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Public Animals Health

PUBLISHED BY

June 16, 2009
www.Duhokvet.org

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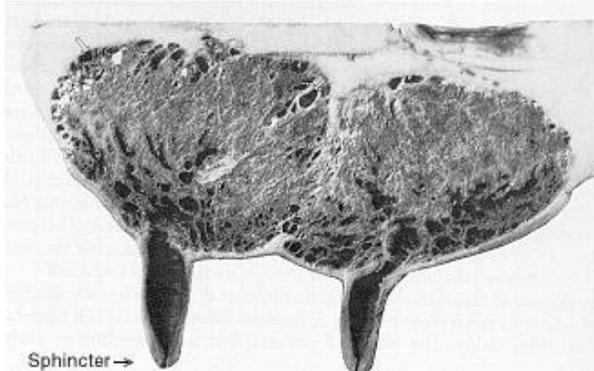
The definition of the disease:

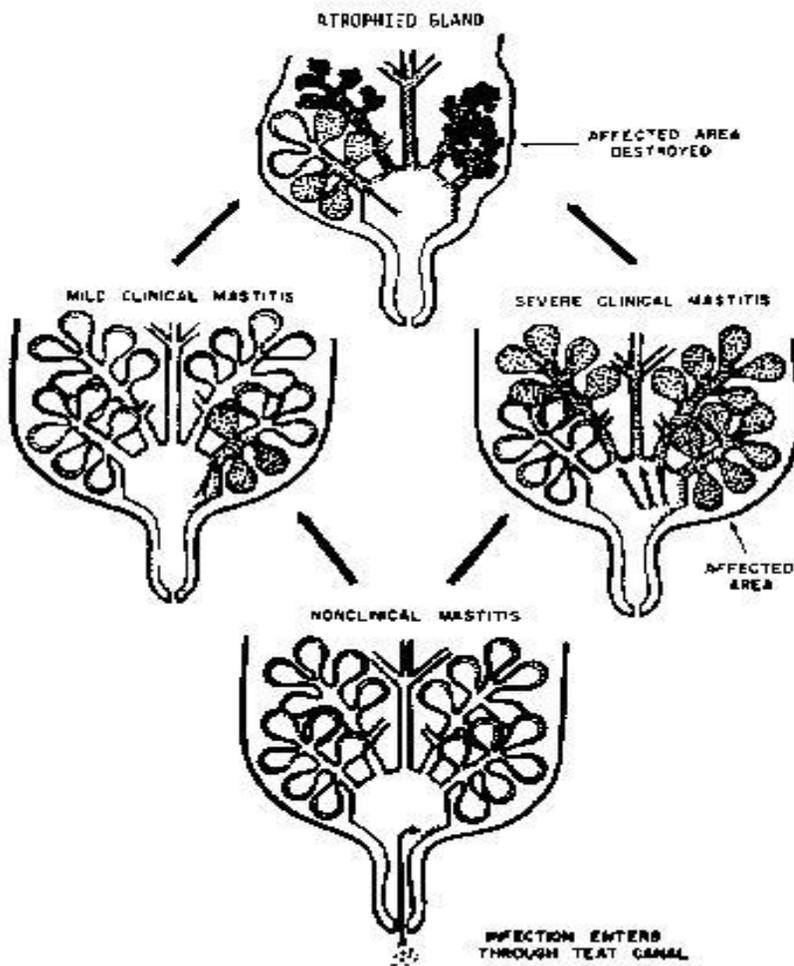
Is invasion of bacteria or the a etiology of the cavity caused Udder infections. In natural conditions may be involved in various diseases of cattle feeding and milking period, and for this it is evolving and is active with the linked birth and then evaporates in the drying. Udder inflammation usually affects all animals, especially cattle and sheep, followed and is defined as inflammation of Udder. The term is a Greek word meaning mastos udder, and itis meaning inflammation. In cattle there are many types of infections and in accordance with clinical observations.

Udder types of infections:

Udder inflammation can be divided into several types depending on the severity and the organs and tissues they infect and the symptoms as follows:

1. Udder inflammation (acute Acute, sub acute (moderate) and chronic).
2. Udder inflammation {cellular (Catarrhal)}.
3. Abscesses of the displayed fields, and Interstitial inflammation around Udder (Paramastitis).
4. Udder Pyogenic infection and inflammation Purulent Udder favorable Gangrenous.
5. Udder inflammation of blood and lymphatic Milky.





See the early forms of severe combined always because of the disease status of rapid spread and the shift from form to another. As follows from the clinical point of division on the basis of the severity of injury, this division is in the form of an acute inflammation of Udder and under severe (moderate intensity), and chronic. Udder acute inflammation (Acute Mastitis):

Severe medical condition affecting Udder proliferation, resulting in the loss of udder gland of the natural functions.

Reasons:

One of the most important causes of acute inflammation Udder the entry and bacterial pathogens within the gland udder. The most important factors are staphylococci, streptococci and coli forms. There are factors that help the invasion of bacteria. Include the following:

1. Udder more acute injuries usually in the milking season, especially immediately after birth and when they are at the peak of activity and effectiveness have been encountered, even when Heifer.
2. Are the survival of milk within the Udder One of the main reasons the most important task and to assist in the Udder inflammation.
3. Open wounds in the nipple and the gland udder.
4. Retention, and inflammation of the uterus, placenta, leading to the emergence of microbes, infected purulent fluid out of the womb and vagina, vulva and Udder leading down to her.
5. Ill-health conditions:

Terms of incorrect dirty ground is one of the reasons, for example, assisted in the formation of inflammation.

6. Not to take the necessary hygiene measures during the Milkmaid or non-treated and tempered milking coarse view of the microbes, and contamination of his hands.
7. Vulnerability as a result of body stress.
8. As well as to facilitate the high temperatures coupled with humidity of the air and stimulates the proliferation of bacteria and increase the effectiveness of increasing the speed of a disease.

Infected animals often displayed through the nipple channel and transmission of bacteria rarely meant by Lymph often occurs directly because of pathological lesions on the surface of udder gland.

Symptoms:

Udder infection appears usually sudden sharp notes on the animal at the beginning of symptoms:

1. Concern and defibrillator
2. Irregularity and the rough hair (parking hair).
3. Quick and short breathing
4. Lack of appetite, stop in the process of Ruminating
5. High temperature.

6. Show clear signs of localized acute inflation and swelling of the affected section or sections of the Udder and teat so. Temperature and become hot at the touch of a hot, painful and red. And see to dangle and edematous and hard and glossy. And any contact occurs in the region regardless of a mild inflammatory reaction reverse cow result in severe pain, distress and begin kicking when milking out volatile milky serum yellow and red or yellow after a while This is a new serum descriptions and become smelly.

7. We also note in front of and behind udder gland swelling and odema under the skin and may worsen the situation in a favorable collect and Udder teat as follows:

- become a cold-sensitive violet color or bluish green color
- means of fluid out of a very foul smell, "and the color red - violet, dark and watery, sometimes at the milking
- And felt the examiner found during the affected areas and gases bang result of the presence of gas.
- The result of the proliferation of dead animals and spread of pathogens and the increased toxicity and injury to their animal blood poisoning.
- Sometimes the animal may resist infection and to be borne by the fall of the injured and improve quality.

Although this has been spread over several sections of the Udder and less resistant animals here can not die with the disease have died of poisoning General (Toxaemia).

Epidemic disease:

Udder shape of acute inflammation is usually on one side of the Udder (one-quarter) at the end of the spring or during the months of July and August, especially if the cows were given a large amount of green weeds and then turned suddenly to the dry food (ie the sudden transition from feeding to feeding again play a role in a Udder inflammation). In all cases of animal infection weakens Udder greatest weakness, and quickly.

Warning:

Udder infection is always serious and even if the animal recovered from the disease because the lesions inflicted on the sick or several sections of the Udder Section who will lose its capacity to produce milk again. "Sections so that the sound is always vulnerable to infection at all times. Udder sections where amplified sound Milkmaid future roles of the compensation section of the

damages. Udder infection while in the favorable situation will improve, but it could end the death of the animal

Prevention of the disease:

And to take in order to exclude the causative factor of the center as possible.

Treatment:

Internal processing:

1. Must be given a common antibiotic, and for a period of 4-5 days and adequate and effective doses by injection.

2. Topical treatment:

- Wash udder injured by soap and warm water and then dry well.
- Milking section of the patient or patient Udder many times a day and must remove the contaminated material as possible and what can be used to empty the milk siphon Udder.
- Injection solution within the Udder disinfectant light after emptying well. It is pure and useful solutions injected oxygen added to water 4-5 times from distilled water.

Udder massages moderation.

- The use of a good Wringers impact on the positive and negative bacteria, dear useful in cases of inflammation, especially Udder Ointments containing (Uromycin Hydrochloride) or others.

Must be taken into account when the right conditions for sterilization use. And re-dose after 24 hours or 48 hours, preferably in two batches per day.

- In some cases it is necessary to put an ointment on the Udder. It is used, such as ointments (Belladonna Camphre) or ointment or (Glycerrine-Belladonna linimint).
- clean the abscess opened and emerging on the surface of Udder and particularly on the skin of Udder.

Sub acute mastitis (moderate) in cattle:

In this case, the disease is mild, causing bacteria from the degree of damage and toxicity (virulent) moderate, and may lead to minor changes in the fabric of Udder injured.

Symptoms:

Not noted at the beginning of serious concerns about the animals and all that is seen little change in the work of the nipple and physiology after spreading inflammation to the surface of Udder surface and then appear on the skin of Udder swelling and inflammation, which characterizes the existence of the redness this

change does not occur in the qualities of milk and in the event of a something like a bad channel, then the nipple swelling seen in the light of the lower Udder teat injured.

Treatment:

Be treated in accordance with the methods set out in the Udder of acute inflammation.

Chronic Mastitis in The Cow:

It starts with either chronic or acute inflammation of the case followed. In general, pathogens are often transmitted through the nipple and a very rare disease transmission through blood or Lymph.

Symptoms:

Milk gland is harsh or are held in the presence of gland Udder and see when this contract and the pressure was in the hand is not an adverse reaction to pain or shows a mild reaction if we have pressed the dairy gland.

Be seen at the Udder milking exit means prayer mixed cassation clotted section who has formed an outlying area or several small abscesses in the region affected by severe chronic.

These abscesses are soon to open to the outside or inside the Udder in the pocket of the carrier when the milk gland secretion is not normal then facilitate the diagnosis and has only confused the situation is the presence of tumor.

Warning:

Pneumonia in the left injured and end the cruelty of certain mental sclerosis, accompanied by cellulites (Sclerose) diffuse shape the conduct and result of the tumor uptake (Resolution). This injury is not the same threat to the lives of animals, but reduced the production of milk the animal, if the development of the disease is transmitted to more than one section of the Udder and then the animal becomes a low value from the point of milk production for much comfort in the animal and sent to the slaughterhouse.

Treatment:

Local treatment is applied fully Udder Ointments a second Iodin such as mercury or potassium iodide ointment or an ointment. Here is an important animal antibiotic injection or a disinfectant within the channel may cause nipple injection sometimes Udder inflammation in the absence of decontamination showers, take

all actions can be discharged after opening tracul and canula while the vaccine used in the treatment of complex cases



angrene mastitis

Normal udder