

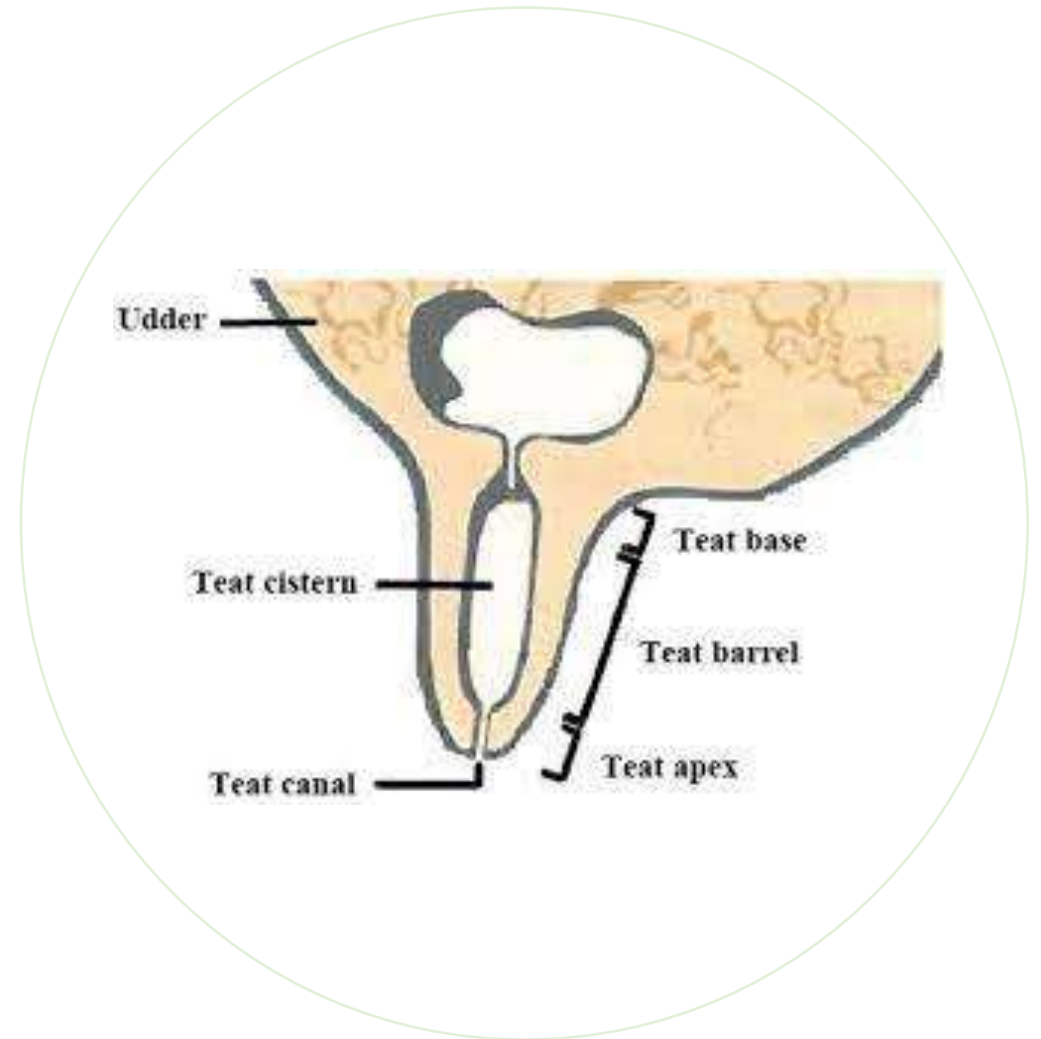
INSTRUCTION USE OF INJECTORS INTO TEAT CANAL (Level 1)

Topic	Training & information Content
9.1	Introduction to Animal health (Prevention vs curative health care)
9.2	Health signals
9.3	Biosecurity of dairy farms
9.4	Tick born diseases (Prevention and treatment)
9.5	Worm infections (Prevention and treatment)
9.6	Vaccination schedule and planning
9.7	Mastitis prevention and treatment
9.8	California Mastitis Test
9.9	Usage and storage of veterinary medicines on dairy farms
9.10	Administering of medicines to dairy cows
9.11	Instruction use of injectors into teat canal
9.12	Key performance indicators (KPIs) for monitoring health status of dairy herd



1. You will learn about (learning objectives):

- ❑ How to apply intramammary treatment.
- ❑ Hygienic procedures for application.



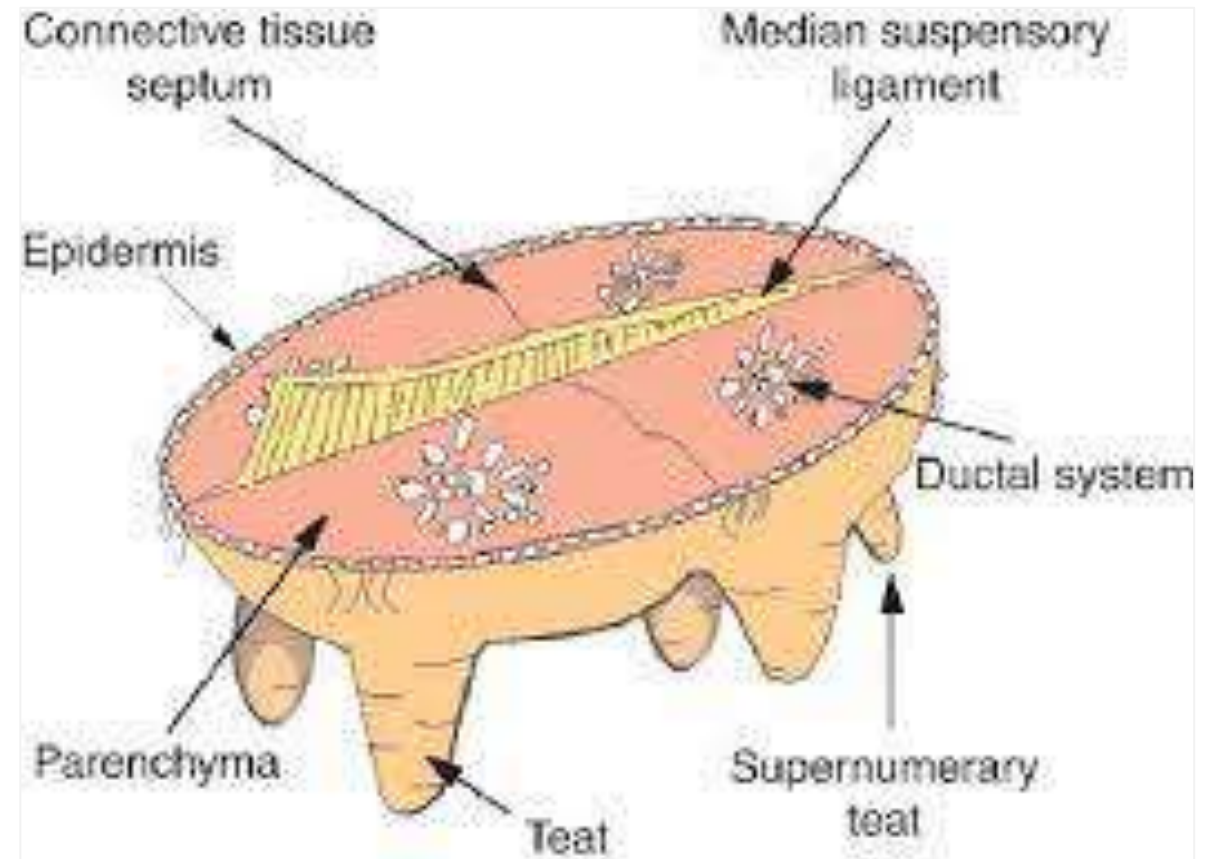
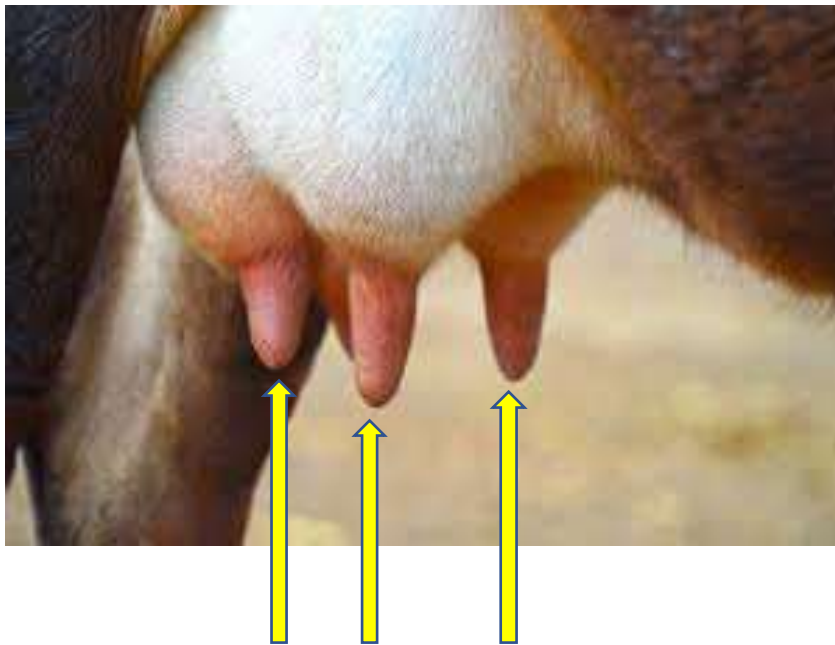
2. Introduction

- Intramammary tubes are used for treatment or prevention of mastitis when drying off cows.



3. Anatomy of the Udder

- The quarters of the udder are separated.
- Infections only come by entering the teat canal.
- Not from one quarter to another.



4. Step 1: Mark and record

- Start by tagging the animal and record the cow ID and treatment type into a logbook.
- You can put a ribbon or rope around the leg.
- You can also colour the cow with a marker or blue spray.
- All these are done to make sure the milker recognizes the cow.
- Keep records for monitoring and managing your farm.



5. Step 2: Clean hands

- Wear disposable gloves, or at the very least, wash your hands thoroughly before proceeding.



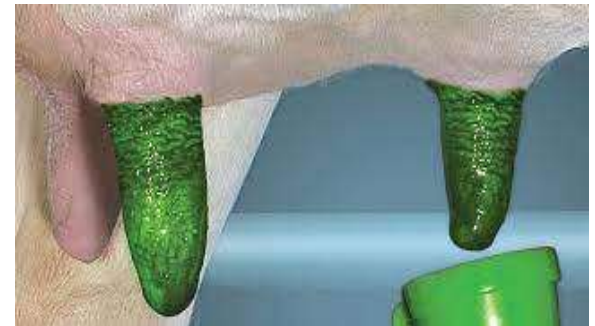
6. Step 3: Milk out

- Milk out the quarters completely.
- Frequent milking is still the best cure for mastitis. Milking the cow each hour will often be better than antibiotic treatment.
- By milking the cow, you remove most of the bacteria making the animal sick.



7. Step 4: Dip teats

- Dip teats in a disinfectant.
- Maintain contact for 30 seconds and wipe teats dry.



8. Step 5: Disinfect teats

- Disinfect the end of each teat with a clean alcohol swab. Repeat as needed, until swab remains clean.
- A clean tissue or cotton swab drenched in alcohol (spirits or even strong liquor will do).
- So you do this as extra security on top of step 4.



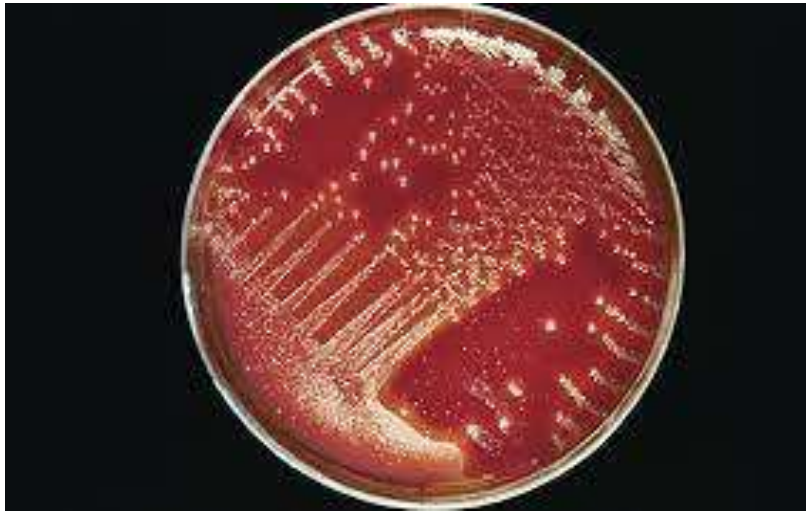
9. Step 6: In the right order

- Disinfect teats in the order illustrated alongside: finish with the nearest teat to avoid contaminating it with your wrist or sleeve.
- Clean working is crucial.



10. Step 7: Sample

- When treating a lactating cow, collect a milk sample before milking or treatment if possible.



Germ on plate



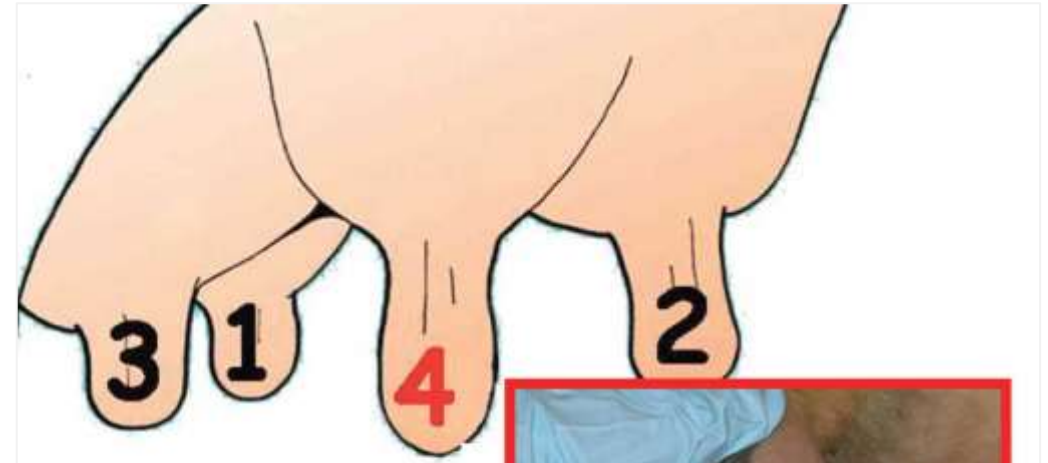
11. Step 8: Work clean

- Make sure not to touch anything with the cannula before putting it in.
- Hygiene is key.
- The teat canal is very sensitive and will be hurt easily, increasing the chance on mastitis.



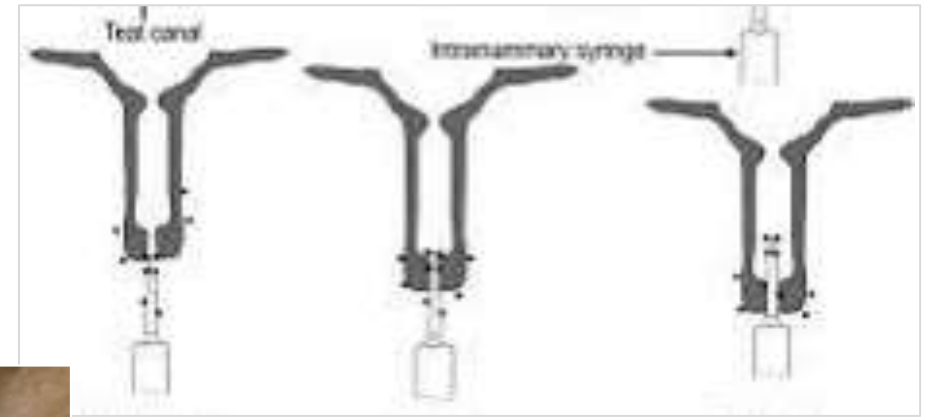
12. Step 9: Use the right order

- Start treatment with the nearest teat.
- Clean working is crucial.



13. Step 10: Infusion

- Gently infuse the antibiotic preparation in the quarter.
- Make sure to empty the tube completely and massage the base of the quarter to ensure the medicine spreads well.



14. Step 11: Dip to finish

- Apply teat dip, ensuring complete coverage.



15. Take home messages: Recommendations

1. Use only products approved for intramammary infusion/registered medicines.
2. Make sure the environment is clean.
3. Prepare all the necessary material: teat dip, gloves, clean towels, sampling tubes, antibiotic tubes, alcohol swabs.
4. Proceed carefully to avoid introducing germs.
5. Identify the treated cow. Avoid contaminating the milking machine or milk with the antibiotic.



Be aware that milk from cattle treated with antibiotics should be withdrawn.
The withdrawal time is written on the label of the tube.
Antibiotics can be a hazard to human health and disturb dairy processing.