

Editorial Note On Bovine Mastitis

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EDITORIAL

Mastitis is an infectious disease condition resulting in an inflammatory reaction in the mammary gland of the cow. It may be accompanied by signs of inflammation in the mammary gland including swelling, redness, and painfulness. Mastitis can occur whenever udder tissue is invaded by infectious microbes, and the cause is typically due to contagious or environmental pathogens. It is important for a dairy herdsman to be aware of the methods of disease transmission, and the signs that indicate the animal needs veterinary treatment. Moderate to severe clinical cases can be very painful and unpleasant for the cow. The most obvious symptoms of clinical mastitis are abnormalities in: The udder such as swelling, heat, hardness, redness, or pain; and. The milk such as a watery appearance, flakes, clots, or pus.

Mastitis, which mainly affects breast-feeding women, causes redness, swelling and pain in one or both breasts. Mastitis is an inflammation of breast tissue that sometimes involves an infection. The inflammation results in breast pain, swelling, warmth and redness. You might also have fever and chills application, butter, butter spread, butter powder, cheese and cheese spread, probiotic products. Milk processing is the procedure that includes various steps to start dairy farms like milk collection from cattle, pasteurization, clarification, homogenization, packing of the milk and finally transportation to processing.

If infection stays localized, mammary tissue in that quarter may be destroyed but the infection is not life-threatening. That quarter may be permanently damaged unless treated – it will dry up and be small and dry the next time she calves. But if the infection gets into the bloodstream, the cow may become sick. Mastitis occurs when bacteria found on skin or saliva enter breast tissue through a milk duct or crack in the skin. Milk ducts are a part of breast anatomy that carry milk to the nipples. All genders have milk ducts and can get mastitis.

Northern hemisphere farmers who keep cows in barns almost all the year usually manage their herds to give continuous production of milk so that they get paid all year round. In the southern hemisphere the cooperative dairying systems allow for two months on no productivity because their systems are designed to take advantage of maximum grass and milk production in the spring and because the milk processing plants pay bonuses in the dry (winter) season to carry the farmers through the mid-winter break from milking. It also means that cows have a rest from milk production when they are most heavily pregnant. Some year-round milk farms are penalised financially for overproduction at any time in the year by being unable to sell their overproduction at current prices. Dairy farmers watch for the signs of mastitis, such as the udders swelling, turning red, or becoming hard. The milk produced with mastitis will look watery or begin to produce a clot-like substance. If necessary, cows are treated with antibiotics to fight the infection

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