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| MATERIALS | KEY POINTS |
| California Mastitis Test  See the source image | * Used to detect subclinical mastitis * Equal amounts of reagent should be added to equal amounts of milk * Mixture swirled for 30 seconds to see if there is gelatinous formation |
| Doyen Intestinal Clamp  \*See picture | * Not a typical teat surgical instrument * Useful for stabilizing teat during surgery |
| Lichty Teat Knife/ Bistoury | * Slim stainless-steel blade attached to a handle * Opens stenotic teats (increases teat diameter) via incision through scar tissues |
| Alligator forceps  \*See picture  See the source image | * Not a listed teat instrument * The small jaw at the top allows removal of lactoliths or floating growths within teat cistern. |
| Teat slitter  \*See picture | * Knives protrude from the sides of the instrument. * Used to open teat stricture and facilitate milk flow in hard milkers * Cuts made in an “X” pattern |
| Self-Retaining Cannula  \*See picture of both stainless steel and plastic | * Inserted after teat surgery to keep the teat open for milking. * Maintain canal patency while the teat heals. |
| Hug’s Tumour Remover  \*See picture | * Facilitates mass removal in the teat cistern |
| Cornell teat Curette  \*See picture | * Sharp edge affixed at the bottom of the loop. * Allows gathering of tissues, removal of obstructions and biopsies of tumours |
| Spiral Teat Curette | * Enlarges the teat canal * Slowly screw in and pull hard to open canal |
| Teat Dilator | * Gradually widening instrument placed into teat canal * Allows milk flow. |
| Udder Infusion Cannula | * Blunted needle like tube inserted into teat canal * Facilitates administration of medication into teat canal; draining of mastitic quarter; keeps the sphincter open; flushing abscess; peritoneal tap. |
| Theloscope | * Optic device used for visualization of distant objects. * Not a typical teat and udder surgical equipment. * Used for removal of teat peas, lactoliths and remove stricture of teat. |
| STANDARD SURGICAL EQUIPMENT USED DURING SURGERY | |
| Scalpel Handle and Blade  See the source image | * Essential for cutting into tissue. * Blades and handles are of differing sizes and required based on surgeon’s preference and surgery performed. |
| Mayo Scissors  See the source image | * Used for cutting fascia * Blunt and sharp dissection. |
| Metzenbaum scissors  See the source image | * Used for very cutting delicate tissues and structures. |
| Mayo Hegar Needle Holder  See the source image | * Standard surgical equipment. * Allows surgeon to hold the suturing needle for wound apposition and closure during surgical procedures. |
| Adson-Brown Tissue forceps  See the source image | * Traumatic forceps that allows surgeon to hold and manipulate the tissue. * Teeth at the tip causes trauma to the tissue. |
| DeBakey Atraumatic Forceps  See the source image | * Same purpose * Does not have teeth and eliminates trauma to tissue when grasping. |