

البحث السادس

Antimicrobial Susceptibility of Bovine Subclinical Mastitis
and During Milk Separation Isolates and the Accompanying
Hygienic Practices

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: Milk is considered one of the most perfect foods for humans and milk contains many nutrients. Subclinical mastitis has been counted as a great problem for dairy manufacture. The disease causes severe economic losses due to lower milk production, treatment costs and increased labor and milk retained for human consumption after treatment and premature culling. A cross-sectional study was conducted in 3 villages of Tamia district, Fayoum governorate, Bacteriological examination, Antibiotic susceptibility test, to study the presence of sub-clinical mastitis and milk contamination during milk separation and milking process and to detect the most resistance isolate to antibacterial agents and find the suitable antibacterial and disinfectants. 25.7% of the milk samples were positive for the California test. Skim milk and cream showed the isolation of *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), *Streptococcus agalactiae* (*S. agalactiae*), Coliform bacteria, *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* (*A. pyogenes*) and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). The microbiological quality of the two disinfectants tested was considered satisfactory, as no significant number of microbial contaminants were recovered from them following the sterility test. Only 26.7% of milkers use water and soap for washing their hands. The participants had a lack of information about subclinical mastitis and improper hygienic practices during the milking and milk-handling process

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