

SHOOF FACT SHEET

MASTITIS TESTERS

Mastitis infection causes inflammation and tissue damage to the mammary gland of the udder in cattle. Milk from the cow suffering from mastitis has an increase in the somatic cell count (SCC).

The three main measures of milk infections in the udder are changes in conductivity, pH and the number of white blood cells.

Mastitis occurs when white blood cells are released into the mammary gland usually in response to an invasion of bacteria in the teat canal. The milk-secreting tissue and glands of the udder are damaged due to toxin produced by the bacteria.

When this happens the blood component infiltrates into the milk and the sodium (salt) and chloride levels are elevated in mastitis milk making a better conductor of electric current.

Conductivity, pH and the number of white blood cells do not have any direct relationship between each other.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

It is internationally agreed that conductivity tends to be an earlier, and often more accurate indicator of mastitis. The actual level of conductivity is not so important. What is important is the relationship between the quarters.

Conductivity options are the Mas-D-Tec and Draminski mastitis testers.



Shoof Code
204 453 Mas-D-Tec



Shoof Code
204 447 Draminski Standard Model
204 444 Draminski Memory Model

Mas-D-Tec

FEATURES

- Fast to take readings
- Fast between cows
- Detects non-visual infections

BENEFITS

- Simply squirt milk directly into funnel at top, within two seconds the milk conductivity is analysed on a graphic scale. Milk drains through the Mas-D-Tec as the readings are taken
- It is not necessary to wash between cows or quarters, just wash out at the end of milking with clean water
- Conductivity testing is often the easiest way of detecting badly infected quarters that show no visual signs of the infection

Draminski

FEATURES

- 4 x memory model

BENEFITS

- Records all 4 quarters so you can compare each quarters conductivity levels

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SHOOF
INTERNATIONAL LTD



Shoof Code

204 467 Mastitis Test Papers

Mastitis Test Papers

Alterations of the minerals levels (Sodium & Chloride) affect the pH & conductivity of the milk. Healthy milk is slightly acidic, milk from quarters affected by mastitis is predominantly more alkaline.

The measure for the pH of the milk can be done with the Mastitis Test Papers.

FEATURES	BENEFITS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each cow has own test paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You have a physical record of the animal number for future records.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records quarter affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical record of which quarter affected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate at start and end of season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This test is more accurate and reliable than the RMT test at the start or end of the season

Shoof Code

204 474 RMT X-Spurt Tester



204 473 Super Paddle

RMT/CMT Mastitis Test

RMT is Rapid Mastitis Test, CMT is California Mastitis Test both of which is a low-cost cow-side test. It is an indicator of SCC of milk. It operates by disrupting the cell membrane of any cells present in the milk sample allowing the DNA in the cells to react with the test agent forming a gel, a useful technique for detecting subclinical Mastitis.

The test is subjective in the form of reading the results, it is the operators interpretation of the reaction in the paddle, from slight precipitation in the paddle to gel type substance.

FEATURES	BENEFITS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost to set this system up, only on-going cost is the test solution. It is recommended the use of correctly formulated solution this will ensure consistent mastitis testing