MICROBIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LOCHIAL DISCHARGE IN COWS

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Summary. Endometritis is the most commonly diagnosed inflammative lesion of endometrium in cows and is the most important cause of cow infertility. The aim of the present investigation was to evaluate lochial discharge of Lithuanian Black and White cows after parturition and to microbiologically evaluate the obtained specimens in order to determine microbial species causing endometritis in cows. Investigation of endometritis was undertaken by rectal palpation and ultrasonografic examination. Microbiologically 65 lochial specimens of cows were tested. Pathogenic micro flora was isolated in all 41 (100 %) cows with clinical endometritis. *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most commonly found bacterial species, and was isolated in 12 (29.3 %) cases, CNS – coagulase-negative staphylococci – were isolated in 10 cases (24.4 %), and mixed microbial species were isolated in 8 (19.5 %) of the specimens tested. The specimens from clinically healthy cows were free from pathological micro flora.

Keywords: endometritis, micro organisms, *Staphylococcus aureus*, cows.