

Keep your herd in balance

In modern dairy farming, milk quality and quantity are vital for the economy.

Both are closely related to the well-being of the animals. By monitoring your herd, you will be able to decrease the incidence of production related diseases, which will help keep your herd in balance and hence your production.

Prevent metabolic disorders

The period from three weeks before to three weeks after calving is known as the transition period for the dairy cow. It is a vulnerable period in which the cow must mobilise extreme levels of energy moving from the dry period to full lactation.

The cow must adjust metabolically to the increased need for energy. If the gap between supply and demand is too large, she will not be able to meet metabolic needs, leading to subclinical disease, and if not corrected, to clinical disease.

Monitor to keep balance

With a thorough monitoring program not only during the transition period, but also during drying off, the dairy farmer will be able to identify the sub-clinical animals and correct any imbalances before they become clinically ill.

KRUUSE offers a range of cow-side test strips for measuring ketone bodies in urine and milk, LDH (lactate-dehydrogenase) in milk to screen for mastitis, and MUN (milk urea nitrogen) to test if protein levels are within the desired range.



Examples of diseases related to the transition period

- Ketosis
- Milk fever
- Retained placenta
- Metritis
- Displaced abomasum
- Mastitis
- Lameness

KRUUSE Keto Urine Strips and KRUUSE Cow-side BHB Strips

To prevent a negative energy balance and ketosis it is important to monitor the transition cows closely and take corrective actions when needed.

Ketone bodies are measured in urine, blood, and milk and can easily be measured and interpreted by using the KRUUSE Keto Urine Strips and KRUUSE Cow-side BHB strips for milk.

Testing helps prevent

- Liver malfunction
- Decrease in pregnancy rate
- Decrease in milk production
- Income loss

Easy to use

- Easy result interpretation
- Test result in 1 minute
- Pocket size container
- Easy in-stable testing

Cat. No	Description	Package
290801	KRUUSE Keto Urine Strips	50/pk
290803	KRUUSE Keto Urine Strips	100/pk
290791	KRUUSE Cow-side BHB Strips	50/pk



Avoid production diseases

Clinical ketosis is just the tip of the iceberg. Underlying is a significantly higher incidence of sub-clinical ketosis. If not identified and regulated in time, this will lead to clinical

ketosis and other production diseases such as retained placenta, metritis, milk fever, mastitis, displacement of the abomasum, and lameness.

KRUUSE Cow-side Mastitis Strips

Early detection of sub-clinical mastitis is imperative to provide an overview of the overall incidence in the herd.

KRUUSE Cow-side Mastitis Strips provide an easy and effective screening of LDH levels in milk. LDH tends to rise earlier than SCC (Somatic cell count) which gives the benefit of identifying sub-clinical mastitis at an earlier stage and do further diagnostic testing to ensure that correct management is initiated.

Testing helps to find and prevent

- Weak immune system
- Mastitis
- Lower fat/lactose percentage
- Decrease in milk production

Easy to use

- Easy result interpretation
- Test result in 2 minutes
- Pocket size container
- Easy testing in milking parlour



Cat. No	Description	Package
290799	KRUUSE Cow-side Mastitis Strips	50/pk



The most common production disease

Mastitis, both sub-clinical and clinical, is one of the most common production diseases in dairy farming, especially in high yielding herds and with highest incidence in the week around calving and around drying off. Mastitis is caused by different strains of bacteria,

some from the environment especially where hygiene is poor or pathogens from other animals transferred between cows by the farm workers or the milking machine.

KRUUSE Cow-side Protein Balance Strips

MUN (Milk Urea Nitrogen) is a breakdown product of protein and can be used to monitor protein status of cows. If the levels of MUN are too low or too high, it is a sign of imbalance between the RDP (Rumen degradable protein) and soluble carbohydrate.

Measuring the level of urea in milk is easy and quick with KRUUSE Cow-side Protein Balance Strips. The correlation between urea in urine and in milk is high, making the test reliable.

Testing helps prevent

- Toxicosis
- Stressed liver
- Uncontrolled feed budget
- Decrease in milk production

Easy to use

- Easy result interpretation
- Test result in 1 minute
- Pocket size container
- Easy testing in milking parlour

Cat. No	Description	Package
290800	KRUUSE Cow-side Protein Balance Strips	50/pk



Save the energy for milk production

Part of the protein eaten by the cow is metabolised in the rumen and is defined as Rumen degradable protein (RDP). RDP is converted into microbial protein and is used for milk production by the cow. If the amount of RDP is higher than the amount of soluble carbohydrates, the excess ammonia in the rumen will be absorbed into the blood.

Ammonia in the blood is toxic and needs to be detoxified in the liver via the urea cycle and turned into non-toxic urea which is then excreted in urine and milk. Converting ammonia to urea in the liver requires energy which is deducted from the energy available for milk production.