

Treatment with etamsylate reduces haemolactia in lactating dairy cows.

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Short Title: **Treatment of haemolactia with etamsylate**

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Summary

This Technical Research Communication describes the efficacy of etamsylate to reduce haemolactia in dairy cows. A dairy cow with haemolactia produces milk that is reddish or pinkish due to the presence of blood. Haemolactia causes economic loss because bloody milk is not sellable and workers must remove the milk during milking. A total of 58 dairy cows were included in the study and randomly divided into 2 groups: a treated group (TG, n=31) and a control group (CG, n=27). Treatment (TG) consisted of three consecutive daily doses of etamsylate at 15 mg/kg (equivalent to 2 mL of Haemo 125 mg/mL injectable solution/15 kg body weight), delivered intramuscularly. Milk production (L) was recorded daily for 7 days, whether or not blood was detected in milk. The mean number of days with the presence of blood in milk in the treatment group was significantly lower (3.4 d) than in the control group (4.9 d). Daily milk production during the study showed a tendency to be significantly higher in the treatment group (27.04 L) than in the control group (24.30 L). Treatment with etamsylate reduces the number of days blood is observed in milk and could improve daily milk production.