

Ruminal Magnets

To prevent traumatic indigestion in cattle

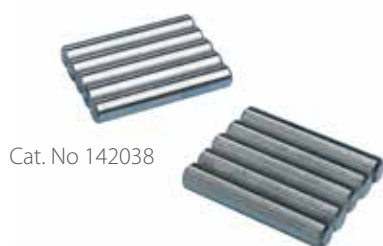
As the prevention and treatment of traumatic indigestion in cattle caused by ferromagnetic foreign bodies in the reticulum and rumen it is recommended to introduce one ruminal magnet in connection with the first insemination of the heifer or at the age of 18 months.

However, studies show that it is not enough to use one ruminal magnet to permanently prevent this disease in cattle at high risk. Administration of a new magnet is recommended four years later*).

The BOVIVET magnet is effective in the treatment of traumatic indigestion due to its ability to retract and isolate foreign bodies of ferromagnetic material. The magnet attracts any swallowed metal such as bits of wire and nails.

The special grooves of the plastic cage trap the foreign bodies, preventing them from penetrating the soft wall of the reticulum or rumen and causing damage.

- The magnets have the correct size, shape and weight to offer maximum protection and cure against traumatic indigestion
- The right length and deep grooves in the plastic cage provide extra protection from sharp, uneven pieces



Cat. No 142038



Cat. No 142037



Cat. No 142030

Cat. No 142040

Cat. No 142035



Cat. No	Description
142030	BOVIVET ruminal magnet
142035	BOVIMINI ruminal magnet
142040	BOVIVET Mag II, extra powerful ruminal magnet
142037	KRUUSE ceramic magnet 60x20x15 mm
142038	Alnico steel magnet Ø15x90 mm

Pk. Size
10/pk
10/pk
10/pk
12/pk
1/pk



Cat. No	Description
142050	BOVIVET magnet introducer plastic, diameter 3 cm
142045	BOVIVET magnet introducer metal
142070	BOVIMINI magnet introducer metal

Pk. Size
1/pk
1/pk
1/pk

***) Studies on rumen magnet usage to prevent hardware disease in buffaloes by O. S. Al-Abbadi¹, A. M. Abu-Seida² and S. M. Al-Hussainy¹**

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Aim

To evaluate the rumen magnet given once a life as a prophylaxis of hardware disease in buffaloes.

Materials and Method

In the present study, 3100 buffaloes were divided into two groups.

In group I, 1200 hardware diseased buffaloes were surgically treated with rumenotomy, given reticular magnets and followed up to 7 years for a possible recurrent hardware disease.

In group II, 1900 clinically normal buffalo heifers were given rumen magnets orally then followed up to seven years for a possible occurrence of hardware disease. All buffaloes showed signs of hardware disease where treated by rumenotomy. Data were statistically analyzed using chi-square test.

Results:

Hardware disease was recorded in 110 animals (10.8%) and 155 animals (8.9%) in groups I and II. The incidence of developing a hardware disease during the first 4 years after the use of magnet was 0% in both groups. Starting from 5 year, a time dependent increase in the proportion of buffaloes developing a hardware disease was noticed in both groups (P<0.05). The use of magnets in group I provided the same level of protection as that of group II since the overall proportions of the occurrence of hardware disease during 7 years post magnet use were not statistically different (>0.05)

Conclusion

Administration of a rumen magnet is an effective prophylaxis for hardware disease and reapplication of a second new magnet is recommended four years later in buffaloes at high risk

<http://www.veterinaryworld.org/Vol.7/June-2014/9.pdf>

