

Oregon Agricultural College

Extension Service.

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TREATMENT OF GRANULAR VAGINITIS.

by

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When granular vaginitis is present in a herd of cattle, it usually takes about three months of persistent treatment to control the disease. All the cows and heifers that are infected, and every bull that is being bred, or has been bred, to any of the cows, should receive treatment. The females should be doused, and the bulls should have their sheaths washed out, with about two quarts of warm antiseptic solution every day for at least a month. During the second and probably the third month, they should be treated every other day.

If any of the cows show irritation of the vagina as a result of treatment, the injections should be discontinued for three or four days. When treatment is begun again upon the animals, antiseptic should be used in a weaker solution. Some cows have very tender vaginas, which become inflamed very easily, while others can stand rather strong antiseptic.

If the following directions are carried out, the cows may be treated very rapidly. Stretch a strong wire about eight feet above the barn floor and four feet behind the cows. The bucket containing the antiseptic should have a faucet of suitable size leading out of it near the bottom. Attach a rubber tube eight feet long to this faucet. Place a strong pinch cock on the rubber tube about three feet from its lower end. Hang the bucket containing the antiseptic on the wire with a hook; insert about six inches of the rubber tube into the vagina; and by pinching the stop cock allow the antiseptic to flow into the vagina. Treat bulls by inserting the tube into their sheaths and running the solution in. After each treatment, the end of the tube should be dipped in a 1:1000 solution of bichloride of mercury. The bichloride of mercury solution may be made up in a granite iron pail and kept from day to day. It is poisonous and should therefore be handled carefully.

Lysol, Creolin, or Compound Solution of Cresol, may be used as an antiseptic. The solution should not be made stronger than one ounce to a gallon of water. Potassium permanganate in one to one thousand solution (one dram to one gallon of water) may be alternated with any of the above antiseptics. That is, the creolin solution may be used one day and the permanganate solution the next. This usually gives better results than the use of only one antiseptic.

The woodwork of the barn should be sprayed with a whitewash containing a pint of crude carbolic acid to every five gallons of water.

No cow should be bred while she is showing very much inflammation of the vagina; since breeding usually aggravates the disease.

To keep the disease out of a herd, care must be taken in introducing new stock and in breeding the herd bull to outside cows.