Abstract

The mastitis continues to be the major problem in dairy animals. The present study was conducted on the dairy animals suffering from clinical as well as subclinical mastitis. Overall incidence of mastitis among cattle and buffaloes was found 13.59%.

Clinically, acute mastitis was most frequent occurring followed by subacute, chronic and peracute. Higher occurrence was noted in crossbreds, high yielders in the early stage of lactation involving mostly one quarter. MCMT was found sensitive, simple and dependable for field diagnosis of mastitis. Ceruloplasmin and fibrinogen were elevated in peracute and acute cases of mastitis whereas, albumin values were decreased. Zinc, vitamin E, selenium and milk citrate levels were low in mastitis. Whereas, copper levels were high in peracute and acute mastitis. In vitro drug sensitivity test showed maximum sensitivity with enrofloxacin followed by gentamicin, cloxacillin, amoxycillin and ampicillin.
*Staphylococcus* spp. was most frequent etiological pathogen followed by *Streptococcus* spp. and *E.Coli* in mastitis. Clinically, combination of ampicillin+cloxacillin along with I/M vitamin E & selenium was most efficacious in management of mastitis.