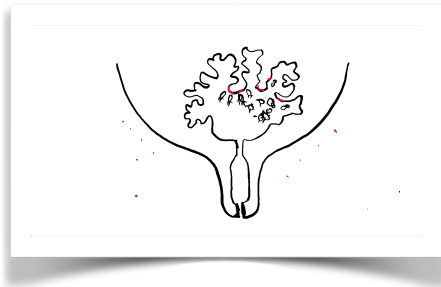


# Mastitis -Etiology

A total of about 140 microbial species, sub- species, and serovars have been isolated from the bovine mammary gland. Bovine mastitis is associated with many different infectious agents.



**Contagious mastitis**-spread from infected quarters to other quarters and cows i.e. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Corynebacterium bovis*, and *Mycoplasma*

**Opportunistic mastitis**-those that are normal teat skin inhabitants i.e. Coagulase-negative staphylococci

**Environmental mastitis**-are usually present in the cow's environment and reach the teat from that source i.e. *Streptococcus* species include *S. uberis* and *S. dysgalactiae* (most prevalent) , *S. equinus* ( less prevalent)

Environmental coliforms include the gram-negative bacteria *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella* spp., and *Enterobacter* spp., and *Trueperella* (formerly *Arcanobacterium*, or *Actinomyces*, or *Corynebacterium*) pyogenes.



Pathogens causing mastitis in cattle are further divided into major pathogens (those that cause clinical mastitis) and minor pathogens (those that normally cause subclinical mastitis and less frequently cause clinical mastitis)

