

Delvotest® is easy to use



• Switch on incubator and leave to reach 64°C

- 1 Use representative sample of milk
- 2 Remove ampoule from the package – be careful not to damage the foil of the remaining ampoules (Always store spare ampoules in the fridge between 4°C and 8°C)
- 3 Open and identify the ampoule
- 4 Collect milk into the pipette
- 5 Pipette the milk into the ampoule
- 6 Verify the temperature (64°C +/- 2°C) of the incubator before placing the ampoule in
- 7 Place the ampoule into the incubator immediately if it is on 64°C and press start to run the control time.

• Read the colour* of the solid agar in the ampoules after the required incubation period**



Milk ok

Milk not ok

* The colours are indicative

** Before using Delvotest® make sure to read the instructions for use

The importance of testing

For all dairy farmers, the testing of milk is essential. Testing allows any contaminated milk to be identified and discarded before it contaminates tanks. This safeguards your product, and avoids financial penalties. Additional checks on the tanks themselves can be made for extra reassurance.

Testing each tank will soon be the norm

Across Europe, more and more countries are bringing in protocols that require each bulk tank to be tested before collection. Even where testing is not currently required by local legislation, the larger supermarket chains are demanding that their suppliers carry out testing. These changes mean that to remain competitive, farmers must stay ahead of the game. You need to make the testing of milk a standard practice on your farm today. Don't wait until it is too late. Start using Delvotest® now. It's the global gold standard for antibiotic residue testing.

Getting the best from your Delvotest® kit

The do's and don'ts of taking milk samples

Make sure sample pots:

- Do not contain any preservative.
- Have been properly washed in hot water between uses.
- Are clearly identified.

Post-treatment testing of an individual Cow:

- A. Take a representative 'composite' milk sample from all 4 quarters, by either:
 - I. From parlour sample-point, if fitted.
 - or II. If 'direct to line' (and no sample point fitted) take sample straight from cow: having made sure to discard fore-milk and ensure sample contains equal volume of milk from all quarters.
 - or III. If milking into jars, collect sample from bottom of jar. *But, never take sample from a dump bucket – the risk of cross-contamination with antibiotics from another cow's milk is usually very high.*
- B. Test sample as soon as possible after milking. If testing is to be delayed by more than 2-3 hours, store sample(s) in fridge between 4°C – 8°C. *(Do not freeze unless sample is to be stored for more than 48 hours.)*

Bulk Tank Testing:

- Ensure bulk tank is thoroughly stirred for 2 minutes before sampling.
- Take sample from top of tank.
- Test sample as soon as possible. If testing is to be delayed by more than 2-3 hours, store samples in fridge between 4°C – 8°C. *(Do not freeze unless sample is to be stored for more than 48 hours.)*

Other important points to remember

Before performing a test:

- Wash and dry hands before handling test pipettes or test ampoules – the test is extremely sensitive, and you don't want it to be detecting residues left on the pipettes from dried milk on your fingers! (This is the most common mistake made by users!)
- Work on a clean dry surface.

Finally

- It is pointless to test milk which is clearly not 'fit for sale' – avoid milk containing colostrum, blood or clots. Your milk buyer won't want it, and the kit is not intended for milk with that composition.
- To remain compliant with the Red Tractor standard, always allow the statutory withdrawal period to elapse before testing milk from a treated cow.



4 Bad Habits you must avoid when using Delvotest®!

1. Contaminating pipettes – always wash and dry hands first.
2. Adding too much milk to the ampoule – only use one pipette-stem full (not two, or more!)
3. Using a poor sampling technique.
4. Don't test before the withdraw period date.

DO NOT:

- ✗ Take samples from a dump line or dump bucket.
- ✗ Sample fore-milk (discard it all!).
- ✗ Sample from the treated quarter only (all 4 quarters are required).
- ✗ Strip quarter-milk direct to a sample pot. (volume too small to collect a well-mixed sample)
- ✗ Store your Delvotest with other medicine / antibiotics – There is a high risk of cross contamination.