

Characteristics of Staphylococci isolated from mastitic goat milk in Iranian dairy herds

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Abstract

One hundred and fifteen cases of sub clinical mastitis were detected in a study on 510 goats from 5 herds in west central, Iran. From positive milk samples, 23 *Staphylococcus* spp. strains were isolated. Fourteen isolates were determined as *Staphylococcus aureus* (12.17%), and the other 9 (7.82%) as *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. Eleven and six isolates of *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* produced combined form of hemolysins $\alpha/\beta/d$, while β/d hemolysins produced by 2 and 3 isolates respectively. Only one isolate of *S. aureus* produced single type d hemolysin. The sensitivity of all strains to 10 chemotherapeutics was tested through the disk diffusion method, 6 strains (26.08%) were determined as methicillin-resistant: out of them 4 isolates were *S. aureus* and 2 *S. epidermidis*. *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* isolates were 100% resistant to Cloxaciline and Kanamycin while the resistance to Penicillin was 100% in *S. aureus* and 33.33% in *S. epidermidis* isolates.

Keywords: Goat, Mastitis, Staphylococci, Hemolysin, Antimicrobial susceptibilities, Iran.