1. **PURPOSE**

To identify cows with infections and treat them accordingly as soon as possible.

2. **RESPONSIBILITY**

2.1 Trained and qualified personnel

2.2 Veterinarian

3. **GENERAL**

3.1 The monitoring is done at each milking for every cow.

4. **MATERIAL**

4.1 Clean gloves

4.2 Teat Dip

4.3 Stripping cup

4.4 Milk Pail, hose and lid with rubber gasket

4.5 California Mastitis Test ® kit

4.6 Yellow leg bands and Milk Last Card

4.7 Red leg band and Antibiotic sign

4.8 Milker action sheet.

4.9 Materials for milk sampling:
   4.9.1 Sterile sample bottles
   4.9.2 Alcohol pads
   4.9.3 Permanent marker

5. **PROCEDURES**

5.1 Wear clean gloves before milking.

5.2 Prepare cows for milking as per SOP DC-610: Preparing Cow for Milking.

5.3 Observe the milk for any abnormalities while the teat is stripped.

5.4 Records any abnormalities (clots, abnormal viscosity) in the Treatment Log. Notify the Lead Technician.
   5.4.1 Cow ID#
   5.4.2 Affected quarter
   5.4.3 Observation (e.g., clots, watery or creamy)

5.5 Perform a California Mastitis Test (CMT). Refer to SOP DC-609: California Mastitis Test.

5.6 Sample the milk as per SOP DC-607: Milk Sampling.

5.7 Culture the milk as per SOP DC-608: Milk Culturing.
5.8 Refer to the Milker Action Sheet for instructions on the milking method to be used.

5.8.1 Fresh cows and cows with infections are milked into a pail. Refer to:

- DC-613: Milking Pail Cows in Tie Stalls
- DC-614: Milking Pail Cows in Box Stalls

5.8.2 All other milk can be pumped into the Bulk tank (see Item 5.13).

5.9 Check that all the quarters have emptied properly when the milker retracts.

5.9.1 If a quarter is still hard – Strip the quarter to check that it is empty.

5.9.2 If the quarter is not empty – Reattach the milker on the quarter(s) that are not empty.

5.10 Record any hard and/or swollen quarters in the Treatment Log. Notify the Lead Technician

5.11 Take the cow’s temperature.

5.12 Infections are treated as prescribed by the veterinarian.

5.12.1 **SEVERE** Infections (e.g. watery, a lot of clots, creamy):

5.12.1.1 Do not milk the cow into the bulk tank.

5.12.1.2 Milk into a pail and dump (see related sop DC-613 Milking Pail Cows in Tie Stalls, DC-614: Milking Pail Cows in Box Stalls).

5.12.1.3 Identify the cow with **RED** leg bands and **ANTIBIOTIC** sign as per DC-A-4D: Leg Band Color Legend.

5.12.1.4 Record finding on the Milker Action Sheet list as an **ANTIBIOTIC** cow.

5.12.1.5 DO NOT reuse the milker on any other cow during that milking.

5.12.2 **MILD** infections (e.g., a few clots):

5.12.2.1 Identify the cow with **YELLOW** leg bands and a **MILK LAST** as per DC-A-4D: Leg Band Color Legend.

5.12.2.2 Record the finding on the Milker Action sheet as a **YELLOW BAND** cow.

5.12.2.3 Milk in a pail if discarding the milk.

5.12.2.4 Do not use the contaminated milker on any other cow unless it has been disinfected.

5.13 Report findings to the Technician immediately after milking and consult on the treatment plan.

5.14 Treatment prescribed by the veterinarian will depend on the infection severity, presence of fever, and of the Milk Culture results.
### Document Status and Revision History

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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