

Prevalence and Identification of Yeasts Responsible for Mastitis in Dairy Cattle Farms in the Sidi Lahcene Region in the Wilaya of Sidi Bel abbesAlgeria

Akdouche L

Abstract

Mastitis represents one of the main diseases in dairy cows. In Algeria, very few studies have been conducted on the prevalence of fungal mastitis in dairy cattle farms as well as various factors favouring their appearance and development. In most cases, the triggers this infection is bacteria. A growing number of fungi are currently associated with this pathology. This is related to antibiotics too widely used in the treatment of these bacterial agents. So we set as objectives, determining the prevalence of mastitis caused by yeasts and the study of a number of risk factors in some dairy farms in the region of Sidi Lahcène, wilaya of Sidi Bel Abbes. The samples of this study were carried on farms of cows (mastitic cow and clinically healthy cow) belonging to two types of farms (farms with manual milking and mechanical milking farms). The risk factors included, animal secretions, the teat cups, the hands of the milkers, the skin of the mammary gland, the drinker, the manger, the milk storage tank, the milk collection seal. Mycological analysis was conducted at the Laboratory of Parasitology-Myology from the Higher National Veterinary School-Algiers. The isolated yeasts were identified using microscopic characterization, and auxanogramme

realized in biochemical galleries (gallery Pasteur Institut Pasteur Algiers and testing API® AUX BioMerieux, France). Our results showed a prevalence of infection with yeast, a high frequency of isolation was attributed for the genus *Candida* sp. followed by the genus *Rhodotorula* sp. followed by the two genera *Cryptococcus* sp. and *Trichosporon* sp

Akdouche L

National Veterinary graduate school of Algiers, Algiers, Rue Issad Abbes, Oued Smar-Algiers, Algeria leilakdouche@yahoo.fr