

INFECTION AGENTS OF SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS IN COWS AND THEIR CHANGE DURING THE TREATMENT WITH ANTIBACTERIAL COMPOUNDS

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Summary. Single type of bacteria, or several types of bacteria cause subclinical mastitis in the cow. Bacteria resistant to antibacterial substances varies in different types of bacteria. Our investigation revealed that subclinical mastitis in 31,37 % cases was caused by single bacterial infections and in 68,63 % of the cases - by mixed bacterial infections. In 17,65 % of the cases mixed bacterial infections were caused by streptococcal and staphylococcal infections, in 17,65 % - by streptococcal, staphylococcal and enterobacter infections, in 11,76 % - by staphylococcal and enterobacter infections, in 9,8 % - by streptococcal, staphylococcal and Candida type fungi infections, in 7,84 % - by staphylococcal and Candida type fungi infections and in 3,92 % of the cases by staphylococcal, enterobacter and Candida type fungi infections. Streptococci and coagulase - negative Staphylococci were sensitive to antibacterial compounds (Mamexine, Mastimix, Synulox CL, and Lyncomycin-F), however, S.aureus was resistant to the treatment and caused mastitis in the affected quarter 14 days thereafter.

Keywords: subclinical mastitis, bacteria, antibacterial compounds.