

Reducing Mastitis- Teat Care in the Parlour

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Overview

- ‘Inflammation of the udder’

White blood cells increase in the udder (known as **Somatic Cell Count** or SCC); these cause visible clots

- Importance:

- Welfare: pain, behaviour, public image
- Milk quality: bacteria, somatic cells, constituents
- Cost: treatment, reduced yield, further infection, culling



Overview

Mastitis categories:

Source: from environment or from cows (environmental or contagious)

Symptoms: visibly affected or no visible change (clinical or subclinical)



vs.

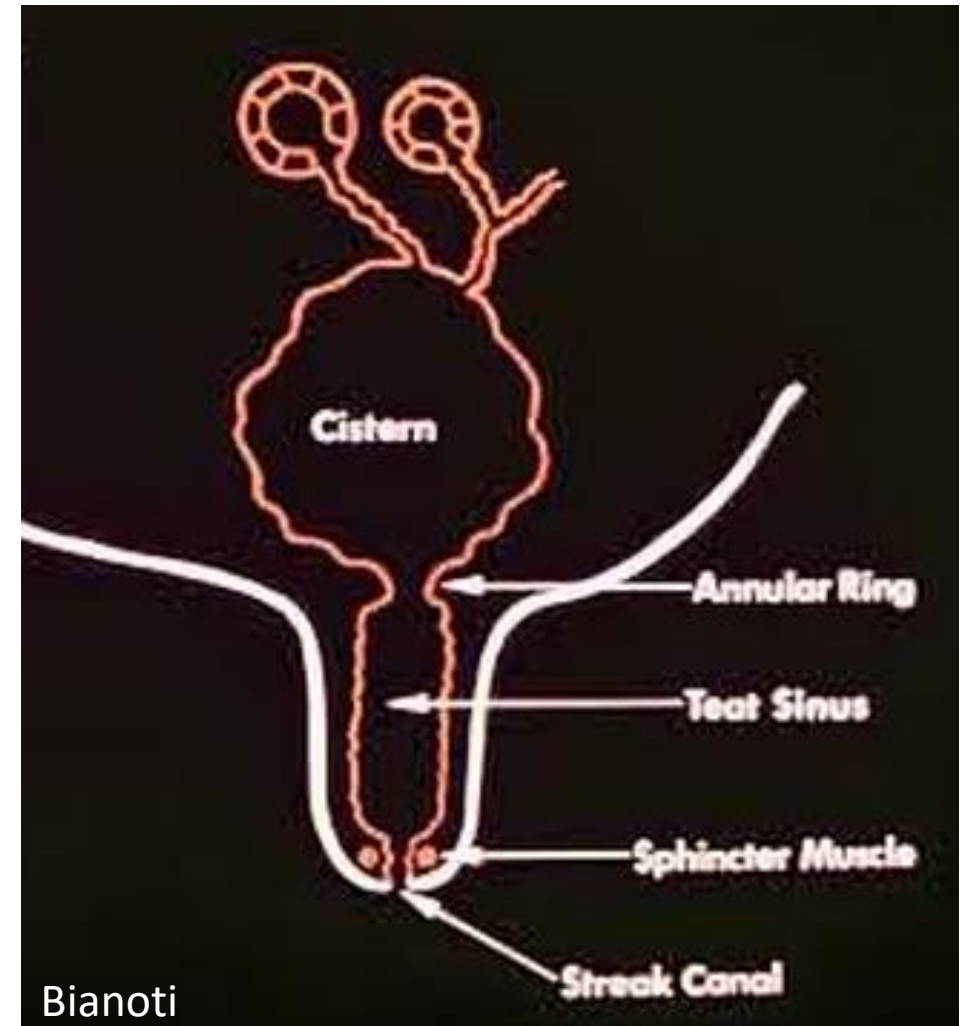


Teat anatomy

- Teat sinus
- Sphincter
- Streak canal



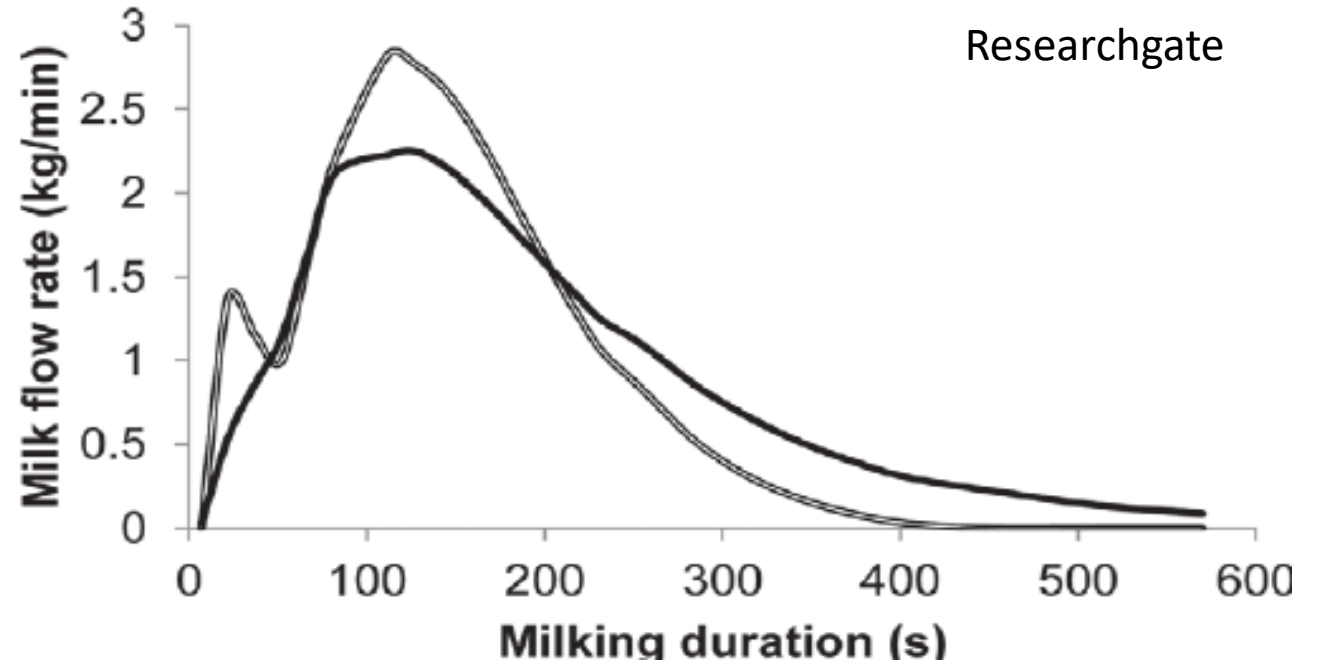
Flashcardexchange



Bianoti

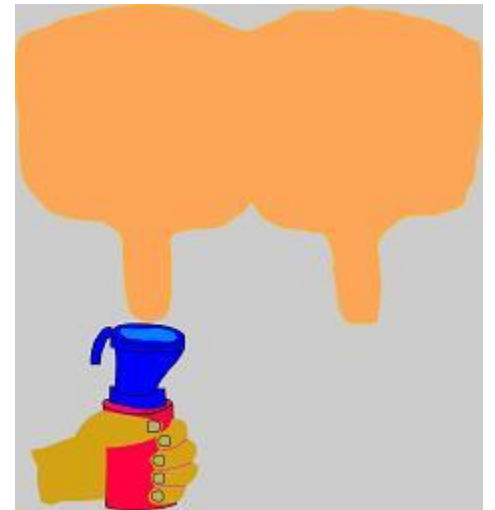
Pre-milking routine

- Calm and efficient handling
- Bimodal milk flow



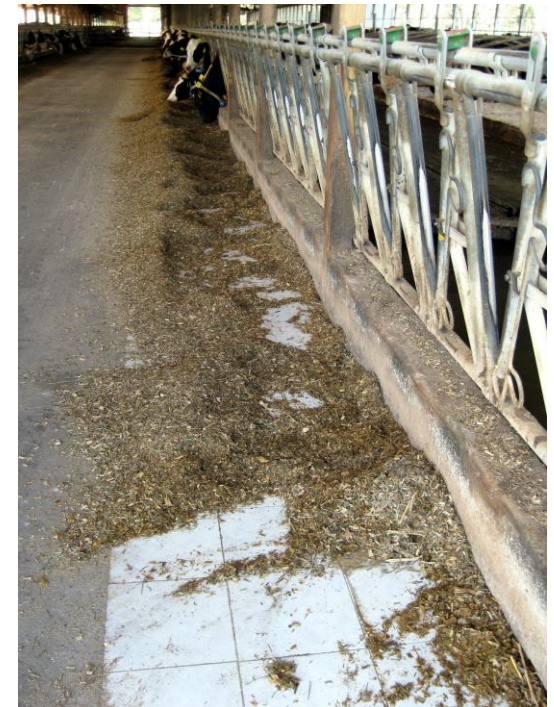
Pre-milking routine

1. Wash teat and udder if severely contaminated
2. Foremilk
3. Clean teat (pre-dip)
4. Dry teats



Post-milking routine

- Apply post-milking dip immediately
- Ensure good coverage of EVERY teat EVERY milking
- Keep cows standing for 30mins



Summary

- Mastitis control in the parlour is vital
- Allow 90 seconds between stimulation and cluster attach
- Teat dip products must meet requirements and rarely do both jobs

