



TRIAL DATA

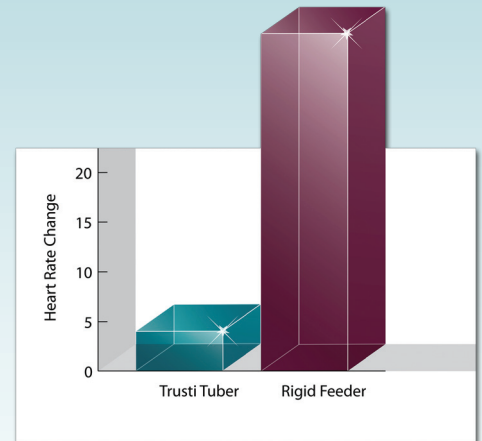
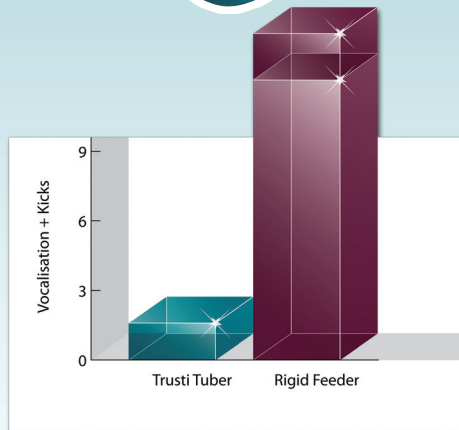
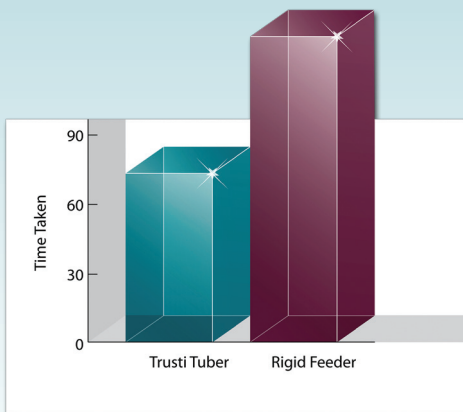
The trial involved 28 mixed breed and sized calves, all less than 4 days old, split into two groups so there were an even range of sizes and ages.

One group was fed with a 'rigid feeder' and the other with the Trusti Tuber, both fed 2 litres of colostrum.



Trusti Tuber **vs** Rigid Feeder

	TRUSTI TUBER	RIGID FEEDER
Time taken (secs)	73	132
Kicks	1.6	12.1
Vocalisation	0	2
Post heart rate (beats per minute)	144	172
Heart rate change	4	34
Stopped early due to calf distress	0	6
Number treated	14	14



NOTE: 6 calves (42%) in the rigid feeder group were stopped early (before the full 2 litres were given) due to exhibiting what was deemed too high stress behaviour. Zero calves in the Trusti Tuber group were stopped early. This has high practical implications on farm with staff often stopping early and the calf not receiving the full amount of colostrum.

KINDER

The flexible tube prevents painful pressure points and injury, and allows the calf to breathe easily throughout the procedure. Behavioural sign of stress and an increase in heart rate are both reduced by 88% when compared to a rigid feeder.

EASIER

The tube swallows easily and the calf does not struggle making the Trusti Tubers very easy to use and learn. Further design features improve all round usability.

SAFER

A specially designed safety tip combined with the flexible tube enables the calf to swallow easily and the tube to gently pass into the oesophagus, even with heavy hands, safely bypassing the airway. Bruising and scratching of tissue is prevented due to the protective mouthpiece, flexible tube and the safety tip design.

FASTER

A smoother process and reliable fluid flow makes for faster feeding. Shown in trials to almost halve procedure time per feed.



SAFE USE OF THE



Dairy Spares



2. Calf Position

A standing calf is most relaxed when positioned with its rear into a corner which permits a lower level of head restraint. Sitting calves should be comfortably sitting up and not lying flat.

4. Number One Rule

Never let fluid flow unless the tube is safely in the oesophagus.

5. Checking Tube Position

You can check the tube position in the oesophagus by looking or feeling in the groove on the left side of the calf's neck. The oesophagus is a soft collapsed tube enabling you to see or feel the tube tip.

7. Removing the Tube

Wait at least one second after all liquid has finished flowing through, then gently remove the tube.

8. In Very Cold Temperatures

The tube will stiffen in very cold temperatures. If so warm the tube to soften. The tube soon softens with body temperature and warm colostrum or electrolytes, however, pre-warming is beneficial to help with tube passage and comfort.

1. Stopper Position and Calf Size Markers

Please consider the calf size markers a minimum distance to pass the tube.

The stopper should be positioned to the **right side** of the appropriate mark.

Do not underestimate calf size. It is better to pass the tube farther than not far enough. As the tube is flexible you can pass the tube farther without causing damage.



3. Passing the Tube

A comfortable head position is best for swallowing the tube, do not apply too much restriction to the head. Forcing the nose up is **not** recommended. When passing the tube in a standing calf, it helps to slide the tube slightly to the left side of the throat. Always pass the tube gently, there should be no resistance.

6. During Flow

Hold the mouthpiece in place throughout feeding - hold with the calf so if the calf moves the mouthpiece moves with the calf.

Do not let the tube pull out more than one inch during fluid flow.

Never allow the calf to drop it's head below the level of the stomach.



Dairy Spares

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Demonstration videos are available
on our website or
<https://youtu.be/hUNwb2VJDZ0>.

