

Teat Dilator with Screw

Description

A **Teat Dilator with Screw** is a specialized veterinary instrument designed to gently and gradually dilate the teat canal in dairy animals. It features a **screw-adjustable mechanism** that allows controlled expansion, making it ideal for animals suffering from teat stenosis, fibrosis, or chronic mastitis. The screw system provides **precise control** during dilation, reducing trauma and improving treatment outcomes.

Specifications

Specification	Details
Length	4 cm – 8 cm
Diameter (Closed)	2 mm – 4 mm
Diameter (Expanded)	Up to 6 mm
Material	Surgical-Grade Stainless Steel
Mechanism	Manual screw-based gradual expansion
Usage	Teat dilation, fibrosis treatment, blockage removal
Sterilization	Autoclavable
Packaging	Individually packed (non-sterile or sterile)

Types & Shapes

- **Standard Screw-Type Teat Dilator** – Straight with threaded expansion
- **Winged Handle Variant** – For better grip during adjustment
- **Tapered Expandable Model** – Begins narrow, expands smoothly as screw turns

Material

- **Surgical-Grade Stainless Steel** – Provides strength, rust resistance, and longevity
- **ABS Plastic Handle (Optional)** – Available in some models for ergonomic grip

Category

- Veterinary Surgical Instrument
- Mastitis & Teat Blockage Treatment Tool
- Lactation Therapy Device

Product Form

- **Reusable** – Autoclavable metal tool
- **Packaged individually** – Sterile or non-sterile based on supplier

Usage

- Dilation of narrow or fibrosed teat canals
- Clearing blockages in chronic mastitis cases
- Used post-surgery or injury for maintaining patency
- Assists in medication administration through the teat
- Ideal for animals with repeated teat issues or sphincter tightening

Advantages

- **Controlled dilation** via screw mechanism = less trauma
- Reusable and durable over long periods
- Reduces pain caused by blocked or narrow teat canals
- Assists in healing by maintaining open duct
- Helps in reducing recurrence of fibrosis

Disadvantages

- Requires skill and care to avoid over-dilation
- More expensive than disposable alternatives
- May not be suitable for smaller animals (unless mini sizes used)
- Improper use can worsen internal scarring

Precautions

- Always use the correct size for the animal
- Sterilize before and after every use
- Insert gently before expanding — do NOT force open
- Monitor for signs of pain, bleeding, or resistance
- Use only under veterinary supervision

HS / HSN Code

- **HS Code:** 9018.90
- **HSN Code:** 9018.90.99
Covers surgical instruments for veterinary/medical use.

Handling Instructions

- Hold by the base or handle during insertion
- Turn screw slowly to expand
- Observe for resistance – stop if pain or tension increases
- Clean thoroughly and dry completely before storage
- Keep away from moisture to prevent rusting

Sterilization Details

- **Autoclave Compatible:** 121°C for 15–20 minutes
- Can also be sterilized via:
 - **Chemical Disinfection** (e.g., glutaraldehyde soak)
 - **Dry Heat Sterilization** (if required)

Veterinary Application

- Common in **cows and buffaloes**, particularly high-producing dairy breeds
- Used in cases of:
 - **Teat stenosis (narrowing of the canal)**
 - **Post-mastitis fibrosis**
 - **Chronic inflammation of the teat sphincter**
- Helps avoid surgical interventions in many cases
- Maintains teat patency during recovery
- Essential in field practice and on dairy farms with frequent mastitis cases

Human Application

- **Not used in modern human medicine**
- Teat dilators with screw mechanism are **strictly veterinary tools**
- Human lactation issues are managed via:
 - Breast massage
 - Suction pumps
 - Medical consultation for blocked ducts
- Use in humans is **not approved or safe**

FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)

Q1: What is a teat dilator with screw used for?

It's used to gently expand a narrow teat canal in dairy animals.

Q2: Is it reusable?

Yes, it is a high-quality stainless steel tool that can be sterilized and reused.

Q3: How does the screw mechanism help?

It allows slow, controlled dilation, reducing trauma and improving healing.

Q4: Can it be used in small ruminants?

Smaller versions exist but are less common. Not usually used in goats or sheep.

Q5: Is it safe to use at home?

No. It should be used only by trained veterinarians or professionals.