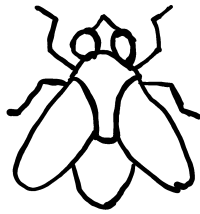


Summer mastitis

Etiology

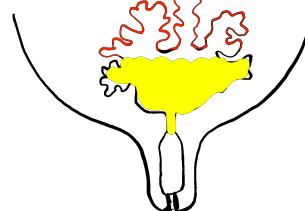
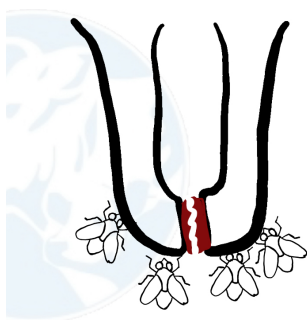
As the name suggests, it is usually in the summer months from June to September. As the numbers of flies increases, the risk also increases as the disease is spread between animals by biting flies (sheep head fly) Hydrotaea irritans.



Mainly found in fields with ponds or trees, which provide a good environment for the flies. It is an acute disease of the non-lactating udder and is common in both dairy and beef herds.

The primary causative agent is *Trueperella pyogenes*, but mixed infections can also occur, including *Streptococcus dysgalactae*, *Peptococcus indolicus* and *Arcanobacterium pyogenes*.

Pathogenesis



flies around the udder facilitates bacterial entry directly into the teat canal

The affected quarter, or often whole udder, becomes swollen, inflamed and very painful. A yellow, foul smelling discharge usually leaks out of these swollen teats and inevitably attracts more flies thus increasing the potential for infection transfer to other nearby livestock.

As the disease progresses, irreversible tissue damage occurs and the quarter will undoubtedly be lost. Toxins released by the bacteria cause significant systemic illness.

Clinical Signs

1. An animal standing apart from the others, often lame, dull, anorexic and with a significantly raised temperature

2. Teats become swollen and there are often large numbers of flies feeding around them

3. Disease progresses until the whole udder is swollen, hard and producing foul-smelling, thick, yellow secretions, often tinged with blood. Left untreated, abortion or death can follow

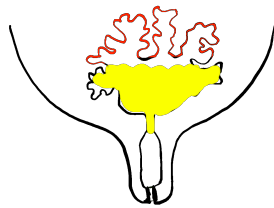
4. Cows can occasionally die from septicaemia/toxaemia

Treatment

Prompt treatment is essential in order to save the cow.
Unfortunately, affected quarters will very rarely recover.

Attention should be focussed on saving as much as possible – namely a pregnancy, a viable calf and as much milk production as possible from the remaining quarters.

1.Regular stripping



Stripping out of the affected quarter is essential to remove as much infected material and pus from the udder as possible. This discharge must be disposed of safely, not left on the ground.

2.Use of anti-inflammatories and antibiotics

Anti-inflammatories are necessary to reduce swelling and reduce the cow's temperature, thus alleviating discomfort.

Antibiotics are equally important, to counteract the infection. Trueperella is sensitive to penicillin-based drugs, and affected cows should be given injectable systemic antibiotics, as well as intramammary antibiotics if possible.

3 . Use of Supplements i.e.pow. Safty Milk pro@ 1 sachet B.D. for 5-10 days (which helps in killing the bacteria, reduce pain/

inflammation)/pow.Fibru-Lyse (Reduce Fibrosis) @ 1 sachet Daily for 5-10 days

4.Surgical

There may also be occasions where it is necessary to split the teat lengthways to drain the udder of infection

Minimise the Risk (Control)

Identify and isolate cases early, Watch out for teat lesions, Control flies on cattle (especially around teats), Avoid areas with large fly populations, Where possible, avoid pastures with sandy soils, tree cover and water

Safty milk Forte Powder

in the dry cow also very beneficial as it improve teat plug health, kills the bacteria as well as improve immunity

