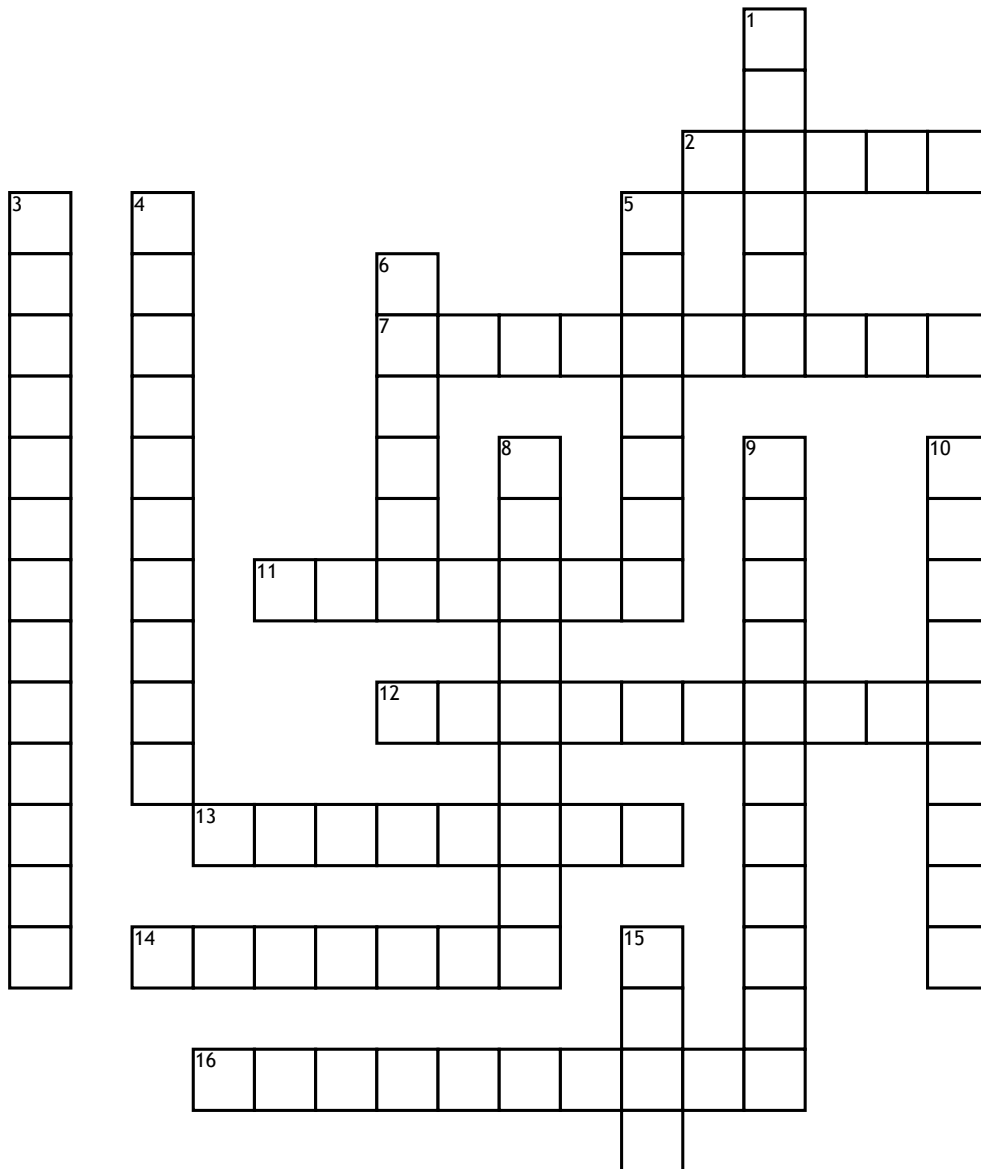


Mastitis Prevention and Treatment



Across

2. wet teats can promote _____ slips and machine-induced infections
7. spontaneous recovery is when the cow can cure herself of infection with 2 primary contributors: antibodies and _____
11. name of a staph. aureus vaccine
12. postdipping is different from predipping in that it is effective against _____ bacteria
13. we treat most gram-_____ infections with antibiotics since they typically struggle to cure on their own
14. which method of "curing" infection is 100% effective but involves loss of cost?

16. antibodies that usually affect the synthesis of peptidoglycan at the cell wall are known as beta-lactam and are derivatives of _____

Down

1. during pre-milking udder prep, you must pre-dip for at least _____ seconds (spell out the number)
3. _____ bacteria is spread between milkings
4. _____ bacteria is spread during milkings
5. 50S inhibitors ultimately affect _____ synthesis
6. milkers' hands can transmit bacteria; wearing _____ helps in prevention

8. the optimal time to treat mastitis is at the _____ of the dry period

9. _____ boosts antibody titers specific to a pathogen/piece of pathogen and results in enhanced opsonization

10. _____ reduce mastitis by creating a physical barrier so bacteria cannot enter teat (2 words)

15. after removal of a contaminated inflation/liner, a milk _____ remains on the teat surface and this is bad because bacteria multiply and easily grow on the milk _____ (same answer for both blanks)