

pen was avoided during late morning hours due to sun exposure, and another section displayed a clustering of cows during the late afternoon hours.

Time-lapse video equipment proved beneficial in observing cow behavior over extended periods of time.

Factors such as temperature, time elapsed since milking, and time elapsed since feeding all impacted the proportion of cows observed lying. Recognizing and addressing cow behavioral patterns should lead to better facility design and improved cow comfort.

Milk-flow Disorders: Diagnosis of 133 Cases Using Theloscopy

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Abstract

This study reviewed 133 cases of milk flow disorders in dairy cows that were diagnosed by using teat endoscopy (theloscopy). Theloscopy was performed via teat canal (axial theloscopy) or via the lateral teat wall (lateral theloscopy). Study subjects were predominantly young Brown Swiss cows housed in tie-stall facilities. Most subjects were presented to the Veterinary Clinic

Babenhausen/Germany during the first month in milk, and most were pre-treated. Hind teats most frequently were acutely affected by milk-flow disorders. Reasons for milk-flow disorders included ruptures in the area of the teat canal (with or without inversion of tissue into the teat canal), as well as foreign bodies and septa in the teat cistern. Theloscopy is a useful means for diagnosis of milk-flow disorders in dairy cows.

Evaluation of the California Mastitis Test for Screening Dairy Cows for Intramammary Infection at Calving

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Introduction

Udder health management programs at dry-off and during the dry period are essential to control and prevention of mastitis in dairy cattle. Knowledge of the prevalence of subclinical intramammary infection sta-

tus at calving, and the specific pathogens involved, allows producers to evaluate effectiveness of these udder health programs. However, milk sampling and culturing all cows at the time of calving can be expensive and time consuming, and has not been widely adopted by the industry. California mastitis test (CMT) has not