Abstract:

A total of 99 diseased animals were studied and their weekly yield; before, after and within the disease; were evaluated. The milk yield of 10 healthy cows was compared with that of the diseased cows. A highly significant reduction of milk yield (p<0.001) was observed, as a result of mastitis. This reduction in milk yield was found to depend on the week in which infection occurred together with the stage of lactation. It is concluded that the earlier, in lactation the cows contracted the infection; the greater the losses in milk yield.