



Effect of beta glucans on Morbidity and IBR titers in feedyard cattle

A total of 421 head of steers were split into control and treatment groups for a total of 2 replications of the trial in two large commercial feedyards in southwest Kansas.

All cattle received the standard incoming vaccination and processing protocol employed by the feedyard and were penned by treatment and control groups. Both treatment and control groups were fed the normal receiving ration and stepped up during the trial according to the feedyard's standard operating procedure. In addition to the regular ration the treatment groups received 1.5 grams per head per day PreVent (True North Technologies) as a top dress.

On arrival and again three weeks later serum was collected from 10% of the cattle and submitted to the Kansas State University Diagnostic Laboratory for serum neutralization testing for IBR.

There was a numerical difference in morbidity / pull rate between the treatment and control groups. In the control group 12% (25 hd) of cattle were pulled once and 4% (8 hd) pulled twice while 4% (9 hd) of cattle in the PreVent treatment group were pulled once and 1% (2 hd) were pulled twice.

In cattle that arrived with negative titers the PreVent treatment group demonstrated a 477% improved titer compared to control cattle. Overall PreVent treated cattle had a 300% improvement in IBR titers.

These results represent statistically significant improvement in vaccine response ($p < 0.05\%$).

