Improved measures for the prevention of mass mastitis in cows in the Vologda region farms

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Dynamics of microflora release from breast secretions of cows of the surveyed farms in 2013-2019

Pathogenic staphylococci
Conditional-pathogenic staphylococci
Streptococcus n/a
Enterobacteria
Due to the fact that the main causative agents of mastitis (Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus agalactiae) are very often isolated on dairy farms and can be a direct cause of inflammation or complicate the process that has already begun, a need arose for special measures to prevent the mass manifestation of mastitis in cows.
Specific prevention of mastitiscoccoid etiology

includes two-time administration of the associated vaccine "Streptostaf" at an interval of 14 days at a dose of 5 cm3 subcutaneously in the middle third of the neck according to two schemes:

- **Scheme № 1:** the 1\textsuperscript{st} introduction of the vaccine is carried out during the lactation period, but not earlier than on the 4\textsuperscript{th} day after calving, the 2\textsuperscript{nd} – 14 days after the 1\textsuperscript{st} introduction;

- **Scheme № 2:** 1\textsuperscript{st} introduction – in the dry period, but no later than 40 days before calving, 2\textsuperscript{nd} – 14 days after the 1\textsuperscript{st} introduction.

Revaccination is performed once in six months.