

A Successful Treatment of Bovine Ulcerative Mammilitis

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Bovine Ulcerative Mammilitis is a viral disease caused by Bovine Herpes virus-2, which affect the cows particularly heifers usually within two weeks after calving. Immunosuppression caused by parturition and predisposition from periparturient udder edema are triggering factors for the onset.

Case history and clinical signs

A Deoni cow was presented in the hospital of Veterinary college, KVAFSU, Bidar, with history of calving 20 days back and enlargement in the size of the teats of hindquarters. The blisters were present which got ruptured, sloughing of skin, and formation of ulcers. Cow did not allow for milking suggestive of intense pain. On clinical examination, there was normal temperature (100.20f) of cow but feed intake reduced. Swollen teats of hindquarters showed sloughing of skin, exudation of serum and leaving raw ulcers. During entire course, the cow showed pain while milking and did not allow to milk resulting in retention of milk in the affected quarters which led to development of mastitis which was confirmed by Mastrip test.

Treatment

The cow was administered with inj Intacef (Intas pharma) 3gm IM, Inj Anistamin 10ml IM, Inj Melonex 10ml IM and the treatment was continued for five days. The ulcerated part was locally treated with Povidine Iodine Ointment twice daily for five days. On second day there was little relief in inflammation and pain. On fifth day cow recovered.

Discussion

Based on swelling, blisters, sloughing of skin and formation of ulcers in the teats of hind quarters of the cow, Bovine Ulcerative Mammilitis was diagnosed

clinically as described by Sreedevi *et.al* (2003) and Radostits *et.al* (2007). For the treatment Anistamin (Chlorpheniramine maleate) and Melonex (Meloxicam) were used to reduced the inflammatory signs and pain. The teat size restored to normal after administration of these drugs. The results are in agreement with the findings of Singh *et.al* (2003). The Intacef (Ceftriaxone) was used to control the secondary complication of Bovine Ulcerative Mammilitis and Mastitis. The povidine iodine ointment was effective for local treatment of ulcers on teats of the cow.

Summary

The cow suffering from Bovine Ulcerative Mammilitis was diagnosed on the basis of clinical symptoms exhibited by the animal and successfully treated with the use of broad spectrum antibiotics, antihistaminic, Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and local application of iodophore antiseptic cream.

References

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