

SIMPLE STEPS TO TEST YOUR COWS

1. Visit our website or call API for sample collection and shipping protocols.
2. Agitate the tank before sampling.
3. Take sample from the top of the tank to avoid contamination from the outlet valve. If this is impossible in your situation, allow a gallon or two of milk to flow through before you take the sample.
4. Freeze, chill or preserve the sample prior to shipment to the laboratory.

ABOUT US

Animal Profiling International, Inc. is an American company dedicated to the improvement of animal health management through risk-assessment technologies.

API's industry experts provide the products and services that operators in the beef, dairy and food supply industries need to make their jobs more efficient and profitable.

The company has tested over 2.5 million head of cattle and dairy animals for BVD and currently services clients in over 40 U.S. states. In addition to BVD and Mastitis testing, the company also provides diagnostic services for the detection of BLV, Johne's Disease, Neospora and pregnancy.

www.animalprofiling.com

Mastitis Profiling

Mastitis is generally caused by pathogenic microorganisms that can be divided into two groups based on their source: environmental pathogens and contagious pathogens. The major contagious pathogens are *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae* and *Mycoplasma bovis*. These three organisms, which gain entrance into the mammary gland largely through the teat canal, generally produce long-term infection that often results in elevated bulk tank or herd average SCC scores. Direct economic losses from contagious mastitis' impact on milk production and treatment costs are significant.

New technology provides the solution for the mastitis problem with **HIGH ACCURACY** and **QUICK RESULTS**.

The use of PCR technology offers improved and efficient identification of the many pathogens that cause mastitis. Being aware of herd health problems and potential problems allows dairy operators to improve disease management and importantly, reduce incidences of illness. This approach characterizes API's standpoint on herd health – "management over medicine."

In approximately 20–50% of bovine milk samples taken from animals with clinical mastitis, no bacterial growth can be detected using conventional culturing.

Labs are mostly using culture to identify mastitis "bugs." It has been shown that many samples don't grow anything due to bug inactivation (due to antibiotics), too few organisms present, or perhaps because the bugs are already dead upon culturing.

- Identifying sources of mastitis in cows already being treated;
- Decreasing test time from 3-10 days (conventional culturing) to 1-2 days from when we receive the sample at the lab;
- Fresh, frozen, preserved or treated milk may be used for the test - fresh milk is not required;

API'S MASTITIS TESTING PROGRAMS	
PROGRAM NAME	ABOUT
Whole Herd Security*	Screening pooled milk sample provides a cost-effective method for identifying contagious pathogens causing mastitis in your herd.
Fresh Cow/Heifer Screening*	Identify the contagious pathogens at freshening.
High SCC/Clinical Case Testing Program	Identify both the contagious and environmental pathogens in cows with a high SCC or clinical mastitis. Improves treatment and culling decisions.
* <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> and <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> .	

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT API CUSTOMER SERVICE:
877.278.1344 or sales@animalprofiling.com**