

Current trend of drug sensitivity in bovine mastitis

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Abstract

The study was conducted on 190 milk samples of bovine mastitis and 138 samples were confirmed positives for microorganisms. All the 138 samples were subjected to drug sensitivity test. The most effective antibiotic was enrofloxacin (91.67%) followed by ciprofloxacin (90.15%), amikacin (87.12%), ceftriaxone (84.10%), chloramphenicol (80.31%), cefotaxime (79.55%) and gentamicin (77.27%). Microorganisms were mostly resistant to drugs like streptomycin, penicillinG, ampicillin, cloxacillin, amoxycillin and neomycin in increasing order of resistance. Hence, it is suggested that the line of treatment should be based on antibiogram study of various isolates from bovine mastitis. Further, the selection of drugs after culture and sensitivity test should be based on their ability to cross blood tissue barrier or mammary parenchyma, lipophilicity and ability to work in alkaline pH.

Key words: bovine mastitis, drug sensitivity, microorganism, pH, lipid solubility.