

Isolation, Identification and Antibioqram of Bacterial Agents Bovine Subclinical Mastitis in Shaft City, Guilan

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Abstract thesis: Isolation, Identification and Antibioqram of Bacterial Agents Bovine Subclinical Mastitis in Shaft City, Guilan

Introduction: Subclinical mastitis of cattle is not easily diagnosed due to lack of clinical symptoms. It can reduce the production of milk, and on the other hand, because of its hiding, it is easily spread on the farm and involves a large number of livestock. Due to lack of sufficient information about this disease in Guilan province, this study investigates the prevalence of the disease, bacterial factors and their antibiotic susceptibility in Shaft farms.

Materials and Methods: Using randomized sampling, eight farms were ed in different areas of Shaft city and using a CMT screening test on 134 cows, positive samples were sent to the bacterial lab. By Gram staining, primary and specific culture and then biochemical tests bacterial agents were detected and antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed on them.

Results: In CMT, 52 out of 134 samples (38.8%) were positive, but only 51 samples (38%) responded to a bacterial culture, thus the sensitivity of CMT was 97.93%. According to the results, 1.96% of the positive samples were infected with the three bacteria, 43.14% of the samples showed contamination with two bacteria and 54.9% of the samples showed contamination or just one bacterium. *Staphylococcus aureus* with a prevalence of 70.58%, followed by negative coagulase staphylococci with 49% and streptococcus with 23.5% prevalence were the most common bacteria. In the antibiogram, for these three bacteria, the highest resistance was observed to lincospectin and oxytetracycline and high sensitivity to ciprofloxacin. In the statistical test, there is a moderate correlation between the age of the livestock and sun clinical mastitis (0.35%). and also, a moderate correlation (0.41%) between the number of livestock parturition and this disease. There was no significant relationship between hygienic status and disease. Discussion and

conclusion: Regarding the high incidence of disease and its concealment, frequent monitoring of compliance with hygienic regulations is recommended. Due to antibiotic resistance, it is necessary to avoid the unessential use of these drugs.

Keywords : Antibiogram of Bacterial Agents, Bovine Subclinical Mastitis, Staphylococcus aureus, Bacteriology

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