

RESEARCH PAPER

A trial using of Homeopathic drugs for treatment of mastitis in goats

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ABSTRACT

A trial of homeopathic drugs for treatment of mastitis in local breed of goats tamed by individual farmers in Kanpur was conducted during manson 2008. Out of 50 examined goats, 12 (24%) were found infected with mastitis, which were divided into three groups (A, B and C) for study purposes. Ipecacuanha 30 and Phytolacca 30 were given to all the goats of group A and B in the form of pills @ 20 pills thrice in a day. While the goats of group C were kept as untreated control. Efficacy of the drugs was calculated on 14th day post treatment by biochemical profile of milk. Both homeopathic drugs (Ipecacuanha 30, and Phytolacca 30) were equally effective against naturally infected mastitic goats.

Key words : Ipecacuanha 30, Phytolacca 30, mastitis and goats

Mastitis is one of the most common and most serious diseases of dairy animals. The very essence of dairying is the efficient production of wholesome raw milk that provides consumers with dairy products of high quality. But it is well known that in mastitis there is the inflammation of mammary glands. The inflammation may be response of any kind of mammary tissue injury and usually causes a depression in yield and alters significantly the biochemical composition of milk which in turn influences greatly the processing and keeping quality of milk and milk products (Singh *et al.*, 2006). Mastitis affects the productivity of milk up to 30% and production upto 15%. Several species of bacteria are able to invade the mammary gland and to produce harmful substances that result in an inflammatory response. Sign of mastitis includes alternation in milk composition and decreased milk production, elevation in body temperature and swelling, redness or heat in infected teats. When infection has become established, it is difficult to remove and infected goats are potential source of infection to other goats. No doubt, several drugs to control this disease are available in allopathy but they are much costly and beyond the reach of poor farmers as well as have numerous side effects. Therefore, the present study was carried out to control the mastitis with homeopathic drugs to reduce the cost of the treatment and to safe the side effects of allopathic drugs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Goat flock of local breed tamed by the individual farmers between 2-3 years age group with average body weight 15 kg - 20 kg were screened for diagnosis of

subclinical mastitis by use of California mastitis test (Khalikullah, 2008). Twelve positive goats were selected and randomly divided into three groups (A, B and C) of four goats each. Ipecacuanha 30 and Phytolacca 30 were given in all goats of group A and B in the form of pills @ 20 pills thrice in a day through orally for 14 days. While the goats of group C were kept as untreated control. Efficacy of the drugs was calculated on 14th day post treatment by biochemical profile of the milk. The identification of mastitis treatments was done by carrying out physical examination of milk and udder.

Collection and analysis of milk sample:

The individual treats were examined for mastitis by Sodium lauryle sulphate as an animal side test and 15-20 ml of milk samples were collected in sterilized and labelled test tubes taking all the possible aseptic precautions. The milk samples were brought to the laboratory and evaluated for bacterial culture studies by standard microbial procedures as prescribed by National Mastitis Council (Brown, 1969). The estimation of chloride content was done as per the standard volumetric procedure described in ICAR's Manual in Dairy Chemistry (Prakash, 1979). The analysis of milk samples for fat, protein, lactose and S.N.F. (solid not fat) contents were carried out at milkoscan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mean values of sodium, potassium, chloride, protein, lactose and S.N.F. after treatment with homeopathic medicines in milk of subclinical mastitic goats are shown in Table 1.