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Prevalence and antibiogram profile of bacterial Isolates from clinical bovine mastitis

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Abstract

This study investigated the current status of clinical mastitis among dairy cattle in and around Bangalore. The prevalence of mastitis was assessed by the results of bacteriological evaluation of milk samples collected from clinical mastitis cases. A total of seventy five bacterial isolates were recovered from sixty clinical cases of mastitis affected cows. The prevalence of major pathogens isolated was twenty four per cent for *Staphylococcus aureus* twenty per cent for *Escherichia coli* followed by sixteen per cent for *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Streptococcus* spp and ten per cent for *Klebsiella* spp. Antibiogram studies were also performed for these isolates and Gentamicin was found to be the most effective drug. It was concluded that microbiological and antibiogram studies are necessary for treatment and control of the disease.

Keywords: Bovine mastitis, Antibiotic sensitivity and Prevalence