

Staphylococcus Aureus

- Chronic Mastitis An Emergency everywhere
in Dairy Cows
Presented by Andy Roesti, DVM

Staphylococcus Aureus The Demon in Dairy Cows

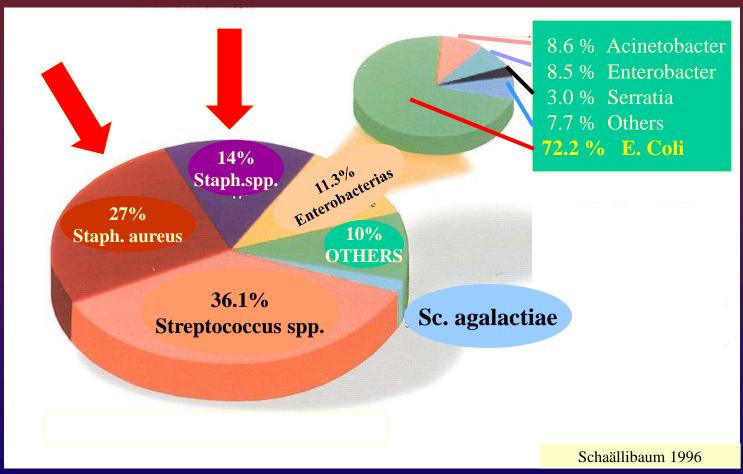
- * Which Antibiotic is the best one?
- * Against which one does not yet exist resistance?
- ❖ How long do we have to administer AB?
- *How many days do we have to impose a over the milk dedicated for consumption?



- ❖ Do we succeed by making good use of complicated, time consuming hygienic procedures?
- * Are we moralically allowed to impose the dairy farmers dozens of expensive Laboratory analysis?
- * Should we solve the problem with a vaccine?
- *Should we eliminate positive cows by radical slaughtering?



Spectrum of pathogen Germs in clinical Mastitis







Status in Switzerland: Magic Formula: 5474 of the Dairy Health Organisation

- ***** Every 5th Cow has during the lactation period one acute mastitis
- ***** Every 4th Cow suffers at least at one quarter from a chronic mastitis (>100`000 cells per ml); 68% _____
- Every 7th Cow is eliminated on the basis of an incurable mastitis
- Every 4th Milk-Tank is contaminated with Staphylococcus aureus

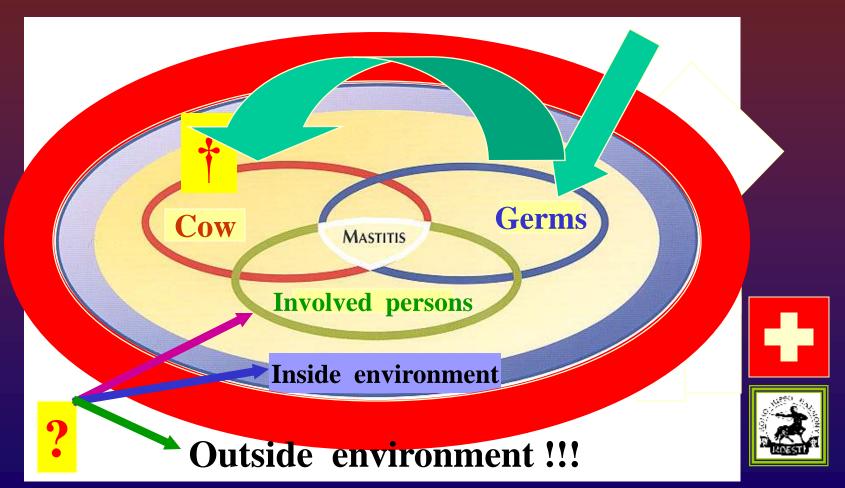
Computer Forecast proves

- ***** Every Cow causes a loss of § 300.- per year and cow (Good business for Pharma Industry, Dealers and Vets)
- * Projected onto Switzerland, totally a loss of § 200 Millions (Prof. Rüesch 2000)
- * Projected onto Germany, totally a loss of § 1.75 Milliards (Prof. Hamann 1998)





Mastitis is a multifactorial sickness



Dairy Farm with Staph. Aureus Problems

Healthy Cows	Suspicious Cows	Incurable Cows	
Cell count (<150`000)	Cell count (>150`000)	Cell count several times (>>150`000)	
CM-Test neg.	CM-Test pos.	CM-Test several times pos.	
No clinical mastitis	Clinical mastitis	Chronic-recidiv.M.	
Supervision: 1 st lactation, Neg. bact. Results Treated cows: 3xneg. Bact.	No neg. Bact. Results Once Stph. aureus positive St. aureus pos. → Treated Cows Teat injuries	Several times St. aureus positive Hardening or abscess	
Milking order	<neg. bacteriolog.="" ii="" pos.="" test=""></neg.>	Slaughtering	

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What is Staphylococcus aureus?

- * Staph. Aureus is a CVD germ (Cell Wall Deficient), very contagious and cow specifique
- ❖ Staph. Aureus may pass the milk-blood barrier !!!
- * Staph. Aureus can survive in Leucocytes, Erythrocytes and even Macrophages!!!
- ❖ CVD`s are acting as Haptenes, which stimulate the synthesis of haemolytic Antibodies, withdraw and evade from the Immune System
- ❖ CWD`s are serophil and like hypertonic alcalic milieu (pH 7.8 −8.0)





- * Staph. Aureus enters the udder through injuries, the blood or the teat channel
- * Livestock breeders are longing for very short and tiny teats, which promote an insufficient spincter of the teat
- * Milk machine problems transmit germs from one cow to the other
- * The reservoir is the udder, its nodules and abcesses. This explains the cyclic elimination
- ❖ Even 1st lactating heifers may carry Staph.
 aureus !!!





Hypocalcaemia, unbalanced stable conditions







Badly demolished teat







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Chronical clinical-/acute traumatic Mastitis



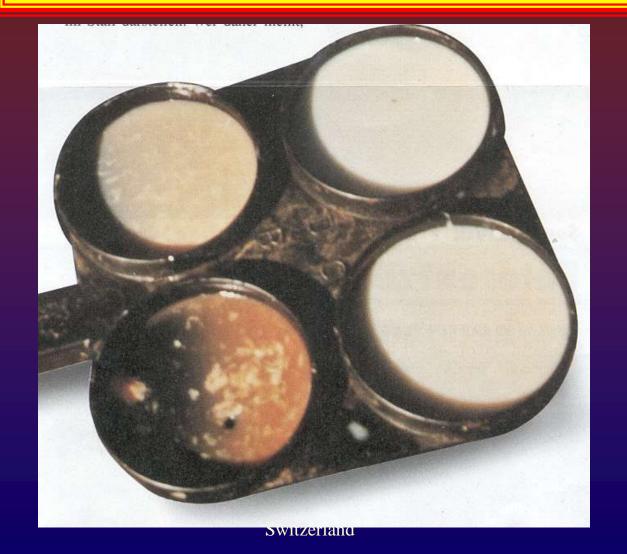








California-Mastitis-Test







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Classical Therapy

- ❖ Antibiotics help during lactation in a rate of about 16% - 30 % !?
- ❖ Every cow with Staph. Aureus Mastitis should be treated with a high quality, penicillinaseresistant drying up AB
- ❖ If after calfing the cow is yet eliminating CWD`s, it will be slaughtered



Actual Antibiotics

Speed of Diffusion of different AB in the Udder							
Active Substance	Proteinbinding Capacity	Non Ionised Share %, pH 6.8	Acive Share %	Lipid Solubility	Speed of Diffusion		
Benzylpenicillin	40 – 50	0,01	0,005	low	0,62		
Ampicillin	15 – 20	0,63	5	medium	1,43		
Cloxacillin	70 – 80	0,01	0,002	high	1,25		
Cephalexin	10 – 15	36	30,6	high	4,54		
Neomycin	40 – 45	11	6,6	very low	< 0,12		
Erythromycin	20 – 25		0,8	medium	0,45		
Spiramycin	40	13,7	8,4	medium	0,15		
Colistin	50 - 60	10	4	very low	< 0.12		

AB, little bound to Proteins, high lipid solubility and high share of non ionised particles







AB Instillation







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Possible Reasons

- * Heavy metal- and environmental pollution: cars, incinerators etc. Mercury, Cadmium, Plumbum, Formaldhyde, Stannum, Palladium, Dioxine, Poly-Cl-F-Hydrocarbonates, Ammonia, Fertilizers, mud, slik
- Vaccinations (Conservatives, Adjuvantia)
- * Antiparasitic drugs: Poor-on, Injectables



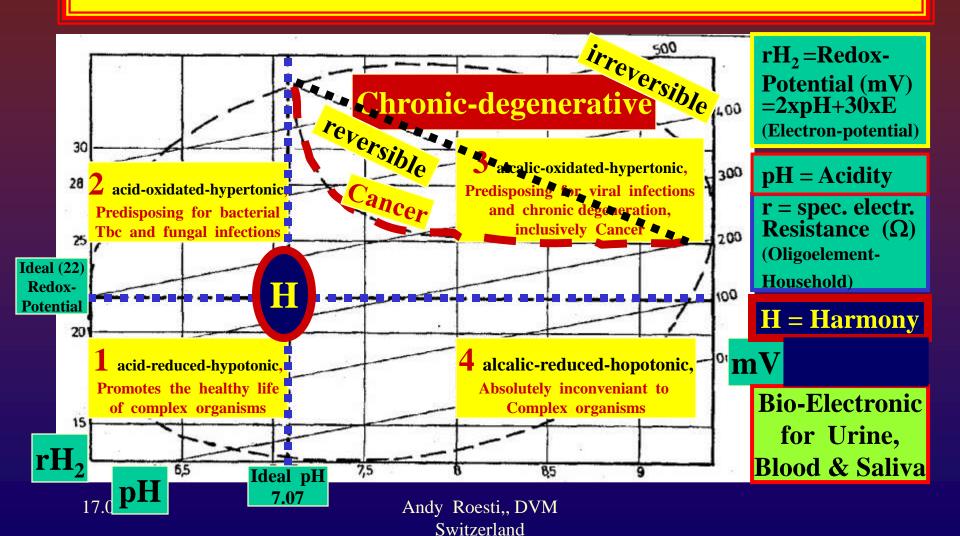
- Immundeficiency, Imbalance, Dysregulation and Dysfunction of the Cell-Milieu
- *Fungus like very much AB and heavy metals
- **Fooder and Additives ←→ Milkjield (30-40-50 kg / day)**
- Udder-, Teat- Desinfection and Milkmaschine problems
- * Stable problems, dehorning (LIV), clawing (LIV)





Bio-Electronic, The Terrain (Vincent)

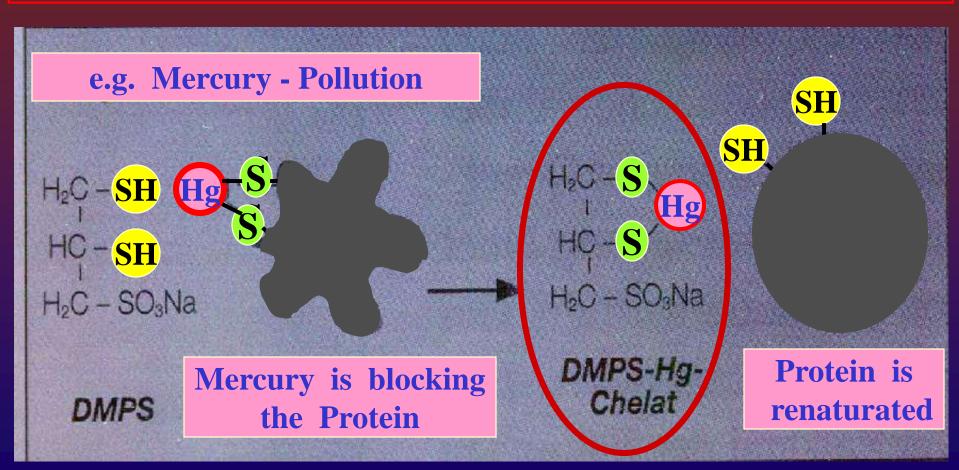
Hydrogen-Ion-Concentration formulated as negative Logarithm



Complementary Options

- ❖ 1. Mobilise out of the bodies reservoir (Yin Organs, fatty tissue, connective tissue, the brain, the udder, intracellular and intercellular) heavy metals and environmental pllutions by means of Coriandrum off. Ø and Allium ursinum Ø
- Eliminate them with NAC (N-Acetylcyst
 to chelate those insoluble Complexes

Mechanism of Detoxification



- 3. Stop the enterohepatic rebound circuit by means of fresh water alges or Clinofeed® (Na,K)6(Al6Si30O72)20H₂O, pH 6.9-7.1, 1-2%
- ❖ 4. Substitute chelated (bound to AA) bioavailable Oligoelements: e.g. Taiyin-Shaoyin-Jueyin ®, which act cybernetic-chronobiological
- ❖ 5. Stabilise the Middle of the Body by means of highly unsaturated fatty acids (EFA's)
- ❖ 6. Administer YIN Fodder (grass, hay, sila and all the products growing in the earth

Homeopathy - Isopathy

- ❖ If you are a classical Homœopath, you may give each single cow her Constitutional globules
- ❖ You can also administer each single cow her own isopathic dynamised milk (Korsakov X potency)
 With this method you need no Lab and you are antidoting all different germs of her
- ❖ You can administer, according to the Lab-results, isopathically e.g. Staph. aureus, Strept. haemolyticus Corynebacterium bovis, Bacillinum, E. Coli, etc. C200 and XM potency

Acupuncture for Mastitis?!

* LI 4 Hegu Thalamus, Analgesic-Pt.

*LI 11 Quchi Tonification Pt. of LI

❖ ST 36 Zusanli Balances the Middle: SP-ST

*LU7 Lieque Cardinalpoint, the Lung itsef

TH 5 Waiguan Thymus, Immunstimulation

❖ GB 41 Zulinqi Prostaglandin E1,

Anti-Inflammation



- **❖** TH 8
- **❖** ST 18/SP 13
- **❖** KI 10/SP 12
- ***** ST 29-02
- * TH 3
- * BL 23
- **❖** GV 4
- ***** LIV 13
- ***** SP 21
- **❖** GV 14

Sanyangluo

Rugen/Fushe

Yingu/Chongmen

aside the ST Ch.

Zhongzhu

Shenshu

Mingmen

Zhangmen

Dabao

Dazhui

Mamma

Milkbowl / Front Quarters Cow

Hind Quarters (caud./lat.)

Teats (Kotbauer)

Cortison Pt.

Corticotropic Pt.

Adrenal Infl. Pt.

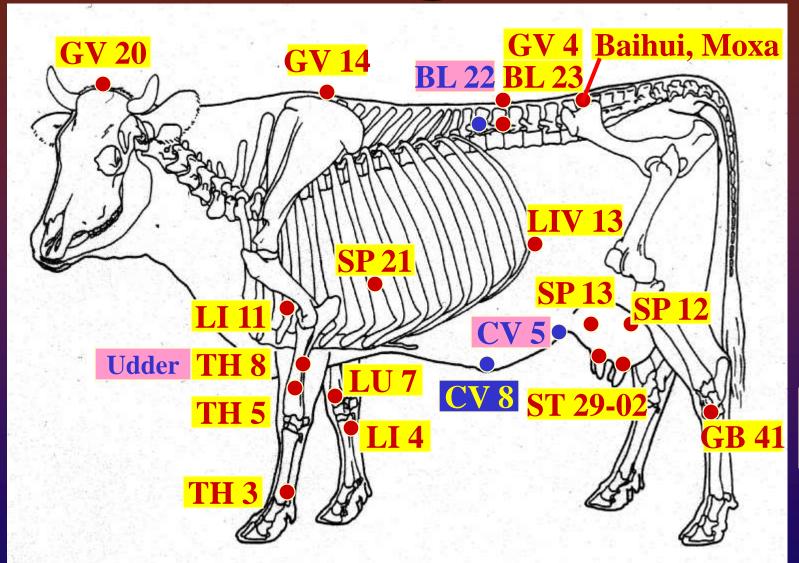
ACTH Pt.

Big YIN Luo!

Big YANG Luo







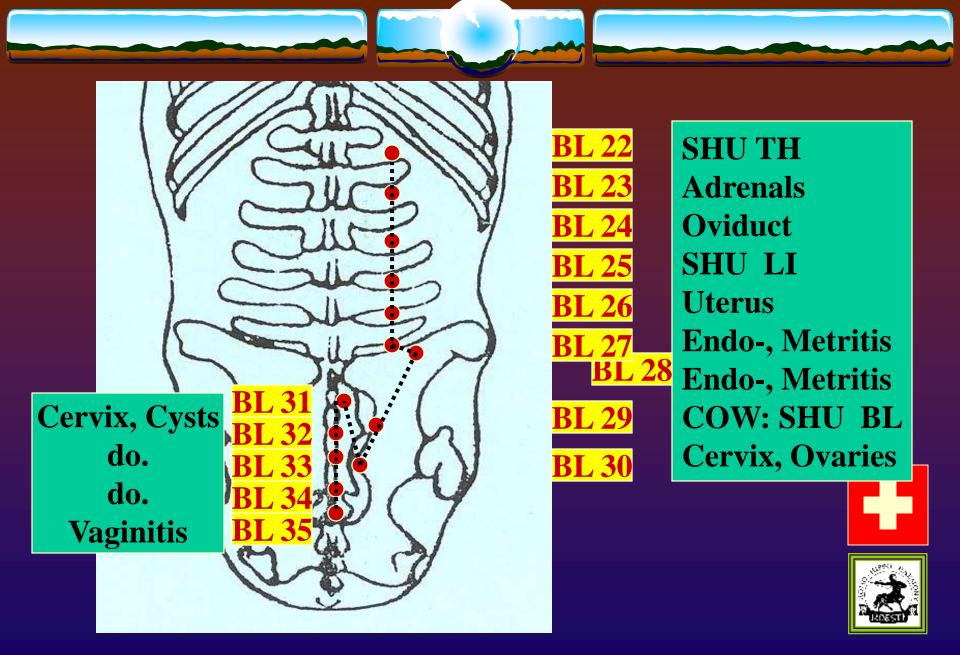




Delivery - Ovaries - Uterus - Mastitis

- 1. Delivery Induction with hormonal drugs
- ❖ 2. Difficult delivery with obstetrics
- ❖ 3. Retentio secundinarum
- ❖ 4. Chronic Endometritis, BL 24 (Chi Hai Shu) (oviduct), Bl 26 (Guan Yuan Shu) (uterus), BL 31→ BL 34 = Ba Liao
 BL 31 (Shang Liao) (cervix), BL 32 (Ci Liao), BL 33 (Zhong Liao), BL34 (Xia Liao)
- ❖ 5. Cysts, Bl 23, BL 26, BL 31 (Ovaries)
- * 6. Chronic subclinical Mastitis, BL 30

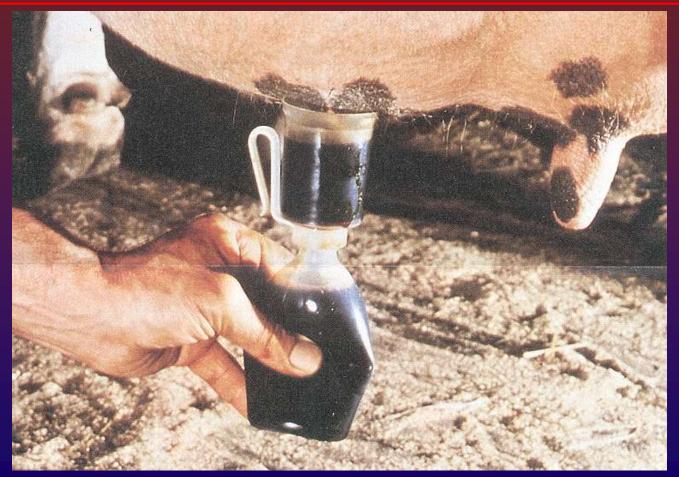




Milkingmachine - Dipping

- * Cheque the different Milk machines, roboters: Air rebound is not allowed, nor at the beginning, neither at the end of the milking
- Cheque the sequence of milking
- Cleaning of the teats / udder
- Cheque for teat injuries
- ❖ Dipping, not sprayinge (0,3 % Jodin, Loraso

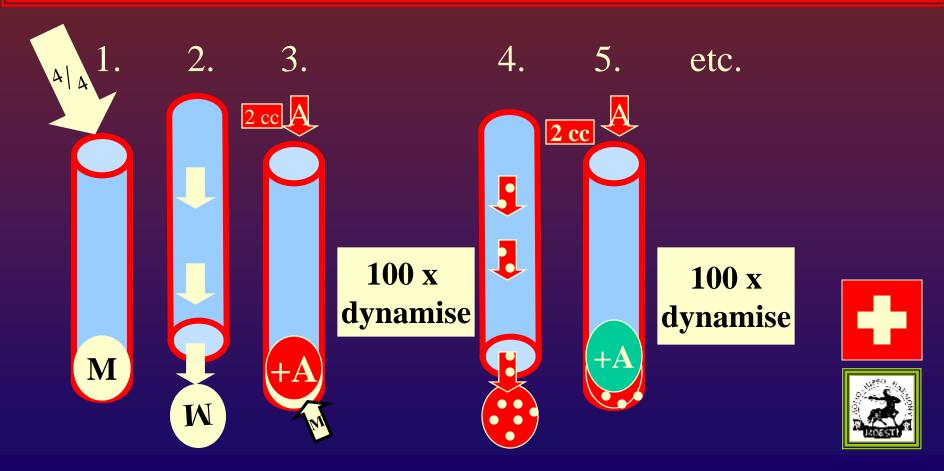
Dipping, not spraying (sprayshadow)



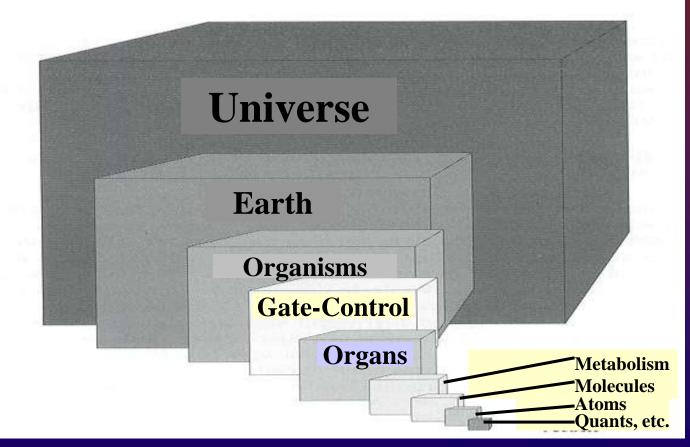




Cows - 4/4 - Nosode acc. to Korsakov



Interlocked Quant System As well in the small - as in the large







Bach – Californian – Australian – Swiss-Alpine – Flower Essences

- Yintang Oscillation, Edelweiss
- * KI 3 M. against Osc., Star Thistle, Blackberry
- * PC 6 Inversion, Quacking Grass
- * TH 5 Thymus, Pine, Snapdragon, Violet
- ❖ GB 41 Protaglandine E1, Red Chesnut,
 - Sweet Pea, Rabbitbrush
- * GV 4 Adrenal influencing Pt., Zinnia, Zinc





- CV 8 Navel, Rescue, Saguaro, Fawn Lily, EFA's
- SP 5 Oestrogen, Love-Lies Bleeding,Black Cohosh
- * SP 7 Progesteron, Iris
- * LIV 8 Californian Puppy, Milk Thistle
- * KI 7 Lotus, Goldenrod, Violet





Phytotherapy in chronic Masitis

- Liu Jun Zi Tang (Six Gentlemen Decoct)
 - =Si Jun Zi Tang: (R. Ginseng,
 - Rh. Atractyloides, Sclerotium Poriae Cocos,
 - R. Glycyrrizae) + Peri. Citri Reticulae and Rh. Pinelliae Ternatae
- * Flos Inulae, Alant: LU/DI, SP/ST
- Taraxacum mongolicum, Dandelion: LIV/S7

- *R. Polygala tenuifolia (Dünnblätterige Kreuzblume), LU/HT/KI
- Polygala alpestris (Voralpen Kreuzblume)
- Citrus Tangerinae, Tangerine pealing: LIV/GB/ST/SP/LU
- Arr Mang Xiao = Na₂SO₄ externally
- ❖ Phytolacca americana, Pokeweed
- Lactuca scariola, Prickly lettuce: Stimulate milk flow

- Hemerocallis fulva, Daylily: Poultice for mastitis
- ❖ Geranium roberianum, Herb Robert: Poultice to relieve pain in swollen udders
- * Pueraria lobata, Kudzu: Stem tea for Mastitis
- Hepatica americana, Round-lobed Hepatica:
 Wash for swollen udders
- ❖ Symphytum officinale, Comfrey: Root or tea for sore udders



- *Rosa rugosa, Wrinkled Rose: Flower tea for mastitis
- * Lonicera japonica, Japaneese Honeysuckle: Antiviral, Antibacterial, Tuberculostatic, Anticancerogen
- Pteridium aquilinum, Braken Fern: caked mastitis
- * Athyrium filix-femina, Lady Fern: induces milk in caked udders













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Mother Cow with two calves, the second one clothed with the cows placenta





