Selective Dry Cow Therapy:

Points of Discussion for Vet of Record and Herd Management for Success

Written documentation indicating Veterinarian of Record (VoR), with a Valid Client Patient Relationship (VCPR), involvement in the decision to adopt a selective dry cow therapy

VoR has knowledge of and has observed dry-off day procedures

Ability to implement new management tactics

- Written/computerized antibiotic use protocols
- Treatment documentation in herd records
- Data required to make the selective use determination is captured in herd health record system

Bulk Tank SCC regularly less than 250,000

- Monthly average of bulk tank pickup SCC less than 250,000

No evidence of *Streptococcus agalactiae* (Strep ag) in the herd

- Negative monthly bulk tank cultures
- Negative individual cow milk cultures

Control of *Staph aureus* infections, for example incidence of *Staph aureus* is not increasing and is at a frequency accepted by herd management.

Routine detection of visually abnormal milk and recording of detection as a clinical mastitis event in the herd record system

Monitoring of subclinical and clinical mastitis and/or bulk tank pathogen surveillance

Regular DHIA testing

Use of systematic dry-off lists

Excellent hygiene during the dry-off procedure

Written SOP and employee training program in place

Discuss with herd health team the appropriate use of teat sealants

References:


By: Daryl Nydam, Cornell University; Paul Rapnicki, Grande Cheese; Michael Capel, Perry Veterinary Clinic; Robert Bushnell, Valley Ag Software