

Review Article

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Successful Treatment of Chronic Fibrosed Mastitis with Teat Fibrosis in Cows by Homeopathic Remedies in: A Review of 18 Cases in Field Study

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Cows, Chronic fibrosed mastitis with teat fibrosis, Homeopathic remedies

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The study was conducted in 18 cows of with varying degrees of udder and teat fibrosis irrespective of age and stage of lactation. The selected cows were randomly divided into group 1 and group 2 each comprising of 9. A recovery rate of 67% and 89% were attained following the oral administration of homeopathic remedies such as Conium maculatum 200c, Carboanimalis 200c and Silicea 200c for a period of 20 days with a mean recovery period of 14.5 days and 40 days with a mean recovery period of 27 days in group 1 and group 2 respectively. In this study it was observed that the homeopathic remedies were effective for treatment of chronic fibrosed mastitis with teat fibrosis cows and was documented.

Introduction

Teat fibrosis, a common sequel of mastitis develops so gradually that it may escape observation until most of the secretory tissues are destroyed. Fibrosis may be diffused, involving whole quarter or local varying in size from pea like lesion to bigger masses near the base or tip of the teat (Blood *et al.*, 2006). The affected quarter is ultimately rendered non functional resulting in a considerable economic loss to cattle owners.

Each fibrosed quarter led to the declining of value in Karan Fries and Karan Swiss cows respectively (Jinar *et al.*, 2017). In recent years, interest in complementary and alternative therapies for the management of diseases has increased. Homeopathy is emerging as an alternative therapy in veterinary medicine (Day, 1999). Under this situation an attempt was made to study the use of homeopathy remedies for treatment of chronic fibrosed mastitis with teat fibrosis cows.

Materials and Methods

Study area

The study was conducted in 18 clinically chronic fibrosed mastitis with teat fibrosis cows presented to Door step veterinary health services, Melur (Tk), Madurai (Dist), Tamil Nadu during a period of 2016 to 2018.

Animals

All the animals in the study were in 2nd to 6th lactation and not suffering from any other clinical illness than mastitis at the time of study. Prior to the illness, the daily milk yield ranged from 10-12 L.

Clinical examination

The cows were clinically examined and cows showing varying Degrees of udder and teat fibrosis either diffuse or in the form of fibrotic nodules of varying size near the base of the teat cistern or tip of the teat or as a hard fibrous cord-like structure palpated in the udder or teat cistern were selected.

Study design

The randomly divided into group 1 and group 2 with 9 in each group. Group 1(n=9) animals orally administered with homeopathic remedies Conium maculatum 200c, Carboanimalis 200c and Silicea 200c as 40mm size pills @ 10 pills bid for 20 days. In group 2(n=9) the same treatment regime was continued for 40 days. All the animals were examined five days once for signs of recovery for up to 60 days. No other therapy was given during the treatment except stripping of quarters twice a day.

Dilution preparation

One drop of mother tincture is diluted with Ninety-nine drops of alcohol to give a

potency of 1C (One in hundred). When one drop of potency 1C is diluted again with Ninety-nine parts of alcohol it gives 2C potency (One in ten thousand). With such serial dilution, potency 12C, 30C, 200C, 1M, etc. can be prepared. At each stage, the dilution is thoroughly shaken. Generally the remedies used in veterinary practice are of 30C potency (Madrewar, 1996).

A cow showing no response to treatment was observed in the first few days. Flakes in certain cases started coming out of fibrosed udder on stripping. The complete recovery was achieved in 6 (67%) animals with a mean recovery period of 14.5 days in group 1 and in group 2 complete recoveries was obtained in 8 (89%) animals with a mean recovery period of 27 days. Remaining 4 animals not recovered until 60 days. The overall efficacy of the treatment was around 67% and 89% in group 1 and group 2 respectively. The maximum recovery rate of 89% observed during the present study was comparatively higher than the earlier reports of makkar, 2017 who achieved a success rate of 64.28% in treating the oral administration of the homeopathic remedies Phellandrium 30 c and Carboanimalis 30c for a period of 21 days. Whereas Shah *et al.*, 2010 achieved a success rate of 46.45% in treating fibrostatic mastitic cows by oral administration of homeopathic remedies Silicea 200c and Calcarica flour 200c for a period of 20 days. Fluctuation in the results may be attributed to the difference in the duration of the days and potency of the drug. The homeopathic treatment takes some time to yield its effect but the results can be observed. Silicea: stimulates expulsion of foreign body from tissues in chronic low-grade inflammatory lesions (Day, 1992). Conium maculatum: it acts on the glandular system causing engorgement and indurations by altering the structure (Madrewar, 1996). Carboanimalis: it is one of the deep acting, long-acting medicines. In inflammation of a gland, the veins become weak and infiltrated,

the gland itself becomes hard and sore, the tissues around it indurate. These medicines, after infiltrating a gland, will hurry up the inflammatory action, produce sloughing, rapid breaking down with pus-like substance and eliminate (Allen, 2017).

Homeopathy is a natural remedy to assist by stimulating body natural defenses of recovery and it can fiddle a very vital role in successful rearing of animals. This result clearly proved that homeopathic remedies were effective for the treatment of the fibrosed mastitis with teat fibrosis cows.

Table.1 Duration of the recovery in Group 1 and Group 2

Cases no	Group 1(days)	Group 2(days)
1	13	23
2	15	31
3	14	28
4	15	24
5	18	22
6	12	27
7	0	25
8	0	33
9	0	0
Mean	14.5 days	27 days

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