



iDAIRY®

MILKCHECKER 2000 PLUS™

INSTRUCTIONS



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EISELE VERTICAL PUMP - Brought to you by TechniPharm

HOW TO USE MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ TO CONTROL MASTITIS AT CALVING

Start as the first cows calve - check daily with MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™

5 STEPS TO SUCCESS

1

CHECK WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ daily when the first cows calve

NOT INFECTED

- ✓ The DIFFERENTIAL minimum is set at 0.5, at this level you may need to treat cows if you have a very high BSCC. Obviously if you are in the safe margin, say 100,000 BMSCC to 150,000 BMSCC, you may elect to treat cows with the differential at say a full point or more. Also refer to SCC SPIKES.
- ✓ REMEMBER the initial four (quarter) readings you get are a representation of the "chemical" make up of milk, including fat/protein/casein. The higher the volume of milksolids the higher the readings will be i.e. a cow with readings of say 8 in all quarters will have a higher MS than a cow with all quarters reading 4. COLOSTRUM generally reads between 5 and 14.
- ✓ THE KEY is the DIFFERENTIAL. MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ will automatically calculate the differential of the initial four readings to indicate which quarter is infected. (May be more than one quarter infected).
- ✓ SCC SPIKES - It is now proven that cows have "spikes" or large outbursts of SCC. This is simply a reflection of their body reacting to infections and naturally fighting them. You will get better results out of the use of antibiotics and save milk dumping if you establish a trend. Test a suspected infected cow for at least 2 milkings to ensure she is indeed infected.
- ✓ OLD cows - Some cows will always show a differential. These are generally older cows that have "encapsulated" infections, which is scar tissue from past years. Unfortunately these cows are never going to be perfect again. The lesson here is to ensure that if a cow is treated, then confirm she is cured. this will avoid encapsulated infections. Use the MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ to confirm the treatment has worked.

- ✓ Withhold milk after calving as per colostrum withholding period requirements



2

INFECTED - KEEP THE HERD STRESS FREE

- ✓ Changing in milk routine or time between milkings can jump the SCC for a few milkings. Keep to the routine! Any other major event or change from normal (weather, feed, visitors etc.) can jump the SCC. Make sure you keep stress out of the herd.

3

CONSIDER TREATMENT - Freeze samples to ensure later bacteria tests can be taken.

- ✓ Review cow's history
- ✓ Treat early! As milk flow is still building the chance of getting good volumes of antibiotics into infected milk glands is much better (leave until later and the milkflows will simply flush most of the expensive antibiotic out).
- ✓ Young cows are more profitable to treat. They need to develop their milk glands, and if these have an infection this will slow the process down. This could cost you up to 10% of the cow's lifetime production potential. Use MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ to ensure you get healthy and top producing cows in future.
- ✓ SCC in Infected animals during the first 9 days after calving can be at a whopping 4.5 million cells/ml. Not all these high SCC are an indication of infections, but more a result of rapid expansion of the milk glands and cells. MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ will show INFECTIONS by showing the differential of chemicals released by INFECTED CELLS. No differential simply means no infection.

4

TREAT & MARK MASTITIS COWS & KEEP RECORDS

5

WAIT OUT WITHHOLDING PERIOD - THEN CHECK AGAIN WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™

- ✓ If still high - wait till it drops. If there is no improvement consider the use of a different antibiotic or consult your vet. Use frozen samples for bacteria identification.

SUCCESS! - NOT INFECTED

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HOW TO USE MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ TO CONTROL MASTITIS DURING SEASON

Test suspect cows routinely with MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™

5 STEPS TO SUCCESS

1 CHECK WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ - TEST SUSPECT COWS ROUTINELY

- ✓ If BMSCC is around 150,000/ml or less, routinely hunt for new infections once it rises by more than 20-30,000/ml.
- ✓ The differential minimum is set at 0.5. At this level you may need to treat cows if you have a very high BSCL. Obviously if you are in the safe margin, say 100,000 BMSCC to 150,000 BMSCC you may elect to treat cows with a differential at a full point or more.

2 KEEP THE HERD STRESS FREE

- ✓ Changing in milk routine or time between milkings can jump the SCC for a few milkings. Keep to the routine! Any other major event or change from normal (weather, feed, visitors etc.) can jump SCC. Make sure you keep stress out of the herd.

3 TREAT & MARK MASTITIS COWS & KEEP RECORDS



4 DRAFT OUT INFECTED COWS INTO A SEPARATE MOB AND MILK THEM LAST

5 CHECK WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™

- ✓ 2-3 weeks after treatment the readings should be within the 0.5-0.7 margin, if not there is still something there.
- ✓ consider a different treatment / dct / culling
- ✓ Use different antibiotics. Consult your vet.
- ✓ Send frozen samples to the vet to find out what strain of bacteria is causing the mastitis you're dealing with.
- ✓ Cull cows that do not respond to treatment ie. old cows with encapsulated infections.
- ✓ Dry off the quarter/s not responding to treatment.

SUCCESS! - NOT INFECTED

- ✓ SCC under control. Reap the rewards! The new payout system will reward you for higher protein/casein ratio's. High ratios = high payments! The lower your SCC the Higher the ratio protein/casein! The Higher the SCC the lower the casein/protein ratio. Make sure you test regularly with MilkChecker® to keep SCC under control and your payments up!
- ✓ Gain a grade free season

DRYING OFF

1 CHECK WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™

- ✓ check herd test results
- ✓ use *dry cow treatment* on infected quarters

SUCCESS - NOT INFECTED

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HOW TO USE MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ TO CONTROL MASTITIS PREVENTING OUTBREAKS

Pre/post calving the best time to hit mastitis hard

5 STEPS TO SUCCESS

1 CHECK WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ - TEST SUSPECT COWS ROUTINELY

- ✓ If BMSCC is around 150,000/ml or less, routinely hunt for new infections once it rises by more than 20-30,000/ml.
- ✓ The differential minimum is set at 0.5. At this level you may need to treat cows if you have a very high BSCC. Obviously if you are in the safe margin, say 100,000 BMSCC to 150,000 BMSCC you may elect to treat cows with a differential at a full point or more.

2 KEEP THE HERD STRESS FREE

- ✓ Changing in milk routine or time between milkings can jump the SCC for a few milkings. Keep to the routine! Any other major event or change from normal (weather, feed, visitors etc.) can jump SCC. Make sure you keep stress out of the herd.

3 AT THE PRE CALVING STAGE & DRY COWS/HEIFERS CHECK WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™

- ✓ An important factor in preventing mastitis in dry cows is the presence of a keratin seal in the teat end. DRC studies show that as calving approaches an increasing number of teat canals become open and unsealed. Most of these will become infected.
- ✓ TeatSeal® (artificial seal) infusion.
- ✓ Avoid "bagging up" of the udder.
- ✓ Feed some hay.
- ✓ Supplement trace elements.
- ✓ Milk "leaky" cows & heifers. Draft them out of the calving mob to run with the colostrum mob.
- ✓ Milk cleanly and run them on "clean" grass.
- ✓ Teat spray cows daily ahead of calving to improve teat condition.
- ✓ It is now accepted that the use of antibiotics should be kept to a minimum, therefore you will see more and more promotion for TeatSeal® which seals off the teat and stops entry of "bugs" during the dry period. TeatSeal® however is secreted over a period of time after calving and little flakes may be visible on filter or foremilk. MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ will confirm if these flakes are mastitis or not. MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ will not be affected by TeatSeal®, flowthrough detectors will.



4 STRAIGHT AFTER CALVING CHECK WITH MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™

- ✓ Colostrum contains very high concentrations of somatic cells, whey proteins and immunoglobulins - great for the calf but bad news at the factory unless your dairy company is specifically picking up colostrum.
- ✓ Changes in SCC that occur during the first 9 days after calving; Cows calved down with an average SCC of 1.5 million cells/ml. **Heifers** at close to 3 million cells/ml. **Infected animals** at a whopping 4.5 million cells/ml.
- ✓ Not all these high SCC are an indication of infections, but more a result of great rapid of the milk glands and cells. MILKCHECKER 2000 Plus™ will show INFECTIONS by showing the differential of chemicals released by INFECTED CELLS. No differential simply means no infection.
- ✓ Teat spray daily.

5 RUN NEWLY CALVED COWS IN A SEPARATE "COLOSTRUM MOB"

- ✓ It's not a big job, and it saves hassles later on. About 3% of cows leave the colostrum mob each day for the first 3 weeks. For a 200 cow herd, this is about 6 cows/day dropping to about 3 cows/day in the second 3 weeks of calving. Only a very small number of cows and heifers fail the sub-clinical test. However, if these cows were milked into the vat for the first couple of collections a grade is almost certain to result. In addition to this you will infect other cows.

SUCCESS! - LOW BMSCC - PENALTY FREE

- ✓ You'll have fewer clinical cases. The clinical cases that you previously had to deal with 4-6 weeks after calving will no longer occur as you would have eliminated them at the subclinical stage. Your BMSCC will start off low (100,000-130,000) right from the start and will stay there avoiding the BMSCC penalty common on the first one or two milk collections of the new season.