

ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS ISOLATED FROM MILK OF GOATS WITH MASTITIS

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Summary. Milk samples were taken from 205 lactating dairy goats. The increase of somatic cell count was determined in 34.2 % of samples. *Staphylococcus aureus* is a major pathogen for goats, causing subclinical mastitis. It was estimated, that the main pathogens in goats were *Staphylococcus* genus microorganisms (70.3%). *Staphylococcus aureus*, which produced majority of damages, was isolated in 44.4% of the total cases. Milking machine liners, milker cloths, milkmaid hands transmit contagious microorganisms.

The isolated *S. aureus* strains were tested to beta lactamase production. Sixty percent of the strains of *S. aureus* produced beta lactamase. The isolated strains of coagulase positive and coagulase negative were sensitive for antimicrobial material – synulox (82.2%). The *S. aureus* strains produced the beta lactamase were sensitive for synulox – 66.7% and for the oxacillin – 33.3%. None of the *Staphylococcus aureus* strains isolated was methicillin – resistance.

Keywords: goats, subclinical mastitis, *Staphylococcus aureus*, antimicrobial materials.