

Effective veterinary control during the dry period using the proposed diagnostic methods will prevent a decrease in milk productivity in the herd and the risk of postpartum mastitis, and preserve the health of the mammary gland and the life of the newborn offspring.

References

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EFFECTIVENESS OF THERAPEUTIC MEASURES FOR CLINICAL MASTITIS IN COWS

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Actuality. Mastitis is still one of the most challenging veterinary problems. During the year, from 20 to 50% of cows can get sick with it [1, 2].

Economic losses caused by mastitis in dairy farming account for about 70% of total losses from diseases [3]. The source is: a decrease in milk yield by 10-12% in the herd as a whole; forced slaughter and death of animals; the deterioration of the herd's gene pool, in relation to mastitis, high-yielding animals are the most susceptible; death of newborn calves; veterinary costs, culling of genetically valuable animals [3,4].

When carrying out treatment measures for mastitis of cows, it is important to take into account that they are carried out with the simultaneous coverage of the entire milking herd and carrying out work directly in the places where the animals are kept or on the milking grounds. Thus, the proposed means should be simple, reliable, highly effective, with little cost, quickly performed, non-traumatic and meet hygiene requirements.

Materials and methods. The work was carried out on the basis of the laboratory for combating infertility and mastitis of cows of the Odesa DAU and EP "Dachne" of the Bilyaiv district of the Odesa region on cows of the red steppe breed. A total of 45 cows suffering from purulent catarrhal mastitis were selected. According to the principle of matched pairs, 2 experimental and 1 control groups of 15 heads each were formed. The distribution into groups was carried out taking into account the age of the animals and the course of the pathological process.

Cows of the first experimental group were treated with DS eyebrow ointment. The cows of the second experimental group were treated with the introduction of a 5% oil suspension of YVS (iodbismuth sulfamide, produced by the Kharkiv Biofactory). Cows of the control group

were treated with masticide-2. All drugs were administered intracisternally in a dose of 10 ml. with an interval of 48 hours (3-4 installations) until recovery. The evaluation criteria were- the duration of the therapeutic course, % recovery, treatment costs, economic effect.

Research results. The collected factual material indicates that the syndromes of post-lactational (clinically expressed) mastitis are significantly different from those during the lactation period. Thus, the main signs of inflammation (hyperemia, increased local temperature, pain reaction, tissue swelling, asymmetry of the udder lobes) are barely noticeable (erased) or completely absent. In this regard, the main diagnostic feature of clinical mastitis in dry cows is the results of the organoleptic evaluation of the secretion in the udder lobes, in comparison with healthy adjacent lobes. We established the following features: 1 – the amount of secretion in the inflamed part of the udder does not decrease, but, on the contrary, increases, and in proportion to the severity of the inflammation. There is no casein in the secretion of lean cows. In a non-functioning mammary gland, it is easier to maintain inhibitory concentrations of antibacterial substances. The disease runs at a subacute level, so you can limit yourself to symptomatic treatment, and it is carried out at intervals of 48 hours.

In the EP "Dachne" of the Odesa region, clinical mastitis during the dry period is registered in 15.3-20.7% of cows, catarrhal and purulent-catarrhal mastitis predominates (26.3-44.4% of the number of patients), which mainly indicates galactogenic way of penetration of mastitis pathogens into the udder.

Intracisternal injection of iodobismuth sulfamide (mastogel) into the affected parts of the udder was effective in 100.0% of cases. The duration of the treatment course was 4.1 days on average, and the number of procedures was 2.71.

After calving, mastitis was not registered in any of the animals of this group. The course of treatment was 1.18 days shorter compared to masticide-2; 1.28 fewer procedures were performed ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions:

1. The use of iodobismuth sulfamide (IVS) as a medicine for purulent-catarrhal mastitis of cows in a 4-day course ensures 100.0% recovery of animals. In terms of therapeutic effectiveness, IVS exceeds masticide-2 and, unlike the latter, is not a contaminating factor for milk and a source of inhibitory substances.

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