ETIOLOGY YEASTS AND OTHER MICROORGANISMS OF SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS IN COWS

Jūratė Klimaitė*, Algimantas Paškevičius**, Eugenijus Aniulis***

*,***** Lietuvos veterinarijos akademija, Akušerijos-ginekologijos katedra, Tilžės g. 18, LT - 3022 Kaunas; tel.: 8 37 36 34 02; el. paštas: akuserija@lva.lt
** Botanikos institutas, Žaliųjų ežerų g. 49, LT - 2021 Vilnius; tel.: 8 5 279 66 40; el. paštas: a.paskevicius@botanika.lt

Summary. The purpose of the study was to determine the etiological agents of subclinical mastitis in 1684 udder quarters of 421 milking cows. California Mastitis test showed positive reaction in 1003 udder quarters. Microbiologically 689 milk samples of cows quarter secretions were tested. Yeasts by them usually caused mastitis, very rarely. In our case — 2.61%. In 123 samples (17.85%) of cases, mixed bacterial infection and yeasts were isolated: in 2.90% cases — by Staphylococcus spp. and yeasts; in 3.92% cases — by Enterobacter spp. and yeasts; in 0.29% cases — by Streptococcus spp. and yeasts; in 0.29% cases — by Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp. and yeasts; in 1.31% cases — by Streptococcus spp., Enterobacter spp., and yeasts; in 1.16% cases — by Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., Enterobacter spp. and yeasts; in 7.98% cases — by Staphylococcus spp., Enterobacter spp. and yeasts. The species 23 yeast cultures were identified: Candida krusei (Castellani) Berkhout 9 cases (39.13%); C. famata (Harrison) S.A. Meyer et Yarrow — 3 (13.04%); C. tropicalis (Castellani) Berkhout — 2 (8.69%); C. inconspicua (Lodder et Kreeger-van Rij) S.A.Meyer et Yarrow — 1 (4.35%); C. parapsilosis (Ashford) Langeron et Talice — 1 (4.35%); Cryptococcus laurentii (Kufferath) C.E.Skinner — 1 (4.35%); Rhodotorula rubra (Demme) Lodder — 6 (26.09%).

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