

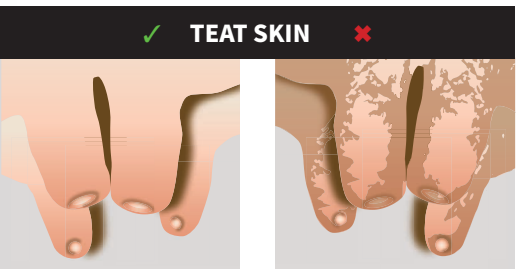
PRODUCE MORE MILK OF HIGHER QUALITY WITH MASTATEST

IMPROVE
TEAT HEALTH



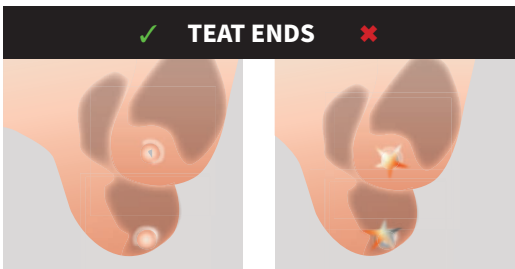
Teat score 50 cows in early, mid, and late lactation

Healthy teat skin and teat ends reduce the risk of bacteria entering the teat canal and causing mastitis



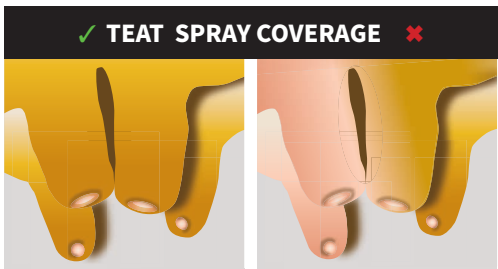
TARGET: >90% supple

<10% dry



>80% normal

<20% rough



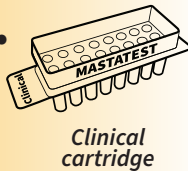
100% full coverage

0% partial coverage

Your results

	Date	% Supple teat skin	% Normal teat ends	% Full teat spray coverage
Early				
Mid				
Late				

FIND THE BUG.
USE THE
RIGHT DRUGS



Test every clinical case of mastitis

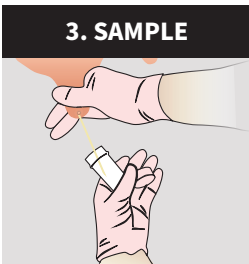


1. MARK

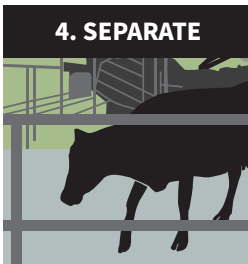


2. GIVE PAIN RELIEF

KetoMax 15%



3. SAMPLE



4. SEPARATE



5. TREAT

Wait 24 hours
and treat based
on Mastatest
treatment
recommendation



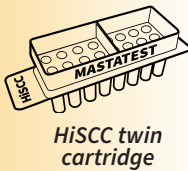
6. RECORD

If the cow is sick treat with

.....
and change treatment if needed
based on Mastatest result, plus
3 days of KetoMax



ACTIVELY
MANAGE
HIGH SCC
COWS



Test RMT positive cows in colostrum mob and highest 20 ISCC cows at each herd test

Manage cows based on Mastatest HiSCC cartridge result:

**Staph.
aureus**

Review ISCC history of the cow
If new infection in a young cow is possible, RMT test and treat infected quarter(s) with extended antibiotic treatment, as recommended by your vet
If long term infection, milk last to reduce potential spread of infection to other cows or RMT test and dry off infected quarter

**CNS
Gram positive
E.coli /
Gram negative
No growth**

Monitor and if mastitis becomes clinical then re-test infected quarter(s) using Mastatest clinical cartridge and treat, based on recommendation

If summary report >10% Coliform / Gram negative or >20% no growth discuss with your vet

BETTER
DECISIONS
DURING
LACTATION AND
DRYING OFF



Review herd test summary and Mastatest results

Culling: Create a preferential culling list based on clinical mastitis history, somatic cell count, DCAT history, age, production and other diseases.

Culling may be appropriate for cows with:

- ISCC >300-500,000 at 3 or more seasonal herd tests
- ISCC >300- 500,000 in the previous lactation, treated with DCAT at the end of that lactation but strong RMT positive or ISCC >300-500,000 at the first herd test in the current lactation or
- 2 or more cases of clinical mastitis over the season

Dry cow antibiotic treatment / teat sealant

Staph. aureus positive cows - treat long-acting DCAT

If ISCC >120,000 (heifers) or 150,000 (cows) at any herd test or clinical mastitis over the season - treat DCAT +/- ITS as recommended by your vet

If ISCC <120,000 (heifers) or 150,000 (cows) and no clinical mastitis over season - treat ITS as recommended by your vet



KetoMax 15% ACVM Registration No. A11031. RVM. Available only under veterinary authorisation. **DCAT** = dry cow antibiotic treatment **ITS** = internal teat sealant **ISCC** = individual cow somatic cell count from herd test

Evidence based vet medicines

0800 821 421

www.agrihealth.co.nz

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