

Summary: Assessing and mitigating potential risks associated with the use of selective antibiotic treatment

Herd:

Veterinarian:

Date:

Risk Areas	L	M	H	Comments:
Risk #1: Will too many mastitis infections from the previous lactation go untreated at dry-off time if antibiotic use is reduced?				
1.1 Is it likely that mastitis is prevalent at dry-off time in this herd?				
1.2 Have new cows or heifers been introduced to this herd?				
Risk #2: Are steps taken to reduce the risk of new mastitis infections starting in the <u>early dry period</u>?				
2.1 How is milk production lowered prior to dry-off?				
2.2 How are teats protected at dry-off time?				
2.3 Is leaking occurring after dry-off?				
2.4 Does dry cow housing and bedding keep dry cows clean and dry?				
Risk #3: Are steps taken to reduce the risk of new mastitis infections starting in the <u>late dry period</u> or “close-up” group?				
3.1 Does dry cow housing and bedding keep dry cows clean and dry?				
3.2 Is udder edema and leaking minimal?				
3.3 Is there a mastitis vaccination program?				
Risk #4: Are steps taken to reduce risk of new mastitis infections starting during the <u>calving period</u>? (i.e. in maternity pen or calving area, + /- 1 day)				
4.1 Where do cows calve?				
4.2 How soon are calves removed from contact with the cow after calving?				
4.3 Where are the cows housed after calving?				
4.4 How are fresh cows milked?				
4.5 How is mastitis detected in fresh cows?				
4.6 How is teat sealant handled in fresh cows?				
Risk #5: Are there protocols for detecting, monitoring and recording mastitis?				
5.1 How are permanent mastitis records maintained?				
5.2 How is subclinical mastitis detected?				
5.3 How is clinical mastitis detected?				
5.4 How are mastitis pathogens identified?				

Recommendations (turn over for more room if needed):

Timeline for implementation

1.	
2.	
3.	



ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP
& SELECTIVE DRY COW
THERAPY PROJECT



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:



WITH FUNDING FROM:

