

Common Culture findings on 800 Mastitis Cases and their treatments

No growth – 26% of the cases

- Requires no intramammary tubes
- May require systemic treatment if cow is sick
- Should resolve on own 4-6 days

E. Coli – 21% of the cases

- Benefit from intramammary tubes is questionable – the cow's immune system usually kills the bacteria
- Short duration of treatment if intramammary tubes are used – Spectramast LC or Hetacin K (2-3 days)
- May require systemic treatment if cow is sick

Non-treatable (e.g. Enterobacteria, yeast, chronic Staph aureus, Enterococcus, A. pyogenes, Bacillus, Pasteurella, Pseudomonas) – 17% of the cases

- Intramammary tubes unlikely to work
- May require systemic treatment if cow is sick

Environmental Strept (strept species) – 11% of the cases

- Benefit from long duration of intramammary tubes – Spectramast LC (5 days)

Klebsiella – 7% of the cases

- Benefit from long duration of intramammary - Spectramast LC (5-8 days)
- May require systemic treatment if cow is sick

Staph Species – 5% of cases

- Benefit from short duration of intramammary tubes – Today (1-2 days)



Systemic Treatment for Sick Cows

Flunixin

- Dose – 1-2cc / 100 lbs. once per day for no more than 3 days
- Route of Administration – IV*
- Milk withhold – 36 hours
- Meat hold – 4 days

*Note – if Flunixin is not given IV, the milk hold is unknown and the meat hold is 60 days

Hypersaline

- Dose – 2 liters
- Route of Administration – IV
- No withdrawals

Antibiotics

- Oxytetracycline, Excenel / Naxcel, Polyflex

Note – Use of these products for treatment of sick mastitis cows is extralabel use of the drug. You must get directions from your veterinarian for drug dosage, route of administration, and withdrawal times when using these drugs for mastitis treatment.