| **COLIFORM MASTITIS**  
| (E. coli, Klebsiella sp., Pseudomonas sp.) (E, KLEB, PS)  
| An **environmental** bacterial infection of the udder  

| **WHERE DO THEY LIVE?**  
| Bedding, soil, water, manure and other unsanitary areas in the environment.  

| **HOW IS INFECTION SPREAD?**  
| From the environment to the udder at any time.  

| **DISEASE:**  
| About 70% of cases will be clinical at some time during the course of infection.  
| Newly calved, older cows may have severe clinical (“watery, toxic”) infections.  

| **DETECTION:**  
| Culture of milk samples.  
| Clinical signs (changes in milk or udder).  
| Spiking trends on individual cow somatic cell counts (SCC).  

| **EFFECT:**  
| Reduced production  
| Many infected cows become sick (fever, off feed)  

| **TREATMENT:**  
| For severe cases consult your veterinarian for early intervention.  
| Strip the affected quarter frequently.  
| Many infections self cure.  

| **PREVENTIVE MEASURES:**  
| • Milk only clean dry teats. Predipping preferred.  
| • Keep bedding clean and dry in lactating and dry cow environments.  
| • Calve cows in a clean, dry boxstall or on pasture.  
| • Keep yards, pastures, and laneways well maintained.  
| • Maintain equipment to reduce liner slips and keep teat ends healthy.  
| • Balance lactating and dry cow rotations to meet NRC requirements. Special attention to optimum ration levels of Vitamin E & selenium.  

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