

## Mastitis 8 : Dry Cow Therapy

<b>First Name:</b>		<b>Last Name:</b>		
<b>Email:</b>			<b>Veterinary Practice:</b>	
<b>Postcode:</b>		<b>Date:</b>		

Please circle one answer only e.g.  A

How long should the dry period be for optimal milk production? At least:

- 10 days
- 25 days
- 30 days
- 40 days
- 60 days

What happens in the first two weeks of the dry period?

- Nothing
- Milk production stops but there are no other changes
- Colostrum production
- Udder gets smaller and lining regresses
- Increased turnover of udder cells

Cure rates after antibiotic treatment are higher in the dry period because:

- More active udder defences
- Dry cow antibiotics have a shorter period of action
- Higher doses of longer-acting antibiotics
- Stopping milking cures infection
- Different bacteria in the dry period

The risk of dry period mastitis is highest:

- On the day of calving
- Early dry period alone
- Mid dry period alone
- Late dry period alone
- Both early and late dry period

The prevention of new infections by dry cow antibiotics is best:

- In the early dry period
- In the mid dry period
- In the late dry period
- In both early and late dry period
- At calving

Mastitis in the late dry period is usually due to:

- Contagious bacteria (that spread from cow-to-cow)
- Environmental bacteria (spread from environment-to cow)
- Bacteria that were present at drying off
- Bacteria from the milking machine
- Fungi that were present at drying off

How long do dry cow antibiotics last?

- As long as the dry period
- 10 days
- 4 weeks
- 10 weeks
- It depends on the product

Internal teat sealants

Reduce the risk of new infections during the dry period

Eliminate existing infections

Prevent infections after calving

Speed udder involution

Reduce udder pressure after drying off

When cleaning the teats before dry cow, which teats do you clean first:

Far teats

Near teats

When infusing dry cow, which teats do you infuse first:

Far teats

Near teats