



408 Research paper

Milk acidification to control the growth of *Mycoplasma bovis* and *Salmonella* Dublin in contaminated milk

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In **Significant Impact Groups:**

Feed / gut health \ Early feeding (colostrum/feed)

Species targeted: Dairy;

Age: Young;

Summary:

Bacterial contamination of milk fed to calves compromises calf health. Several bacterial pathogens that infect cows, including *Mycoplasma bovis* and *Salmonella enterica* ssp. *enterica* serovar Dublin, are shed in milk, providing a possible route of transmission to calves. Milk acidification lowers the milk pH so that it is unsuitable for bacterial growth and survival. The objectives of this study were to (1) determine the growth of *M. bovis* and *Salmonella* Dublin in milk, and (2) evaluate the efficacy of milk acidification using commercially available acidification agent (Salstop, Impextraco, Heist-op-den-Berg, Belgium) to control *M. bovis* and *Salmonella* Dublin survival in milk. Results demonstrate that milk acidification using Salstop is effective at eliminating viable *M. bovis* and *Salmonella* Dublin organisms in milk if the appropriate pH and exposure time are maintained.

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Where to find the original material:

[https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/article/S0022-0302\(16\)30661-0/fulltext;](https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/article/S0022-0302(16)30661-0/fulltext)

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