

BEST PRACTICE ADMINISTRATION

FOR TEATSEAL & DRY COW THERAPY

teatseal[®]
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

FOR CORRECT ADMINISTRATION OF YOUR DRY COW THERAPY PROGRAMME, PERFORM THE FOLLOWING STEPS:



Cows should be treated as soon as possible after last milking. Keep syringes clean whilst preparing the teats and **DO NOT** immerse syringes in water. Use the Teatseal warming water buckets provided. Take only the number of tubes required for one cow at a time.



Always wash and dry hands between cows and replace gloves when needed. Disinfect and then treat each teat individually. Thoroughly disinfect the teat end with Teatseal meths wipes, using at least one wipe per teat and scrubbing until the wipe comes away spotless. Use as many wipes as necessary to achieve this.



Once the teat is clean, insert the tube no more than 3mm into the teat and depress the plunger completely. When using antibiotic dry cow therapy in combination with Teatseal, massage the antibiotic DCT up towards the udder and then use a teat wipe to clean the teat before inserting the Teatseal. Always follow the same pattern to avoid losing your place when distracted.



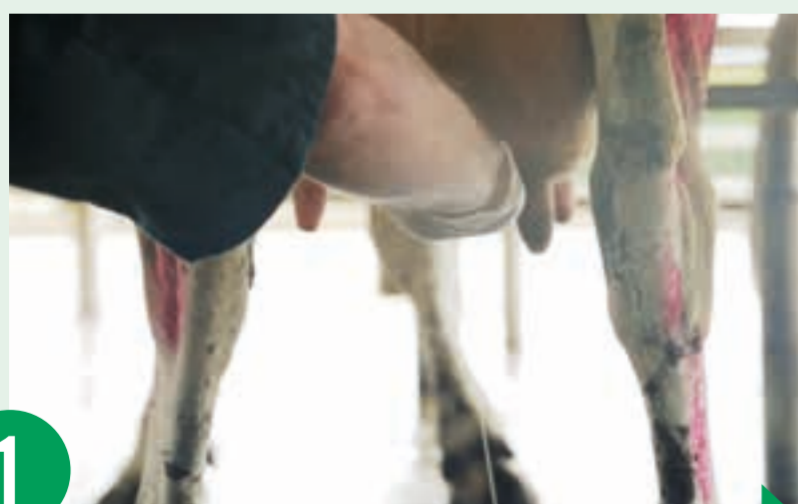
Unlike dry cow therapy, Teatseal is designed to remain in the teat itself. To help ensure this, when inserting Teatseal, grasp the teat where it attached to the udder while slowly injecting. If at any time the nozzle of the syringe becomes contaminated, discard it and use a new syringe. Do not massage Teatseal.



Apply a teat spray at the high risk concentration to cover at least 90% of each teat. Mark each treated cow and keep her away from the milk supply. Keep animals calm and walk them slowly back to the paddock. Avoid transportation within 3-6 hours.



TO REMOVE TEATSEAL, PERFORM THE FOLLOWING STEPS:



To remove Teatseal, grasp the top of the teat, pinch tight and hand strip the entire quarter ten to twelve times prior to first milking. Repeat with each quarter.



Strip and check the foremilk carefully for the first few milkings for any evidence of remaining particles. The milk withholding period for all dry cow therapy products and Teatseal is the first 8 milkings after calving. This colostrum milk can be safely fed to calves but should not go into the vat.



The milk sock and filter cannister should be inspected for residues after every milking and replaced as required. Ongoing milking machine maintenance is essential for reducing the risk of mastitis and ensuring the production of high quality milk.

When managing dry cows, correct procedures must be followed to prevent mastitis infections. At all times dry cow materials should be kept away or shielded from possible faecal/urine contamination. Disposable gloves should be worn during the disinfection and infusion process. Take time when following these steps and do not combine with other jobs. Ensure this is done in a hygienic environment with good cow restraint.