Phenol based Teat Dip Publications:

- Phenol and phenolic compounds [...] have a wide spectrum of antibacterial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens, including Mycobacterium bovis, as well as viruses.
- The results of the study indicate that the experimental teat disinfectant that contained a phenolic combination was effective in preventing new IMIs caused by S. uberis, S. Aureus, coagulase negative Staphylococcus species, and C. Bovis. Under the conditions of this trial, no chapping or irritation of the teats was observed.
  

- A 0.5% iodine solution showed 2.2% log reduction for S. aureus; 1.1% phenol/phenate.
- A 1.0% iodine solution showed 2.8% log reduction for S. aureus; 1.6% phenol/phenate.
- Beltsville (n=185) and Clarksville (n=100) studies were conducted.
- The incidence of new intermammary infections and clinical mastitis was similar in both groups and with both treatments.
  

- Premilking and postmilking teat disinfections with the phenolic combination were significantly more effective in preventing new intermammary infection than was postmilking teat disinfection only.
  

- The concept of teat disinfection after milking dates back to 1916, when dilute pine oil was used in an effort to reduce the spread of Strep. agalactiae. At present, there is no U.S. regulatory agency that requires efficacy testing prior to marketing a teat dip product.
  
  The review paper provides a nice summary of current actives used in pre- and post- milking dips.
  

  
  Phenol is considered non-toxic and safe at relatively low concentrations as demonstrated by its use in FDA approved over-the-counter drug applications such as throat sprays.
  

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Phenol based Teat Dip Publications cont...

- The EPA has determined that exposure to phenol in drinking water at a concentration of 6 ppM for up to 10 days is not expected to cause any adverse effects in a child. The EPA has determined that a lifetime exposure to 2 ppM phenol in drinking water is not expected to cause any adverse effects.
- The FDA has determined that the phenol concentration in bottled drinking water should not exceed 1 ppB.


- The National Mastitis subcommittee provided a summary table of current peer review papers.


Additional reading
