The 4th International Congress of Large Animal Practitioners (ICLAP 2017) 8-9 February 2017, Tehran - Iran

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Selection and use of teat disinfectants

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Teat disinfectants (teat dips) and teat end/skin health are important for mastitis prevention in the dairy industry. Various teat dip classes exist for pre- and post-milking teat disinfection include: lodophors, Chlorhexidine, Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs), Dodecyl benzene sulfonic acid (DDBSA), Hypochlorite, Acidified sodium chlorite, Barrier dips.

The efficacy of a teat dip is determined not only by the active ingredient and its concentration, but by many additional factors like emollients. Preservation of healthy teat skin is essential for maintaining its natural defense against infection, because sore, dry, cracked teats may harbor mastitis-causing pathogens

Pre-dipping, where cows' teats are dipped in germicidal teat dip prior to milking, has become an important part of the pre-milking preparation. Pre-dipping reduces the incidence of environmental mastitis. Dip should remain on the teat approximately 30 seconds before it is dried-off with a paper or cloth towel. Drying is important to avoid increased teat dip residues in milk. Pre-dip will destroy those microorganisms which contaminate the teat skin between milkings.

Dipping all teats after each milking has a greater impact on reduction of milk somatic cell counts and increased milk yields than any other milking practice. Post dipping reduces the incidence of opportunistic and contagious mastitis. They destroys microorganisms present on teat skin, prevents bacteria from establishing a colony at the teat end or in teat lesions and Improvement of teat skin quality. Failing to post-dip corresponded with a 45% increase in Bulk tank SCC (Reyes et al., 2017). Barrier type teat disinfectants have been developed to extend the germicidal properties of the disinfectant after the cow leaves the milking parlor. These products contain components that can provide a protective film and seal the teat from mastitis-causing bacteria.

There are enough teat dips and different teat dip formulations on the market to make your head spin, how do you make decisions about which teat-dip to choice?

Suggested references:

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