

CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 LITERATURES	5
2.1. Mastitis aetiology	5
2.2. General lines for mastitis treatment	17
2.2.1. Antibiotics	17
2.2.2. Udder immunity	34
2.2.3. Role of immunostimulants in mastitis treatment	41
2.2.3.1. Levamisole	41
2.2.3.2. Vitamin E and selenium	44
2.2.4. Role of anti-inflammatory therapy in the treatment of mastitis	51
2.2.4.1. Steroidal anti-inflammatory therapy	51
2.2.4.2. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory therapy	52
2.2.5. Role of fluid therapy in treatment of mastitis	54
3.0 MATERIAL AND METHODS	56
3.1. Materials	56
3.1.1. Animals	56
3.1.2. Chemicals	56
3.1.3. Stains	58
3.1.4. Media for bacteriological examination	59
3.2. Methods	62
3.2.1. Milk samples	62
3.2.2. Chemical tests	63
3.2.2.1. California mastitis test (CMT)	63
3.2.2.2. Somatic cell count	63
3.2.3. Bacteriological examination	66
3.2.3.1. Examination of incubated milk sample	66
3.2.3.2. Sensitivity to antibiotics	66
3.2.3.3. Examination of milk sediment	67
3.2.4. Experimental design	71
3.2.5. Statistical analysis	73

4.0 RESULTS	74
4.1. Clinical Examination	74
4.2. Mean colony count in milk of different groups	74
4.3. Mean somatic cell count in milk of different groups	79
4.4. Mean neutrophil count in milk in different groups	83
4.5. Mean lymphocyte count in milk in different groups	87
4.6. Mean eosinophil count in milk in different groups	91
4.7. Mean total immunoglobulin in milk of different groups	95
4.8. Frequency of bacterial isolation and identification in milk of different treated groups and their sensitivity tests and results	99
4.8.1. Levamisole treated group	99
4.8.2. Vitamin E–selenium treated group	101
4.8.3. Enrofloxacin treated group	103
4.8.4. Levamisole plus enrofloxacin treated group	105
4.8.5. Vitamin E–selenium plus enrofloxacin treated group	107
4.8.6. Levamisole plus enrofloxacin, fluid therapy, anti–inflammatory treated group	109
4.8.7. Total number of cases and type of mastitis and bacterial isolation	111
5.0 DISCUSSION	115
6.0 SUMMARY	124
7.0 REFERENCES	126
ARABIC SUMMARY	

6.0 SUMMARY

This study was planned to check the effect of levamisole, Viteselen-15[®], enrofloxacin, anti-inflammatory and fluid therapy in treatment of mastitis in dairy cows. A total number of 48 cows were used in this study. The cattle groups were classified into 6 groups as follows: The first group consisted of 8 dairy cows suffering from clinical mastitis and treated with levamisole 2 times every day for 3 successive days, second group consisted of 8 dairy cows suffering from clinical mastitis and treated with Viteselen-15[®] 2 times daily for 3 successive days, third group consisted of 8 dairy cows suffering from clinical mastitis and treated with enrofloxacin 10% for 3 successive days once daily injection, fourth group consisted of 8 cows suffering from clinical mastitis and treated with levamisole and enrofloxacin 10%, fifth group consisted of 8 cows and treated with vitamin E-selenium (Viteselen-15[®]) and enrofloxacin 10% and the last group consisted of 8 dairy cows and treated with levamisole, enrofloxacin, anti-inflammatory and fluid therapy. Milk samples were taken before and after treatment in all groups.

- The mean total colony count was significantly reduced in all treated groups.
- The mean of somatic cell counts was significantly reduced after treatment in different groups.

- The mean neutrophil count in milk was significantly increased in all groups as well as lymphocyte and eosinophil count.
- The mean total immunoglobulin was increased in all groups.
- The cure rate differed according to group treatment which showing highest cure rate with the group number 6.
- The levamisole immunostimulatory drug have a good effect on mean total bacterial isolates of mastitis causing pathogens, some microorganisms disappeared completely but vitamin E-selenium has lower effect on total bacterial isolates of mastitis causing pathogens.