

Herd Milk Bacteriology Screen



- ◆ Routine bacteriological testing of *every* cow affected with mastitis makes a helpful contribution to an overall herd preventative health programme.
- ◆ Identification of the specific mastitis pathogens within a herd is essential to the development of an appropriate management strategy.
- ◆ The antibacterial sensitivity patterns of the mastitis pathogens are useful in the selection of intra mammary tubes for herd dry cow therapy.
- ◆ A suggested target for clinical mastitis cases per 100 cows is 20%, with a suggested interference level of 30%.

Guide to Sampling Protocol

- ◆ Milk samples are collected in a sterile manner from every cow diagnosed with mastitis before any treatment is administered.
- ◆ Cow identity and the date sampled are indelibly recorded on the sample tube.
- ◆ The samples are deep frozen, until a batch of up to ten samples has been collected. The samples are then submitted for bacteriological testing.
- ◆ Results are routinely reported within 48 hours of sample receipt.

Important Notes

Although the technique is very suitable for use by farm staff, proper instruction regarding aseptic collection of samples, safe storage of samples away from human food supplies and appropriate packaging of samples for posting to NWL is vital.

Samples Required

Pre treatment milk in sterile container.



NationWide Laboratories

Leeds Laboratory
Gate Way Drive
Yeadon, LEEDS
LS19 7XY

Tel: 0113 250 7556
Fax: 0113 250 0198
Email: lvl@lvlabs.co.uk
www.lvlabs.co.uk