







Milk handling and mastitis control

Good Agricultural Practices











Mastitis and its major causes

 Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary glands caused by bacteria which can end up in the milk

- Unhygienic environment
- Poor milking practices –Cross infections
- Hereditary cases













- Wash hands with soap and clean water before milking
- Dry hands with towel



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• Moisten and rinse a clean cloth in warm water













• Clean the udder and the teats with the rinsed cloth



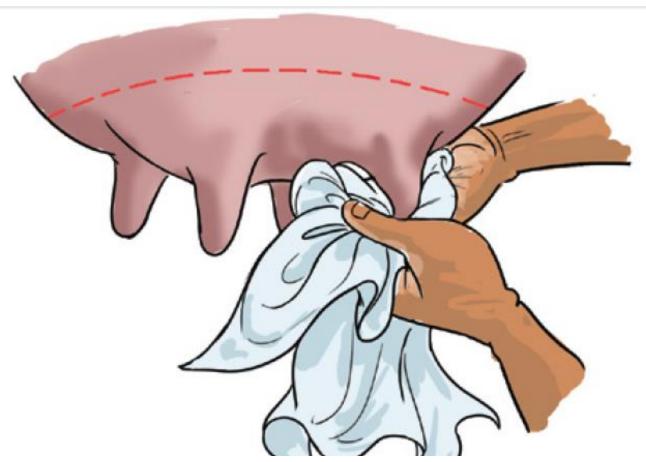
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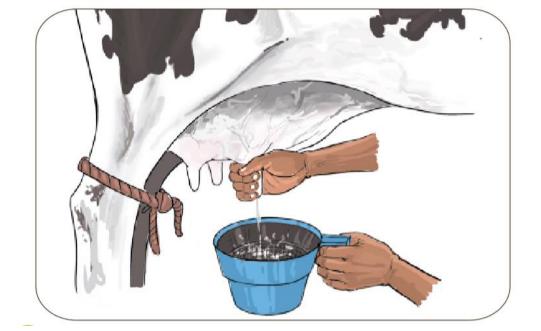








• Dry them with a dry cloth













- Test for mastitis, strip first few rays of milk into a strip cup from every quarter and observe for any abnormalities
- Milk each quarter individually with a strip (clots, Blood, thick yellow)
- If mastitis is detected the cow should be milked last, milk dicarded
- Sub clinical mastitis- not easily detected
- Do not allow animals to rest immediately after milking when teats are still open













- Milkers should wear protective clothing such as overall, gumboots, head gear,
- Wash hands with antiseptic soap
- Always use food grade containers i.e. alminium or stainless steel since these are easy to clean.









- Never store milk in plastic jerry cans that previously contained paint, herbicides or other chemicals.
- Use safe cleaning and sanitization detergents- scrub with warm water and detergent
- Rinse in clean running water
- Dip rinse in boiling water for at least one minute
- Air –dry the container in inverted position on a clean rack in the open













- Keep the milking area clean, Make sure you have enough cleaning water
- The floor should be made smooth ie have a concrete floor or hard mud for easy cleaning- dung and feed leftovers













- Maintain your milking schedule
- Use skilled milkers
- Carry out a health check up for your animals regularly, care should be taken for new purchases to avoid infections
- Report any milk abnormalities to the veterinary health workers
- Observe the time for milking between 5-10 minutes depending on the milk yield, never interrupt milking process
- Keep proper production records