

## SANITARY PROGRAM IN DAIRY CATTLE

CHI, K.D.<sup>1</sup>; ANDRADE, U.V.C.<sup>2</sup>; FERREIRA, A.J. M.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centro de Ciências Agrárias e Ambientais - Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná;

<sup>2</sup>Mestrando do Curso de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Veterinárias. Universidade Federal do Paraná;

<sup>3</sup>Colaborador

Recent estimates suggest that the mastitis results in losses of US \$185 for cow / year in United States. Approximately 66% of these losses are due to the decrease in the production of milk caused by the infection. A study was carried out on the hygiene conditions of 8 Holstein cows the evaluation being carried on during April to August 1999 at Fazenda Experimental Gralha Azul, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Fazenda Rio Grande County, Paraná. Exams for California Mastitis Test were carried out - CMT and microbiological for mastitis, as well as the tests of sensibility for antibiotics. Of the total of 93 exams of CMT and microbiological tests, 47 (50,5%) showed growth for one or more microbial groups. A total of 44 microbial agents were isolated: *Staphylococcus* sp (13), *Micrococcus* sp (7), *S. aureus* (7), *S. intermedius* (4), *Bacillus* sp (3), *S. epidermidis* (2), BGN (2), *E. coli* (1), *Serratia liquefaciens* (1), *Acinetobacter* sp (1), *Actinobacillus* sp (1), *Actinomyces pyogenes* (1), yeast (1) and 8 growth patterns which were not possible to identify. It has been stated that the present results are so far, partial, considering that the analysis of this important material is under execution.

**Key Words:** dairy cows, mastitis, sanity, microbiological.