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## Therapeutic and surgical management of teat stenosis in dairy cattle and buffaloes

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### Abstract

The study was carried out on a total number of 52 dairy animals, 30 cows and 22 buffaloes during the period of June 2021 to June 2022 in field in Mhow and nearby area. All the cases were irrespective of age, breed, parity and different lactation period. The teat affections include teat stenosis and hard milker, wound, obstructions in cattle and buffaloes. The appropriate therapeutic and surgical management was undertaken for each case. The results were uneventful for all animals. In therapeutic management, inj. ceftriaxone-tazobactam @ 10 mg per kg. body Wt. for 7 days and in surgical correction, teat was open with the help of teat siphon. The obstruction was removed by teat tumor extractor with maintaining proper aseptic condition. It was concluded that the teat affections are relatively variable between cattle and buffaloes. Out of 52 animals 46 were corrected successfully while remaining animals shows further complications and the teats were completely blocked.

**Keywords:** Hyperthelia, lactation, teat siphon, tumor extractor

### Introduction

Affections of udder (4.2%) and teat (2.51%) are common in buffaloes with udder fibrosis and abscesses contributing upto 4 and 16%, respectively (Rambabu *et al.*, 2011) [5]. Udder and teat health are increasingly important for dairy producers and any disease condition involving udder or teat ultimately affects the productivity and the economy too. (Abdel Hady AAA., 1993) [1]. Teat stenosis is a marked narrowing of the teat orifice or streak canal. Teats are vulnerable to external trauma or injury because of their anatomical location, from mastitis milk, increase in size during lactation period, injury by teeth of calves during suckling, and faulty method of milking. Wound at the base of teat leads to teat stenosis, some it is also takes place by the wired fencing or during fight with another animals. Congenital abnormalites are generally rare in teat only supernumerary teat are present which are located around the teat either in front or rare quarter. Sometimes they also secrete milk as they are structurally complete. The hyperthelia condition is present more in buffalo in India. Obstruction is usually recognized when they interfere with milk flow or there is complete of milk from the teat gland. It may be due to formation of small masses from, butterfat, minerals, and tissue in mammary ducts during the dry period. They may be removed by use of specialized instruments inserted through the streak canal. Results of teat stenosis are uneventful both in cows and buffaloes.

### History and Observations

The study was carried out on a total number of 52 dairy animal, 30 cow and 22 buffalo during the period of June 2021 to June 2022 in teaching veterinary clinical complex, college of veterinary science and animal husbandry, Mhow and nearby area of Mhow tehsil. All the cases were irrespective of age, breed, parity and different lactation period. The teat affections include teat stenosis and hard milker, wound, obstructions in cattle and buffaloes respectively. All the animals have different stand of habitat, feeding status and lactation of period. As the owner were complaining about the improper flow of milk form the teat and some says there were difficulty in milking. On palpation, cow's teats were hard, there was no milking, udder of affected teat also become hard, hot and pain on touch. Similarly in buffalo teats were so hard and there was a cap of epithelium over the teat orifice and it became

cylindrical in shape. In all the animals most of are under the condition can be curried but few were under incurable condition.

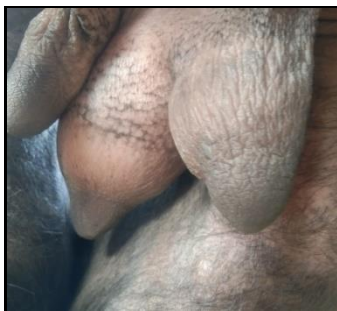
**Treatment and Discussion**

The treatment was different as per the condition of teat affected, some are corrected by the therapeutic management, most of cases can be corrected by the surgical management but very are irresponsive to treatment. Out of 30 cows, 7 cows were managed by therapeutic treatment, 19 were managed by surgically and 4 are not under the condition of recovery. As in case of buffalo, 4 were managed by therapeutically and 15 were managed by surgically and in 3 buffalo there were complete removal of teat. In therapeutic management, animals were given inj. ceftriaxone tazobactam @ 10 mg per kg. bt. Wt. for 5-7 days intravenous, inj. meloxicam, inj. antihistamine, inj. tribivet, inj. vitamin ade, inj. isoflupredone, deep intra muscular and serropeptidase bolus orally for three days, and mamiccef intermammary for 3 days bid. In surgical, proper restrain the animal use of teat siphon and tumor extractor by proper asesis maintained. Firstly, use of teat siphon was taken by applying lubricant over the tip of siphon and then inset it in the teat canal slowly rotation in clockwise direction, if the obstruction was thin then siphon can be insert easily and the teat stenosis can be corrected but if the teat obstruction was hard then teat tumour extractor used. Tumor extractor

should be used very carefully. Tumor extractor tip should dip in lubricant for easy passage in teat canal, slowly pass it inside the teat to check any obstruction inside the streak canal and remove the extractor carefully along with the extra mass or occlusion mass inside the teat canal. After surgical treatment medication inj. ceftriaxone tazobactam @ 10 mg per kg. bt. Wt. for 5-7 days intravenous, inj. meloxicam, inj. antihistamine, inj. tribivet, inj. vitamin ade, inj. isoflupredone, deep intra muscular and serropeptidase bolus orally for three days, and mamiccef intermammary for 3 days bid. In surgical, proper restrain the animal use of teat siphon and tumor extractor by proper asepsis maintained. Proper care should be taken until the teat get recovered. As healthy udder is one the most important for productivity. Mastitis is a common condition in bovine, directly affecting the farmer’s economy (Rambabu *et al.*, 2011) [5]. As after the surgical treatment of teat, the capacity as well as the productivity get affected. There was reduction in the lactation yield as compare to previous yield. Even the next coming lactation yield reduction in most of the animals. In all the animals we get uneventful recovery. The purpose of this study aimed to throw a light on the most surgical affections and abnormalities of the teat in somearmed forces dairy farms and to emphasis on incidence, causes, and evaluation of different methods of treatment. (Nouh, S.R. *et al.*, 2014) [6].



**Fig 1:** Cattle teat stenosis



**Fig 1:** Buffalo teat stenosis

### Concussions

Buffaloes and cattle can lead to serious udder and teat affections, including teat stenosis, abscesses, and udder fibrosis. These conditions affect milk flow, leading to reduced productivity and economic losses for dairy farmers. Teat injuries are often caused by trauma, faulty milking methods, or mastitis. Congenital abnormalities, like supernumerary teats, can also affect milk production. Treatment options include therapeutic management (such as antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs) and surgical interventions, including the use of teat siphons and tumor extractors. Though recovery is possible, some animals experience reduced milk yields even after treatment. The study underscores the importance of early diagnosis and appropriate management in improving udder health and overall productivity.

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