Individual cow somatic cell counts (ICSCCs) are the concentration of somatic cells (white blood cells and epithelial cells) present in milk from all four quarters of each cow and reported as cells/mL. On the day of herd testing, samples are taken from each cow throughout her milking using an approved meter.

With the exception of milk culture, ICSCCs are considered to be the best method of determining whether cows have subclinical mastitis (Holdaway et al. 1996).

Cows regularly shed a small number of cells in their milk. In mid lactation, normal milk can contain 20,000 to 150,000 cells/mL. About 98% of these are white blood cells (e.g. 79% macrophages, 16% lymphocytes, and 3% neutrophils), and the remaining 2% are cells that line the ducts of the udder (Lee et al. 1980).

**Somatic cell response to mastitis infection**

When bacteria invade the udder, passing the natural defence mechanism of the teat canal, the next line of defence relies on white blood cells. These cells are recruited from the circulation by chemical signals (chemotaxins) in response to this invasion. Once in the gland, the cells engulf and destroy bacteria using strong enzymes, and help to repair damaged tissue.

The number of cells in the milk of infected cows can increase from 100,000 to 100,000,000 cells/mL within a few hours in peracute clinical cases (Blowey and Edmondson 1995). There is a concurrent change in the types of cells present, with neutrophils contributing more than 90% of the cells in milk in cases of active infection.

In an individual cow the level and pattern of the cell count increase is affected by the number of quarters infected, and the type of bacteria causing the infection. Infections by *Escherichia coli* tend to be short-lived and cell counts rise sharply, then decline over 2-3 weeks. In contrast, *Staph. aureus* often persists as subclinical infections and cell counts from infected quarters rise and fall cyclically throughout lactation (Figures 1 and 2).

**Confidence – High**

Extensive research and field experience has shown that ICSCCs are a valuable tool to:
- monitor mastitis status at individual cow level,
- review mastitis management decisions, and
- solve problems in herds with high bulk milk SCC.

**Research priority – High**

Additional methods of dealing with high ICSCC cows (such as identifying cows that would be cost-effective to treat during lactation) would be useful.

The SmartSAMM Mastitis Focus report provides advisors and farmers with a tool to interpret, at herd level, ICSCC data and clinical records.

SmartSAMM recommends a minimum of bi-monthly herd testing, which generally equates to 4 tests per seasonal lactation.

The ‘Detection of mastitis’ Advisor Note describes cow-side methods for detecting subclinical mastitis.
Figure 1. Example of SCC response in a quarter with clinical mastitis due to Escherichia coli.

![Figure 1](image1.png)

Figure 2. Example of SCC response in a quarter with subclinical mastitis due to Staph. aureus.

![Figure 2](image2.png)

Analysis of ICSCC data reveals similar patterns. Infections by *E. coli* were associated with a rapid rise and decline in SCC between herd tests, while *Staph. aureus* was associated with more chronic elevations of SCC (de Hass *et al.* 2004). Presence of streptococci was not associated with any clear patterns.

Examples of weekly changes in ICSCC for *Strep. uberis* and *Staph. aureus* infected cows are shown in Figures 3 and 4 (Williamson JH, unpublished results).

Figure 3. Example of cow SCC response for cows with different types of *Strep. uberis* infections, that were first detected at calving.

![Figure 3](image3.png)
Factors affecting somatic cell count

The major factor affecting milk cell count is intramammary infection (Harmon 1994, Schepers et al 1997). Although other factors are often suggested as causes of observed increases in cell count, few have a significant impact. The comprehensive review article by Harmon (1994) gives a good summary of the factors other than infection that may influence cell count, and clarifies some misconceptions regarding changes in cell count.

Calving

Regardless of mastitis status, cows may have elevated cell counts around calving. Increased milk cell counts are a normal immune response as mammary tissue changes in preparation for calving. Cell numbers decline quickly after calving in uninfected quarters. Sheldrake et al (1983) demonstrated that all quarters, regardless of infection status, had elevated cell counts immediately postpartum, but those quarters with no infections, or with minor pathogen infections showed a rapid decline in cell count.

Cell counts in uninfected cows should be well below 300,000 cells/mL by five days post-partum. Although highly variable, the foremilk SCC of quarters infected with major pathogens remained high on the fourth day after calving compared to quarters free of infection or infected with minor pathogens (Figure 5, McDougall, S. unpublished).

Age and Stage of Lactation

Generally, cell count increases with advancing age and stage of lactation. However, Eberhart et al (1979) showed that if cows are separated into groups by infection status little change in cell count occurs for uninfected cows, either as they age or during late lactation. However, older cows are more likely to have a subclinical mastitis infection, and therefore a higher SCC, because they have experienced more days being milked.

Increased counts at the end of lactation, specifically in low producing cows, result from a constant number of cells being passed from udder tissue into a decreasing milk volume.

Figure 4. Example of cow SCC response for cows with Staph. aureus infections that were first detected in mid lactation.
Figure 5. Median foremilk SCC for quarters sampled between 0 and 4 days after calving, categorised by pathogens present: No Growth, n = 5577 samples; Minor pathogens (i.e. CNS or Corynebacterium spp.), n = 235; Staph. aureus or other mixed major pathogens, n = 51; and Strep. uberis, Strep. dysgalactiae or E. coli, n = 158.

Cows at very low yields will start to show signs of accelerated involution, whereby the concentration of somatic cells being released into the milk increases, in the absence of infection. This is shown clearly by the changes in ICSCC for two members of an identical twinset (Figure 6), which remained uninfected up until dry off. One member produced more than 5 l/day (0.45 kg/d milksolids) until drying off and her ICSCC remained below 100,000 cells/mL whilst her twin’s production dropped below 5 l/day and her ICSCC rose sharply in the last month of lactation.

Figure 6. Milk yield and ICSCC for an uninfected twinset where Twin 1 maintained production above 5 L milk/d and ICSCC remained below 100,000 cells/mL until drying off. Production by Twin 2 dropped below 5 L milk/d and SCC rose sharply before dry off.

Technote 16 discusses management of milk SCC before drying off.
**Other factors**

Although stresses of various types have been implicated as causing increases in cell counts, attempts to induce changes experimentally or by using corticosteroids have had modest or no effect (Harmon 1994). Similarly, there is no evidence that other ‘stressors’ such as stray voltage or oestrus significantly influence somatic cell counts. Withholding of milk caused by these activities are the more likely causes of elevated SCC for 1-2 days after these events.

Increased white blood cell counts arising from other diseases do not generally increase cell counts in the milk. During lactation, ICSCC vary within a day, both within and between milkings (usually low in the morning and higher at night). This normal variation during each day is the main influence on cell counts in cows that do not have mastitis.

Cows milked once a day throughout lactation have a higher SCC than those milked twice day. For example, Friesians milked once a day had a geometric mean SCC of 162,000 cells/ml compared with 74,000 cells/ml for those milk twice daily (Clark et al 2006). The transition from twice a day to once a day milking is usually accompanied by a rapid increase (or doubling) of ICSCC, and bulk milk SCC (BMSCC).

**Benefits of using ICSCCs**

ICSsCs collected regularly are used to identify cows with subclinical mastitis. This information enables farmers and their advisers to:

- estimate the prevalence of mastitis in herds;
- estimate the new infection rate or spread of infection in the herd;
- consider different approaches to Dry Cow Treatment – provided there are at least three ICSCC records for each cow during the current lactation;
- identify cows with persistent infections for culling;
- assess the contribution of individual cows if there are problems with high BMSCC;
- determine an appropriate milking order – where subclinical and clinical cases of mastitis are milked last;
- assess the mastitis status of purchased cows; and
- investigate outbreaks of mastitis in the herd.

**Critical ICSCC thresholds**

Individual cow SCC are composite milk samples collected from all four quarters. A count above 150,000 cells/mL in milk suggests that a cow is infected in at least one quarter. This threshold provides a reasonable division between cows with and without mastitis especially when applied in mid-lactation (Holdaway et al 1996), and has been used over the past 20 years.

A disadvantage of pooling milk samples from all quarters is that it dilutes high cell count milk with milk from uninfected quarters and increases the likelihood of missing an infected cow, however the ease and minimal cost of using herd test samples outweigh this disadvantage. Cell counts vary during milking, with foremilk and strippings higher than composite samples, so hand-collected samples taken from individual quarters cannot be compared with herd test samples.

**Technote 14 discusses alternative Dry Cow Treatment strategies.**

**Technote 21 discusses purchasing cows.**
A cow is classed as (likely) infected or uninfected according to her highest SCC result during the lactation. In New Zealand, where *Staph. aureus* and *Strep. uberis* are the main pathogens, cows are allocated an ‘infected’ status if their SCC ever exceeds 150,000 cells/mL, or 120,000 cells/mL for first lactation heifers. The Mastitis Focus report assumes that they remain infected until they have had 4 ICSCC results, or a dry period and 1 ICSCC result, below the threshold.

Herd improvement organisations can provide different somatic cell reports. One example is the LIC MINDApro Somatic Cell Count report, which provides the last 10 herd tests for individual cows (Figure 7). This data can be exported as a PDF, or to an MS Excel file for further manipulation. Web-based reporting systems are becoming available which allow data to be manipulated more easily.

*Figure 7. Excerpt from a LIC MINDApro Somatic Cell Count Report. The “Current SCC Exceeded” column shows the number of ICSCC results above the relevant SCC threshold in the current lactation.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals Included: 598</th>
<th>Sorted by Cow Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cow Number</strong></td>
<td><strong>Year Born</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2000</td>
<td>281/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 2000</td>
<td>173/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 2000</td>
<td>130/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 2000</td>
<td>33/69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 2000</td>
<td>81/84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 2000</td>
<td>155/69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is often a good deal of discussion about the most appropriate threshold to nominate for ICSCC. Like any diagnostic test, the ability of a SCC to predict whether a cow has mastitis depends on the accuracy of the test at a nominated threshold and the prevalence of mastitis in the herd.

At a threshold of 200,000 cells/mL, test sensitivity was estimated to be 89% and specificity to be 75 % for diagnosing prevalence of infections due to major pathogens (McDermott et al 1982), in 12 New York herds.

Using the 150,000 cells/mL threshold at any ICSCC in lactation, test sensitivity was estimated to be 92% and specificity to be 64% for diagnosing prevalence of major pathogen infections at the end of lactation across 6 NZ herds and 16,891 cows (Table 1; McDougall S, unpublished).

In summary, ICSCC can be used for a range of management decisions such as identifying infected cows for culling or for different Dry Cow Treatments. It is likely that use of different thresholds would be appropriate, depending on the economic consequences of the errors (i.e. missing infected cows or erroneously picking clean cows). However, in practice it is difficult to apply different thresholds to different herds, so the universal use of 150,000 cells/mL for cows and >120,000 cells/mL for heifers is a simplification that has worked well in NZ.
Table 1. Sensitivity (SE), specificity (SP), positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) of the maximum ICSCC (x1,000 cells/mL) during lactation for predicting if a cow has one or more quarters infected with a major pathogen or any pathogen at dry off. Data from 1681 cows from 6 herds with duplicate milk cultures after the last milking of lactation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cut-off</th>
<th>Major pathogen</th>
<th></th>
<th>Any pathogen</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>PPV</td>
<td>NPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;150</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;200</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;250</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.1

Consult your advisor for advice on management of cows contributing high numbers of cells to the vat.

A BMSCC represents the total number of somatic cells in the vat divided by the total litres of milk. Although the BMSCC gives an overview of milk quality in the herd, cell counts from individual cows are generally required to diagnose and manage mastitis problems in herds.

The ICSCC (cells/mL) and litres of milk of each cow can be used to calculate the total number of cells each cow is estimated to be contributing to the bulk milk (litres x 1,000 x ICSCC). Milk volume and SCC data for individual cows can be exported from herd test organisations. For example, LIC MINDApro allows export of herd test data (or development of ‘custom reports’) from which production and SCC data can be obtained.

Data can be imported into Excel (or similar spreadsheet package) and the data easily manipulated. For example:

- Cows can be ranked in order of the number of cells they each contribute to the BMSCC.
- The effect on the estimated BMSCC can be calculated if a number of the higher cell count cows are left out of the vat.
- Once this information is available, a number of options can be explored to manage high BMSCC.

The main aim is to divert high somatic cell count from the vat through:

- Excluding cows from supply
- Strategic drying off of specific quarters or cows
- Strategic culling

Diverting milk from the vat

It can be profitable to divert milk from high cell count cows away from the vat. This requires that the payment for vat milk with a lower BMSCC exceeds the value of the volume of milk that is withheld. This must be determined by a calculation that can be easily set up on a spreadsheet (see Table 2). Diverting milk from high cell count cows away from the vat is a short-term strategy and not a long-term solution to mastitis problems.
Nevertheless, it is:

- an important option to be considered when a farm’s BMSCC approaches or exceeds regulatory levels and the milk may be rejected; and
- a consideration for farms exploring ways to achieve and maintain premium payments.

**Table 2. Calculation of the impact of excluding high SCC cows from the vat for milk payment whereby milk with BMSCC above 400,000 cells/mL attracts 1 demerit point or 5% of milk payment.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1 Number of cells passed in milk by two high cell count cows</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume (litres)</td>
<td>Cow SCC (cells/mL)</td>
<td>Total cells from cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow 1</td>
<td>16 L</td>
<td>3,000,000 cells/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow 2</td>
<td>20 L</td>
<td>1,500,000 cells/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2 Number of cells in bulk milk after excluding milk from these two high SCC cows</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume (litres)</td>
<td>Total cells in vat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat</td>
<td>Volume = 6,500 L SCC = 405,000 cells/mL Number of cows = 360</td>
<td>Volume x 1,000 mL x BMSCC = 6,500 x 1,000 x 405,000 cells = 2,632,500 million cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat excluding milk from cows 1 and 2</td>
<td>6,500 -20 -16 = 6,464 L</td>
<td>2,632,500 million - 48,000 million - 30,000 million = 2,554,500 million cells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3 Impact on final BMSCC and milk income by change in milk payment</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMSCC (cells/mL)</td>
<td>Milk income ($)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat</td>
<td>405,000 cells/mL</td>
<td>6,500 L * 50 cents/L – 5% = $3250 -$162.50 = $3088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat excluding milk from cows 1 and 2</td>
<td>Total cells ÷ total volume = 2,554,500 million ÷ 6,464 L = 395,000 cells/mL</td>
<td>6464 L * 50 cents/L = $3232 = gain of $144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, the economic benefit of diverting milk from 2 cows to move out of the penalty zone was worth $144 per day, and all but a small proportion of the economic penalty was recuperated. Diverting milk is usually judged worthwhile when grading for BMSCC.

If diverting milk to capture premium payments, it is wise to do a ‘test run’ that involves withholding milk from selected cows for two days and submitting milk to the factory for BMSCC testing. It is also important to determine that mastitis is not spreading through the herd because, in this scenario, it will be necessary to continue to divert milk from the vat to maintain BMSCC. The next decision is what to with these cows.
The incremental contribution of each cow to a vat for a high and low SCC herd is shown in Figure 8. As a general rule, removing up to 10% of the cows can reduce the BMSCC by up to 50% but will only drop the milk volume by 10%. This approach works well in mid lactation but may not hold true in late lactation, when there are many more cows with moderate to high ICSCC.

Figure 8. The contribution of individual cows, ranked from the lowest to the highest SCC cow, to the BMSCC and volume, is shown by the displacement of each dot along the x and y axis away from the preceding dot, of the next lowest SCC ranked cow.

Options for dealing with high cell count cows

There is no quick fix for treating high cell count cows (Shephard 1997). Control of this problem within a herd relies on preventing new infections in lactation, using an appropriate dry cow programme at drying off, using appropriate diagnostics to determine the underlying cause of the high cell counts and an effective culling program. This is frustrating for farmers and advisers, because milking high cell count cows reduces milk quality and potentially leads to mastitis spread.

There are a number of short-term management options that can be implemented when individual cows are identified as contributing high numbers of somatic cells to the vat. The final decision will depend on the number of cows with high ICSCC, whether mastitis is spreading through the herd, the production level and history of individual cows and time of the year/season.

Culling

Cows that have high cell counts across consecutive lactations, despite Dry Cow Treatment (DCT), should be considered for culling. Mastitis Focus criteria for culling are cows that still have ICSCC above 150,000 cells/mL despite the intervention of antibiotic DCT at the last 2 drying off periods.

Culling may be the best option for older cows that have chronic high cell counts where there is little prospect of improvement (for example those with Staph. aureus infection), particularly if small numbers of cows are involved.
**Drying-off cows**

Cows with high ICSCC (>150,000 cells/mL) cows can be dried off and treated with antibiotic DCT. Although they will not contribute milk for the remainder of the season, they may be cured and will be productive in future lactations. This may be the best option for heifers, and for cows nearing the end of their lactation that have had low cell counts in previous lactations.

**Drying-off individual quarters**

The Rapid Mastitis Test (RMT), or quarter sampling and culture can be used to determine whether infection is isolated to only one quarter.

Drying-off individual quarters may be the best option for cows with a single infected quarter that are likely to be culled at the end of their current lactation. Simply ceasing to milk the affected quarter results in drying-off for the current lactation. Permanent drying-off can be achieved by infusing iodine to destroy the milk-producing tissue (Middleton and Fox 2001).

There are several disadvantages of drying-off only one quarter. The first is that there is always the possibility of accidentally milking the affected quarter into the vat! In addition there is less prospect of the quarter being cured prior to the next lactation as an individual quarter cannot be treated with antibiotic DCT during lactation, or infused with antibiotic DCT at the end of lactation when it is already involuted.

Whether or not this strategy impacts on the BMSCC depends on the number of cells that the affected quarter is contributing to the bulk milk.

**Treating individual cows during lactation**

Many studies have shown that it is not economic to routinely treat high SCC cows with antibiotics during lactation and the SmartSAMM Guidelines reflect these observations.

Case selection is important. Factors that impact on the probability of cure (Davis et al 1975; Sandholm et al 1990; Hillerton and Semmens 1999; Sol et al 1997; van den Bourne et al 2010a) include:

- Cow’s age,
- Individual cow, and quarter, SCC
- Location of the quarter within the udder (front or back)
- Number of quarters affected within the cow
- Presence of any udder or teat end damage
- Pathogen type, strain and resistance to the antibiotic
- Duration or chronicity of the infection.

Where intramammary treatment is to be used, a process is required to select the infected quarters within the udder. A combination of elevated ICSCC (e.g. >500,000 cells/mL) and RMT may identify quarters with an elevated SCC, but some infected quarters may have low RMT score (e.g. Staph. aureus infected quarters).

Bacteriological cure rates may be increased by extending the duration of therapy. Internationally, Oliver et al (2004) demonstrated a 10%, 39%, 54% and 66% bacteriological cure rate, respectively of naturally acquired subclinical intramammary infection following Nil, 2, 5 or 8 daily
intramammary infusions with ceftiofur. Another study reported
bacteriological cure rates of Staph. aureus of 6%, 56% and 86% following
0, 2 or 8 intramammary treatments with the lincosamide pirlimycin
(Deluyster et al 2005).

In NZ, bacteriological cure rates of 13%, 24% and 53% of naturally
acquired Staph. aureus infections were achieved following 0, 3 or 6 daily
intramammary treatment with cefuroxime (Shelgren et al 2007). Increasing
the duration and/or frequency of intramammary infusion with cloxacillin
resulted in increasing bacteriological cure rates of naturally acquired
infections with a variety of pathogens (Figure 9; McDougall and Compton,
unpublished). Bacteriological cure rates of 16%, 32% and 56% of naturally
acquired infections were achieved following 0, 3 or 6 daily parenteral
treatment with penethamate (Steele et al 2010).

**Figure 9. Proportion of quarters (mean +/- 95% confidence limits) with subclinical
mastitis that cured for those left untreated (Control; n = 80 quarters) or for those
with intramammary cloxacillin by one of three treatment strategies: 3 tubes
at 48 h intervals (n = 281 quarters); 5 tubes at 24 h intervals (n = 279 quarters); or 5
tubes at 48 h intervals (n = 72 quarters). Infections were by any pathogen or by
major pathogens: Staph. aureus, Strep. uberis, Strep. dysgalactiae, Strep.
agalactiae, E. coli, Nocardia spp. Bars within pathogen group with different
superscripts differ (p <0.05).**

The costs of treating lactating cows are associated with purchasing
antibiotic, withholding milk, and the diagnostic methods and errors of
selecting cows for treatment (McDermott et al 1983).

The benefits may include the direct effects of reduced risk clinical mastitis,
reduced SCC and reduced milk yield losses. There may also be indirect
benefits associated with reduced cow to cow transmission and hence
reduced costs associated with mastitis in the secondary cases (Swinkels et
al 2005a).

Shephard et al 2000 reported no economic benefit in treating cows with
SCC >500,000 cell/mL in the first month of lactation with intramammary
(cloxacillin) and systemic (erythromycin) antibiotics compared with
untreated cows, as there was no effect on bacteriological cure, SCC or
probability of culling.
Similarly it was concluded that it was not economic to treat cows due to misclassification errors (i.e. uninfected cows being treated on the basis of elevated SCC) and as there was no effect on SCC (Douglas et al 1997).

More recently, economic analyses have suggested that it may be economic to treat cows in some circumstances. Treatment of subclinical mastitis cases due to *Staph. aureus* may be cost effective particularly where prolonged (8 day) therapy is used with a resultant high rate of bacteriological cure (Swinkels et al 2005a). Similarly where 3 days of treatment of *Streptococcus* spp. was found to be cost-effective (Swinkels et al 2005b).

However these models were sensitive to the rate of transmission of infection amongst cows, among other factors. Economics of treatment is cow-dependent with treatment of high value cows in early lactation more economic than treating lower value cows in later lactation (Steeneveld et al 2007).

More recently, modelling has suggested that optimal response to treatment of subclinical mastitis may occur in herds with low to moderate, rather than high, rates of cow-to-cow transmission (Barlow et al 2009). A similar conclusion was reached by van den Borne et al (2010b) who found the optimal economic return occurred where intervention occurred soon after new infection (associated with high cure rates and fewer secondary cases) and where cow-to-cow transmission was controlled by good management practices.

The economics of treating subclinical mastitis remains to be fully evaluated under NZ circumstances. There is little or no data on rate of cow-to-cow transmission, retention-pay off (cull), clinical mastitis rates where bacteriological cure fails etc. Given the paucity of data and the overseas analysis, the economics of treatment of subclinical cases remains unclear.

Treatment of subclinical cases as a primary method to reduce BMSCC is unlikely to successful, as the quarter-level and ICSCC remain elevated for some weeks post-treatment.

**Using milk from high cell count cows to feed calves**

The option of feeding high cell count milk to calves might offer a frustrated farmer some solace but should be carefully considered.

Transfer of *Strep. agalactiae* to group reared heifers has been documented (Johnson 1947). In an epidemiological study, 40% of 250 herd owners in a NZ study reported feeding mastitic milk to calves and this was associated (at univariate level) with increased incidence of clinical mastitis in the first lactation of heifers (Parker et al 2007). However, feeding of milk to which *Staph. aureus* had been added did not increase the risk of mastitis in exposed heifers (n = 29) compared to heifers (n = 35) fed control milk (Barto et al 1982).

Nevertheless, other concerns have been raised associated with feeding mastitic milk, including potential violative antibiotic residues in calf tissue (Musser et al 2001) or transfer or induction of antibiotic resistance in the intestinal flora of calves (Langford et al 2003). Additionally, transfer of other pathogens such as *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* may occur (Ridge et al 2005). For these reasons feeding mastitic milk to calves is not recommended.
12.2

**Consider milking chronically infected cows last to avoid contaminating other cows.**

Segregation or separate milking of infected cows reduced the prevalence of *Staph. aureus* infection from 29.5% to 16.3% and the BMSCC from 600,000 to 345,000/ml over a 6 to 24 month period (Wilson *et al* 1995).

12.3

**Watch for evidence of spread of infection in the herd by checking the percentage of cows and heifers with increased cell counts each month.**

ICSCCs can be used to monitor the status of herds with successful mastitis control and to investigate mastitis outbreaks (Ryan 1992). Analyses of ICSCC data can be used to:

- Monitor the spread of contagious mastitis, specifically when there is a high rate of new infections in heifers that were pathogen-free at calving;
- Examine the rate of spread of infection by determining the age groups of affected cows and the number of cows crossing the critical threshold (150,000 cells/mL) in a given time period;
- Identify cows to be sampled for milk culture; and
- Identify cows to be milked last or run as a separate milking herd.

Repeated ICSCC measures help to identify cows that do not have mastitis, and chronically infected cows with consistently high cell counts or cyclical peaks in cell counts. Changes in ICSCC status are also very informative as they suggest:

- New infections – in cows with ICSCC previously below the threshold.
- Cures during the dry period – in cows with previously high ICSCC that dropped below the threshold in their next lactation either as a result of treatment or self-cure.

A high incidence of mastitis in heifers indicates the spread of new mastitis infections in the herd. Conversely, a high mastitis rate in older cows but not in heifers suggests that the infection is not spreading through the herd (Figure 10). As a guide, heifers are considered to have a high incidence of mastitis when more than 30% are above the 120,000 cells/mL threshold.

**Scattergraphs**

Changes in ICSCC status can be readily visualised in scatter graphs (Rapnicki 1997). Scattergraphs are plots of ICSCC taken in a previous period (x-axis) against current ICSCC (y-axis). By drawing a critical threshold (e.g. at 150,000 cells/mL) on each axis, the graph is divided into four quadrants (Figure 11).
Figure 10. A high mastitis rate in older cows but a low rate in heifers suggests the infection is not spreading.

The success of DCT strategies can be summarised by comparing the current and previous year’s cell counts. Similarly, drawing graphs for cows of different parity or stage of lactation may assist investigations of mastitis problems in herds.

Figure 11. Example of a scattergram comparing the ICSCC at 2 sequential herd tests.

Acknowledgements

DairyNZ and NMAC (NZ National Mastitis Advisory Committee) acknowledge the huge contribution of Dairy Australia’s Countdown Downunder as the original source material from which SmartSAMM Technotes are derived, being updated and adapted for NZ dairy farming in 2011.

These SmartSAMM adapted resources are made available to NZ dairy farmers and advisors through a Memorandum of Understanding between Dairy Australia and DairyNZ.

The SmartSAMM programme is funded by DairyNZ, and supported by the MPI Sustainable Farming Fund.
Key papers


Hillerton JE, Semmens JE. Comparison of treatment of mastitis by oxytocin or antibiotics following detection according to changes in milk electrical conductivity prior to visible signs. *J Dairy Sci* 1999; 82: 93-98


Shelgren J, Parker KL, McDougall S. Efficacy of extended therapy of *Staphylococcus aureus*


Steele N; Hussein H; Wilson A; Yanez C; Clausen L; McDougall S. Prolonged duration therapy of subclinical mastitis of lactating dairy cattle using penethemate hydrioidide. *Mastitis research into practice: Proceedings of the 5th International Mastitis Conference* 2010; 639-644.


