

1. Teat Fistula

A teat fistula is an opening in the teat's wall that connects between the exterior and the inner teat canal. It occurs as result of penetrating wound that extends to the teat canal or cistern and fails to heal completely because of the continuous milk drainage. The size varies and the smaller they are, the more difficult they are to locate.

2. Haematoma Of The Udder

Common in cattle with a pendulous udder resulting from contusions and rupture of subcutaneous blood vessels. Haematoma of the udder is relatively common in cattle having pendulous udder as a result of contusion and rupture of a subcutaneous blood vessels. The condition is characterized by its sudden onset and fluctuance. If the hematoma is located subcutaneously it can be resolved via palpation. However, if it's in the parenchyma, it's not easily detected and there would be a sudden onset of bloody milk.

3. Milk Stones(Lactiferous Calculi)

Occur when there's accumulation of lime salts of milk that crystalize over a period of time. If they're smaller than the width of the canal they can be removed via palpation. If they're large, they will cause obstruction in the lumen of the teat canal.

4. Abscess Of The Udder

Commonly occurs subcutaneously due to infections of hematomas. Goat's parenchyma are more often impacted in cases of chronic mastitis than cattle. Other causes include supramammary lymphadenitis and secondary traumatic wounds.