TECHNIQUE FOR INFUSION OF A COMBINATION OF DRY COW ANTIBIOTIC AND ORBESEAL®

The theory of using antibiotic dry cow therapy and OrbeSeal is that the antibiotic helps ‘clean up’ any existing udder infections and the OrbeSeal ‘seals up’ the teat, preventing new infections right up until calving.

The following guide outlines a technique that, whilst taking a little bit longer than your normal method, will help you achieve the best possible results. The aim of this infusion technique is to ensure that the antibiotic is distributed throughout the udder whereas the OrbeSeal remains at the bottom of the teat sinus and inside the teat canal to ensure maximum protection from day one.

1. Firstly, always observe strict aseptic precautions as outlined in Farmer Guide: Standard Operating Procedure for administration of Intramammary Dry Cow Products. If at any stage you feel that cleanliness is compromised then repeat the cleaning procedure.

2. When using combination therapy, first infuse the antibiotic DCT to all quarters, then repeat disinfection procedure before infusing the OrbeSeal. (Fig 1)

3. Take a firm hold of the teat and apply light pressure.

4. Infuse the antibiotic dry cow product as high into the teats as possible (try to deposit the antibiotic above the level of your fingers). There is no need to massage the antibiotic into the udder. Repeat for all four quarters. Repeat disinfection procedure. (Fig 2)

5. Grip the teat base firmly between your fingers at the junction with the udder. Turn the teat to a slight angle.

6. Insert the OrbeSeal syringe and empty the contents into the bottom portion of the teat below where you are pinching the teat. You may feel the pressure in the teat increasing as you infuse the OrbeSeal.

7. When the syringe is almost fully emptied, withdraw the syringe and deposit a small quantity of OrbeSeal in the teat canal (a small amount of OrbeSeal may be seen at the teat end). (Fig 3)

Best practice should be followed at dry off:
- abrupt dry off
- reduction in yield
- removal from herd and milking stimuli