

THE INFLUENCE OF POST-MILKING TEAT ANTISEPTICS TO THE WELL-BEING OF UDDER

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Summary. The value of milk products is determined by udder health and quality of milk production. The aim of our studies was to investigate teats antiseptic after milking influence to udder wellness. Two udder antiseptics were applied: solution which main active ingredient – iodine (3 %) and gel with the main active component – biphenyl-2-ol (6 %). Each teat was soaked after morning and evening milking for 3 months in a row. Milk samples for bacteriological tests and somatic cell count were taken 3 times – before using antiseptics and after 1 and 2 months of treatment. Agents have been identified according to standard operating procedures SDP 5.4.4.B.6 guide “Fundamental mastitis-causing bacteria evaluation in milk” developed by “Laboratory and field handbook on bovine mastitis”. The statistical analysis of the data was performed using descriptive statistics and independent-samples T test procedures in SPSS 13.0 for Windows. The use of udder antiseptics after Milking iodine (3%) reduced *Actinomyces bovi*, no effect was found on reducing *Streptococcus agalactiae*. Biphenyl-2-ol was effective to *Actinomyces bovi*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, Somatic cell count decrease ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: cow, microorganisms, teat antiseptic, somatic cell count