

Needle Selection for Vaccinating Cattle

ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

| INJECTABLE VISCOSITY | SUBCUTANEOUS (SQ) <i>(½ to ¾ inch needle)</i> | | | INTRAVENOUS (IV) <i>(1 ½ inch needle)</i> | | | INTRAMUSCULAR (IM) <i>(1 to 1 ½ inch needle)</i> | | |
|---|--|-------------|----------|--|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | CATTLE WEIGHT | | | CATTLE WEIGHT | | | CATTLE WEIGHT | | |
| | <300 | 300-700 | >700 | <300 | 300-700 | >700 | <300 | 300-700 | >700 |
| THIN Example: <i>Most vaccines</i> | 18 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 16 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 16-14 gauge | 20-18 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 18-16 gauge |
| THICK Example: <i>Thick antibodies</i> | 18-16 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 16 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 16-14 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 18-16 gauge | 16 gauge |

Select the needle based on cattle size (use the smallest without bending)

The smaller the gauge number, the larger the needle diameter. For example, a 16 gauge is larger than an 18 gauge.



EXTENSION

