Abstract

The present investigation was carried out on 60 animals (54 cows and 6 buffaloes) comprising of 98 quarters, suffering from various types of mastitis. The overall incidence of the disease was observed to be 12.83% in College Veterinary Clinics & 6.94% in University Livestock Farm. The maximum incidence of was of sub-acute mastitis (46.67%) followed by acute (18.33%). Highest incidence was observed in crossbreds (75.00%) and it was in the 4th parity (38.33%). High yielders (30.00%) in the early stage of lactation (60.00%) and in rainy season (40.00%) were more prone to mastitis. SCC was significantly higher (p<0.01) in all types of mastitic milk. *Staphylococcus* spp. (58.06%) was the major isolate followed by *Streptococcus* spp. (19.36%), *E.coli* (12.90%), *Bacillus* spp. (5.38%) and *Pseudomonas* spp. (4.30%) associated with mastitis. Zinc concentration was decreased but copper concentration was increased and Vitamin E was also decreased in mastitic animals. These values almost normalized at post-treatment. Clinically, intramammary administration of cefoperazone alongwith parenteral administration of Vit. E & Se was most effective in mastitis.