

Streptococcal mastitis : infusion therapy by Euflavine / Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker) Limited.

Contributors

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STREPTOCOCCAL MASTITIS

Infusion Therapy by Euflavine

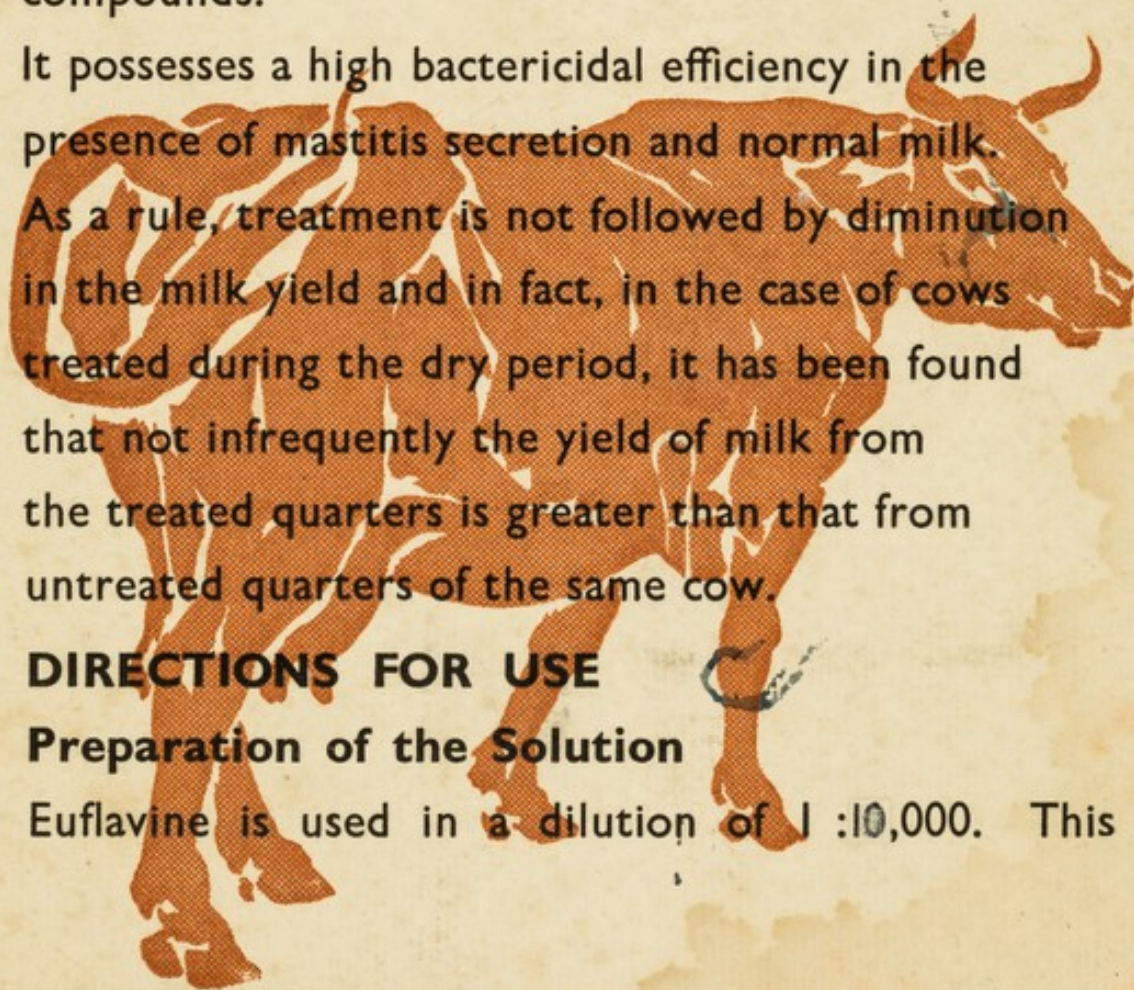
Results of the treatment of chronic streptococcal mastitis in the cow by means of Euflavine or neutral Acriflavine, indicate that this compound is at least as good as any other acridine derivative which has been used in the treatment of mastitis by intramammary infusion, and several workers regard Euflavine as superior to other compounds.

It possesses a high bactericidal efficiency in the presence of mastitis secretion and normal milk. As a rule, treatment is not followed by diminution in the milk yield and in fact, in the case of cows treated during the dry period, it has been found that not infrequently the yield of milk from the treated quarters is greater than that from untreated quarters of the same cow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Preparation of the Solution

Euflavine is used in a dilution of 1:10,000. This



solution is prepared by dissolving one tablet of Euflavine of 1.75 grains in two pints of sterile distilled water. If distilled water is not available, tap water may be used provided it is boiled before use, and if hard, allowed to sediment over night. The solution should be used at body temperature.

Method of Injection

There are two methods of injecting Euflavine solution into the affected quarters through the teat canal. By one method the solution is injected by gravity from a suitable vessel of the aspirator type, and in the other a hand-pump is used. The advantage of the latter method is that the injection is carried out more rapidly and consequently the length of time during which the solution is within the udder can be more accurately judged.

The udder should be washed and dried, the quarters to be treated should be thoroughly stripped and the teats cleansed with methylated spirit. The teat siphon, previously sterilised, which is attached to the infusion apparatus is then inserted and 100 to 200 c.c. of the solution is injected. Massage is applied to the quarters and the solution then immediately withdrawn, thus removing as much of the secretion from the affected quarter as possible.

If more than one quarter of the udder is affected, two quarters can be treated simultaneously, using an adaptor carrying two teat siphons.

The teat siphon is then re-inserted and the quarter filled with Euflavine solution to a tension which would normally be present just before milking.

During and after the injection the quarter is lightly kneaded or massaged. In the case of cows in milk the solution is allowed to remain in the udder for five minutes and in the case of dry cows it is removed after eighteen to twenty-four hours. After the short injection the quarter is then stripped thoroughly. This is repeated twice on the same day and three or four times on the following day. In the case of the eighteen to twenty-four hour injection the quarter is thoroughly stripped on the following day.

Quantity Injected.

The quantity of the solution varies with the capacity of the udder, from 500 c.c. to 1,500 c.c. The quarter should be completely filled without causing over-distension. It is usually found convenient to calculate a quantity of roughly 1,000 c.c. per quarter which includes 100 to 200 c.c. for the preliminary washing out process.

Duration of Injection

If the solution is allowed to remain in the quarter for longer than five or six minutes in the case of milk cows a reaction in the udder tissue is caused. The teat siphons used should be as large as is practicable so that the injection may be carried out as rapidly as possible and for the same reason injection by means of a hand-pump is recommended.

The actual injection usually takes one to two minutes per quarter and stripping should be carried out five minutes later in the case of the cows in milk. Both the short and the long injection should be repeated one week later.

The Success of the Treatment

The best results are obtained in cases of streptococcal mastitis treated during the latent stage, as then there is the greatest chance of cure without a drop in the milk yield. In clinical cases of mastitis where the udder has undergone considerable induration, it cannot be expected that the quarter will return to the full yield of milk.

In order that cases may be detected and treated early, periodic bacteriological examination of the milk should be carried out. Where this is done a check is also kept on the efficacy of the treatment.

In the majority of cases two treatments are sufficient, but where the infection of a quarter has proved resistant to two or more five-minute treatments, it is advisable to wait until the cow is dry and then treat it by the twenty-four hour injection.

SUPPLIES

EUFLAVINE

Containers of 30 tablets (each 1.75
grains) 5/9

Subject to our usual discount.



PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LIMITED
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