

DAMORY LODGE EDWARD STREET BLANDFORD FORUM DORSET DT11 7QT
TEL : 01258 452 626 FAX : 01258 453 548 www.damoryvets.co.uk

Dry cow period - protecting the dry cow

This is a time for udder repair and regeneration. It should be 60 days long as subsequent milk yields suffer if it is of a longer or shorter duration. Cows must be treated to remove existing infections and prevent new ones from developing.

Treating existing infections may be done by means of tubing (with a recognised dry cow preparation). This may be supplemented by the use of parenteral antibiotics (injectables). Prevention of new infections is also greatly helped by the use of the internal teat sealant called ORBESEAL.

Most infections develop during the first two or last two weeks of the dry period. These infections do not always result in immediate udder inflammation but may manifest as mastitis during the first 2-3 months post calving. Work done has shown that mastitis infections especially with E. coli in early lactation can be as a result of udder invasion during the dry period. Hence it is as essential to prevent new infections from developing as well as treating existing infections during this period. This can be done by means of sealing teats either internally or externally using orbeseal or dry flex\ flexible colloidon respectively(see below)

Vaccines have been developed to try and reduce the severity of E. coli infections. **Enviracor** is such a product which has to be administered three times around the dry period to have maximum effect.

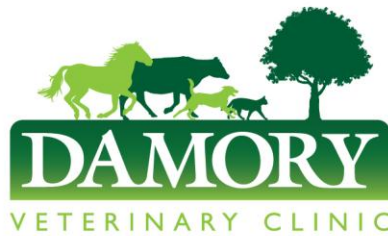
Cow's diet is also of importance during this time with respect to balance and mineral inclusions.

Dry cow treatment.

It is important to know which bacteria are prevalent on your premises. Currently we can offer a special rate for a milking visit to perform a California milk test of ten high cell count cows and take samples for bacteriology from relevant quarters.

With this information we can determine a dry cow strategy to determine the most cost effective dry cow regime.

This would involve using a dry cow preparation and teat sealant at the start of the dry period.



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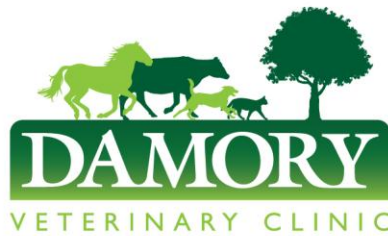
Summer mastitis

Another important factor influencing the use of Orbeseal is the prevention of summer mastitis. Although this may be more relevant in heifers: where use of fly repellents and external teat sealants as mentioned above should be used.

We would recommend the use of a good fly repellent product such as SPOT-ON or the latest one on the market is BUTOX SWISH. Please ask us for prices.

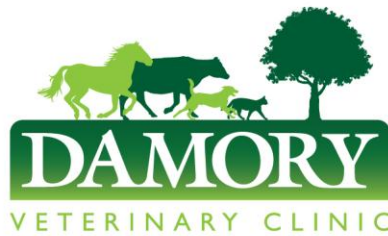
Dry Cow Preparations

INTRAMAMMARY TUBES FOR DRY COW THERAPY	DIRECTIONS
Bovaclox Dry Cow	<p>Not intended for use in cows calving within 49 days. Milk for human consumption can only be taken 156 hours after calving. If calving occurs before 49 days after last treatment, milk for human consumption may only be taken after 49 days plus 156 hours after the last treatment.</p> <p>The contents of one syringe should be infused into one quarter immediately after the last milking. Before infusion, the teat should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. After infusion it is advisable to dip the teats in an antiseptic preparation suitable for this purpose. In cows suffering hypocalcaemia (milk fever) it may be necessary to discard the milk for longer periods or test milk for freedom of antibiotics before being used for human consumption.</p> <p>Animals for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 28 days after the last treatment.</p>



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Cepravin Dry Cow	<p>Not intended for use in cows calving within 54 days. Milk for human consumption can only be taken 96 hours after calving. If calving occurs before 54 days after last treatment, milk for human consumption may only be taken after 54 days plus 96 hours after the last treatment, ensuring that milk from at least 7 complete milkings is discarded.</p> <p>Animals for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 28 days after the last treatment.</p>
Cephaguard Dry Cow	<p>Do not use in cows within 35 days of calving. Milk for human consumption can only be taken 96 hours after calving. In the case of erroneous use during lactation, the milk should be discarded for 35 days.</p> <p>Before infusion the udder should be milked out completely. The teat and its orifice should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with the towel provided. Gloves should be used when handling the udder.</p> <p>Animals for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 2 days after the last treatment.</p>
Kloxerate Plus Dry Cow	<p>Not intended for use within 49 days of calving. Milk for human consumption can only be taken 156 hours after calving. If calving occurs before 49 days after last treatment, milk for human consumption may only be taken after 49 days plus 156 hours after the last treatment. Observe the same levels of hygiene described above.</p> <p>Cattle may be slaughtered for human consumption 28 days after last treatment.</p>
Orbenin Dry Cow	<p>Not intended for use in cows calving within 30 days. Milk for human consumption can only be taken 204 hours after calving. If calving occurs before 30 days after last treatment, milk for human consumption may only be taken after 30 days plus 204 hours after the last treatment. Observe the same levels of hygiene described above.</p> <p>Animals for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 28 days after the last treatment.</p>



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<p>Orbenin Extra Dry Cow</p>	<p>Not intended for use in cows calving within 42 days. Milk for human consumption can only be taken 96 hours after calving. If calving occurs before 42 days after last treatment, milk for human consumption may only be taken after 42 days plus 96 hours after the last treatment. Observe the same levels of hygiene described above.</p> <p>Animals for human consumption should not be slaughtered until 28 days after the last treatment.</p>
<p>Ubro Red</p>	<p>Not to be used in cows calving within 28 days. Milk for human consumption can only be taken 84 hours post calving. If calving occurs before 28 days after last treatment, milk for human consumption may only be taken after 28 days plus 84 hours after the last treatment.</p> <p>The contents of one syringe should be infused into one quarter immediately after the last milking. Observe the same levels of hygiene described above.</p> <p>Animals for human consumption must not be slaughtered within 28 days of last treatment.</p>