Udder Health SOP

Work with your veterinarian to develop an udder health program that meets the needs of your dairy, minimizes the occurrence of mastitis and produces quality milk.

Review the plan with your veterinarian and the employees responsible for the procedures annually.

Objective: To produce high quality milk and promote the health and welfare of our cattle by minimizing mastitis.

Principles: Mastitis is bad for the health and welfare of the cow and our business. The challenge is to find the balance between excellent cow comfort and manageable cow cleanliness to promote udder health. Mastitis can be painful, has a negative effect on milk quality and should therefore be prevented and identified quickly when it occurs.

Farm:						
Goals: BTSCC : (recommended <200,000) New infections: (recommended <2%) Chronic Infections: (recommended <2%) Fresh Infections: (recommended <5%)						
Prevention: I	Prevention: Maintenance of a Clean, Dry, Comfortable Environment					
Area of Interest	What needs to be done	Employee Responsible	Schedule			
Housing (All ages)	Stalls and all lying areas are maintained so that they are clean, dry and comfortable through good management of bedding					
Ventilation	The system is maintained and functions properly					
Stocking Density	Overstocking is not practiced					
Fly control	The environment is maintained such that fly breeding and resting habitats are minimized Additional fly control strategies in place as needed:					
Heat Abatement	Fans 🗌 Soakers 🔲 Shade 🗌					
Feed Bunk Management	Fresh feed and water is available after milking so that cows remain standing immediately after milking					

Prevention: Proper Milking Procedures					
Step	What needs to be done	Employee Responsible	Schedule		
Cow Movement	Cows will be brought into the parlor quietly and calmly to allow for proper milk let down				
	All milkers wear clean gloves during milking				
Minimize Spread of Infection	Use Back-Flush				
	Milk known infected cows				
Mastitis Detection & Stimulation of Milk Let Down	All cows are stripped to examine foremilk for signs of mastitis.				
<u>Udder Prep</u>	Clean & Disinfect teats				
Ensure Proper Milk Out	Attached teat cups squarely w/in 90 seconds of udder prep				
	Adjust cluster to avoid or correct liner slips				
	Avoid over milking				
	Shut off vacuum to claw before removing cluster				
Waste Milk	Unpasteurized waste milk will not be fed to calves				

Prevention: Maintenance of Equipment				
Step	What needs to be done	Employee Responsible	Schedule	
<u>Service</u>	All equipment will be regularly evaluated and serviced to maintain proper function			
<u>Replace</u>	Replace Inflations Replace Milk Tubes Replace other rubber or plastic parts			
<u>Sanitize</u>	Sanitize all equipment prior to each milking Thoroughly wash and sanitize equipment after each milking			

Control: Management of Mastitis					
Step	What needs to be done	Employee Responsible	Schedule		
<u>Detection</u>	DHIA records – results evaluated monthly, new and chronic infections identified and addressed according to protocol Fore-stripping – each quarter checked daily for signs of mastitis and treated according to protocol				
<u>Record Keeping</u>	Records will be kept including ID, quarter, treatment, and outcome for every case of mastitis even if it is not treated				
Identification	Samples will be collected from every clinical quarter, frozen and saved for culture				
Treatment	A treatment protocol will be established based on herd history and culture results				
Dry Cow Therapy	A dry cow therapy protocol based on the judicious use of antibiotics will be developed with the herd veterinarian				
Vaccination	Vaccinate with a gram-negative type vaccine to minimize the severity of coliform infections				
Segregation	Cows with mastitis will be segregated from the herd and/or milked last Cows with a contagious pathogen will be segregated from the herd and/or milked last if not SOLD Newly purchased cows are tested prior to arrival and milked last until confirmed clean				