**Complications**

Disbudding have far less risks involved as compared to dehorning. Since disbudding is done at a younger age, the horn has not yet attached to the frontal sinus. Therefore, the disbudding procedures does not expose the sinus cavities or cause blood loss, which then reduces the risk of BLV infection associated with dehorning.

Exposed sinuses attract disease-carrying flies, and numerous bacteria can be involved. The presence of flies or maggots in sinus cavities will be obvious, but other, more subtle signs of sinusitis can include lack of appetite, fever, nasal discharge and abnormal head carriage.  Such infections can show up immediately after dehorning or even months later, after the wounds have healed. This is then eliminated by choosing disbudding than dehorning.

However, disbudding is still a relatively painful and stressful event for the animal. Therefore, signs of pain should be observed and an appropriate analgesic be given. In neonates, the dosage of aspirin would be 10mg/kg as they have not yet developed a ruminant stomach.

**Signs of Pain**



If the farmer is very concerned, he/she should contact the veterinarian and a proper physical examination can be made and an appropriate analgesic be administered.