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Blue electricity treatment in blood in milk syndrome

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Blood in milk syndrome, observed in a number of freshly calved dairy animals, has caught little attention of research workers. However, the losses caused to dairy farmers due to wastage of milk because of its discolouration, which renders it unfit fr human consumption, should prompt an immediate, economical and effective treatment of the condition. Parenteral anticoagulants have been ttempted with little success to cure it (Eddy and Clark, 1982). The haemostatic agents used in routine are costlier and are not 100 percent effective. So attempts have been made to use homeopathic medicines for the management of this syndrome (pachauri et at., 1994) Blue electricity has been recommended as an effective antihaemorrhagic drug in electropathy (Kumar, 1987) but there are no published reports of its trial in veterinary practice. It was, therefore decided to test the drug in clinical cases of blood in milk.

The study was conducted on 60 clinical cases of blood in milk of freshly calved cross bread dairy cows of Moga and Ferozepur districts of Punjab. The affected cows were having discolouration of milk varying from pale pink to dark chocolate brown with no flakes on strip cup examination. Animals were randomly divided in to two groups A and B Animals of gr A (50) were treated with blue elecricity and half a teaspoonful of the drug was administered thrice a day orally for 5 days. Ten cases (gr B) kept as control were given half a tea spoonful of distilled water with same frequency and duration. Milk was regularly checked for its colour and presence of flakes if any during each milking. The owners were asked to report recurrence of th condition, if any in three weeks time. The results were analyzed statistically to calculate percent efficacy.

Out of total 50 cases in gr A, 42 animals were cured within 48-72 hr as the milk colour changed to normal indicating a cure rate of 84% In control group, out of 10 cases, only one animal (10%) was cured and that too in 96 hr. Statistical analysis showed that cure rate in gr A (84%) was significantly ($P<0.01$) higher than that of gr B (10%). It construes from above that the drug cured blood in ,ilk syndrome with good results. The weners of the cows cured with Blue Electricity did not report recurrence of the syndrome up to three weeks after discontinuation of therapy, which further supported the treatment regime. It is concluded that the drug can conveniently be used for the management of blood in milk syndrome as it is effective and cheaper.

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