

Successful Treatment of Blood in Milk Condition in Postpartum Cows



Medical Science

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U.Umadevi

Assistant professor, Dept. of Botany with Biotechnology, Standard fireworks Rajarathinam college for women, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar Dt, Tamilnadu, India

P.Madhu Mathi

Veterinary practitioner, V.P.Palayam (P.O), Unjalur (via), Erode Dt, Tamilnadu, India.

K.Saranya

Veterinary practitioner, Satur, Virudhunagar Dt, Tamilnadu, India

T.Umakanthan

Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary hospital, Satur, Virudhunagar Dt, Tamilnadu, India- 626203

ABSTRACT

Twelve calved cross bred cows revealed blood in milk, with or without clots. Apart from two control cows, 3 cows treated with styptics showed moderate recovery in 48-72 hrs, whereas 7 cows treated with Hyprogen Plus were completely recovered in 24 hrs.

Introduction

Blood in milk immediately after parturition is not uncommon in cows and its successful treatment is reported.

Material and method

12 Jersey cross cows aged between 3 and 5 years, calved 1 to 3 days back, showed blood, or blood stained milk with/without blood clots from one or more teats. No other abnormalities noticed. Out of 12, two cows formed group A (control), three cows treated with 10ml of styptics parenterally formed group B. The remaining 7 cows (group C) were treated with Progesterone 1500mg (Hyprogen Plus - Vetsfarma) i/m. Owners were advised to follow full hand milking.

Result and discussion

Group C cows showed complete recovery in 24 hrs. One animal in each group A and B recovered in 48-72 hrs.

Usually elevated level of progesterone maintains much of the pregnancy and its secretion stops some 30-40 hrs before parturition. Simultaneously sudden oestrogen release at high level enhances the parturition by increasing uterine contractility and milk secretion (Bradford P. Smith,2008). Concentration of progesterone decreases from 10 ng to 0.05 ng and oestrogen increases from 2 pg to 1500 pg during and immediately after parturition (Cowie et al.,1980). This oestrogen surge during parturition causes rupture of mammary gland capillaries, which causes blood in milk. Thus administration of progesterone to counteract the sudden oestrogenic virulence proves effective.

Reference

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