a lamb/kid puller or lamb/kid ropes
- Stay calm and be gentle. If no progress in 15 minutes, call your vet.



DYSTOCIA

- **Multiple babies at once, abnormal, to big**
- Gentle manipulation can be performed
- Call your veterinarian if no progress
- Or if is obvious that it will not progress
- Veterinarian will attempt vaginal delivery or suggest c-section



AFTER THE LAMB/KID(S) ARE BORN:

- Clean membranes and mucus from the nose with a towel
- Make sure the lamb/kid is breathing while rubbing vigorously the thorax with the towel
- Allow the ewe/doe and lamb/kid (s) to bond. Give them space.
- Monitor the bond



AFTER THE LAMB/KID(S) ARE BORN:

- See if the ewe/doe gives birth to another lamb/kid.
- If 30 mins pass by and she is not pushing, you can attempt ballotting her abdomen to see if you can feel another lamb/kid.
- Check her udder to see if she has milk, clean with a wet towel, and strip both teats
- Keep an eye on her passing of the placenta (afterbirth) it should be passed in less than 24 hours



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COLOSTRUM

- Prevent failure of passive transfer
- Kids / lambs should nurse by 30 min, definitely within 1 h of birth
- Assist if needed by stripping keratin plug from teats and helping to nurse
 - Especially when ≥ 3 offspring



COLOSTRUM AND MILK CONSUMPTION:

If that doesn't drink from the dam:

- Attempt to milk the mother. You need 50 ccs of milk/lamb or kid initially.
- Bottle feed the lamb/kid with frozen/thawed colostrum in the first 2 hrs. of life
- If the lamb/kid is not nursing from the bottle you will have to pass a feeding tube



PROCESSING NEWBORNS

- Dip navels (indoor housing or high stocking density)
- Examine for congenital defects
- ID (ear tag)
- Weigh
- Selenium deficient area?
 - Inject with Se/Vit E or supplement diets (dam and/or neonates)



KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR FEMALE

- Uterine prolapse
- No milk
- Inadequate milk
- Retained placenta
- Uterine infection
- Lack of appetite



REMARKS

- **Be prepared**
 - Take good care of your pregnant females
- **Think ahead, have all you will need ready**
- **Be clean, be gentle, call for help**
- **Follow up on lambs/kids progress**
- **Keep an eye on your doe/ewe after birth**



Thank you

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