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# The benefits of osteopathy in new born calves with suckling difficulties

EVSO

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Osteopathy - Phytotherapy



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# Plan

01 Introduction

02 Anatomy

03 Osteopathic techniques

04 Expected results and follow-up

05 Conclusion

# 01 Introduction

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## Suckling difficulties :

Hypoxia

Acidosis (diarrhea)

Hypothermia

»» Osteoarticular / muscular pain





# 01 Introduction

NO ESTABLISHED  
MEDICAL TREATMENT



→ Dead Calves ☹️

→ Breeder money ☹️

→ Veterinarian satisfaction ☹️



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RESULTS BY YEAR

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- ☐ Abstract
- ☐ Free full text
- ☐ Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- ☐ Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- ☐ Books and Documents
- ☐ Clinical Trial

22 results

Page 1 of 3

1 **Maternal behavior in cattle.**  
von Keyserlingk MA, Weary DM.  
Cite Horm Behav. 2007 Jun;52(1):106-13. doi: 10.1016/j.yhbeh.2007.03.015. Epub 2007 Mar 31.  
PMID: 17490663 Review.  
Share The studies we review increase our basic understanding of this behavior and provide insights into practical **problems** in cattle production. When domesticated cattle are permitted to rear their young, the behaviors associated with maternal care are for the most part similar ...

2 **Managing the production, storage, and delivery of colostrum.**  
McGuirk SM, Collins M.  
Cite Vet Clin North Am Food Anim Pract. 2004 Nov;20(3):593-603. doi: 10.1016/j.cvfa.2004.06.005.  
PMID: 15471626 Review.  
Share Provision of an adequate immunoglobulin mass to dairy calves is an essential component for survival, health, and future productivity. To prevent FPT of immunity due to **suckling** of the dam, newborn dairy calves should be removed from the calving area within 30 minutes of bi ...

3 **Neurophysiological Mechanisms of Mother-Young Bonding in Buffalo and Other Farm Animals.**  
Orihuela A, Mota-Rojas D, Strappini A, Serrapica F, Braghieri A, Mora-Medina P, Napolitano F.  
Cite Animals (Basel). 2021 Jun 30;11(7):1968. doi: 10.3390/ani11071968.  
PMID: 34209286 **Free PMC article.** Review.

# Introduction

Benefits of osteopathy :

Quick effects (1h – 24h)

Non invasive treatment

Efficient treatment (95%)

Easy to practice (calm animals)

Veterinarian satisfaction 😊

Breeder satisfaction 😊 → €€€

Cow satisfaction 😊 - prevent mastitis



# Introduction

First manipulation to try on cattle

Even for pets or horses veterinarians (or others)

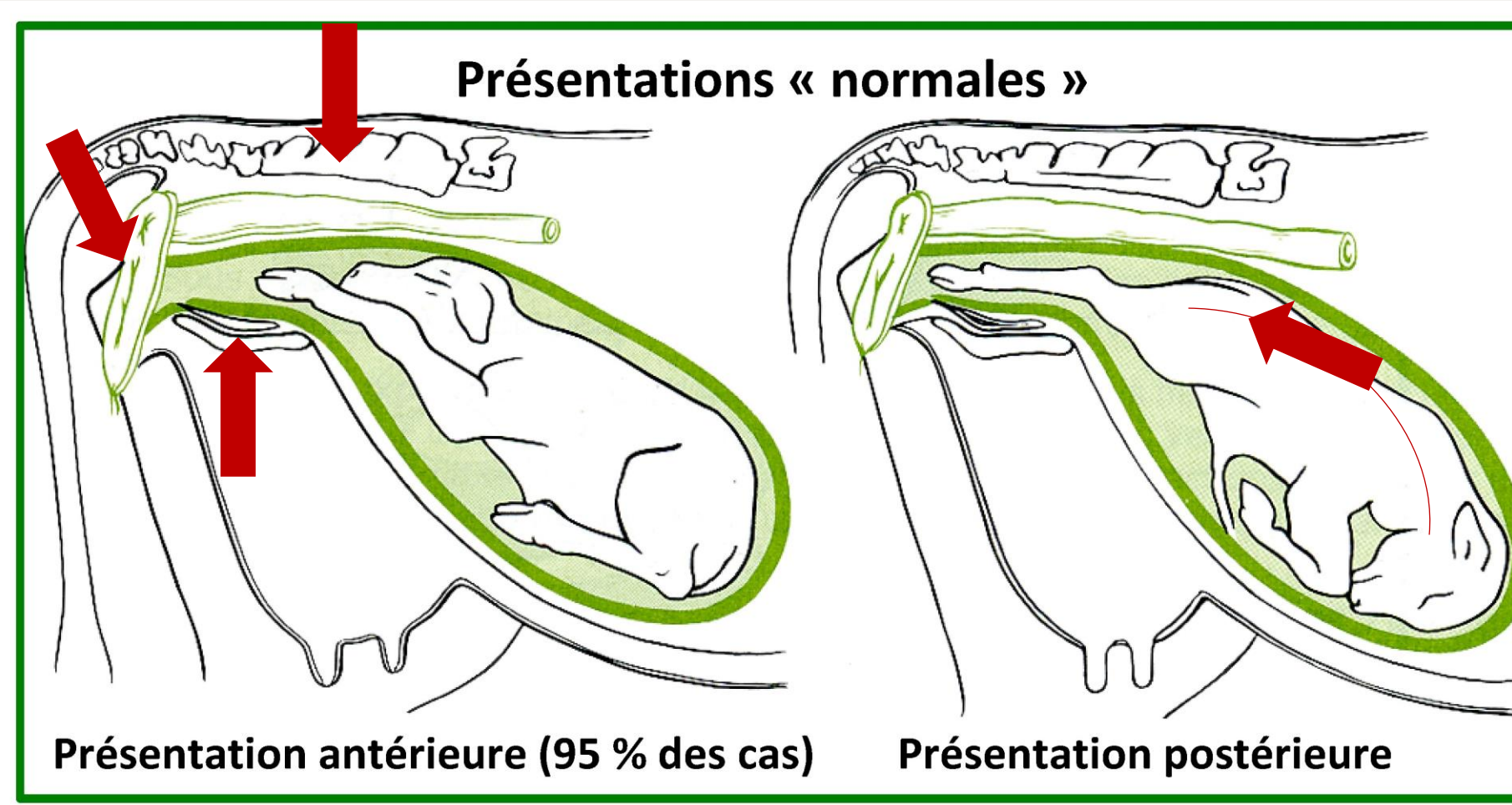
Give the information to breeders !

You can easily save a calf

# 02 Anatomy



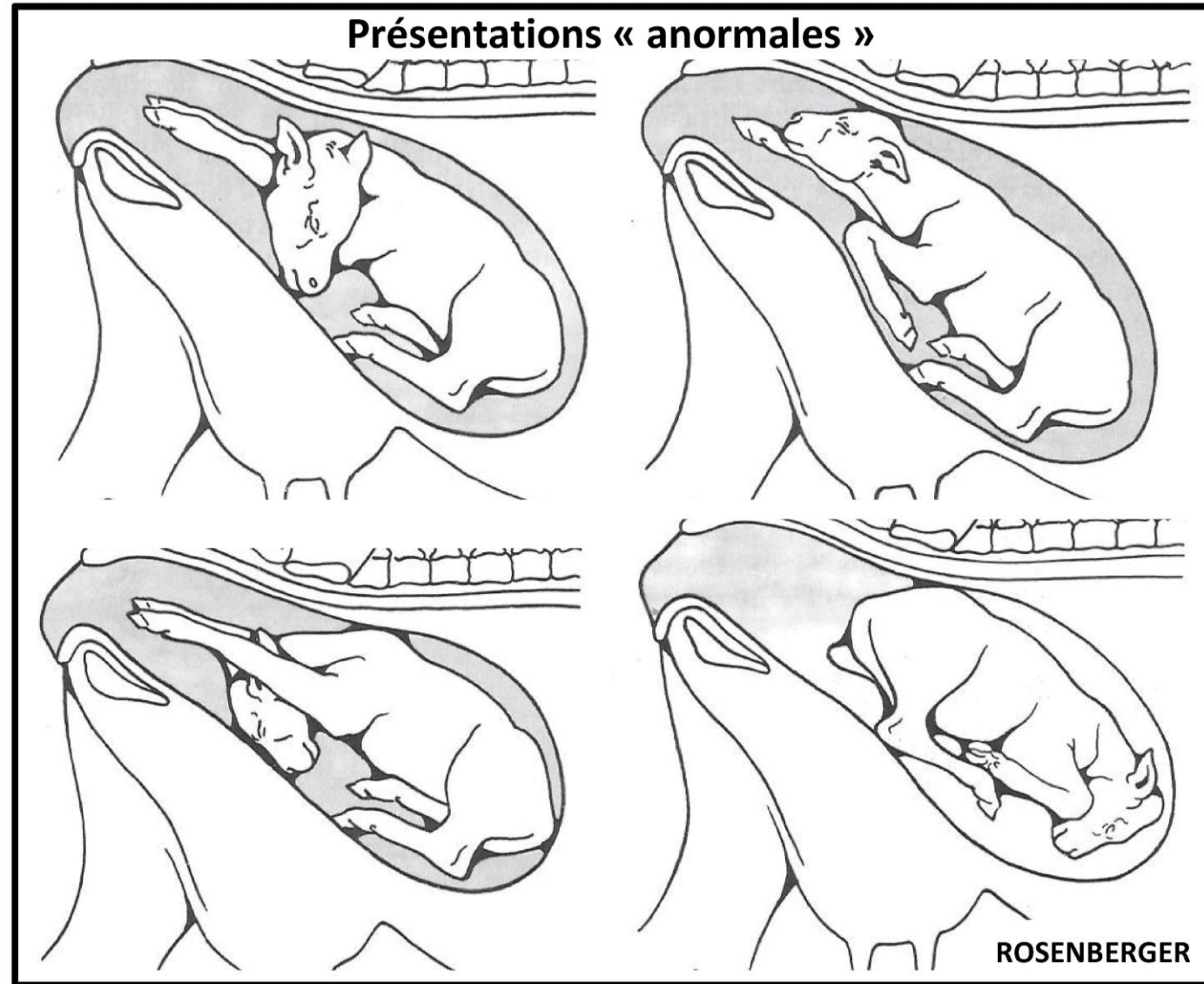
# 02 Calving : the first parameter



# 02 Calving : the first parameter

Neck  
Shoulders

Occiput  
Frontal bone  
Neck  
Shoulders



Shoulders  
(assymetrical  
tensions)

All the  
structures



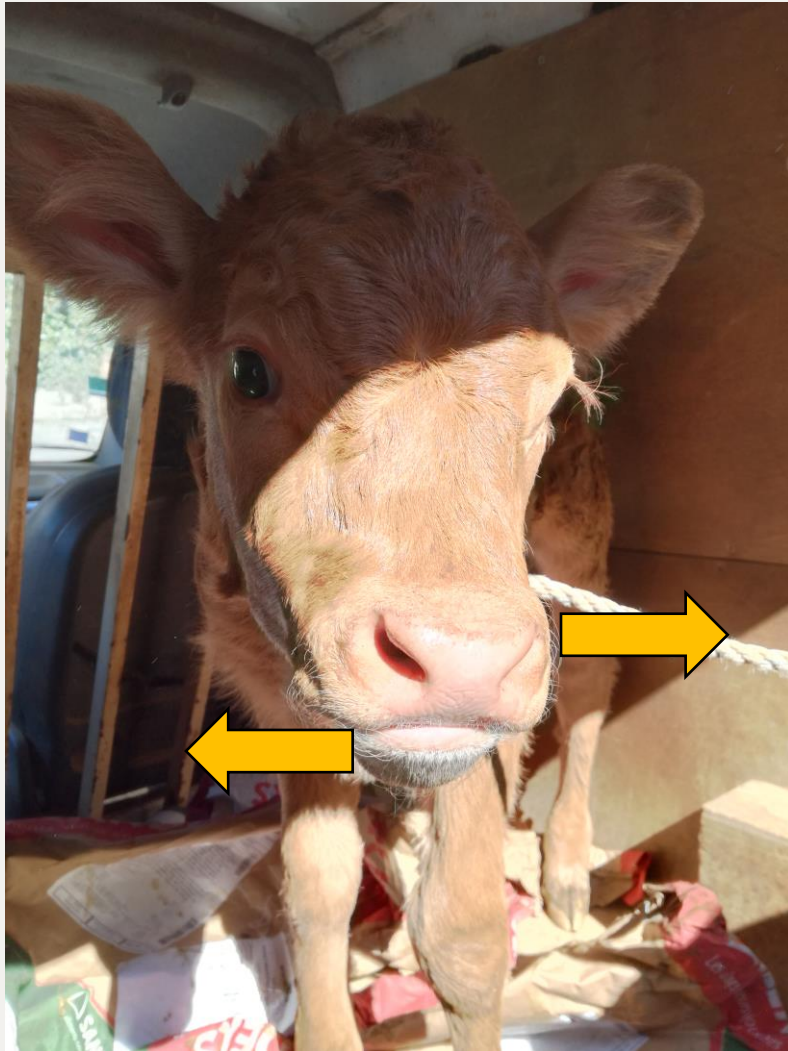
# 02 Calving : the first parameter

Neck and  
Shoulders  
tensions :  
Anterior  
presentation /  
big calf



Fore limbs  
tensions :  
Seat  
presentation

# 02 Calving : the first parameter

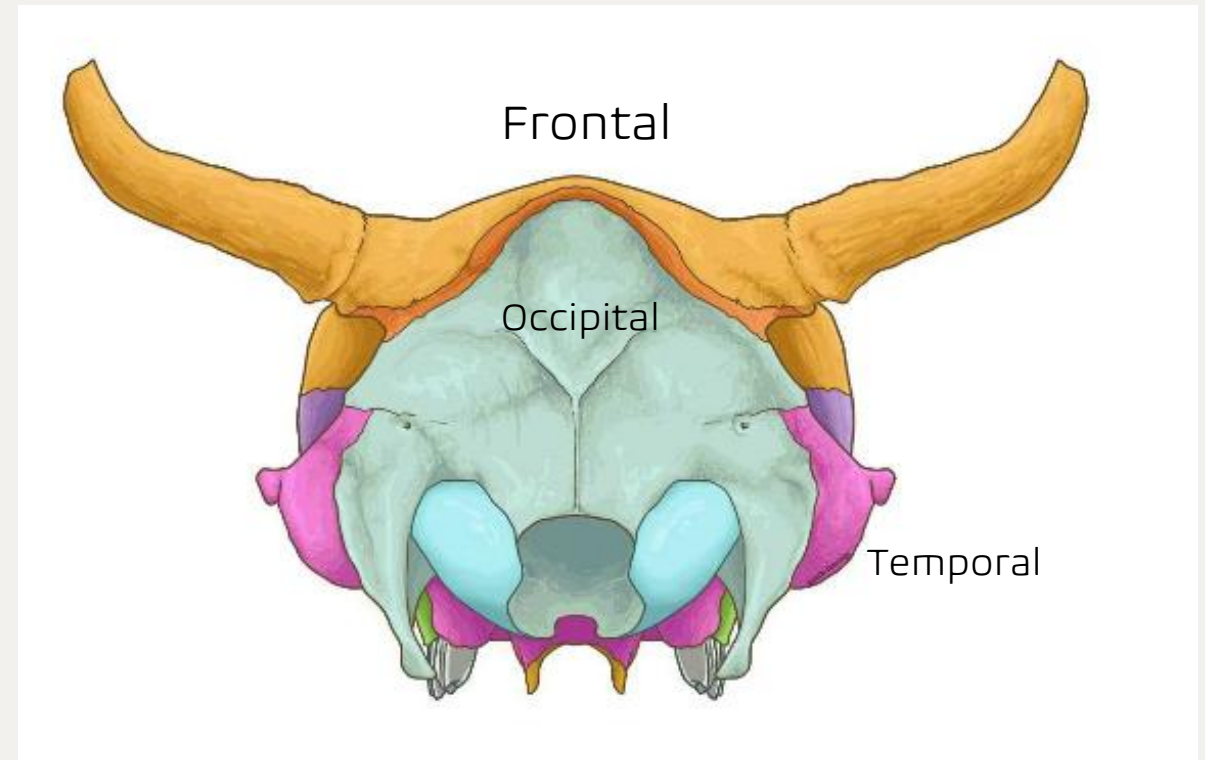
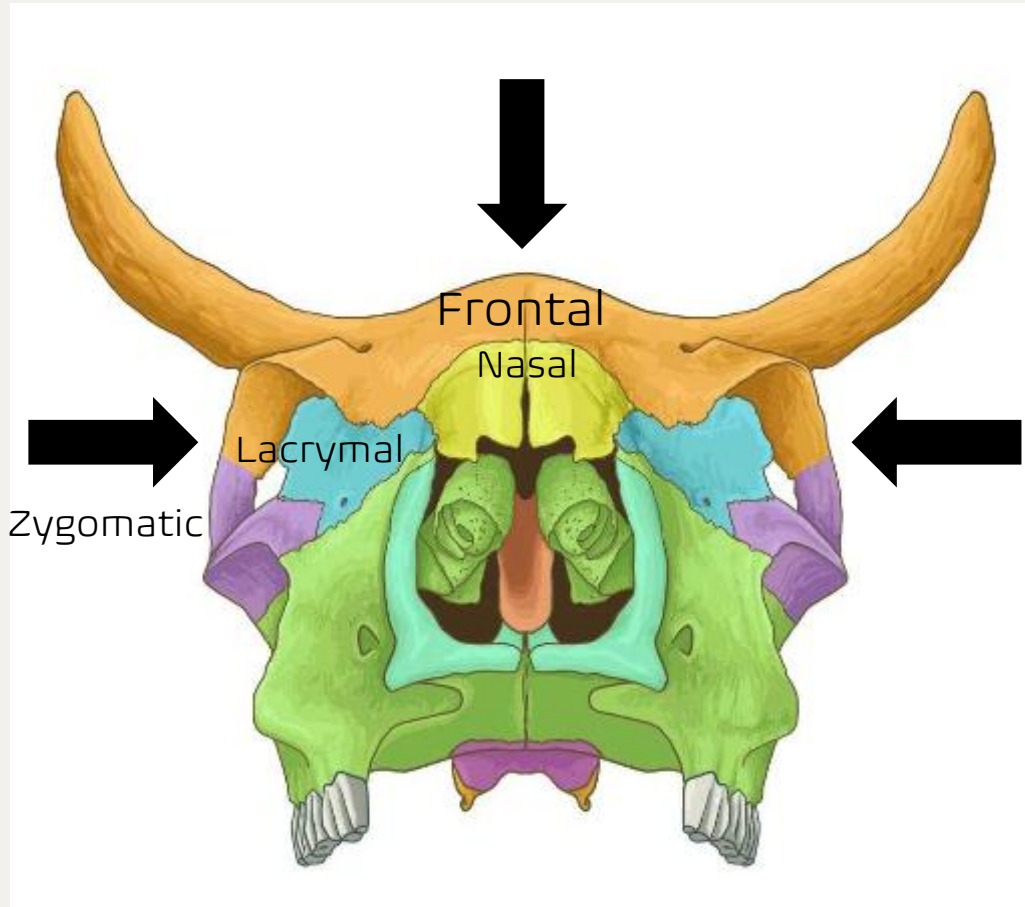


No suckling  
reflex : mandible  
diduction

Normal calving

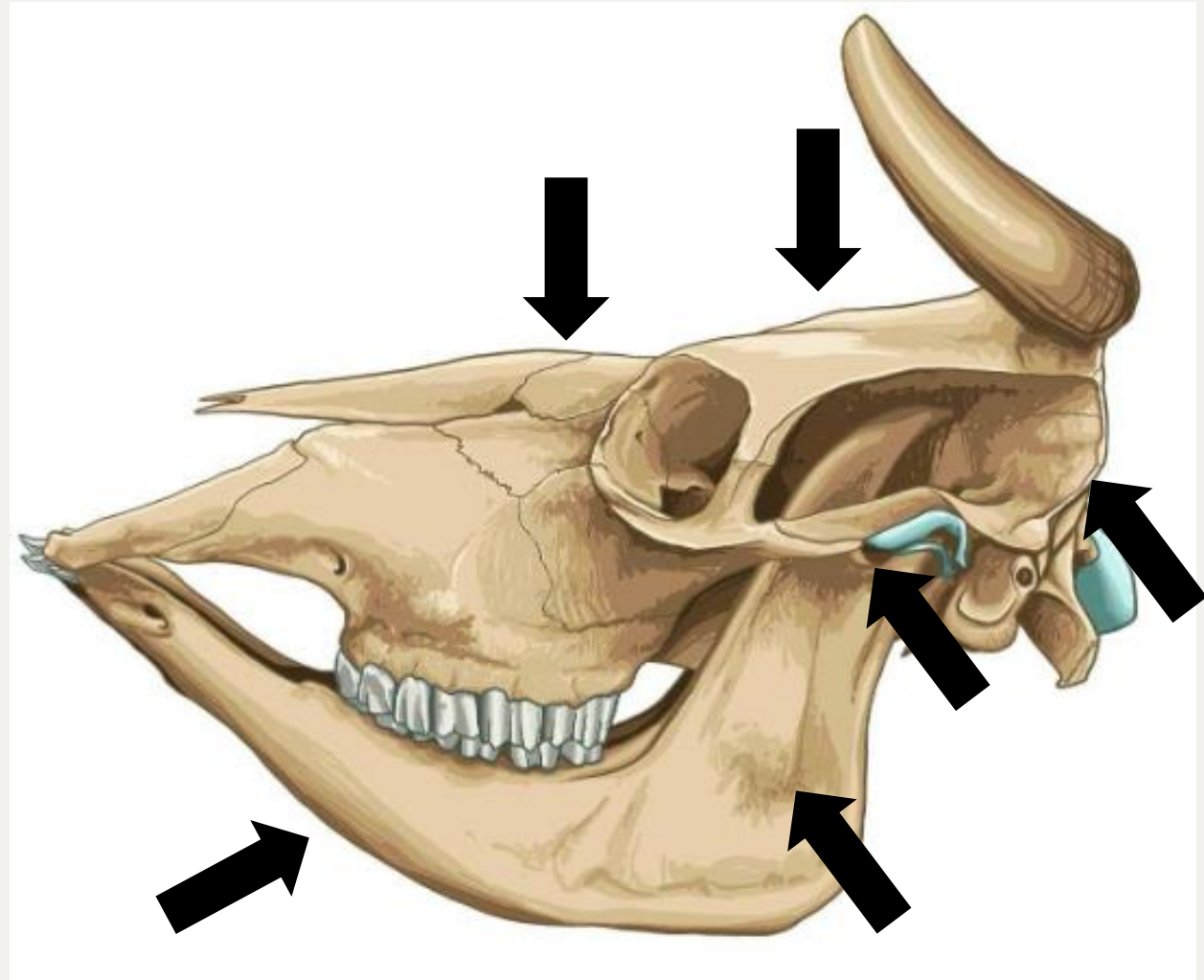
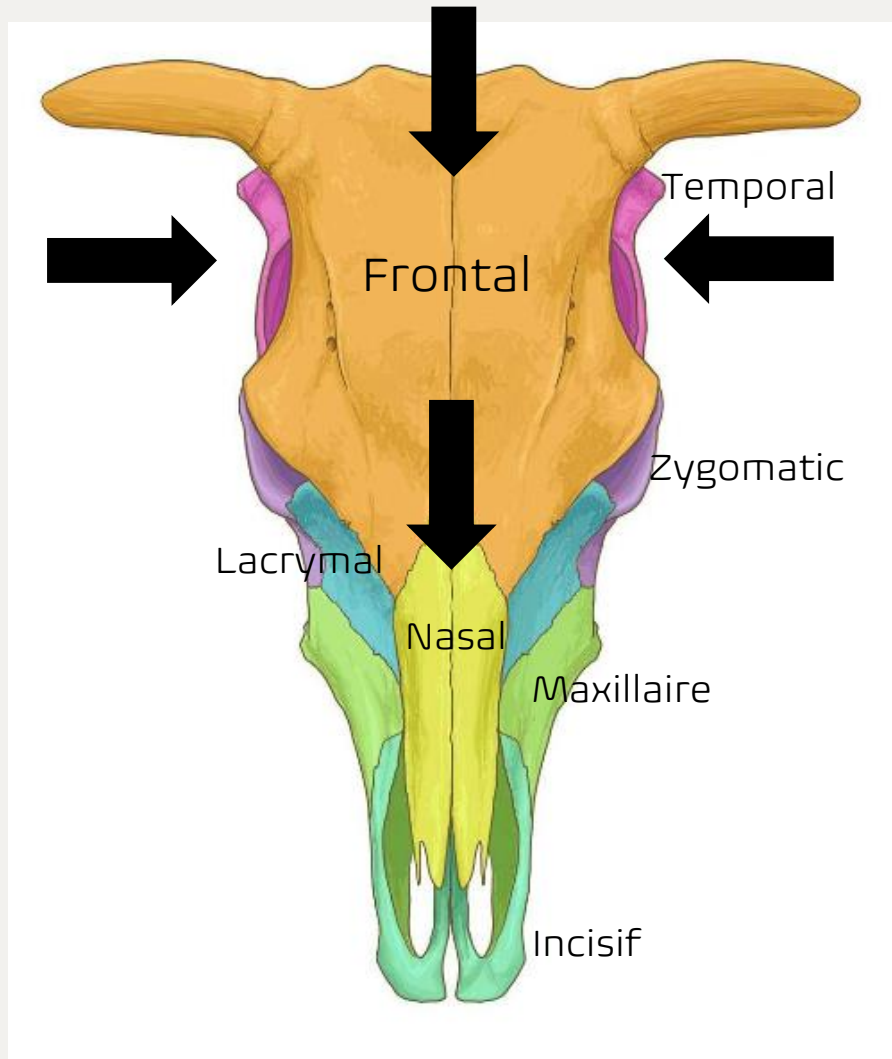
Normal position

# 02 The calf's skull : zones of pressure





# 02 The calf's skull : zones of pressure



# 02 The structures involved in the suckling mechanism



The calf creates the pressure by compressing the teat between the tongue and the hard palate



Jaw joint – Mandibular bone

Palatine bone – Ethmoid bone

Tongue (XII, X, VII → Occiput and temporal bones)

Position of the head



Occiput – Hyoid – Muscles : Cleidocephalic, brachiocephalic, sternoccephalic, hyoidoccephalic

# 02

## Tensions zones

### From the head to the back

Palatine bone

Ethmoid bone

Mandibular bone

Jaw joint

Tongue

Hyoid

Temporal bones + VII

Occiput + X , XII

Muscles : Cleidocephalic,

brachiocephalic, sternocephalic, hyoidocephalic

Spinal column

Sacrum (occiput !)

# 03 Osteopathic techniques

# 03 First : diagnosis

- ❑ Talk to the breeder (type of calving)
- ❑ Medical examination
- ❑ Osteopathic examination
- ❑ Osteopathic diagnosis

→ Try to understand the position of the calf during the calving

→ Problem : suckling reflex / position of the head / both ?





# 03 Skull

## Bones

Tissue manipulation techniques (P, Tricot)

→ Pressure  
!!! Be careful

## Joints

Indirect techniques of correction with mandibles or tongue :

→ Better for the calf

## Tongue

Taking the tongue (visceral technique)

→ Gently pull on the tongue, wait for the calf to chew

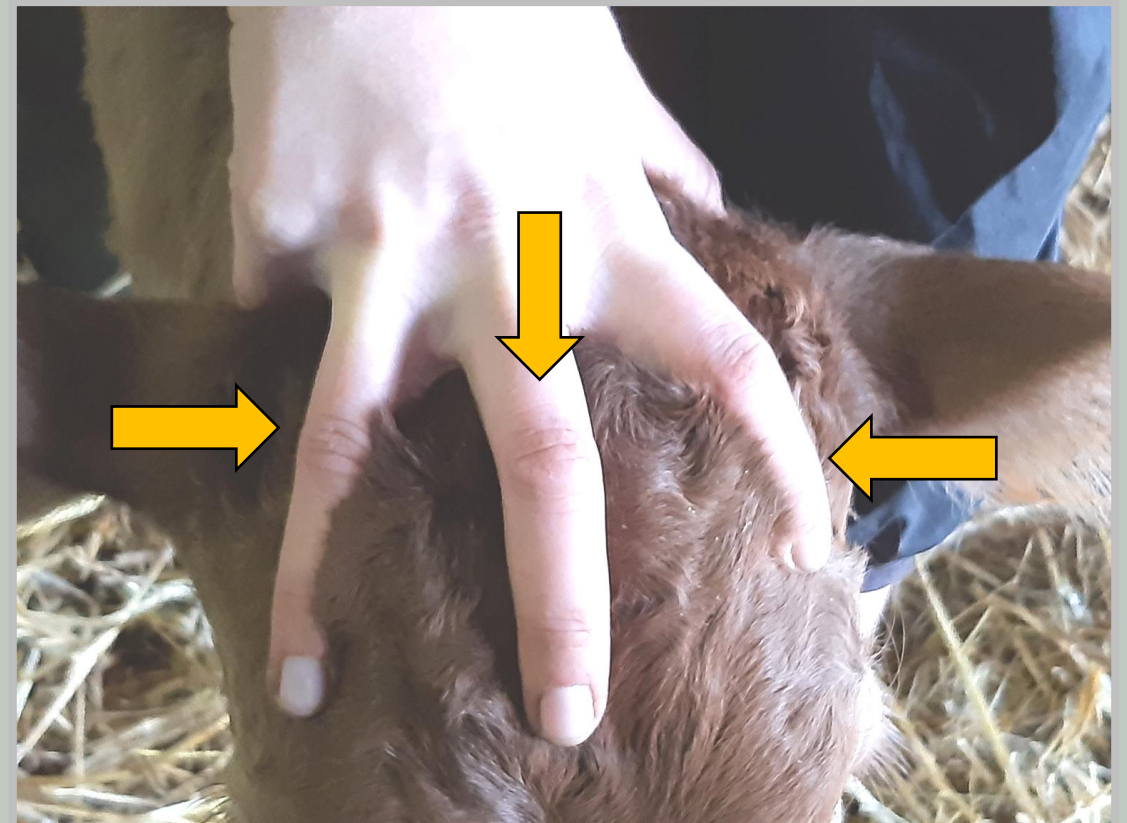
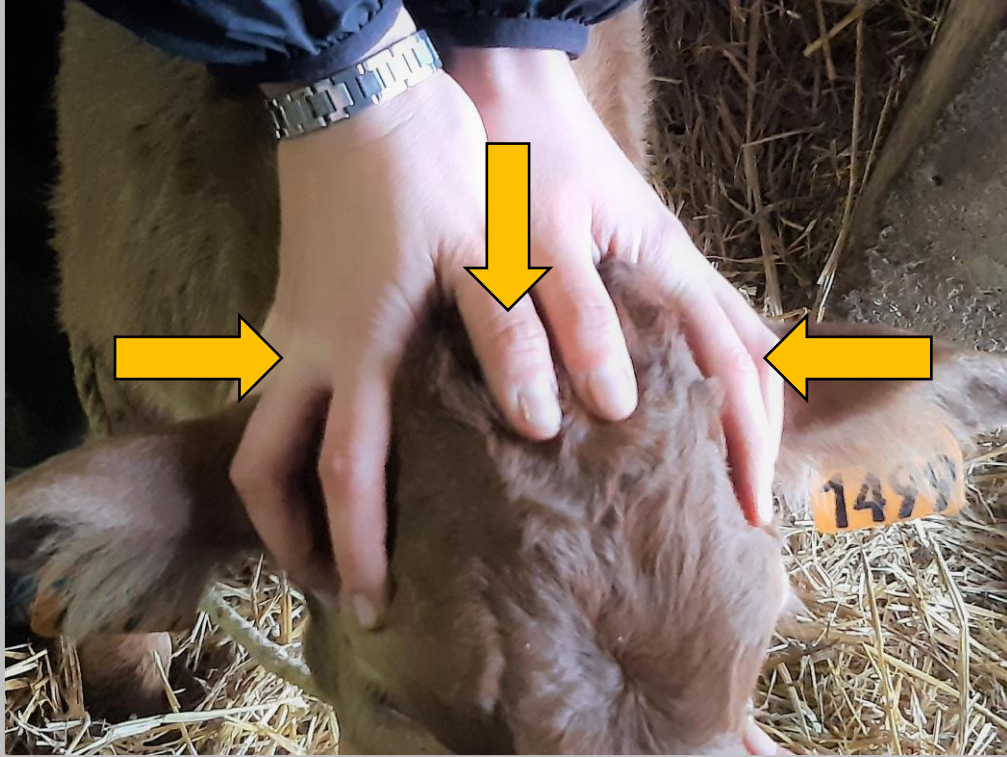
Spheno basilar symphysis (sbs) or membranes

Fluidic techniques

→ Easy because we treat a new born calf







# 03 Neck

## Joints

Indirect techniques

## Muscles

Stretching techniques

Fascial techniques





# 03 Craniosacral osteopathy

Cerebrospinal fluid

The dural membranes

The sacrum bone at the base of the spine.

Fluidic technique

Fluidic or tissue manipulation technique

Musculoskeletal or Fascial techniques

Compression of the 4th ventricle



All the structures must work « together »

# 03 End of the treatment

When :

- ✓ The skull movement is « supple »
- ✓ The joints and the tongue movement are easy in the 3 dimensions
- ✓ The neck can be stretched symmetrically on the left and on the right
- ✓ The craniosacral primary respiratory mechanism (PRM) must be of good quality and the amplitude must be large

The calf is usually sleeping



# 04 Expected results and follow up

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- ✓ You can add treatment (homeopathy, even anti-inflammatories / pain) if needed
- ✓ Ask the breeder to leave the calf and the cow alone for 12 hours
- ✓ Do not feed the calf for 12 hours
- ✓ Results : 1 – 24 hours
- ✓ Call the breeder back
- ✓ If no result : other clinical and osteopathic diagnosis



# 05 Conclusion

## Easy method

For all veterinarians, no risk

## No other treatment

You are the last chance !

The faster you manipulate, the better it is

## Do not forget clinical examination

You are a vet before an osteopath practitioner

## About 95% of successful treatment

The breeders will call you back for other animals

## Many ways to practice

Do the manipulation with the « tools » you like

## Start with calves before cows and bulls

The breeders will follow you



Thank you ! 😊



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