

# Reducing Mastitis- Teat Care in the Parlour



# 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)

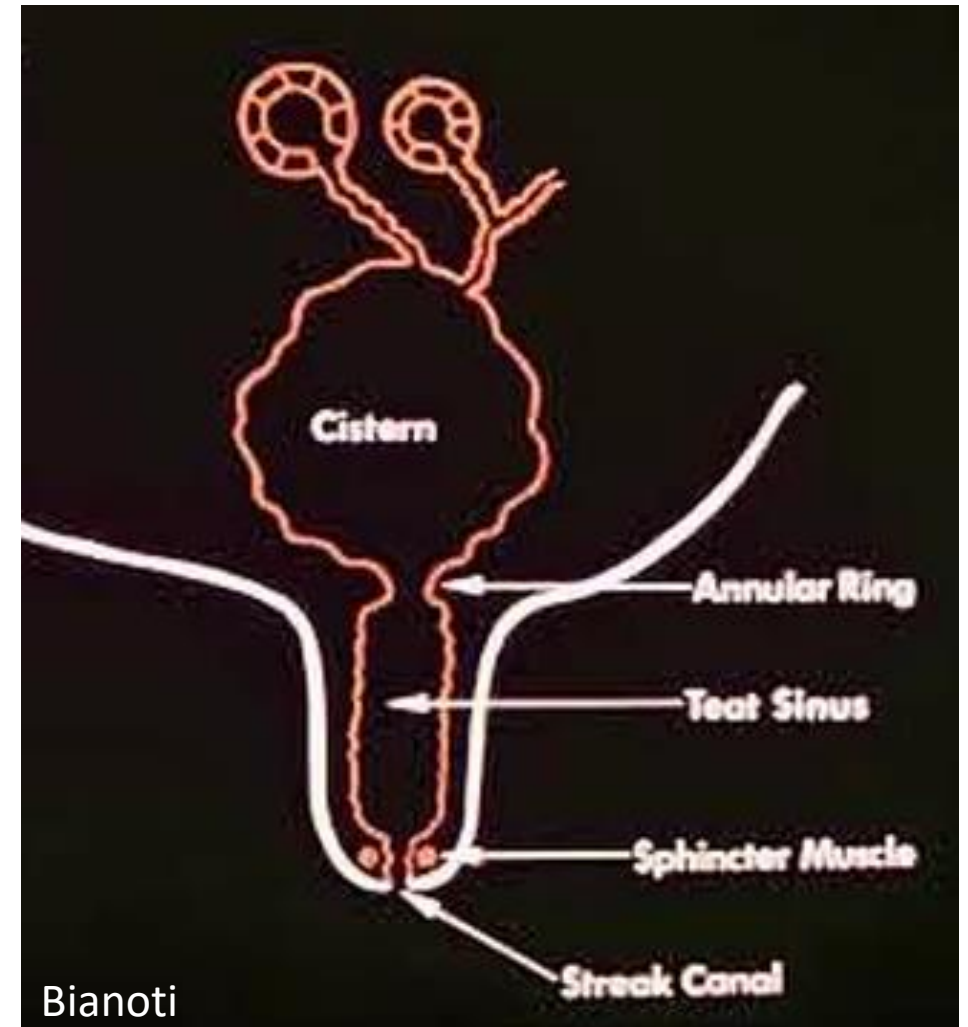


vs.



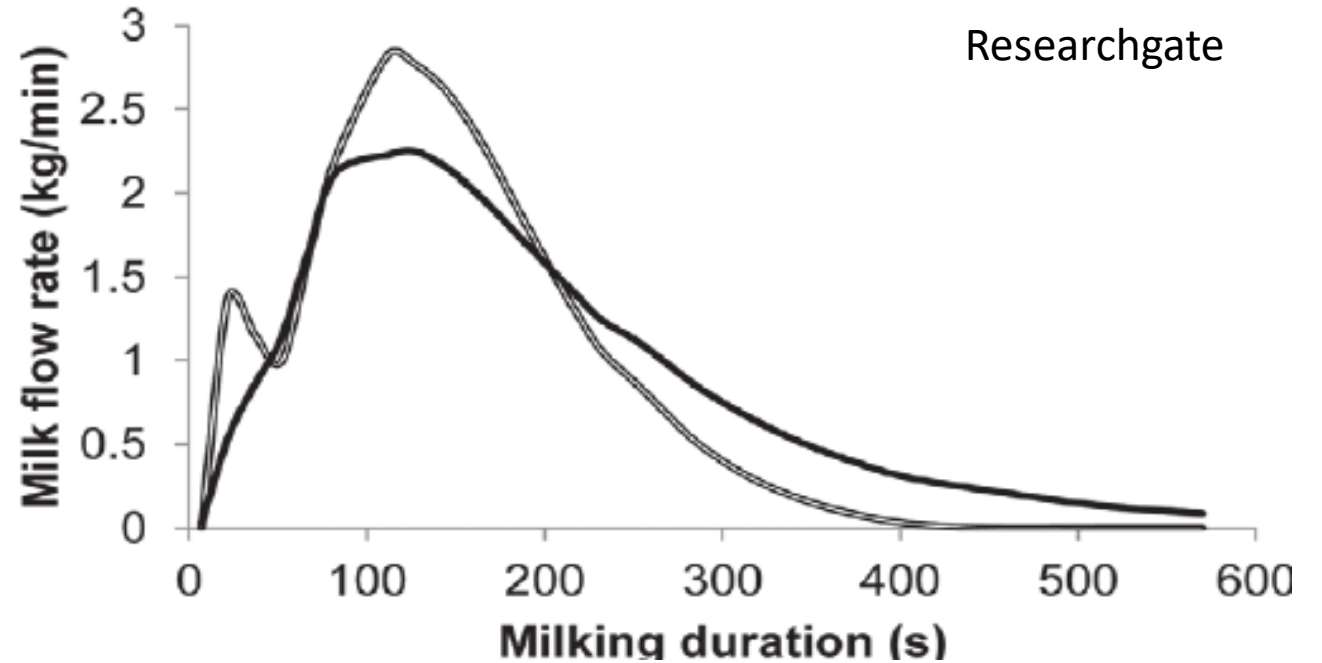
# Teat anatomy

- Teat sinus
- Sphincter
- Streak canal



## Pre-milking routine

- Calm and efficient handling
- Bimodal milk flow



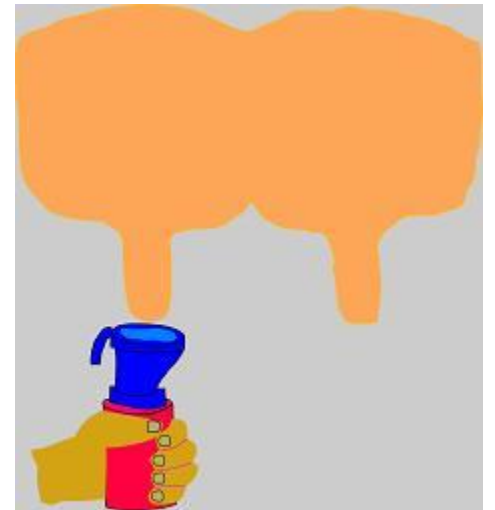
Make your routine exceptional  
**PREGOLD FOAM**



**PROGIENE**

## Pre-milking routine

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



Make your routine exceptional  
**PREGOLD FOAM**

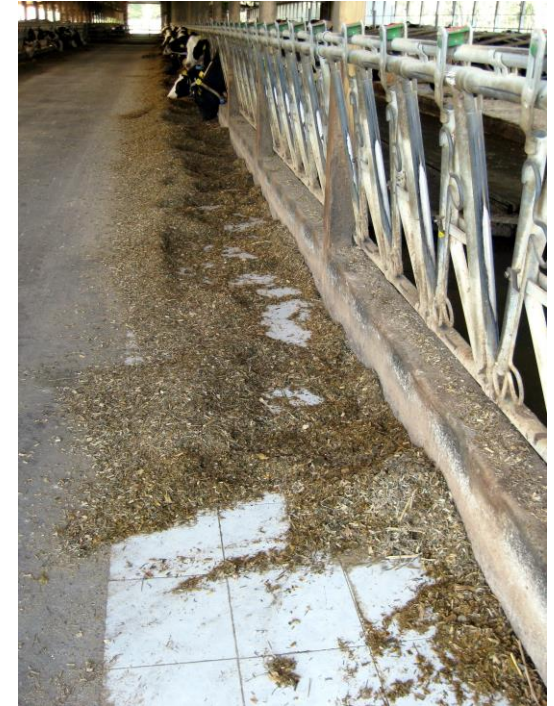


**PROGIENE**



# 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

